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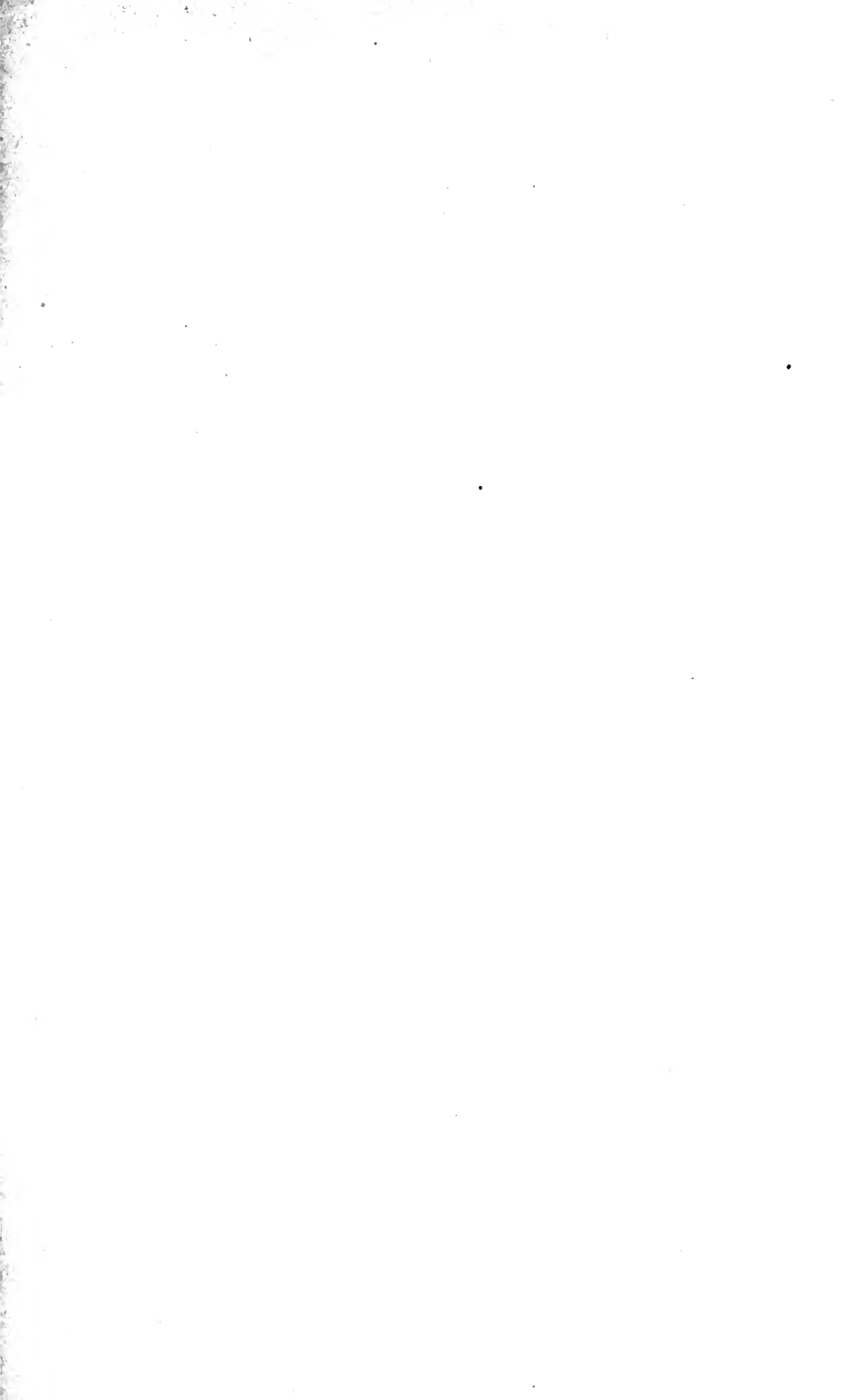
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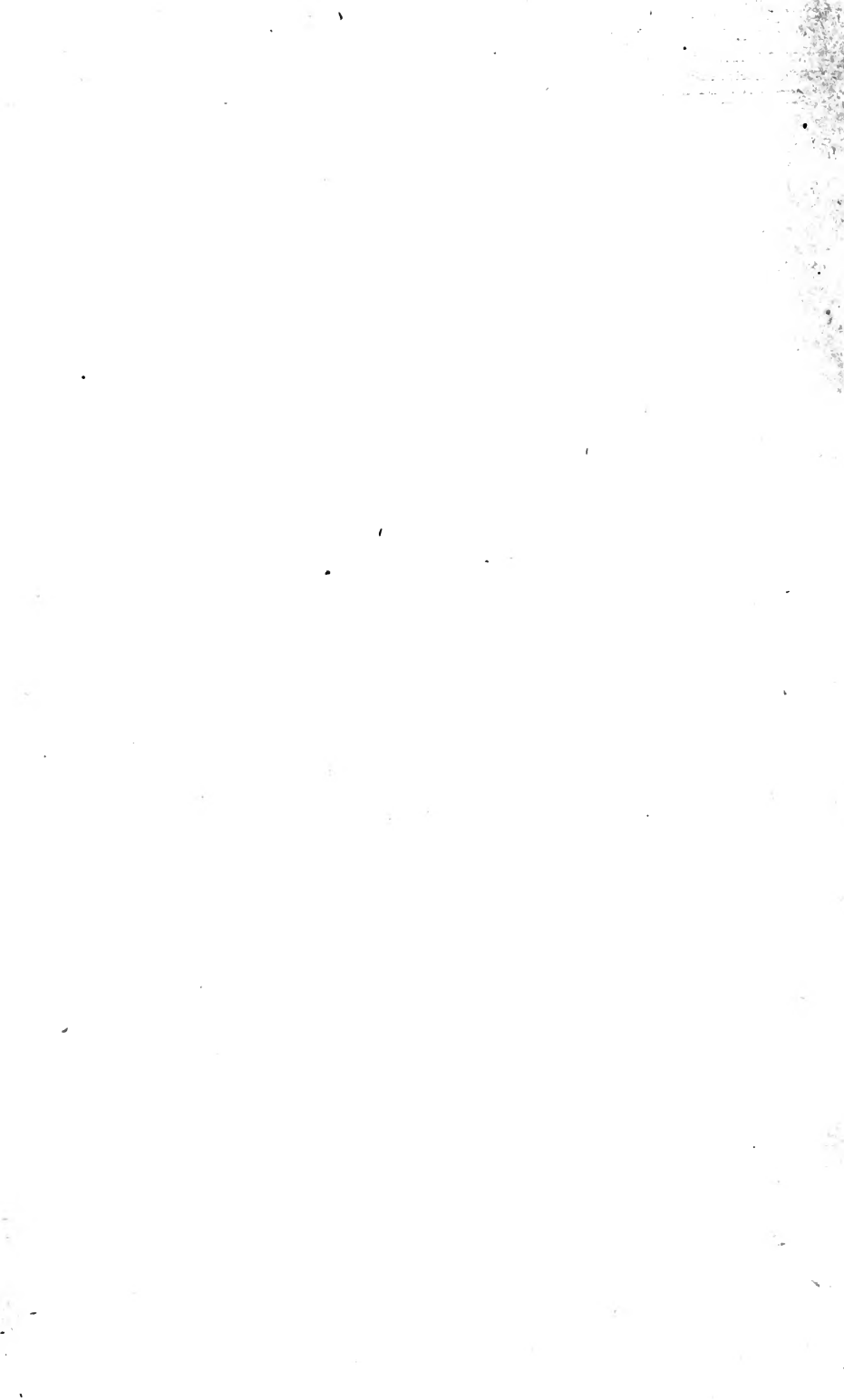
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SAN FRANCISCO MUNICIPAL REPORTS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR 1884-85, ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.



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San Francisco municipal
reports for the fiscal

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COMPILED BY JNO. A. RUSSELL.

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REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent of Public Streets,
HIGHWAYS AND SQUARES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC STREETS,
HIGHWAYS AND SQUARES,
NEW CITY HALL, July 7, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series) I herewith submit my Annual Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

C. S. RUGGLES,
Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares.

AMOUNTS DRAWN ON THE STREET DEPARTMENT FUND
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

Appropriation for the fiscal year.....	\$260,563 22
Amount drawn for wages, material and contracts, etc., from July 1st, 1884, to January 5, 1885, as per report of Finance Committee.....	\$144,275 13
Wages paid Keeper Corporation Yard from Jan. 5th to June 30, 1885.....	\$440 00
Wages paid keeper of Fourth-street bridge from Jan. 5th to June 30th, 1885.....	410 00
Wages paid keeper Sixth-street bridge from Jan. 5th to June 30th, 1885.....	325 00
Wages paid keeper Sixth-street dump from Jan. 5th to June 30th, 1885.....	250 00
Amount paid for wages and material used in put- ting up office Corporation Yard	846 55
Wages for repairing sewers	7,067 50
Wages for repairing streets	21,086 00
Wages for cleaning sewers.....	16,644 00
Amount for use of Telephone.....	36 77
Amount paid for tools and repairing of same....	469 79
Amount paid for material used in repairing streets	6,398 15
Amount paid for material used in repairing sewers	1,581 26
Amount paid for drayage.....	292 03
Amount paid for iron bolts, Fourth-street bridge..	2 50
Amount paid for hitching-post Fourth-street bridge	6 00
Amount paid for hitching-post Sixth-street bridge	6 00
Amount paid for repairs to Water Front.....	1,021 00
Amount paid for repairs in front parks and squares	502 50
Amount paid for repairing Fourth-street draw- bridge (Pendegast & Co.).....	29 50
Wages paid for improvements in front of City property, school lots.....	3,119 27
Amount paid for improvement in front of City property other than school or engine lot.....	327 70
Amount paid for improvement in front of engine house (Vrooman Act).....	16 89
CONTRACTS LET BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS :	
Kellogg Paving Co., repairing Merchant Street..	1,494 00
B. McMahon, driving piles for bed of Fifth-street sewer.....	180 00
Carried forward	206,827 54

WORK DONE ON STREETS.

Amount brought forward.....	\$206,827 54	
Edward Kenny, macadamizing in front of Alta Plaza.....	319 22	
N. Perine, asphaltum for crossing of Folsom and Fifth streets.....	37 50	
W. Haviland, sprinkling Golden Gate Avenue...	683 35	
W. Hawkins, repairing Fourth-street draw-bridge	74 82	
J. W. McDonald, repairing accepted streets....	4,520 00	
Remillard & Co., reconstructing portion of Fifth-street sewer.....	110 11	
San Francisco Bridge Co., replanking Long Bridge.....	5,068 99	
Street Sweeping Contractors.....	41,909 91	
Improvement in front of City property other than school or engine lots.....	1,316 00	
Appropriation Dr. to Deposit with Treasurer....		376 00
	<u>\$260,867 44</u>	<u>\$260,939 22</u>
By Balance.....	71 78	
	<u>\$260,939 22</u>	<u>\$260,939 22</u>

COUNTY ROADS.

Expended on County roads from July 1, 1884, to January 5, 1885.	\$5,810 58
Expended on County roads from January 5 to June 30, 1885.....	4,189 42
Total.....	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

ESTIMATED COST OF WORK.

AMOUNT, CHARACTER OF WORK AND APPROXIMATE COST.	RATE.	COST.
921,889 square feet paving (27,683 lineal feet).....	\$ 22	\$202,815 58
7,240 lineal feet grading.....	3 00	21,720 00
15,970 lineal feet macadam.....	2 00	31,940 00
6,327 lineal feet planking.....	2 50	15,817 50
54,970 lineal feet curbs.....	1 20	65,964 00
6,346 lineal feet crosswalks.....	1 00	6,346 00
44,339 lineal feet sidewalks.....	25	11,085 00
14,183 lineal feet brick sewer.....		89,765 47
27,315 lineal feet ironstone pipe sewer.....	2 25	61,459 00
1,724 lineal feet redwood sewer.....		6,410 00
134 manholes and covers.....	25 00	3,350 00
111 corners and cesspools.....	125 00	13,875 00
Total.....		<u>\$530,547 55</u>

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

COMPARISON.

Total length of sewers constructed from July, 1856, to July, 1884.....	136,548
Constructed from July, 1884, to July, 1885.....	8,982
Total length of sewers.....	144,527
Total length of accepted streets up to July, 1884.....	53,114
Accepted from July, 1884, to July, 1885.....	4,581
Total length of accepted streets.....	57,695

CROSSWALKS.

STREET CROSSINGS.	LINEAL FEET.
Polk and Eddy.....	465
Polk and McAlister.....	465
Polk and Ellis.....	465
Seventeenth and Folsom.....	469
Seventh and Bryant.....	712
Fifth and Bryant.....	712
Larkin and Washington.....	465
Post and Gough.....	465
Birch avenue and Van Ness avenue.....	63
Franklin and Fern avenue.....	63
Larkin and Ash avenue.....	63
Polk and Willow avenue.....	63
Park avenue and City Hall avenue.....	240
Valencia and Sixteenth.....	459
Valencia and Seventeenth.....	459
Van Ness avenue and Grove.....	718
Total amount of feet crosswalks.....	6,346

PAVING.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LENGTH.	SQ. FEET.	COST.
Crossing.....	Eighteenth and Howard.....	82½	3,045	.....
Howard.....	Eighteenth and Nineteenth.....	520	21,757	.....
Eddy.....	Larkin and Polk.....	412½	15,984	.....
Post.....	Taylor and Jones.....	412½	10,860	.....
Jones.....	O'Farrell and Geary.....	275	10,772	.....
Harrison.....	Sixth and Seventh.....	825	30,800	.....
Hyde.....	Eddy and Turk.....	275	10,650	.....
Crossing.....	Post and Mason.....	68¾	3,204	.....
Turk.....	Larkin and Polk.....	412½	11,529
Crossing.....	Polk and Eddy.....	68¾	3,300

WORK DONE ON STREETS.

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PAVING—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LENGTH.	SQ. FEET.	COST.
Howard.....	Twenty-first and Twenty-second....	520	21,800
Polk.....	Jackson and Pacific.....	275	7,173	.....
Franklin.....	Bush and Sutter.....	275	9,978	.....
Bryant.....	Sixth and Seventh.....	825	35,044	.....
Polk.....	Eddy and Ellis.....	275	10,700	.....
Crossing.....	Polk and McAllister.....	68½	2,830	.....
Crossing.....	Polk and Ellis.....	68½	3,300	.....
Jones.....	Eddy and Ellis.....	275	10,028	.....
Howard.....	Twentieth and Twenty-first.....	520	21,757	.....
Second.....	Bryant and Brannan.....	550	22,722	.....
Mason.....	Post and Geary.....	275	10,700	.....
City Hall Avenue.....	Market and Park Avenue.....	125	5,000	.....
Park Avenue.....	City Hall Avenue and McAllister.....	780	17,000	.....
Langton.....	Howard and Folsom.....	550	11,550	.....
Tehama.....	Southwesterly from Fourth.....	450	9,000	.....
Crossing.....	Seventeenth and Folsom.....	82½	3,100	.....
Pine.....	Hyde and Leavenworth.....	412½	15,850	.....
Fifth.....	Folsom and Harrison.....	550	14,428	.....
Clementina.....	Westerly from Fifth.....	275	5,775	.....
Pine.....	Hyde and Larkin.....	412½	15,880	.....
Seventeenth.....	Easterly from Howard.....	180½	6,137	.....
Broadway.....	Front and Davis.....	275	12,237	.....
Valencia.....	Twentieth to Twenty-first.....	520	21,700	.....
Oregon.....	Davis and Front.....	275	5,775	.....
Bluxome.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	825	17,325	.....
Howard.....	Nineteenth and Twentieth.....	520	21,800	.....
Crossing.....	Seventh and Bryant.....	82½	5,672	.....
Washington.....	Polk and Larkin.....	412½	15,850	.....
Crossing.....	Clay and Larkin.....	68½	4,130	.....
Crossing.....	Fifth and Bryant.....	82½	4,676	.....
Brannan.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	825	36,000	.....
Fifth.....	Bryant and Harrison.....	550	14,450	.....
Valencia.....	Eighteenth and Nineteenth.....	520	21,757	.....
Intersection Market.....	Gough and Haight.....	76	8,469	.....
Fifth.....	Bryant and Brannan.....	550	14,590	.....
Crossing.....	Larkin and Washington.....	68½	4,200	.....
Clay.....	Powell and Stockton.....	412½	4,547	.....
Jessie.....	First and New Anthony.....	684	10,260	.....
Laguna.....	McAllister and Fulton.....	275	9,856	.....
Crossing.....	Post and Gough.....	68½	3,250	.....
Fifth.....	Bryant and Brannan.....	550	14,450	.....
Fifth.....	Brannan and Townsend.....	550	14,500	.....
North half Market.....	Westerly from Gough.....	166½	5,630	.....
South half Haight.....	Westerly from Gough.....	137½	1,507	.....
Union.....	Kearny and Dupont.....	412½	15,800	.....
Valencia.....	Nineteenth and Twentieth.....	520	21,800	.....
Bryant.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	825	35,100	.....
Turk.....	Van Ness Avenue and Franklin.....	385	10,760	.....
Pacific.....	Leavenworth and Hyde.....	412½	15,850	.....
Jessie.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	825	16,500	.....
Valencia.....	Fifteenth and Sixteenth.....	520	21,750	.....
Austin.....	Larkin and Polk.....	412½	8,062	.....
Oak Grove Avenue.....	Harrison and Bryant.....	550	13,750	.....
Crossing.....	Valencia and Sixteenth.....	64	2,240	.....
Valencia.....	Seventeenth and Eighteenth.....	520	21,757	.....
Valencia.....	Twenty-second and Twenty-first.....	520	21,700	.....
Clay.....	Powell and Mason.....	412½	4,460	.....
Crossing.....	Valencia and Seventeenth.....	64	2,240	.....
Richmond.....	Front and Battery.....	275	3,300	.....
Ritch.....	Bryant and Brannan.....	550	11,000	.....
Dupont.....	Pine and California.....	275	6,990	.....
Potter.....	Market and Mission.....	550	23,000	.....
		27,683½	921,889	.....

MACADAMIZING AND RE-MACADAMIZING.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LINEAL FEET.
*Franklin	Eddy and Turk	275
Treat Avenue	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth	520
*Washington	Webster and Fillmore	412½
Laguna	Oak and Page	275
Mission Avenue	Valencia and Guerrero	361½
Octavia	Sutter and Post	275
Franklin	Ellis and Eddy	275
Sacramento	Franklin and Gough	412
Scott	Geary and Post	275
Fifteenth	Howard and Folsom	550
Dolores	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth	520
Fair Oaks	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth	520
Dolores	Twenty-second and Twenty-third	520
Eighteenth	Mission and Valencia	560
Shotwell	Twenty-first and Twenty-second	520
Hayes	Steiner and Pierce	412½
Hayes	Pierce and Scott	412½
Crossing	Hayes and Pierce	68½
Crossing	Hayes and Scott	68½
Van Ness Avenue	Fulton and Grove	275
Eddy	St Joseph's Avenue to 87 feet west of Baker	300
Crossing	Eddy and Baker	68½
Baker	Turk and Eddy	275
Fair Oaks	Twenty-second and Twenty-third	520
Sutter	Buchanan and Webster	412½
Devisadero	Post and Sutter	275
Twenty-fourth	Mission and Howard	550
Rose Avenue	Octavia and Laguna	412½
Broderick	Golden Gate Avenue and Turk	275
*Broadway	Pierce and Scott	412½
Scott	Jackson and Washington	275
Seventeenth	Castro and Diamond	560
Locust Avenue	Polk and Van Ness Avenue	412½
Crossing	Twenty-fourth and Capp	64
*Van Ness Avenue	Fulton and Grove	275
Turk	Steiner and Pierce	412½
*Sutter	Broderick and Baker	412½
Scott	Washington and Jackson	275
Post	Baker and Lyon	412½
Seventeenth	Folsom and Channel	380
*Crossing	Dolores and Twenty-third	120
*Crossing	Van Ness Avenue and Grove	125
Fillmore	Fulton and McAllister	275
Post	Lyon and Central Avenue	338½
*Chattanooga	Twenty-second and Twenty-third	520
North half Page	Baker and Lyon	103
		15,970½

* Denotes rock gutterways.

WORK DONE ON STREETS.

PLANKING.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LINEAL FEET.
Sacramento.....	Polk and Larkin.....	412½
Mason.....	Broadway and Vallejo.....	275
Brannan.....	Sixth and Seventh.....	825
North Park Lane.....	Second and Third.....	825
South Park Lane.....	Center Place and Third.....	392½
Washington.....	Hyde and Larkin.....	412½
Russ.....	Natoma and Howard.....	160
Harrison.....	Second and Third.....	825
Sherwood Place.....	Easterly from Third.....	275
Silver.....	Third and Fourth.....	825
Grand Avenue.....	Howard and Mission.....	550
Hyde.....	Jackson and Washington.....	275
Hyde.....	Sacramento and California.....	275
		6,327½

GRADING,

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LINEAL FEET.	CUBIC YARDS.
Crossing.....	Solano and Columbia.....	68½	
Mission avenue.....	Valencia and Guerrero.....	361½	
Franklin.....	Ellis and Eddy.....	275	
Scott.....	Geary and Post.....	275	
Dolores.....	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.....	520	
Fair Oaks.....	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.....	520	
Dolores.....	Twenty-second and Twenty-third.....	520	
Shotwell.....	Twenty-first and Twenty-second.....	520	
Eddy.....	St. Joseph's avenue to 87 feet west of Baker	300	
Crossing.....	Eddy and Baker.....	68½	
Baker.....	Turk and Eddy.....	275	
Pierce.....	Pacific and Broadway.....	275	
Pierce.....	Broadway and Vallejo.....	275	
Crossing.....	Pierce and Broadway.....	82½	
Twenty-fourth.....	Mission and Howard.....	550	
Rose avenue.....	Octavia and Laguna.....	412½	
E ½ Broderick.....	Southerly from Turk.....	137½	
Broadway.....	Pierce and Scott.....	412½	
Sutter.....	Broderick and Baker.....	412½	
Crossing.....	Dolores and Twenty-third.....	120	
Post.....	Lyon and Central avenue.....	358½	
Chatanooga.....	Twenty-second and Twenty-third.....	520	
		7,240	

CURBING.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LINEAL FEET.	COST.
Crossing	Eighteenth and Howard	94½	
Howard	Eighteenth and Nineteenth	1,040	
Eddy	Larkin and Polk	825	
Post	Taylor and Jones	825	
Jones	O'Farrell and Geary	550	
Harrison	Sixth and Seventh	1,555	
Hyde	Eddy and Turk	550	
Crossing	Post and Mason	94½	
Turk	Larkin and Polk	825	
Howard	Twenty-first and Twenty-second	1,040	
Polk	Jackson and Pacific	550	
Franklin	Bush and Sutter	515	
Bryant	Sixth and Seventh	1,545	
Polk	Eddy and Ellis	480	
Jones	Eddy and Ellis	480	
Howard	Twentieth and Twenty-first	1,040	
Second	Bryant and Brannan	930	
Mason	Post and Geary	540	
City Hall avenue	Market and Park avenue	500	
Park avenue	City Hall avenue and McAllister	780	
Langton	Howard and Folsom	1,040	
Tehama	Westerly from Fourth	900	
Pine	Hyde and Larkin	825	
Fifth	Folsom and Harrison	820	
Clementina	Westerly from Fifth	550	
Pine	Hyde and Leavenworth	825	
Seventeenth	Easterly from Howard	180½	
Broadway	Front and Davis	550	
Valencia	Twentieth and Twenty-first	976	
Oregon	Davis and Front	550	
Bluxome	Fourth and Fifth	1,650	
Howard	Nineteenth and Twentieth	1,040	
Washington	Polk and Larkin	825	
Crossing	Fifth and Bryant	119	
Brannan	Fourth and Fifth	1,650	
Fifth	Bryant and Harrison	1,100	
Valencia	Eighteenth and Nineteenth	1,040	
Fifth	Bryant and Brannan	1,100	
Clay	Powell and Stockton	825	
Jessie	First and New Anthony	1,343	
*Treat avenue	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth	1,040	
Van Ness avenue	Fulton and Grove	550	
Eddy	St. Joseph's av. to 87 ft. W. Baker	600	
Baker	Turk and Eddy	550	
Broadway	Pierce and Scott	825	
Laguna	McAllister and Fulton	480	
Fifth	Brannan and Townsend	1,020	
Union	Kearny and Dupont	745	
Valencia	Nineteenth and Twentieth	976	
Bryant	Fourth and Fifth	1,435	
Turk	Van Ness avenue and Franklin	770	
Pacific	Leavenworth and Hyde	825	
N. side Bush	Franklin and Gough	100	
W. side Polk	Hayes and Grove	120	
Valencia	Fifteenth and Sixteenth	1,040	
Austin	Larkin and Polk	825	
Oak Grove avenue	Harrison and Bryant	1,100	
Valencia	Seventeenth and Eighteenth	1,040	
Valencia	Twenty-second and Twenty-third	1,040	
Clay	Powell and Mason	825	
Richmond	Front and Battery	550	
Ritch	Bryant and Brannan	1,100	
*Seventeenth	Folsom and Channel	640	
Post	Lyon and Central avenue	677	
*Tehama	Westerly from Second	550	

WORK DONE ON STREETS.

9

CURBING—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LINEAL FEET.	COST.
Dupont.....	Pine and California.....	550	.....
Potter.....	Market and Mission.....	1,100	.....
Twenty-fourth.....	Church and Sanchez.....	1,120	.....
Crossing.....	Twenty-fourth and Church.....	110	.....
		54,970	

* Denotes redwood.

IRONSTONE PIPE SEWERS.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LINEAL FEET.	SIZE, INCHES.
Broadway.....	Pierce and Scott.....	412½	12
Sherwood place.....	Easterly from Third.....	275	14
Hayes.....	Pierce and Scott.....	412½	16
*Crossing.....	Hayes and Scott.....	68½	16
Hayes.....	Scott and Devisadero.....	137½	16
*Dolores.....	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.....	520	16
*Hunt.....	Easterly from Third.....	275	16
*Jessie.....	Twentieth and Twenty-first.....	443	18
*Washington.....	Leavenworth and Hyde.....	412½	18
Harrison.....	Eighteenth and Solano.....	220	18
Eighteenth.....	Harrison and Treat avenue.....	245	18
Solano.....	Harrison and Columbia.....	124	18
Solano.....	Columbia and Florida.....	240	18
*Crossing.....	Solano and Columbia.....	80	18
*Crossing.....	Solano and Florida.....	80	18
Filbert.....	Laguna and Buchanan.....	412½	12
*Howard.....	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.....	520	18
Natoma.....	Southwesterly from New Montg'y.....	280	18
Steiner.....	Page and Haight.....	275	18
Steiner.....	Haight and Waller.....	275	18
*Crossing.....	Waller and Steiner.....	137½	18
Shipley.....	Southwesterly from Harrison av.....	165	12
*Jones.....	Eddy and Ellis.....	275	18
Chesley.....	Harrison and Bryant.....	550	18
*Clemantina.....	Fifth and Sixth.....	825	18
Dolores.....	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.....	520	16
*Twenty-first.....	Westerly from Fair Oaks.....	125	16
Langton.....	Howard and Folsom.....	550	18
Ohio.....	Pacific and Broadway.....	275	14
Green.....	Dupont and Stockton.....	412½	18
*Dolores.....	Twenty-second and Twenty-third.....	520	18
*Shotwell.....	Twenty-second and Twenty-third.....	520	18
Eddy.....	Easterly from Broderick.....	87½	16
*Crossing.....	Eddy and Broderick.....	140½	16
Bluxome.....	Westerly from Fifth.....	275	18
Silver.....	Third and Fourth.....	825	18
*Crossing.....	Golden Gate avenue and Baker.....	168½	16
Golden Gate avenue.....	Baker and Lyon.....	396½	16
Baker.....	Golden Gate and McAllister.....	275	16
*Harrison.....	Third and Hawthorne.....	397½	16
Devisadero.....	Bush and Sutter.....	275	16

IRON STONE PIPE SEWERS—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LINEAL FEET.	COST.
*Perry.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	825	16
*Federal.....	Westerly from First.....	275	12
*Jessie.....	First and New Anthony.....	684	16
Alabama.....	Northerly from Twenty-fifth.....	260	18
*†Crossing.....	Alabama and Twenty-fifth.....	64	18
Alabama.....	Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.....	520	18
*†Crossing.....	Alabama and Twenty-sixth.....	64	18
Alabama.....	Twenty-sixth and Army.....	415½	18
†Crossing.....	Lyon and Fulton.....	34½	18
*Fulton.....	Lyon and Baker.....	397	18
*†Crossing.....	Baker and Fulton.....	100	18
*Fulton.....	Baker and Broderick.....	397	18
*†Crossing.....	Fulton and Broderick.....	68½	18
*Fulton.....	Devisadero and Broderick.....	412½	18
Solano.....	Florida and Bryant.....	200	18
*†Waller.....	Buchanan and Webster.....	412½	18
*†Waller.....	Webster and Fillmore.....	412½	18
Crossing.....	Waller and Webster.....	103	18
*†Scott.....	Clay and Sacramento.....	255½	18
Post.....	Devisadero and Broderick.....	412½	18
*†Crossing.....	Post and Broderick.....	137½	18
Post.....	Broderick and Baker.....	412½	18
*†Crossing.....	Post and Baker.....	137½	18
Post.....	Baker and Lyon.....	412½	18
*†Crossing.....	Post and Lyon.....	137½	18
Post.....	Lyon and Central avenue.....	412½	18
*Chattanooga.....	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.....	520	16
*Harrison.....	Ninth and Tenth.....	410	18
*Clementina.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	375	18
*Tehama.....	Westerly from Second.....	275	18
*†Crossing.....	Clay and Scott.....	68½	18
Jones.....	Filbert and Greenwich.....	275	12
*Clipper.....	Church and Sanchez.....	560	16
*Scott.....	Clay and Washington.....	275	16
*†Church.....	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.....	520	18
Sheridan.....	Easterly from Tenth.....	245	16
*Chattanooga.....	Twenty-second and Twenty-third.....	520	18
*Eureka.....	Seventeenth and Eighteenth.....	520	16
*†Twenty-fourth.....	Church and Sanchez.....	560	18
*†Crossing.....	Twenty-fourth and Church.....	82½	18
*Ellis.....	Franklin and Gough.....	412½	16
		27,315	

* Denotes manholes. † Denotes cesspools.

WORK DONE ON STREETS.

BRICK SEWERS.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LINEAL FEET.	COST.
*+Seventeenth.....	Howard and Folsom.....	1,220	\$6,289 50
*+Seventeenth.....	Folsom and Channel.....		
Fifteenth.....	Folsom and Harrison.....	550	
Harrison.....	Alameda and Fifteenth.....	400	
*Crossing.....	Seventeenth and Folsom.....	146½	
*Waller.....	Steiner and Pierce.....	412½	
Crossing.....	Waller and Pierce.....	108½	
Fourteenth.....	Folsom and Harrison.....	550	
*+Crossing.....	Fourteenth and Treat avenue.....	60	
*+Fifth.....	Folsom and Harrison.....	710	5,188 85
Second.....	Bryant and Brannan.....	550	
*Crossing.....	Haight and Scott.....	68½	
*Crossing.....	Fillmore and Fulton.....	68½	
*Fifth.....	Bryant and Brannan.....	550	
*Perry.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	825	
*+Harrison.....	Twelfth and Alameda.....	1,179	5,976 70
*Alameda.....	Harrison and Channel.....	260	
*Oak Grove avenue.....	Harrison and Bryant.....	480	
*Pacific.....	Front and Davis.....	275	
*Bryant.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	825	
*Fifth.....	Harrison and Bryant.....	590	5,560 35
*+Eighteenth.....	Guerrero and Dolores.....	590	4,607 50
*+Crossing.....	Eighteenth and Dolores.....	184	1,899 25
*+Crossing.....	Eighteenth and Church.....	146½	1,688 55
*+Fifth.....	Brannan and Townsend.....	630	5,852 55
Crossing.....	Fifth and Folsom.....	82½	
Crossing.....	Fifth and Harrison.....	82½	
*+Crossing.....	Fifth and Bryant.....	165	1,717 25
*+Crossing.....	Fifth and Brannan.....	122½	1,496 20
*+Crossing.....	Fifth and Townsend.....	165	1,989 12
*+Fifth.....	Townsend and Berry.....	585	6,454 05
*+Crossing.....	Fifth and Berry.....	165	1,664 75
*Fifth.....	Berry and Channel.....	240	2,578 50
Eighteenth.....	Eureka and Douglass.....	268½	
*+Waller.....	Buchanan and Webster.....	412½	2,989 85
*+Waller.....	Webster and Fillmore.....	412½	
*+Crossing.....	Waller and Webster.....	103	
		14,183½	

* Denotes manholes. +Cesspools.

REDWOOD SEWERS.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LINEAL FEET.	COST.
Powell.....	Bay to waters of the bay.....	1,162	
*Seventh.....	King and Berry.....	240	
*Crossing.....	Seventh and Berry.....	82½	
*Seventh.....	Berry and Channel.....	240	
		1,724½	

* Denotes manholes.

SIDEWALKS CONSTRUCTED AND RE-CONSTRUCTED.

STREETS.	STREETS BETWEEN.	LINEAL FEET.	COST.
Howard.....	Eighteenth and Nineteenth.....	1,040	
Eddy.....	Larkin and Polk.....	825	
Harrison.....	Seventh and Eighth.....	1,443	
Post.....	Taylor and Jones.....	825	
Jones.....	O'Farrell and Geary.....	550	
Harrison.....	Sixth and Seventh.....	1,505	
Hyde.....	Eddy and Turk.....	550	
Turk.....	Larkin and Polk.....	825	
Howard.....	Twenty-first and Twenty-second.....	1,040	
Franklin.....	Fern avenue and Sutter.....	275	
Bryant.....	Sixth and Seventh.....	1,545	
Polk.....	Eddy and Ellis.....	480	
Jones.....	Eddy and Ellis.....	480	
Howard.....	Twentieth and Twenty-first.....	1,040	
Second.....	Bryant and Brannan.....	930	
Mason.....	Post and Geary.....	540	
City Hall avenue.....	Market and Park avenue.....	500	
Park avenue.....	City Hall avenue and McAllister.....	1,560	
Pine.....	Hyde and Larkin.....	825	
Fifth.....	Folsom and Harrison.....	820	
Clementina.....	Westerly from Fifth.....	550	
Pine.....	Hyde and Leavenworth.....	825	
Seventeenth.....	Easterly from Howard.....	180½	
Broadway.....	Front and Davis.....	550	
Valencia.....	Twentieth and Twenty-first.....	976	
Oregon.....	Davis and Front.....	550	
Bluxome.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	1,650	
Howard.....	Nineteenth and Twentieth.....	1,640	
Brannan.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	1,650	
Fifth.....	Bryant and Harrison.....	880	
Valencia.....	Eighteenth and Nineteenth.....	1,041	
Fifth.....	Bryant and Brannan.....	1,100	
Clay.....	Powell and Stockton.....	820	
Scott.....	Jackson and Washington.....	550	
Bryant.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	1,435	
Sacramento.....	Powell and Mason.....	825	
Mason.....	Sacramento and California.....	750	
Turk.....	Van Ness avenue and Franklin.....	770	
Pacific.....	Leavenworth and Hyde.....	825	
N. side Bush.....	Franklin and Gough.....	200	
Jessie.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	1,650	
W. side Polk.....	Hyes and Grove.....	240	
Valencia.....	Fifteenth and Sixteenth.....	1,040	
Oak Grove avenue.....	Harrison and Bryant.....	1,100	
Valencia.....	Twenty-second and Twenty-third.....	1,040	
Clay.....	Pow li and Mason.....	825	
Seventeenth.....	Folsom and Channel.....	640	
Tehama.....	Westerly from Second.....	550	
Dupont.....	Pine and California.....	550	
Chattanooga.....	Twenty-second and Twenty-third.....	1,040	
Potter.....	Market and Mission.....	1,100	
		44,339½	

WORK DONE ON STREETS.

RECAPITULATION OF WORK DONE ON THE STREETS OF SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

		SEWERS.		CROSSWALKS.		SIDEWALKS.		PAVING.		CURBS.		CROSSPOOLS.		MANHOLES AND COVERS.		CORNERS.		cost.
		Erick.	I. S. Pipe.	Redwood.	Lineal Feet.	Lineal Feet.	Plank.	Lineal Feet.	Sq. Feet.	Lineal Feet.	Lineal Feet.	Lineal Feet.		No.	No.			
Grading.	Lineal Feet.	7,210																
Macadam.	Lineal Feet.	15,970																
Planking.	Lineal Feet.	6,327																
		921,809		44,339		6,346		54,970		14,183		27,315		1,724		134		
		54,970		6,346		14,183		27,315		1,724		134						

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION,
San Francisco, July 1, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with resolution No. 18,187 (New Series) of your honorable body, I herewith submit a detailed report of the operations and expenditures of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as per the following exhibits, viz.:

- "A."—Number of prisoners committed, discharged, etc.
- "B."—Name of offense for which they were committed.
- "C."—From what Courts committed, etc.
- "D."—Terms of sentence of prisoners committed.
- "E."—Ages of prisoners committed.
- "F."—Nationality of prisoners committed.
- "G."—Occupations of prisoners committed.
- "H."—Religion, etc., professed by prisoners committed.
- "I."—Number of prisoners committed more than once.
- "J."—Number of prisoners committed, literate and illiterate.
- "K."—Number of days' work performed.
- "L."—Number of prisoners punished, and offenses.
- "M."—Inventory of furniture, etc.
- "N."—Actual expenses of the institution, 1884-5.
- "O."—Monthly expenses.
- "P."—General remarks.

EXHIBIT "A."

NUMBER OF PRISONERS COMMITTED, DISCHARGED, ETC., DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Number of prisoners on hand June 30, 1884	172
Males committed during the year.....	532
Females committed during the year.....	127
	—659
	831

NUMBER OF PRISONERS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	431	104	
Pardoned by Governor George Stoneman	5		
Died.....	1		
Sent to City Prison.....	20		
Sent to County Jail.....	17	1	
Sent to City and County Hospital.....		3	
Sent to Insane Asylum.....	4	1	
Escaped.....	2		
Voluntary Prisoner.	1		
	481	109	590
Prisoners on hand June 30, 1885.. .			241
			831

EXHIBIT "B."

OFFENSES FOR WHICH PRISONERS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

OFFENSES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Grand Larceny.....	6	
Petit Larceny.....	215	7
Burglary.....	12	
Attempt at Burglary.....	1	
Assault.....	14	1
Assault to Murder.....	2	
Assault with Deadly Weapon.....	12	
Burglary—first degree.....	5	
Burglary—second degree.....	7	
Battery.....	15	
Misdemeanor Drunk.....	122	101
Drunk and Begging.....	1	
Drunk and Battery.....	2	1
Drunk and Disturbing the Peace.....	2	3
Personating an Officer.....	1	
Vulgar Language.....		1
Drunk and Vagrancy.....	65	10
Malicious Mischief.....	4	1
Visiting Opium Place.....	2	
Proprietor Opium Place.....	1	
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	9	
Indecent Assault on Person.....	1	
Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	3	
Embezzlement.....	6	
Cruelty to Children.....		2
Rescuing a Prisoner.....	1	
Having Counterfeit Dies in Possession.....	1	
Carrying Burglar's Tools.....	2	
Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.....	6	
Obtaining Goods by False Pretenses.....	5	
Forgery.....	5	
Felony.....	2	
Robbery.....	2	
	532	127

Males.....	532
Females.....	127
Total.....	659

EXHIBIT "C."

PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED FROM THE FOLLOWING COURTS DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

JUDGES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
POLICE COURT NO. 1.		
Hon. Hale Rix	130	60
Hon. Watson Webb	98	50
Acting Judge James C. Pennie	9	.....
POLICE COURT NO. 2.		
Hon. James C. Lawlor	214	17
SUPERIOR COURT, DEPARTMENT NO. 1.		
Hon. J. K. Wilson	25	.....
SUPERIOR COURT, DEPARTMENT NO. 11.		
Hon. D. J. Toohy	19	.....
SUPERIOR COURT, DEPARTMENT NO. 12.		
Hon. Robert Ferral	18	.....
Hon. D. J. Murphy	17	.....
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.		
Hon. Ogden Hoffman	2	.....
	532	127

Prisoners from Police Courts

578

Prisoners from Superior and United States Courts

81

Total

659

REPORT OF THE

EXHIBIT "D."

TERMS OF SENTENCES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	DAYS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
		20	2	
	1	.....	19	
	1	10	1	2
	2	.....	48	2
	3	.....	257	104
	3	10	1	.....
	4	5	22	6
	4	10	1	.....
	5	.....	14	1
	6	.....	105	10
	8	10	2	.....
	9	.....	1	1
	11	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	13	1
1	3	.....	1	.....
1	6	.....	8	.....
1	9	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	23	.....
2	3	.....	1	.....
2	6	.....	3	.....
3	.....	.....	4	.....
3	6	.....	1	1
4	6	.....	1	.....
2	9	.....	1	.....
			532	127

Males532
 Females.....127
 Total.....659

EXHIBIT "E."

AGES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1885.

AGES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	AGES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Fifteen.....	2		Brought forward .	388	93
Sixteen.....	8		Forty-six.....	5	7
Seventeen.....	14		Forty-seven.....	8	1
Eighteen.....	19	1	Forty-eight.....	10	1
Nineteen.....	13	2	Forty-nine.....	6	3
Twenty.....	14	1	Fifty.....	13	7
Twenty-one.....	17	1	Fifty-one.....	7	2
Twenty-two.....	18	1	Fifty-two.....	5	2
Twenty-three.....	18		Fifty-three.....	4	
Twenty-four.....	13	2	Fifty-four.....	7	2
Twenty-five.....	15	2	Fifty-five.....	7	2
Twenty-six.....	13	3	Fifty-six.....	11	
Twenty-seven.....	9	4	Fifty-seven.....	5	1
Twenty-eight.....	11	8	Fifty-eight.....	6	1
Twenty-nine.....	10	6	Fifty-nine.....	8	
Thirty.....	17	6	Sixty.....	8	
Thirty-one.....	8	4	Sixty-one.....	6	
Thirty-two.....	21	5	Sixty-two.....	3	
Thirty-three.....	16	2	Sixty-three.....	1	
Thirty-four.....	17	1	Sixty-four.....	1	
Thirty-five.....	17	6	Sixty-five.....	4	
Thirty-six.....	7	3	Sixty-six.....	3	1
Thirty-seven.....	15	3	Sixty-seven.....	2	
Thirty-eight.....	16	5	Sixty-eight.....	2	2
Thirty-nine.....	4	2	Sixty nine.....	2	
Forty.....	19	13	Seventy.....		1
Forty-one.....	6	3	Seventy-one.....	2	
Forty-two.....	9	3	Seventy-two.....	3	
Forty-three.....	3	3	Seventy-four.....	3	
Forty-four.....	6		Seventy-nine.....		1
Forty-five.....	13	3	Eighty-five.....	2	
Carried forward.	388	93	Total.....	532	127

Males 532
 Females 127
 Total 659

EXHIBIT "F."

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1885.

NATIVE BORN.	MALES.	FEMALES.	FOREIGN BORN.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Alaska.....		1	Brazil.....	1	
Alabama.....	2		Belgium.....	1	
Connecticut.....	1		Canada.....	9	4
California.....	64	11	China.....	42	
Illinois.....	9		Denmark.....	3	
Indiana.....	4	1	England.....	40	5
Iowa.....	1		France.....	9	
Kentucky.....	3	1	Germany.....	35	7
Kansas.....	1		Holland.....	2	
Louisiana.....	4	2	Ireland.....	115	64
Maryland.....	8		Italy.....	3	
Massachusetts.....	29	9	Mexico.....	3	1
Maine.....	7	1	Norway.....	2	
New York.....	68	6	Nova Scotia.....	2	1
New Hampshire.....	3		Portugal.....	1	
New Jersey.....	1	2	Poland.....	1	
Ohio.....	7		Russia.....	5	2
Pennsylvania.....	10	2	Scotland.....	15	3
Rhode Island.....	2		Spain.....	1	
South Carolina.....	2		Sweden.....	5	
Virginia.....	5	3	Switzerland.....	3	
Wisconsin.....	1	1	Sandwich Islands.....	1	
			Born at sea.....	1	
Total.....	232	40	Total.....	300	87

Foreign-born, males.....	300	
Foreign-born, females.....	87	
		387
Native-born, males.....	232	
Native-born, females.....	40	
		272
Total.....		659

EXHIBIT "G."

OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1885.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.	OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.
Bakers.....	8	Brought forward.....	186
Barbers.....	5	Laborers.....	123
Blacksmiths.....	8	Laundrymen.....	10
Bartenders.....	3	Machinists.....	12
Boatmen.....	3	Milkers.....	2
Boiler-makers.....	3	Millwrights.....	1
Boatbuilders.....	2	Mattress-makers.....	2
Bookkeepers.....	2	Metal-roofers.....	1
Booksellers.....	4	Miners.....	6
Bottlers.....	1	Moulders.....	4
Broom-makers.....	5	Painters.....	14
Brass-finishers.....	1	Peddlers.....	12
Butchers.....	3	Physicians.....	2
Cabinet-makers.....	3	Piano-players.....	1
Carpet-layers.....	4	Polishers.....	1
Carpenters.....	19	Plumbers.....	7
Carriage-makers.....	4	Printers.....	3
Cigar-makers.....	9	Railroaders.....	5
Clerks.....	10	Ranchmen.....	2
Compositors.....	1	Stockbrokers.....	1
Caulkers.....	1	Slaters.....	1
Confectioners.....	1	Sailors.....	24
Cooks.....	31	Surgeons.....	1
Canmakers.....	4	Sailmakers.....	2
Coopers.....	1	Shoemakers.....	12
Cutlers.....	2	Stevedores.....	1
Dishwashers.....	2	Stonecutters.....	5
Engineers.....	6	Storekeepers.....	1
Farmers.....	8	Stewards.....	1
Firemen.....	4	Soldiers.....	2
Fruit-dealers.....	1	Shirtmakers.....	1
Fruit-peddlers.....	1	Tailors.....	5
Gardeners.....	10	Tanners.....	2
Gunsmiths.....	1	Teamsters.....	6
Glue-cutters.....	2	Tinsmiths.....	6
Harness-makers.....	2	Upholsterers.....	3
Hostlers.....	8	Waiters.....	33
Hotel-keepers.....	1	Wood-turners.....	2
Junkmen.....	1	Wood-cutters.....	2
Law students.....	1	Wool-scourers.....	1
Carried forward.....	186	Total.....	509

Number of prisoners committed having occupations..... 509
 Number of prisoners committed having no occupation..... 23
 Women..... 127
 Total..... 659

EXHIBIT "H."

RELIGION OR CREED ALLEGED TO BE PROFESSED BY PRISONERS COMMITTED
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CREEDS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Roman Catholic.....	296	83
Protestant.....	135	21
Unbeliever.....	35	15
Heathen.....	44	.....
Presbyterian.....	6	1
Episcopalian.....	5	2
Methodist.....	4	.....
Hebrew.....	3	1
Freethinker.....	.....	3
Mormon.....	2	.....
Baptist.....	1	.....
Spiritualist.....	1	.....
Russian Greek.....	.....	1
	532	127

Males..... 532
 Females..... 127
 Total..... 659

EXHIBIT "I."

PRISONERS WHO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED MORE THAN ONCE AND RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
First time committed.....	411	70
Second time committed.....	62	11
Third time committed.....	20	6
Fourth time committed.....	9	10
Fifth time committed.....	4	5
Sixth time committed.....	11	8
Seventh time committed.....	1	3
Eighth time committed.....	3	4
Tenth time committed.....	7	3
Eleventh time committed.....	.....	1
Twelfth time committed.....	2	3
Twentieth time committed.....	.....	1
Twenty-fifth time committed.....	2	2
	532	127

Males.....532
 Females.....127
 Total..... 659

EXHIBIT "J."

NUMBER OF PRISONERS LITERATE AND ILLITERATE RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Prisoners who can read and write.....	460	83
Prisoners who can read, but cannot write.....	8	5
Prisoners who cannot read nor write.....	64	34
	532	127

Males.....532
 Females.....127
 Total..... 659

EXHIBIT "K."

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK PERFORMED BY PRISONERS DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	Laundry.....	Roads and Quarries.....	For and about Building	Women.....	Industrial School.....	Total for month.....
July.....	186	.....	1,949	132	.....	2,267
August.....	207	.....	1,909	134	.....	2,250
September.....	180	.....	1,758	128	.....	2,066
October.....	209	.....	1,800	.....	.....	2,159
November.....	209	.....	1,702	120	.....	2,031
December.....	217	120	2,637	124	.....	3,098
January.....	317	311	1,543	124	8	2,303
February.....	204	99	1,577	148	60	2,088
March.....	221	384	1,776	124	137	2,642
April.....	210	390	1,863	120	160	2,743
May.....	208	390	1,894	124	152	2,768
June.....	208	390	1,689	120	100	2,507
Total.....	2,576	2,084	22,097	1,548	617	28,922
Number of days' work done by House of Correction prisoners at City Prison and County Jail.....						5,274
GRAND TOTAL.....						34,196

EXHIBIT "L."

NUMBER OF PRISONERS SUBJECTED TO PUNISHMENT; NATURE OF OFFENSES
AND PUNISHMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

OFFENSES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	
Breaking the rules of the prison.....	11		
Disturbing the peace of the prison.....	24	1	
Destroying prison property.....	1		
Disobedience and insolence to officers.....	3		
Fighting.....	12	4	
Insubordination.....	5	2	
Malicious mischief.....	4		
Refusing to work.....	1		
Smoking and having tobacco and opium in possession...	5		
Stealing.....	1		
Vulgar and obscene language.....	13	8	
Attempt at jail breaking.....	1		
Disorderly conduct.....	13		
Committing nuisance in cell.....	3		
Lying in bed in day-time.....	22	1	
Smoking.....	4		
Assault on fellow-prisoner.....	4	1	
	127	17	144
PUNISHMENTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	
Punished by confinement in tank 48 hours.....	15		
Punished by confinement in tank 24 hours.....	12	2	
Punished by confinement in tank 24 hours and loss of credits.....	1		
Punished by confinement in tank 12 hours.....	1		
Punished by loss of all credits.....	4		
Punished by confinement in dark cell 48 hours.....	8	3	
Punished by confinement in dark cell 36 hours.....	1	1	
Punished by confinement in dark cell 24 hours.....	77	6	
Punished by confinement in dark cell 12 hours.....		1	
Punished by confinement in dark cell 5 days.....	6	1	
Punished by confinement in dark cell 3 days.....	2	3	
	127	17	144

Males.....127

Females.....17

Total.....144

EXHIBIT "M."

INVENTORY OF MOVABLE PROPERTY, FURNITURE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, ETC.

Dining Room No. 1—Sideboard, hat-tree, table, 10 chairs, 2 castors, 1 side-table, carpet and small table.

Dining Room No. 2—10 chairs, 3 tables and appurtenances.

Reception Room—4 chairs and writing desk.

In Hall—Mat, carpet, stair-carpet and rods.

In Hall, up-stairs—Hat-tree and hall carpet.

Parlor—8 small chairs, 1 sofa, 1 marble-top table, sideboard, mat, lounge and carpet.

Bed-room No. 1—Bedstead, mattress and bed linen, bureau, 3 chairs, 1 book-stand, 1 marble-top table.

Bed-room No. 2—Small bedstead, mattress, 2 chairs, bureau, carpet and book-stand.

Bed-room No. 3—Bedstead, mattress, bureau, book-stand, lounge, table, two sewing machines, carpet and 3 chairs.

Bath-room—1 chair, towel-rack and carpet.

Assistant Superintendent's Room—Bedstead, mattress, commode, carpet and 1 chair.

Library—Book-case, carpet and table.

Office—Safe, book-case, clock, 2 desks, copying press, office table, 5 chairs, 1 desk stool.

Commissary's Room—11 Winchester rifles, 1 bedstead, mattress, 1 chair and carpet.

Guards' Room No. 1—5 bedsteads and mattresses, table, 4 chairs and 1 bureau.

Guards' Room No. 2—4 chairs, 1 table, 4 bedsteads and mattresses.

Guards' Room No. 3—3 chairs, 5 bedsteads and mattresses, 3 tables and 1 sewing machine.

Butcher Shop—1 Howe scale, 1 table, 1 meat safe, choppers and knives.

Tank Room—20 prisoners' eating tables, 2 Holloway's fire extinguishers, 250 feet fire hose, 3 blunderbuses and 2 brass pipes.

Rotunda—8 large benches, 3 chains, brass gong and small clock.

Wash Room—1 table, 2 chairs and looking-glass.

Upper Store-room—4 small bedsteads, 4 spring mattresses, 7 drills, 2 crowbars, 1 jumper, 1 wedge, 12 sledge handles, 12 picks, 10 sledge-hammers, 19 shovels and 12 pick-handles.

Laundry—2 tables, fixtures, 1 fluter and 12 irons.

Kitchen—1 large range, 1 coffee-boiler, 2 stew-boilers, 1 safe, 2 tables, and kitchen utensils.

Pantry—1 table, 1 supply safe.

Plumbers' and Blacksmiths' Tools—4 pairs extension tongs, 1 pipe cutter, 1 set of stocks and dies to cut bowls and iron pipes, 1 shear to cut sheets of tin, 1 small hand-saw, 1 compass saw, 3 soldering irons, 1 14-inch rasp, 1 14-inch file, 2 hammers, 1 pair of gas pliers, 1 pair of compasses, 1 gauge, 1 1-inch wood chisel, 1 ladle, 1 dresser, 2 pound-irons, 1 pipe vice, 1 blacksmith's vice, 5 pairs blacksmith's tongs, 1 anvil, 2 blacksmiths' hammers, 1 sledge-hammer, 1 pair bellows, 1 set of blacksmiths' forming tools, 1 grindstone, 1 force pump.

Matron's Room—1 bedstead, 1 mattress, 1 wash-stand, 1 lounge, 1 book-case, 1 table, 1 sewing machine and carpet.

Carpenter's Shop—1 hammer, 1 hatchet, 5 planes, 3 chisels, 8 bits, 1 pair of compasses, 1 square, 1 brace, 1 drawing-knife, 1 oil-stone, 1 spirit level, 2 saws and 1 mallet.

In Yard—3 lawn-mowers, 2 pairs of clippers, 2 watering-pots, 7 rakes, 1 pitchfork, 4 hoes, 4 trowels, 1 wheelbarrow, 8 hand-carts and 5 crowbars.

Stable—5 horses, 3 cows, 20 hogs, 1 van, 1 light wagon, 2 rock-wagons, 1 sprinkler, 3 sets double-harness, 1 saddle and bridle, 1 cutting machine, 1 single bedstead, 1 double bedstead, 1 small looking-glass, 1 wash-stand, 1 buggy and 1 set single harness.

EXHIBIT " N. "

EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Salaries.....	\$14,269 36	
Rations.....	20,137 73	
Oats, bran, straw, etc.....	1,519 72	
Drugs and medicines.....	466 13	
Lamps, oil, glass and paints.....	701 00	
Blacksmithing and repairing.....	238 53	
Lumber.....	259 12	
Harness account.....	124 50	
Carpets and matting.....	440 91	
Plumbers' tools and plumbing.....	135 54	
Gutta percha hose and couplings.....	8 955	
Stationery and books.....	170 12	
Telephone.....	38 28	
Crockery and dining-room articles.....	223 52	
Prison flannel and cloth.....	926 45	
Kitchen furniture and utensils.....	172 13	
Hardware, etc.....	221 71	
Buggy and cow.....	297 00	
Sundries.....	133 42	
		<u>\$40,564 42</u>
Paid into City and County Treasury.....		122 88
		<u>\$40,441 54</u>
Appropriation.....		35,000 00
		<u>\$5,441 54</u>
Overdrawn.....		

EXHIBIT " O. "

MONTHLY EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

1884—July.....	\$2,389 14
August.....	3,335 24
September.....	3,021 74
October.....	2,995 81
November.....	2,777 47
December.....	3,268 60
1885—January.....	3,592 63
February.....	3,327 07
March.....	3,717 42
April.....	3,782 25
May.....	3,719 81
June.....	4,137 24

Showing a monthly average of \$3,380 37.

\$40,564 42

EXHIBIT "P."

Since entering upon my duties, February 18, 1885, I have made many improvements in and around the buildings.

The lawn and flower gardens have been remodeled, many choice and beautiful shrubs and flowers added, for which I am indebted to the honorable Park Commissioners, and especially to the kindness of Mr. Taylor, the head gardener.

The interior of the prison has been overhauled, renovated, painted and new matting laid.

The grounds around the stable have been graded, graveled and very much increased in size; the outbuildings removed, placed in position, repaired and painted, and are no longer unsightly objects.

On my accession to office I found the building depleted of many articles which were indispensable, and I was compelled to replenish at considerable expense; this, and the increase of prisoners the latter half of the year, swelled the expenditures to an amount above the appropriation, notwithstanding the uttermost economy has been practiced.

The labor of the inmates has been utilized to the best possible advantage in the various departments, such as painting, glazing, shoemaking, plumbing, blacksmithing, gardening and in the quarries.

Not only the roads and walks around the prison have been macadamized and put in good order by prison labor, and the rock quarried for the improvement of that around the Industrial School as well, and much of the skilled labor, such as shoemakers, plumbers and carpenters, have been detailed to work at the latter institution.

The want of a sufficient number of guards has restricted work in the quarries, as only one officer can be spared for this service. With four additional guards all the roads south of Army street could be kept in repair, and it is to be hoped that the honorable Board of Supervisors will see the necessity of providing additional guards at an early day for this purpose.

All my efforts to improve the grounds, the buildings and the sanitary condition of the prisoners, have been fully seconded by the honorable Chairman and Committee of the House of Correction, to whom I tender my sincere thanks.

The sanitary condition of the prisoners is all that could be desired. Dr. Charles Blach has been unremitting in his duties, as well as all the employees of the Institution.

Thanking the honorable Board of Supervisors for their uniform kindness, I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDGWICK,

Superintendent,

Industrial School Report.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco :

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with resolution of your Honorable body, I herewith submit to you my annual report of the City and County Industrial School, containing the usual statistics and a brief review of the condition of the Institution for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885.

When entering upon my duties, February 15, 1885, I found the store-rooms depleted and in need of every indispensable article of consumption. The kitchen utensils were brought to the lowest possible limit. The water-pipes were bursted and disconnected from the large boiler, which was removed from its place in the laundry.

The boys' clothing was completely worn out; in fact, I found the building fast going to ruin for want of timely repairs—all of which required a considerable outlay.

I had the boiler reset in the laundry and the entire plumbing overhauled and repaired, so that now we have the building well supplied with hot and cold water.

We removed the old rotten wooden floor outside the kitchen and had it replaced by asphaltum, which will not be affected by the water. I had the entire building overhauled, whitened, painted and repaired, and caused a good rock roadway to be made from the barn around the south side of the building and fences repaired; planted 20 acres of potatoes and 35 acres of hay. During the season that work can be done on the farm there is no occupation so attractive to the boys, and none that

yields better returns in money, health, contentment and preparation for the future of their lives.

I am, indeed, happy to state that our labor on the farm will be rewarded with fair returns this year.

The repairing, painting and plumbing have been done by labor from the House of Correction, thereby saving the city a considerable sum.

When I assumed my duties on January 15th, 1885, I saw the need of a thorough classification. I keep the criminal element separate from the comparatively innocent at night, and in separate yards during play hours. This, I believe, will prevent the hardened element from corrupting the minds of those who have a tendency to reform.

I have found employment for a large number of boys, and am pleased to say that they are almost all in a fair way to become honest and useful members of society. I employ 30 boys in the shoe shop, and by exchanging manufactured shoes for leather and findings, I hope to make this department self-sustaining. I am pleased to state that since I assumed the duties of Superintendent of this institution material for boys' shoes did not cost the city *one cent*. This I believe to be a step in the right direction.

The boys, while contributing to their maintenance, are acquiring a knowledge of a trade which will enable them to make an honest living after they leave this School, and I hope to make a still better showing in this department next year. I intend, if possible, to make this institution in reality what it has only been in name for years past.

I am satisfied that the appropriation is insufficient to pay the necessary running expense and keep the building in proper repair. I have therefore felt it incumbent upon me to exceed, by several hundred dollars, the sum devoted to that purpose, believing I should have your approval and support.

I visited the Magdalen Asylum weekly, and am well satisfied with the excellent management and discipline of the Sisters of Mercy.

To your Honorable body I am deeply indebted for the courtesies extended, particularly to Chairman James Gilleran for his

advice and assistance and the deep interest he has taken to see that the building was properly repaired and the Institution run as economically as possible. To the officers and employees I am indebted for the faithful discharge of their duties and kind and courteous treatment of the boys.

I hope in future to receive their hearty co-operation, as I have in the past. I sincerely hope that our labors will merit the approbation of your Honorable body, and that still better results will be attained during the coming year.

I respectfully submit this report.

M. A. SMITH,
Superintendent Industrial School.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY EXPENDED FOR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	NUMBER IN SCHOOL.		PROVISIONS.				CLOTHING AND SHOES.			
	Number of Officers and Employees...	Number of Inmates	Fresh and salt meat Fresh and salt fish.	Potatoes, Vegetables and Fruit...	Flour and Meal.....	Miscellaneous Groceries and Provisions	Linen for Sheetting and Bedding, etc., etc.,	Flannel.....	Trimnings for Tailor Shop and Sewing Room.....	Leather and Findings for Shoe Shop.....
1884.										
July.....	18	86	\$30 10	\$30 96	\$64 40	\$79 92	.....	.....	46 90	147 47
August.....	18	97	416 14	54 50	180 20	176 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	18	98	239 70	32 78	84 40	58 25	.....	.....	42 76	.....
October.....	18	96	365 62	19 25	74 90	84 22	.....	.....	94 29	147 15
November.....	17	95	400 82	69 84	74 90	173 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	17	90	320 49	45 81	77 15	160 98	.....	.....	120 50	128 82
1885.										
January.....	17	92	397 76	52 63	72 65	159 01	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	17	105	368 88	44 20	80 40	142 53	.....	.....	41 00	.....
March.....	18	104	408 90	30 38	.....	58 05	.....	.....	43 34	.....
April.....	18	117	421 82	43 91	143 05	196 54	.....	.....	40 62	.....
May.....	18	121	425 04	161 09	213 45	245 38	.....	.....	61 52	.....
June.....	18	114	741 02	143 84	147 55	175 67	.....	.....	144 26	.....
Total.....	212	1,215	\$4,534 40	\$728 24	\$1,162 05	\$1,700 27	\$267 10	\$533 03	\$395 68	\$423 44

SCHEDULE SHOWING AMOUNT OF MONEY EXPENDED FOR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS—CONTINUED.

MONTHS.	IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.							MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Lime, Brick, etc...	Lumber	Hardware	Blacksmithing and Repairs — Horse-Shoeing.....	Harness and Repairs	Plumbing and Gas-fitting, etc.....	Paints, Oils, Whitening, Glass, etc.	Books, Papers, Ink, Pens, etc.....	Feed for stock
1884.			\$1 00 42 75	\$2 50 35 50	\$15 25		\$17 70		\$63 00 61 00 51 05 30 70
1885.			6 15	60 00	27 40		1 75	15 90	
January.....					29 27				78 75
February.....		11 61				133 16			
March.....		10 92	59 52	70 55					
April.....		3 12	19 23	41 00		71 95		36 21	125 90
May.....		18 77	41 00	7 50					114 82
June.....		14 97	71 95	35 00				19 00	96 30
Total.....		\$59 30	\$109 42	\$300 28	\$114 40	\$71 95	\$388 39	\$71 11	\$622 12

Inmates remaining in School July 1st, 1884—		
Boys	84	
Girls	78	
	—	162
Inmates received during the year ending June 30th, 1885—		
Boys	134	
Girls	37	
	—	171
Leave of absence revoked by Committee—		
Boys	37	
Girls	12	
	—	49
Surrendered by parents and guardians—		
Boys	2	
Girls	17	
	—	19
Escapes captured and returned—		
Boys	4	
Girls	1	
	—	5
To be accounted for		406
Granted indefinite leave of absence—		
Boys	120	
Girls	55	
	—	175
Discharged—		
Boys	20	
Girls	24	
	—	44
Escapes—		
Boys	7	
Girls	—	
	—	7
Inmates remaining in School July 1st, 1885—		
Boys	114	
Girls	66	
	—	180
Total		406
Average number of inmates through the year		
Boys	101¼	
Girls	78	

AGES OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.		BOYS.	GIRLS.
8 years of age.....	1	.....	Brought forward.....	98	31
9 years of age.....	.....	.....	16 years of age.....	15	16
10 years of age.....	8	.....	17 years of age.....	18	7
11 years of age.....	7	2	18 years of age.....	2	.....
12 years of age.....	15	3	19 years of age.....	.....	.....
13 years of age.....	18	4	20 years of age.....	3	.....
14 years of age.....	25	2	Unknown.....	.....	.....
15 years of age.....	24	20			
Carried forward.....	98	31	Total.....	136	54

COLOR OF INMATES COMMITTED.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
White.....	130	54
Black.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	6	.....
Totals.....	136	54

NATIVITY OF INMATES COMMITTED.

UNITED STATES.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	FOREIGN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
California.....	102	40	Brought forward.....	122	45
Oregon.....	1	.....	England.....	1	1
New York.....	5	2	Ireland.....	1	.....
Illinois.....	1	.....	France.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	2	.....	Germany.....	1	6
Pennsylvania.....	2	.....	Australia.....	1	1
New Jersey.....	1	.....	Italy.....	1	.....
Washington Territory.....	2	.....	Belgium.....	1	.....
Missouri.....	2	2	Canada.....	1	.....
Colorado.....	2	.....	China.....	6	.....
Kansas.....	1	1			
Idaho.....	1	.....	Totals.....	136	54
Carried forward.....	122	45			

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Leading an idle and dissolute life.....	66	36
Petty larceny.....	36	.....
Misdemeanor, vulgar language and drunkenness.....	23	4
Surrendered by parents and guardians as unmanageable....	2	14
Burglary, malicious mischief, grand larceny.....	7	.....
Attempt to pick pockets.....	2	.....
Totals.....	136	54

BY WHOM COMMITTED.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
By Police Court Judges.....	125	38
By parents and guardians.....	2	16
Superior Judges.....	9	.....
Totals.....	136	54

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Committed for first time.....	95	53
Committed for second time.....	31	1
Committed for third time.....	8	.....
Committed for fourth time.....	2	.....
Committed for fifth time.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	136	54

ESCAPES.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Total escapes from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	7	.....
Escapes captured during the year.....	4	1
Totals at large.....	3	.....

SOCIAL CONDITION OF INMATES COMMITTED.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Both parents living.....	84	35
Have lost father.....	25	11
Have lost mother.....	14	5
Have lost both father and mother.....	13	3
Totals.....	136	54

EMPLOYMENT OF THE GIRLS.

The girls of this department attend school five days of the week, from 9:30 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 3 P. M., and during the remainder of the day are employed at various kinds of machine and needle work—with the exception of about three hours, devoted to recreation. Six or eight girls alternate, monthly, to attend to the domestic duties and arrangements of the "Industrial School" department, which is quite distinct and separate from the "Magdalen Asylum."

EMPLOYMENT OF THE BOYS.

The following is the amount of work performed in the different departments and amount of material on hand:

SHOE SHOP.

Average 20 boys 5 days per week.

Number of pairs of shoes on hand July 1st, 1884.....	27
Number of pairs of shoes made.....	1,086
Number of pairs of shoes repaired.....	905
Number of pairs of shoes distributed.....	461
Number of pairs of shoes exchanged for stock and findings....	649
Number of pairs of shoes on hand July 1st, 1885.....	4

TAILOR SHOP.

Average 10 boys 5 days per week.

Number of jackets made during year.....	82
Number of pants made during year.....	193
Number of caps made during year.....	138
Number of jackets repaired.....	1,099
Number of pants repaired.....	1,544

Number of caps repaired.....	735
Number of jackets on hand July 1st, 1885.....	10
Number of pants on hand July 1st, 1885.....	11
Number of caps on hand July 1st, 1885.....	14
Number of yards of cloth on hand.....	31 $\frac{1}{4}$

SEWING ROOM.

Average 5 boys 5 days per week.

Number of shirts made.....	169
Number of shirts examined and repaired.....	4,382
Number of miscellaneous examined and repaired.....	178
Number of spreads examined and repaired.....	145
Number of roller towels made.....	10
Number of aprons made.....	78
Number of pillow slips made.....	71
Number of shirts on hand.....	5
Number of yards of blue flannel on hand.....	—
Number of blankets (pairs) on hand.....	10
Number of sheets on hand.....	24
Number of spreads on hand.....	149
Number of towels on hand.....	112
Number of roller towels on hand.....	24
Number of aprons on hand.....	44
Number of yards of sheeting on hand.....	700
Number of pillow slips on hand.....	155

LAUNDRY.

Average 8 boys 6 days per week.

Number of pieces washed.....	52,150
Number of pieces ironed.....	27,325

GARDEN.

Average 4 boys 6 days per week.

FARM.

Average 14 boys 6 days per week.

The farm will produce 50 tons of hay this year. The land is divided as follows:

Industrial School and grounds.....	5 acres
House of Correction and grounds.....	5 "
Barn, shed, stables and grounds.....	3 "
Cultivated for hay.....	35 "
Cultivated for potatoes.....	20 "
Pasturage.....	42 "

STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

Horses.....	7
Cows.....	7
Calves.....	1
Pigs.....	8
Four-horse wagon and harness.....	1
Farm wagon and harness (old).....	1
Light wagon and harness (old).....	1
Dump cart (old).....	1
Cultivator (old).....	1
Plows (old).....	3
Harrows (old).....	1

DIETARY.

SHOWING THE KIND OF FOOD USED AT EACH MEAL.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday.....	Bread..... Coffee..... Golden Syrup.....	Soup..... Roast Beef..... Vegetables..... Bread..... Pie or Pudding.....	Bread. Tea. Gingerbread.
Monday.....	Bread..... Coffee..... Oat Meal Mush..... Golden Syrup.....	Stewed Beef..... Vegetables..... Potatoes..... Bread.....	Bread. Tea.
Tuesday.....	Bread..... Coffee..... Rice..... Golden Syrup.....	Corned Beef..... Cabbage..... Potatoes..... Bread.....	Bread. Tea.
Wednesday.....	Bread..... Coffee..... Oat Meal Mush..... Milk.....	Mutton Pot-pie..... Vegetables..... Potatoes..... Bread.....	Bread. Tea.
Thursday.....	Bread..... Coffee..... Rice..... Milk.....	Boiled Beef..... Vegetables..... Bread..... Pudding.....	Bread. Tea.
Friday.....	Bread..... Coffee..... Oat Meal Mush..... Milk.....	Fresh Fish..... Baked Pork and Beans.. Bread.....	Bread. Tea.
Saturday.....	Bread..... Coffee..... Hashed Meat.....	Stewed Beef or Mutton. Vegetables.....	Bread. T.a.

RECAPITULATION.

Expended for provisions.....	\$ 8,115 05
Expended for clothing and shoes.....	1,619 25
Expended for repairs and improvements.....	1,043 83
Expended for books and stationery.....	71 11
Expended for feed for stock and seed.....	848 37
Expended for fuel.....	820 00
Expended for light.....	501 75
Expended for drugs.....	28 48
Expended for miscellaneous.....	1,159 34
Expended for crockery.....	221 13
Expended for Magdalen Asylum.....	14,204 00
Expended for salaries.....	13,780 34
Total.....	\$42,412 65

COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CAPITA.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Average number (officers and inmates).....	118 11-12.
Average monthly expense (officers and inmates).....	\$2,350 72½
Average monthly expense per capita (officers and inmates) ..	\$19.76 5-7
Average daily expense per capita (officers and inmates).....	65 6-7
Average monthly expense for provisions (officers and inmates) \$676.25	5-12
Average monthly expense for provisions per capita (officers and inmates).....	5 68.5
Average daily expense for provisions per capita (officers and inmates).....	18.95

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

Average monthly expense.....	\$1,183 66⅓
Average monthly expense per inmate.....	15 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

DR.

To cash paid into City and County Treasury.....	\$656 41
To cash paid for a boy's fare to Mendocino.....	7 20
To cash paid for miscellaneous repairs.....	28 08
To cash paid for 3 dozen chickens.....	32 00
	<hr/> \$723 99

CR.

By cash received for sale of hay.....	\$349 25
By cash received for sale of straw.....	2 00
By cash received for sale of potatoes.....	126 49
By cash received for sale of hogs.....	165 00.
By cash received for sale of old junk.....	31 25
By cash received for sale of one old horse.....	20 00
By cash received for services of band.....	30 00
	<hr/> \$723 99

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

To M. A. Smith, Superintendent Industrial School,
City and County of San Francisco:

SIR—I herewith submit the following annual report of the School Department of this institution, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

There are two divisions in the School, comprising five classes, and taught respectively by John A. Wright, Principal, and Wm. Hinds, Assistant.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY.	TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
Spelling. Reading. Arithmetic. Grammar. Penmanship. History.	Spelling. Reading. Arithmetic. Grammar. Penmanship. Geography.	Spelling. Reading. Dictation. Oral Instruction. Declamation. History.

The regular school hours are from:

10 to 11.30 A. M.	1½ hours.
1 to 3.30 P. M.	2½ hours.
6.15 to 7.30 P. M.	1¼ hours.
7.30 to 8 P. M., Music by the band and evening devo- tions.	½ hour.
Total.	5¾ hours.

The hours of practice for the band are:

10 to 11.30 A. M.	1½ hour.
3.30 to 4.45 P. M.	1¼ hours.
Total.	2¾ hours.

ATTENDANCE.

Number of school days.	240
Average per month.	20
Days attendance at school.	17,600
Days absent from school.	2,200

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

43

Average belonging.....	82
Average daily attendance, boys.....	73
Percentage of attendance.....	.89 +

READING AND SPELLING.

McGuffey's and Wilson's (Readers.)

First Reader.....	20
Second Reader.....	35
Third Reader.....	45
Fourth Reader.....	14
Total.....	<u>114</u>

GRAMMAR.

Study Pinneo's Primary Grammar.....	25
Receive Oral Instruction.....	60
Do not study Grammar.....	29
Total.....	<u>114</u>

ARITHMETIC.

Robinson's Course.

Notation and Counting.....	20
Primary Arithmetic.....	30
Rudiments of Arithmetic.....	45
Practical Arithmetic.....	19
Total.....	<u>114</u>

GEOGRAPHY.

Monteith's Manual.....	49
Receive Oral Instructions.....	45
Do not study Geography.....	20
Total.....	<u>114</u>

PENMANSHIP.

Payson, Dutton and Scribner's.

Copy Book No. 1.....	25
Copy Book No. 2.....	20

Copy Book No. 3.....	25
Copy Book No. 4.....	20
Copy Book No. 5.....	14
Copy Book No. 6.....	10
Total.....	<u>114</u>

HISTORY.

Swinton's Condensed United States.....	44
Number receiving Oral Instruction.....	35
Number not instructed in History.....	35
Total.....	<u>114</u>

AGE OF BOYS AT END OF YEAR.

Age.....	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Number.....	1	.....	2	4	12	9	21	15	21	8	14	4	3

Total..... 114

Average years, 15 1-57.

The following table shows the religion of parents of the boys:

Jews.....	4	=	3 per cent. of the whole number.
Chinese...	7	=	6 per cent. of the whole number.
Protestants.....	11	=	10 per cent. of the whole number.
Catholics...	92	=	81 per cent. of the whole number.
	<u>114</u>		<u>100 per cent.</u>

On Saturday and Sunday evenings, the boys are occupied reading miscellaneous works from the library. No session of school is held on Saturday, on account of its being a day devoted to house cleaning, bathing and inspection of clothing.

LIBRARY.

The books in the library are few in number. They have been in constant use for several years, consequently, are very much soiled and worn. We need a fresh supply of entertaining and instructive books, and hope that some of our philanthropic citizens will come to the rescue and help the

school in this particular. A well assorted library would be of inestimable value to the inmates, for in after life its influence would remain. The majority of the boys spend their leisure time reading. If the books are furnished they will read them eagerly.

MUSIC.

Mr. Wm. Hinds, the leader of the band, has shown great perseverance in training the boys in this peculiar study. They have made rapid progress during the past year. The number of boys in the band range from fourteen to sixteen.

DEPARTMENT.

I am glad to testify to the hearty co-operation of officers and boys in the matter of discipline. Judging from their conduct many of the boys may become useful citizens.

Respectfully,

JOHN A. WRIGHT,

Principal Teacher.

June 30, 1885.

Public Administrator's Report.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
SAN FRANCISCO, 1st July, 1885. }

*To the Honorable Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit to your Honorable Body a yearly report of the estates which have come to my hands as Public Administrator from the 30th day of June, 1884, to the 1st day of July, 1885.

PHILIP A. ROACH,
Public Administrator.

ESTATES ADMINISTERED UPON.

ANNUAL RETURN OF PHILIP A. ROACH, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Date of Letters.....	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate value of Estate as far as ascertained.....	Cash come to Administrator's hands.....	Fees and expenses of administration, funeral expenses, expenses of last illness, debts and family allowance paid by Administrator	Balances in City and County Treasury.....	Balance cash in Administrator's hands.....	Residue of property, exclusive of money, at appraised or approximate value, in hands of Administrator.....	Distributed to next of kin and turned over to general administrator or executor.....
1884.								
July 10.....	Joseph Maurel.....	\$231 25	\$231 25	\$185 89	4 06			41 30
21.....	Frederick Schumann.....	486 40	486 40	375 42	109 98			
21.....	Patrick Sullivan.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	811 53	1,188 47			
Aug. 11.....	Samuel Wilson.....	1,561 35	1,561 35	283 06			4,000 00	1,278 29
18.....	Louis Legros.....	4,445 51	445 51	421 50		24 01		
18.....	B. A. Mirdank.....	413 36	419 36	344 10		75 26		
19.....	Honora Sullivan.....	2,819 32	2,819 32	897 62	1,921 70			
19.....	A. Larson.....	825 00	825 00	652 52	172 48			
25.....	Mary Reid.....	503 57	503 57	259 00		244 57		
Sept. 6.....	John Pape.....	228 35	223 35	167 50	12 00	60 85		650 23
10.....	F. W. Berger.....	829 25	829 25	167 02				
12.....	Frank Becker.....	3,550 00	350 00	331 50				
12.....	John Lantz.....	3,466 15	3,460 30	1,016 75		18 50		
30.....	Joseph W. Magoun.....	303 38	289 88	244 13	2,543 55			
7.....	Samuel O'Leary.....	320 00	320 00	214 00		1 25		58 00
27.....	Jeremiah Sullivan.....	153 01	125 51	740 75		106 00		
27.....	F. A. Springer.....	5,373 69	4,919 50	170 15			12 26	
27.....	W. B. Wilson.....	70 00	815 69	134 15			183 50	
Dec. 4.....	Andrew Wilson.....	1,971 03	50 00	383 30	1,584 00		5,000 00	
1885.			1,971 03			3 73	20 00	
Jan. 2.....	Bernard Redbaum.....	963 12	960 62	579 66	380 96		2 50	
21.....	Samuel McMaster.....	288,029 59	38,029 59	4,120 25	32,670 00	1,259 34	250,000 00	
	Amount brought forward.....	\$324,088 33	\$61,635 48	\$12,620 05	\$44,532 55	\$2,463 80	\$259,224 11	\$2,027 82

ANNUAL RETURN OF PHILIP A. ROACH, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—CONTINUED.

Date of Letters.....	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate value of Estate as far as ascertained.....	Cash come to Administrator's hands.....	Fees and expenses of administration, funeral expenses, expenses of last illness, debts and family allowance paid by Administrator	Balances in City and County Treasury.....	Balance cash in Administrator's hands.....	Residue of property, exclusive of money, at appraised or approximate value, in hands of Administrator.....	Distributed to next of kin and turned over to general administrator or executor.....
1885.	Amount brought forward.....	\$324,088 33	\$61,635 48	\$12,620 05	\$44,532 55	\$2,483 80	\$259,224 11	\$2,027 82
Jan. 23	J. Madison Platt.....	1,289 00	1,159 00	237 25	693 00	228 75	130 00	.....
26	Dietrich Witgen.....	32,914 08	12,961 42	2,425 25	10,385 00	141 17	19,952 66	.....
30	Bridget Kirly.....	343 25	403 25	274 50	.....	128 75	.....	.....
Feb. 3	Charles Zorahal.....	381 55	343 55	167 70	.....	155 85	38 00	.....
6	Joseph O Lytle.....	560 00	500 00	147 75	237 00	60 00	60 00	.....
17	Martin Bachrach.....	530 07	516 07	61 25	.....	454 82	14 00	.....
17	Charles Ellis.....	10,620 39	20 39	30 50	.....	.....	10,589 89	.....
20	Henry A. Dunlap.....	424 55	424 55	52 75	237 00	74 80	.....	.....
24	Luca Martinelli.....	780 25	780 25	59 75	.....	720 50	.....	.....
24	Susannah H. Tobey.....	4,787 71	517 71	90 45	.....	327 26	4,270 00	.....
Mar. 2	Josephine Karrenberg.....	1,513 38	1,513 38	228 60	950 00	294 78	.....	.....
2	Felicite Charbonnier.....	1,971 68	971 68	94 50	594 00	283 18	.....	.....
6	Philip Goldman.....	156 13	156 13	31 00	.....	125 13	.....	.....
16	Augustin Arrechea.....	42,365 26	3,865 26	2,415 05	1,421 21	978 75	39,500 00	.....
27	John Carter.....	1,005 00	5 00	26 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 15	William Fritsch.....	211 38	211 38	91 25	.....	120 13	.....	.....
May 4	Robert Boyd.....	230 40	230 40	34 90	.....	195 50	.....	.....
5	Josiah H. Gibbs.....	6,091 35	1,013 50	589 80	.....	186 70	8 00	5,501 55
11	Jean B. Champromis.....	198 55	320 95	134 25	.....	167 30	.....	.....
11	Rudolph Pauswein.....	198 55	198 55	31 25	.....	48 38	.....	.....
12	Jane McCarthy.....	214 38	214 38	116 00	.....	303 45	40 00	50 00
22	Mary A. Merrill.....	1,919 75	1,879 75	1,576 30	.....	804 60	.....	.....
29	Prospero Bia.....	3,555 00	2,992 85	703 25	1,485 00	413 66	562 15	.....
June 3	Jennie Claire.....	709 16	709 16	295 50	.....	366 55	30 00	.....
17	Francis Kramer.....	431 55	401 55	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Samuel Jewell.....	2,356 08	37 00	43 50	.....	.....	2,912 58	.....
		\$440,637 18	\$83,982 59	\$22,762 60	\$60,704 76	\$3,080 31	\$338,310 14	\$7,579 37

In the following estates letters of administration have been issued, but no money has come into the hands of the Administrator: Nelson Sherwood, Marie Grandvoinet, Daniel Keating, Sebastiano Merello, Alfred Morris, James Strathern, Owen Gaoghegan, Isabelle Temple, Joseph Schwab, John Kretzer, Sigismund Kisffy, Leonarde Chauviat, Fenelon W. Howe, James Eagan, Eugene L. Sullivan, Pierre Serrot, James Hanly, Joseph Saget, W. F. Heine, and Henry P. MacNevin.

PHILIP A. ROACH,

Public Administrator of the City and County of San Francisco.

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE, }
San Francisco, July, 1 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), of your Honorable Board, I submit herewith the annual report of the Police Department for the year ending June 30th, 1885.

Schedule “A” exhibits the number and tabulated statements of the arrests made by the police during the year and the disposition thereof by the Courts.

Schedule “B” shows the number of arrests by and strength of the police force for twenty years preceding June 30, 1885.

Schedule “C”—Cash received during the year from Sheriffs of other counties, masters of vessels and others for keeping of prisoners in the city prison.

Schedule “D” exhibits the value of property reported as lost or stolen during the year, and amount recovered by the police.

Schedule “E” exhibits the number of witnesses subpoenaed for the several Courts of Criminal jurisdiction, nuisances on private property abated and lost children restored for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Schedule "G" exhibits the number of police stations and their location.

Schedule "H"—Comparative statement of population, police force, number of arrests, average number of arrests to each officer, and ratio of population to police force.

Schedule "I"—Summary of action taken by the Board of Police Commissioners in the supervision of retail liquor dealers' licenses from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

As year by year goes by there is little in the line of Police duty which is different from what we are familiar with. Efficiency should be the aim of the Police Department, and everything which fosters its efficiency should be encouraged.

A mounted police and station-houses, to be owned by the city, have been suggested by me in my former reports as desirable improvements.

I am aware that these matters involve the expenditure of money, but the investment will not be made in vain, and I respectfully renew the suggestion that a reasonable number of horses should be procured for suburban police service.

The city should own her police station-houses. I deem this essential in case of riot or other excitement. The station-houses should be such as to accommodate the officers with the same conveniences as houses belonging to the Fire Department.

I find that in most of the Eastern cities the station-houses are owned by the city, and that they are fitted up with sleeping accommodations.

I hope that these matters will receive consideration at your reasonable convenience.

Respectfully submitted.

P. CROWLEY,
Chief of Police.

CHIEF OF POLICE'S REPORT.

SCHEDULE "A"—CONTINUED.

1884.

OFFENSE.	JULY.					AUGUST.					SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
	Arrested.....	Dismissed.....	Convicted.....	Held to answer..	Pending.....	Arrested.....	Dismissed.....	Convicted.....	Held to answer..	Pending.....	Arrested.....	Dismissed.....	Convicted.....	Held to answer..	Pending.....	Arrested.....	Dismissed.....	Convicted.....	Held to answer..	Pending.....	Arrested.....	Dismissed.....	Convicted.....	Held to answer..	Pending.....	Arrested.....	Dismissed.....	Convicted.....	Held to answer..	Pending.....
Obstructing Officer.....	6	5	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Opium Place, Keeping.....	4	3	3	1	1	3	16	5	1	1	14	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Opium Place, Visiting.....	19	9	10	1	1	23	13	10	1	1	14	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Park Order, Violating.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perjury.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Personating an Officer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Picking Pockets.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purse Snatching.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rape.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rescuing Prisoners.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Resisting Officers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Revenue Law, Violating.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Riot.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robbing U. S. Mail.....	6	5	3	1	1	3	4	4	2	16	12	4	4	2	4	21	10	8	3	8	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Robbery.....	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery, Attempt at.....	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Selling a Human Being.....	24	17	17	1	1	13	6	7	1	14	7	7	4	2	15	6	8	1	1	1	15	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sidewalk Order.....	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	6	2	4	2	1	6	2	2	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Street Order, Violating.....	6	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	6	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sodomy.....	10	8	2	2	2	12	11	1	1	8	7	1	1	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	9	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Threats against Life.....	2	2	2	1	1	2	12	2	2	1	12	11	1	1	1	9	9	1	1	1	9	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Urinating in Public.....	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	7	34	14	14	14	14	73	34	34	5	5	52	20	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Vagrancy.....	85	37	37	11	11	71	35	29	7	62	34	14	14	14	14	73	34	34	5	5	52	20	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wearing Unlawful Apparel.....	2149	947	1214	40	48	2092	807	1178	46	61	1864	677	1122	31	34	1914	684	1144	41	45	2090	749	1190	49	102	2297	689	1202	32	374

STATEMENT OF ARRESTS.

Table with 15 columns and 100 rows of arrest data. Columns include offense names (e.g., Ill-fame, Keeping House of, Robbery), counts, and various numerical values. Rows are numbered 1-100 on the left and right margins.

EXHIBIT "A"—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	Arrested.....	Dismissed.....	Convicted.....	Held to answer..	Pending.....
Abduction.....	1	1			
Abortion.....	1				1
Adultery.....					
Arson.....	5	1		4	
Arson, Attempt at.....	1			1	
Assault.....	51	31	19		18
Assault with Deadly Weapon.....	224	143	3	60	1
Assault, Indecent.....	5	2	2	1	
Basket Ordinance, Violating.....	4		4		
Battery.....	2,113	863	1,170		80
Begging.....	163	8	155		
Bigamy.....	6	4		2	
Bribery.....	1	1			
Bribery, Attempt at.....	1	1			
Burglary.....	285	96	6	173	10
Burglary, Attempt at.....	19	11		8	
Burglary, Tools.....	20	8	10		2
Concealed Weapons.....	236	94	136		6
Conspiracy.....	4	2	2		
Contempt of Court.....	16	14	2		
Counterfeit Money in Possession.....	10	1		9	
Cruelty to Animals.....	230	17	208		5
Cubic Air Ordinance, Violating.....	254	59	195		
Deserters.....	4			4	
Disorderly House, Keeping.....	4	1	2		1
Disturbing the Peace.....	819	421	367		31
Drunk.....	9,302	2,140	7,131		31
Drunk, Common.....	801	143	650		8
Eight o'clock Ordinance, Violating.....	348	271	75		2
Election Law, Violating.....	24	4		20	
Embezzlement.....	123	79	15	21	8
Employment Office, Violating.....	1		1		
Escapes of Industrial School.....	9	2	7		
Escapes of Boys and Girls' Aid Association.....	2		2		
Escapes from Jail.....	3	2	1		
Exhibiting Deadly Weapon.....	17	8	8		1
Exhibiting Obscene Pictures.....	4	1	3		
Extortion.....	6	3	3		
False Imprisonment.....	3				
Ealse Pretenses.....	86	65	17		4
Fast Driving.....	49	18	30		1
Felony.....	32	14	5	13	
Fire-arms, Discharging.....	60	14	33		2
Fireworks, Discharging.....	18	5	13		
Fire Ordinance, Violating.....	87	24	62		1
Forgery.....	25	7	3	15	
Fugitive from Justice.....	2	1			
Gambling.....	47	23	14		10
Gambling House, Keeping.....	11	6	2		3
Gambling House, Visiting.....	38	5	29		4
Gambling, Lottery House, Keeping.....	144	15	121		8
Gambling, Lottery House, Visiting.....	739	40	674		25
Gambling, Lottery Tickets in Possession.....	509	66	433		10
Gambling, Tan Game, Keeping.....	2		2		
Gambling, Tan Game, Visiting.....	403	25	378		
Game Law, Violating.....	2	2			
Hack Ordinance, Violating.....	33	26	7		
Ill-fame, Keeping House of.....	4	2	1		1
Ill-fame, Visiting House of.....	108	51	56		1
Ill-fame, Inmates of House of.....	1		1		
Ill-fame, Soliciting for House of.....	629	38	584		7
Incest.....	1			1	
Indecent Exposure.....	34	9	25		
Indecent Letters.....	1		1		
Industrial School.....	337	223	111		3
Kidnapping.....	3	3			

STATEMENT OF ARRESTS.

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EXHIBIT "A"—CONCLUDED.

OFFENSE.	Arrested	Dismissed	Convicted	Held to answer..	Pending.....
Language, Profane	769	409	326	.....	34
Larceny, Grand	228	121	3	97	7
Larceny, Grand, Attempt	5	2	.....	3	.....
Larceny, Petit	759	371	348	15	25
Larceny, Petit, Attempt	10	2	7	.....	1
Laundry Order, Violating	297	20	263	.....	14
Libel	8	3	.....	4	1
License Law, Violating	95	38	55	.....	2
License, Peddling without	135	58	75	.....	2
Malicious Mischief	323	209	102	.....	12
Manslaughter	24	23	.....	1	.....
Mayhem	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanor	1,332	563	710	1	58
Murder	35	10	.....	23	2
Murder, Attempt	106	53	.....	46	7
Obstructing Officer	27	20	6	.....	1
Opium Place, Keeping	26	6	15	.....	5
Opium Place, Visiting	148	58	72	.....	18
Park Order, Violating	43	15	28	.....	.....
Perjury	26	17	.....	1	8
Personating an Officer	7	3	4	.....	.....
Picking Pockets	2	1	1	.....	.....
Purse Snatching	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Rape	7	4	.....	3	.....
Receiving Stolen Goods	9	4	.....	2	3
Rescuing Prisoners	15	10	3	.....	2
Resisting Officers	7	5	.....	.....	2
Revenue Law, Violating	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Riot	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Robbing U. S. Mail	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Robbery	107	60	.....	40	7
Robbery, Attempt at	18	11	.....	7	.....
Selling a Human Being	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Sidewalk Order, Violating	242	93	146	.....	3
Street Order, Violating	182	74	105	.....	3
Sodomy	2	1	.....	1	.....
Threats against Life	96	86	6	.....	4
Urinating in Public	11	4	7	.....	.....
Vagrants	792	342	385	.....	65
Wearing Unlawful Apparel	2	2	.....	.....	.....
	24,432	7,836	15,448	577	571

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of Felony cases awaiting examination on July 1, 1885	54
Total number of Misdemeanor cases awaiting examination on July 1, 1885	517
Total number of Felony cases awaiting examination in Police Court No. 1 on July 1, 1885 ..	22
Total number of Misdemeanor cases awaiting examination in Police Court No. 1 on July 1, 1885	229
Total number of Felony cases awaiting examination in Police Court No. 2 on July 1, 1885 ..	32
Total number of Misdemeanor cases awaiting examination in Police Court No. 2 on July 1, 1885	288
	571
Total number of Offenses committed from July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885	24,432
Total number of Chinese Offenders arrested from July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885	2,734
Total number of other Offenders arrested from July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885	20,033
Total number of Prisoners received en route to other cities	99
Total number of Prisoners received en route to State Prison	218
Total number of Prisoners received en route to Industrial School	2
Total number of Prisoners surrendered by Bondsmen	29
Total number of Prisoners re-arrested on Bench Warrants	90
Total number of Insane Persons received en route to Insane Asylum	3
Total number of Insane Persons arrested	252
Total number of Indigent Persons committed to Asylums	41
Total number of Witnesses detained	68
Total number of Persons lodged in City Prison	2,802

SCHEDULE "B."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY, AND STRENGTH OF THE POLICE FORCE FOR THE TWENTY-THREE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF POLICE.	NUMBER OF ARRESTS.
1862-63.....	54	5,422
1863-64.....	54	6,887
1864-65.....	66	7,619
1865-66.....	84	9,240
1866-67.....	84	9,123
1867-68.....	84	9,588
1868-69.....	104	11,882
1869-70.....	104	13,644
1870-71.....	104	12,332
1871-72.....	104	11,035
1872-73.....	104	12,810
1873-74.....	121	13,007
1874-75.....	152	16,820
1875-76.....	150	20,108
1876-77.....	154	21,789
1877-78.....	172	18,627
1878-79.....	329	22,120
1879-80.....	340	21,063
1880-81.....	400	23,011
1881-82.....	400	25,909
1882-83.....	400	24,149
1883-84.....	400	25,591
1884-85.....	400	24,432

CASH RECEIVED FROM SHERIFF'S.

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SCHEDULE "C."

CASH RECEIVED FROM SHERIFFS OF OTHER COUNTIES, MASTERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS FOR KEEPING OF PRISONERS, ETC., IN THE CITY PRISON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1885.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.	AMOUNT.
1884.			
July 5	Sherif Crim	Shasta County	\$2 00
7	" Brown	Napa County	1 00
11	" Reynolds	Shasta County	2 00
13	" Donohue	Fresno County	2 00
13	" Branham	Santa Clara County	1 00
21	" Bower	Kern County	1 00
22	" Burkhart	San Bernardino County	1 00
26	" Garecht	Shasta County	1 00
26	" Bailey	Modoc County	1 00
August 3	" Gardl	Los Angeles County	1 00
7	" Stanley	Mendocino County	3 00
12	" Smith	Santa Rosa	2 00
15	" McLellan	Butte County	1 00
30	" Graves	Monterey County	1 00
Sept. 11	" Donohue	Fresno County	5 00
8	J. M. Robinson	Olympia, W. T.	33 00
12	Sheriff Cutler	Humboldt County	1 00
13	" Brown	San Bernardino County	1 00
14	" Meaney	Merced County	1 00
14	" Brown	San Bernardino County	1 00
15	Marshal Davis	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	1 00
16	Sheriff Huber	Los Angeles County	1 00
16	" P. Kelly	Tuolumne County	1 00
16	Chief of Police Loughery	Astoria, Oregon	24 00
19	Sheriff Donohue	Fresno County	3 00
20	" McLellan	Butte County	1 00
21	" Kelsey	Solano County	2 00
22	" Graves	Monterey County	1 00
22	" Engle	Napa County	1 00
22	" Flemming	Merced County	1 00
23	" Watkins	Yolo County	2 00
24	" Gift	Contra Costa County	1 00
23	" Hatch	San Mateo County	1 00
25	Officer Sprague	Salt Lake, U. T.	7 00
30	Sheriff Burkhart	San Bernardino County	1 00
October 2	" Ferguson	Santa Cruz County	1 00
2	" French	Merced County	1 00
3	" McCabe	Stanislaus County	1 00
3	" Donohue	Fresno County	1 00
5	" Donohue	Fresno County	2 00
7	" Scott	San Luis Obispo County	2 00
7	" Graves	Monterey County	1 00
17	" French	Merced County	1 00
20	" Young	Siskiyou County	1 00
20	" Moore	Contra Costa County	1 00
21	" Bozgs	Lake County	1 00
24	" Huber	Los Angeles County	2 00
Nov. 3	" Boggs	Lake County	2 00
5	Chief of Police Loughery	Astoria, Oregon	13 00
6	Constable Booth	San Mateo County	1 00
7	Sheriff Stocun	Tulare County	1 00
9	" Donohue	Fresno County	2 00
14	" Stanley	Mendocino County	2 00
14	" Donohue	Fresno County	1 00

CHIEF OF POLICE'S REPORT.

SCHEDULE "C"—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.	AMOUNT.
1884.			
November 16.....	Sheriff Adams.....	Nevada County.....	1 00
18.....	" Carter.....	Nevada County.....	1 00
22.....	" Meaney.....	Merced County.....	1 00
24.....	" Hathaway.....	Santa Cruz County.....	1 00
25.....	" Carter.....	Nevada County.....	1 00
26.....	" McGraw.....	Washington Territory.....	2 00
27.....	" Mead.....	Sierra County.....	1 00
28.....	" Graves.....	Monterey County.....	1 00
28.....	Marshal Blume.....	Petaluma.....	1 00
28.....	Sheriff Huber.....	Los Angeles County.....	2 00
30.....	" Meaney.....	Merced County.....	1 00
December 1.....	Captain Zarker.....		11 00
4.....	Sheriff Martin.....	Tulare County.....	1 00
5.....	" Huber.....	Los Angeles County.....	1 00
5.....	" Kirby.....	Solano County.....	1 00
8.....	" Burnett.....	San Benito County.....	1 00
9.....	" Masterson.....	Calaveras County.....	1 00
10.....	" Donahue.....	Fresno County.....	1 00
11.....	" Carter.....	Nevada County.....	1 00
12.....	U. S. Marshal Casad.....	Amador County.....	1 00
14.....	Sheriff Weir.....	Stanislaus County.....	1 00
15.....	" Thorn.....	Calaveras County.....	2 00
16.....	" Davis.....	Colusa County.....	1 00
17.....	D. M. Pitts.....	Antioch.....	2 00
18.....	J. A. Jameson.....	Napa County.....	2 00
19.....	Sheriff Huber.....	Los Angeles County.....	1 00
21.....	" Huber.....	Los Angeles County.....	3 00
21.....	" Huber.....	Los Angeles County.....	2 00
21.....	" Davis.....	Colusa County.....	1 00
23.....	" Kirby.....	Solano County.....	1 00
24.....	" Daken.....	Santa Cruz County.....	2 00
25.....	" Burkhardt.....	San Bernardino County.....	2 00
25.....	" McLoughlin.....	Monterey County.....	1 00
26.....	" E. A. Denney.....	Humboldt County.....	3 00
27.....	" Murphy.....	San Diego County.....	1 00
30.....	" Huber.....	Los Angeles County.....	1 00
1885.			
January 2.....	" Graves.....	Monterey County.....	1 00
3.....	" Enos.....	Siskiyou County.....	1 00
3.....	" Donahue.....	Fresno County.....	1 00
4.....	" McLellan.....	Butte County.....	1 00
5.....	" Bonnett.....	Mariposa County.....	1 00
7.....	" Martin.....	Tehama County.....	1 00
15.....	Constable Townsend.....	Grass Valley, Nevada County.....	3 00
16.....	Sheriff Burkhardt.....	San Bernardino County.....	1 00
17.....	" Hopping.....	Shasta County.....	2 00
20.....	" Atwood.....	San Joaquin County.....	1 00
20.....	" Atwood.....	San Joaquin County.....	1 00
21.....	" Rankin.....	Contra Costa County.....	1 00
25.....	" Benjamin.....	San Joaquin County.....	1 00
25.....	" Lemar.....	Tehama County.....	1 00
26.....	" Nesbitt.....	Monterey County.....	1 00
26.....	" McLellan.....	Butte County.....	1 00
30.....	" Davis.....	Humboldt County.....	1 00
31.....	" of Fresno County.....	Fresno County.....	1 00
February 2.....	Reardon.....	Siskiyou County.....	2 00
3.....	" Branham.....	San Jose, Santa Clara County.....	1 00
3.....	" Da-vey.....	Los Angeles County.....	1 00
8.....	" White.....	Fresno County.....	1 00
9.....	" Dwyer.....	Kern County.....	2 00
15.....	" Atwood.....	San Joaquin County.....	1 00
16.....	Marshal Lindsay.....	Eureka, Humboldt County.....	16 00
16.....	Sheriff Dorsey.....	Los Angeles County.....	1 00
18.....	" Thorn.....	Calaveras County.....	4 00
19.....	" Ferrin.....	Solano County.....	1 00
21.....	" Dorsey.....	Los Angeles County.....	2 00
22.....	" Guard.....	Los Angeles County.....	2 00

CASH RECEIVED FROM SHERIFFS.

SCHEDULE "C"—CONCLUDED.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE FROM.	AMOUNT.
1885.			
Feb. 22	Sheriff Stewart	Sierra County	2 00
23	" McLellan	Butte County	2 00
23	Constable McKenna	Solano	1 00
28	Sheriff T. W. Tighe	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	1 00
March 1	Marshal Blume	Petaluma, Sonoma County	1 00
5	Sheriff Branham	Santa Clara County	1 00
5	" Benjamin	San Joaquin County	1 00
5	" Dorsey	Los Angeles County	1 00
9	" Murray	Amador County	1 00
10	" Rankin	Contra Costa County	1 00
10	" Lord	Nevada County	1 00
15	" Bury	Santa Clara County	1 00
15	" Kennedy	Placer County	1 00
19	" Rankin	Contra Costa County	1 00
19	" Atwood	San Bernardino County	2 00
27	" Darcey	Los Angeles County	3 00
28	Marshal Blume	Petaluma, Sonoma County	1 00
April 1	Sheriff Wilson	Humboldt County	3 00
1	" Seeson	Merced County	1 00
2	" Martin	Tehama County	1 00
7	" Tighe	Sonoma County	1 00
8	" Drake	Kern County	1 00
8	Officer Healey	San Jose, Santa Clara County	2 00
11	Sheriff Bingham	San Joaquin County	1 00
12	" Darcey	Los Angeles County	2 00
12	" Williams	Contra Costa County	1 00
14	Constable Cruthers	Vallejo	1 00
15	Sheriff Barry	San Jose, Santa Clara County	2 00
17	" McCloud	San Luis Obispo County	1 00
24	" Gill	San Bernardino County	1 00
25	" Benjamin	San Joaquin County	1 00
26	" Darcey	Los Angeles County	2 00
26	" Hunt	Tulare County	1 00
29	" Lennon	Tehama County	1 00
30	" Hammill	Los Angeles County	2 00
May 2	" Anderson	San Jose, Santa Clara County	2 00
3	" Lord	Nevada County	1 00
3	" Crume	Shasta County	1 00
5	" Graves	Monterey County	1 00
10	Constable Cruthers	Vallejo	1 00
11	Sheriff Hartman	Shasta County	1 00
12	" Bishop	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	2 00
14	" Seymore	San Bernardino County	1 00
15	" Thorn	Calaveras County	1 00
16	" Brown	San Jose	1 00
20	" McKinney	Mono County	1 00
21	" Darcey	Los Angeles County	1 00
29	" Harris	Merced County	1 00
29	" Snodgrass	Ventura County	1 00
June 2	" Graves	Monterey County	1 00
5	" Bushyhead	San Diego County	2 00
15	" Randall	Nevada County	8 00
15	" Huntley	Placer County	1 00
15	" McLellan	Butte County	2 00
15	" Darcy	Los Angeles County	1 00
16	" Rankin	Contra Costa County	1 00
19	" Dakin	Santa Cruz County	1 00
22	" McLeod	San Luis Obispo County	2 00
23	" Dakin	Santa Cruz County	1 00
25	" Selkirk	El Dorado County	1 00
25	" Snodgrass	Ventura County	1 00
	Total		\$345 00

CHIEF OF POLICE'S REPORT.

SCHEDULE "D."

AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND LOST, AND AMOUNT RECOVERED BY THE POLICE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	STOLEN OR LOST.	RECOVERED.
1884—July.....	\$8,094 30	\$1,827 75
August.....	8,241 90	3,113 10
September.....	9,118 75	7,931 30
October.....	6,821 45	2,619 30
November.....	5,847 00	2,214 80
December.....	9,170 90	3,219 75
1885—January.....	6,404 60	2,623 40
February.....	6,478 00	4,844 90
March.....	6,430 10	2,646 25
April.....	8,881 00	7,408 10
May.....	56,690 35	52,179 45
June.....	5,928 00	1,376 85
Total.....	\$141,106 35	\$92,005 55

In addition to the above amount restored to owners, there was recovered a large quantity of deeds, stock certificates, land patents, mortgages and other commercial papers of great, but unascertained value.

SCHEDULE "E."

NUMBER OF WITNESSES SUBPENAED FOR THE POLICE JUDGES' AND SUPERIOR COURTS, NUISANCES ON PRIVATE PROPERTY ABATED, AND LOST CHILDREN RESTORED TO THEIR PARENTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	WITNESSES SUBPENAED.	NUISANCES ABATED.	LOST CHILDREN RESTORED.
1884—July.....	1,015	46	97
August.....	849	64	72
September.....	798	101	36
October.....	772	73	48
November.....	682	103	53
December.....	807	95	67
1885—January.....	771	111	76
February.....	641	82	43
March.....	756	94	34
April.....	781	107	38
May.....	747	98	74
June.....	736	112	63
Total.....	9,355	1,086	701

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

65

SCHEDULE "F."

UNCLAIMED MONEY AND OTHER PROPERTY IN THE HANDS OF THE CHIEF OF
POLICE TO JUNE 30, 1885.

NO.	DATE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
1	December 28, 1884.....	Man Whan.....	Fifteen cents.
2	February 10, 1885.....	Ah Jim.....	Ninety-five cents.
3	April 28, 1885.....	Ah Hock.....	Two 75-100 dollars.
4	December 16, 1884.....	Acosta, Frank.....	Eighty cents.
5	December 23, 1884.....	Amy, Joe.....	Four 60-100 dollars.
6	January 8, 1885.....	Arden, Jack.....	One dollar.
7	December 13, 1884.....	Bilsa, Adolph.....	One 40-100 dollars.
8	December 24, 1884.....	Brannan, J. J.....	One 10-100 dollars.
9	January 3, 1885.....	Birdsall, Sam.....	Sixty cents.
10	January 24, 1885.....	Barnwood, John.....	Twenty cents.
11	February 11, 1885.....	Belward, Charles.....	Sixty-five cents.
12	February 13, 1885.....	Battles, Ellen.....	Twenty-five cents.
13	February 20, 1885.....	Bocla, G.....	Fifty cents.
14	March 10, 1885.....	Burke, Richard.....	One 15-100 dollars and spectacles.
15	April 6, 1885.....	Black, Joseph.....	Twenty-five cents.
16	April 26, 1885.....	Brown, John.....	One 65-100 dollars.
17	December 6, 1884.....	Cotter, Fred.....	Three 60-100 dollars and rule.
18	December 10, 1884.....	Carr, John.....	Ninety-five cents.
19	January 3, 1885.....	Commertini, Morte.....	One dollar.
20	February 28, 1885.....	Cotter, John.....	One 60-100 dollars.
21	March 5, 1885.....	Conners, Wm.....	Thirty-five cents.
22	March 15, 1885.....	Coleman, James.....	Two 45-100 dollars.
23	March 18, 1885.....	Chenowith, George.....	Three 60-100 dollars and pencil.
24	March 30, 1885.....	Cameron, John.....	Twenty cents.
25	April 2, 1885.....	Campbell, James.....	Two dollars.
26	April 11, 1885.....	Connolly, Patrick.....	Fifteen cents.
27	April 12, 1885.....	Conlin, Thomas.....	Fifty cents.
28	April 24, 1885.....	Crowley, John.....	Fifty cents.
29	April 23, 1885.....	Davis, Robert.....	Forty-five cents.
30	January 15, 1885.....	Farrell, Mary.....	One 25-100 dollars.
31	March 12, 1885.....	Ferris, Joseph.....	Eighty cents.
32	September 14, 1884.....	Hill, Albert.....	Ten cents and papers.
33	December 2, 1884.....	Humes, Charles.....	Thirty-six cents.
34	December 3, 1884.....	Heydersen, Ola.....	Twenty-five cents.
35	December 5, 1884.....	Hansen, Andrew.....	One 40 100 dollars.
36	December 6, 1884.....	Howson, William.....	One 15-100 dollars.
37	December 21, 1884.....	Hinkle, Johannah.....	Fifty cents.
38	December 25, 1884.....	Hughes, Patrick.....	One 5-100 dollars and spectacles.
39	December 27, 1884.....	Hahn, Robert.....	Ninety cents, two purses and key.
40	February 10, 1885.....	Henrickson, Henry.....	Fifty cents and purse.
41	February 25, 1885.....	Hansen, Peter.....	Eighty-five cents.
42	April 14, 1885.....	Henry, William.....	Memorandum book.
43	December 24, 1884.....	Jones, William.....	One 10-100 dollars.
44	February 2, 1885.....	Johnson, Jacob.....	Three 35-100 dollars.
45	February 3, 1885.....	Jones, Frank.....	Two 55-100 dollars.
46	April 28, 1885.....	Irvine, James.....	Eighty cents.
47	December 29, 1884.....	Killackini, Jno.....	One 70-100 dollars.
48	December 11, 1884.....	Leonard, Patrick.....	One 25-100 dollars.
49	December 23, 1884.....	Leary, M.....	One 15-100 dollars.
50	December 27, 1884.....	Lang, William.....	One 10-100 dollars.
51	April 14, 1885.....	Lyons, Peter.....	Sixty cents.
52	November 15, 1884.....	Meyer, John.....	One 30-100 dollars and scarf-pin.
53	December 1, 1884.....	Mahen, John.....	Twenty cents.
54	December 6, 1884.....	McCurley, James.....	One 45-100 dollars.
55	December 7, 1884.....	McGannon, William.....	Five 5-100 dollars.
56	December 10, 1884.....	McLoughlin, Hugh.....	Fifty cents.
57	December 27, 1884.....	Maxim, Harry.....	One 5-100 dollars.
58	January 1, 1885.....	McMahon, Barney.....	Two 45-100 dollars.

CHIEF OF POLICE'S REPORT.

SCHEDULE "F"—CONCLUDED.

NO.	DATE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
59	January 2, 1885	Mulligan, John	Forty-five cents.
60	January 3, 1885	Murphy, James	Seventy-five cents.
61	January 6, 1885	Madden, Lucy	Two 50-100 dollars and purse.
62	January 14, 1885	Murray, Daniel	One dollar.
63	January 20, 1885	Meyer, Henry	Thirty-five cents and scarf-pin.
64	February 1, 1885	Mulvaney, Bart	Eighty cents.
65	February 3, 1885	Monahan, Thos	Fifty cents.
66	February 5, 1885	McGrady, John	Three 65-100 dollars.
67	February 9, 1885	Micek, J. W.	Forty cents and papers.
68	March 18, 1885	Murphy, John	One 30-100 dollars.
69	March 31, 1885	McDonald, Martin	Thirty cents.
70	April 3, 1885	McCaffery, D.	One 50-100 dollars and scissors.
71	April 12, 1885	Murray, John	Twenty-five cents.
72	April 19, 1885	McAuliffe, Mich	One 35-100 dollars.
73	December 27, 1884	Noonan, Daniel	One 90-100 dollars.
74	January 10, 1885	O'Brien, Thomas	Ten cents.
75	January 22, 1885	Oftau, Charles	One 5-100 dollars.
76	March 24, 1885	Pursell, John	Six 70-100 dollars.
77	December 20, 1884	Peres, Dolores	Three 65-100 dollars, purse and keys.
78	January 1, 1885	Prosper, George	Twenty cents and purse.
79	January 17, 1885	Pardy, Herbert	Three dollars.
80	January 8, 1884	Pona, John	Three 20-100 dollars.
81	February 1, 1885	Phillips, Thomas	One 25-100 dollars.
82	March 22, 1885	Petersen, Martin	Sixty-five cents and purse.
83	September 23, 1884	Robinson, John	One certificate of Globe Consolidated Mining Company stock, No. 2447, for 50 shares.
84	December 13, 1884	Robinson, A. S.	Eighty-five cents.
85	January 27, 1885	Reardon, Thomas	Thirty-five cents and cigarette-holder.
86	February 16, 1884	Roches, Francisco	One 95-100 dollars.
87	September 8, 1884	Siemen, G. A.	Memorandum book.
88	November 9, 1884	Smith, Frederick	Fifty cents.
89	November 15, 1884	Smith, Charles	One pair eye-glasses.
90	November 15, 1884	Sherman, Geo.	Two 65-100 dollars.
91	December 14, 1884	Sheridan, Margaret	Forty cents.
92	December 15, 1884	Smith, John	One 65-100 dollars.
93	December 17, 1884	Sheedy, John	One scarf-pin and one breast-pin.
94	December 19, 1884	Smith, Charles	Two 20-100 dollars.
95	December 30, 1884	Stockdale, John	Four 40-100 dollars.
96	January 6, 1884	Skuse, Lizzie	Two 50-100 dollars.
97	January 25, 1885	Smith, Jack	Five dollars.
98	February 6, 1885	Sierps, T. W. Mrs	Fifty-five cents.
99	March 27, 1885	Smith, D. R.	Twenty cents.
100	February 22, 1885	Smith, Charles	Fifty-five cents.
101	April 9, 1885	Saylor, Henry	One dollar and purse.
102	March 28, 1885	Thompson, Thos.	One dollar.
103	December 5, 1884	Woods, Jas. Chas.	One 75-100 dollars.
104	December 6, 1884	Walton, J. M.	Twenty-five cents.
105	December 25, 1884	Wbelan, Richard	Seventy cents.
106	January 10, 1885	Williams, H.	Fifty cents.
107	April 15, 1885	Wilson, Andrew	One 55-100 dollars.

SCHEDULE "G."

POLICE STATIONS AND THEIR LOCATION.

NAME OF STATION.	LOCATION.
Central Station	Old City Hall.
Folsom Street Station	829 Folsom street.
North Harbor Station	522 Davis street.
South Harbor Station	247 Steuart street.
New City Hall Station	McAllister street.
Seventeenth and Howard Station	207 Seventeenth street.
North End Station	Corner Polk and Jackson streets.
Potrero Station	Potrero.
Telegraph Station	833 Sutter street.
Telegraph Station	Corner California and Fillmore streets.
Telegraph Station	961 Mission street.

SCHEDULE "H."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POPULATION, POLICE FORCE, NUMBER OF ARRESTS
AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS TO EACH OFFICER.

	Population	Numerical strength of Police Force.....	Number of arrests for the year	Average arrests for each officer.....
New York.....	1,250,000	2,719	67,729	26
Philadelphia.....	900,000	1,400	77,432	55
Brooklyn.....	650,000	75	27,610	42
Chicago.....	550,000	760	32,300	43
Boston.....	375,000	755	30,777	41
Baltimore.....	375,000	621	24,717	35
San Francisco.....	260,000	400	24,815	63
Cincinnati.....	255,000	338	14,206	42
Buffalo.....	165,000	260	8,858	44
Cleveland.....	160,000	161	6,594	41
Detroit.....	119,000	150	3,922	24
Providence.....	117,000	183	7,033	38
Albany.....	91,000	132	4,916	37
Lowell.....	61,000	53	2,708	51
Minneapolis.....	45,000	25	1,774	71
Hartford.....	42,000	73	4,184	57
Dayton.....	38,751	36	3,183	89

SCHEDULE "I."

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE SUPERVISION OF RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' LICENSES FROM JULY 1,
1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.

Total number of applicants	1,546
Number of applications refused.....	40
Number granted on property owners' petition.....	39
Saloons closed for disorder after prosecution.....	140
Number of arrests.....	18
Amount paid for delinquent licenses.....	\$2,226
Amount paid for fines and forfeitures	1,621
	\$ 3,847
Number of license paying saloons.....	2,612

REPORT OF ALFRED CLARKE,

Special Counsel for the City and County of San Francisco

IN THE

LAUNDRY ORDER LITIGATION,

CONTAINING THE DECISION OF THE

Supreme Court of the United States in *Barbier v. Connolly*, 113 U. S. R. 27, January 5, 1885; *Soon Hing v. Crowley*, 113 U. S. R. 703, March 16, 1885; *Re White*, Supreme Court of California, 6 W. C. R. 644, June 2, 1885, and *White v. Hall*, by Wilson, J., Superior Court, San Francisco, July 1, 1885, affirming the validity of the orders and sustaining our contention that the Board of Supervisors have power under the Constitution to regulate the internal police of the city.

ROOM 2, OLD CITY HALL,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, 1885. }

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors :

GENTLEMEN : In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), of your honorable Board, I respectfully report:

That on the 5th of May, 1884, I was requested by Resolution 17,045 (New Series) of your Board, "to take such proceedings as may be necessary and proper to demonstrate the validity of the Laundry Order of your Board in the Federal Courts with respect to the case entitled *In re Soon Hing on habeas corpus.*"

On February 24th, 1885, I made a progress report to your Board, a copy of which is hereto annexed and made a part hereof. Since the filing of that report the following proceedings have transpired:

The Supreme Court of the United States, on the 16th of March, 1885, decided the case of *Soon Hing vs. Crowley* (113 U. S. R. 703) in favor of the city. This decision, as also that in *Barbier vs. Connolly*, is one of priceless value to the municipality. In both of these decisions the legislative power of the city has been sustained by the highest judicial power in the land. It would be reasonable to suppose that after these authoritative decisions were delivered, resistance to the enforcement of the municipal

orders would cease. But we are compelled to realize the fact that frequent arrests are still necessary to enforce the laundry orders, as is shown by 178 arrests from February 1st to July 6th, 1885, the fines being \$890.

Early in January, 1885, a case arose under Order 1,559, and Sec. 67 of Order 1,587. The usual dilatory motions were made, and in order to obtain an authoritative decision the case of E. White came before the Supreme Court of this State. The decision was rendered June 2d, 1885 (6 West Coast Reporter, 614) sustaining the validity of the orders.

The direct result of this decision was the abatement of a dangerous laundry erected about Christmas, 1884, by Sing Sue, in the rear of No. 938 Clay street, which was not of brick or stone, but was built of wood and highly inflammable.

The proprietor having been arrested, found himself at the end of his legal contention about the 24th of June, 1885, and he removed the building himself; whereupon the case was dismissed by the Court.

The inhabitants of the city having learned through the newspapers that relief could be obtained by law from the proximity of dangerous laundries, several persons who were thus situated agitated their complaints in the Courts, and arrests were made under Order 1,569, which is follows:

ORDER NO. 1,569.

PRESCRIBING THE KIND OF BUILDINGS IN WHICH LAUNDRIES MAY BE LOCATED.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful from and after the passage of this order for any person or persons to establish, maintain or carry on a laundry within the corporate limits of the city and county of San Francisco, without having first obtained the consent of the Board of Supervisors, except the same be located in a building constructed either of brick or stone.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to erect, build or maintain, or cause to be erected, built or maintained, over or upon the roof of any building now erected or which may hereafter be erected within the limits of said city and county, any scaffolding, without first obtaining the written permission of the Board of Supervisors, which permit shall state fully for what purpose said scaffolding is to be erected and used and said scaffolding shall not be used for any other purpose than that designated in such permit.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this order, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, May 24, 1880.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Schottler, Mason, Litchfield, Drake, Whitney, Eastman, Fraser, Taylor, Doane, Bayley, Torrey, Stetson.

Approved, San Francisco, May 26, 1880.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

I. S. KALLOCH,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

The question whether this order was constitutional, and still in force, was argued in the Police Judges' Court in the case of Chiu Yen, '1006 Pacific street, June 18th, 1885, and submitted on briefs. In order to facilitate the settlement of this question, the case of E. White came before Judge Wilson of the Superior Court. Few jurists were better qualified than he to understand the questions involved, as the original contention in the Woo Yeck case was fully argued before him and correctly decided by him November 2d, 1883.

Judge Wilson, on July 1st, 1885, held the order to be valid. Copies of the decisions in *Soon Hing vs. Crowley*, by the Supreme Court of the United States; *Re White*, by the Supreme Court of California, and *White vs. Hall*, by Judge Wilson, are hereto appended and made a part of this report, in the order following:

1. My progress report dated February 24, 1885.
2. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of
 - (a.) *Barbier v. Connolly*, 113 U. S. R. 27.
 - (b.) *Soon Hing v. Crowley*, 113 U. S. R. 793.
3. *Re White*, 6 West Coast Reporter, 644.
4. *White v. Hall*, by Wilson, J. July 1, 1885.

The result of this litigation has been the complete vindication and demonstration of the municipal police legislative power, and as an expansive and exhaustive interpretation of our municipal charter; under our present constitution it is equal in importance to the charter itself.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED CLARKE,

Special Counsel for the City and County of San Francisco in the Laundry Order Litigation.

LAUNDRY ORDER LITIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24th, 1885.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to your notice the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the validity of Order 1767 of your Board, commonly known as the Laundry Order.

The importance of this decision, declaring as it does the amplitude of the police power of the municipality, justifies a brief review of the subject to which it relates.

The files and records of your Board show how much of your attention this subject has claimed, as will be seen from the following

MINUTE OF ORDERS PASSED.

June 23, 1873.	Order No. 1098.	Relating to laundry licenses.				
Feb. 4, 1874.	" 1135.	"	"	"	"	
March 15, 1876.	" 1264.	"	"	"	"	
May 1, 1878.	" 1429.	"	"	"	"	
Dec'r 15, 1879.	" 1547.	"	"	"	"	
Feb'y 27, 1880.	" 1559.	Relating to the construction of laundries.				
May 26, 1880.	" 1569.	"	"	"	"	"
July 28, 1880.	" 1587.	"	"	"	"	"
June 10, 1882.	" 1679.	"	"	"	"	"
Oct'r 21, 1882.	" 1691.	"	"	"	"	"
June 25, 1883.*	" 1719.	"	"	"	"	"
Nov'r 6, 1883.‡	" 1746.	"	"	"	"	"
March 5, 1884.†	" 1762.	"	"	"	"	"
April 8, 1884.‡	" 1767.	"	"	"	"	"

Order 1559 provided that buildings erected and used as laundries, after March 1st, 1880, shall be constructed but one-story in height, with brick or stone walls not less than twelve inches in thickness, with metal roof and metal covered doors and window shutters.

Order 1587 (Section 67) re-enacted Order 1559, and provided further (Section 68) that it should be unlawful to conduct a laundry in a building not constructed of brick or stone, without having first obtained the consent of

* Held valid by the Supreme Court of California, February 8th, 1884, Re Moynier, 1 West Coast Reporter, 782; affirmed in Re Soon Hing, March 13th, 1884. Held valid by the Supreme Court of the United States, January 5th, 1885, in Barber vs. Connolly, 113 U. S. R. 27.

‡ Order 1719 having been held valid, the limits were extended by Order 1746, from Larkin and Ninth streets to Devisadero and Twenty-sixth streets.

† Order 1762 was passed to correct some references in Order 1719.

‡ Order 1767 was passed to correct some verbal inaccuracies in Order 1762.

the Board of Supervisors. The resistance of the laundrymen to the above orders rendered it impossible to enforce them and led to the passage of the next order.

Order 1679 provided that no person should conduct a laundry without the consent of the Board of Supervisors, which consent should only be granted on the recommendation of twelve citizens and tax-payers in the block in which the laundry is located. Also, prohibited the License Collector from issuing a license for a laundry unless the consent of the Supervisors was first obtained. This order was declared invalid by the Circuit Court of the United States, August 7th, 1882, *In re Quang Woo*, 9 P. C. L. J., 815.

The result of the passage of the order was a pecuniary loss to the city, without any advantage gained.

The number of laundries may be estimated at about 275, and the license being six dollars per quarter, the quarterly revenue should be \$1,650.

From June 10th, 1882, until June 25th, 1883, the License Collector was prohibited from collecting this revenue from laundrymen who had not complied with the order; and as very few complied, the revenue was not realized to any considerable extent.

Order 1691 required the laundrymen to satisfy the Health Officer that the sanitary requirements were complied with, also to satisfy the Fire Wardens that the precautions against conflagration were observed; and until these conditions were complied with, the License Collector was prohibited from issuing a license.

This order, like the previous ones, was stoutly resisted by the laundrymen. Two test cases were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by Mr. Hall McAllister, who represented the opposition to the order.

In re Hung Hang, 108 U. S., 552 (decided May 7th, 1883), it was held that the Supreme Court would not issue the writ of habeas corpus as an original proceeding, and *In re Tom Tong*, 108 U. S., 556, it was held that a habeas corpus being a proceeding of a civil nature, the Supreme Court of the United States would not consider a certificate of opposition of opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court, if a final judgment had not been entered, and as no judgment had been entered in the case of *Tom Tong*, it was remanded to the Circuit Court.

Experience demonstrates that it was inexpedient to make the issue of the license contingent on obedience to the sanitary and fire regulations, and the city having failed to realize the expected revenue from laundry licenses, it was considered proper to repeal Order 1691, which was done by the passage of Order 1719.

Order 1719 required the laundrymen to satisfy the Health Officer and Fire Wardens, and left the issue of license independent of any condition other than the payment of the amount fixed as the price thereof. This order was prepared with care, and it was intended to be free from the legal or practical defects which had rendered the previous legislation ineffectual.

The first test of the validity of Order 1719 arose July 14th, 1883, in the case of Woo Yeck, a laundryman, whose place of business was on Pacific street, near Leavenworth street.

Thomas D. Riordan, Esq., appeared for the laundrymen, and the undersigned appeared for the city. The case came before Judge Wilson in September, 1883, in the Superior Court on appeal, and by habeas corpus.

After a very full examination the court held the order to be valid.

The counsel for Woo Yeck immediately obtained from the Supreme Court another writ of habeas corpus, which was heard by Judge Hamilton of Oakland.

Anticipating a severe strain on the validity of the order, I obtained leave from Judge Hamilton to file a printed brief. Of this brief I reserved extra copies for future use.

The decision of Judge Hamilton was rendered December 10th, 1883, against the validity of the order, on the ground that it was "unreasonable, unjust, discriminating, unauthorized by law and void." (Re Woo Yeck, 12 P. C. L. J., 382.)

This decision, if permitted to stand, would not only have extinguished the utility of the order in question, but it would have cast a shadow upon many other ordinances of San Francisco.

There was no provision for an appeal to review the decision by which Woo Yeck was discharged, and an opportunity to present the same question to the judgment of the Supreme Court was immediately sought for.

The test case of Moynier, 1 West Coast Rep., 782, was promptly presented and submitted on the same brief which had been used in the case of Woo Yeck.

The very able attorney who secured the discharge of Woo Yeck was permitted, with our consent, to file his elaborate brief against the validity of the order.

Upon full consideration of the briefs, Department Two of the Supreme Court, on the 8th of February, 1884, sustained the validity of the order, and restored to San Francisco the interpretation which her own Superior Court had given to its provisions.

While this contention was pending, the order was disregarded by those whose conduct it was intended to regulate.

Immediately on the decision of the Supreme Court, further efforts were made to enforce the order, but the persons who were arrested, to the number of over three hundred, blockaded the police courts by demanding jury trials.

On the 26th of February, 1884, the arrest of Soon Hing was made, under the management of the attorney who had appeared against the order.

While Soon Hing was thus in custody, an application was made to the Supreme Court in bank for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the order was invalid.

This application was argued by able counsel, but the court (March 13, 1884), adhered to the rule declared by Department Two in the Moynier case, and refused to grant the writ.

Application was made to the honorable Lorenzo Sawyer, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, but he refused the writ, holding that the order was valid.

On the 3d of March, 1884, a petition for habeas corpus was presented to the Circuit Court, verified by Soon Hing, which, among other matters, charged that "the order was passed for the purpose, and with the intent to oppress the Chinese engaged in the laundry business, and not from any sanitary, police or other legitimate purpose."

The judges were divided in opinion, whether the writ should issue, and on the 7th of April, 1884, a certificate of opposition of opinion upon the question whether (assuming the petition to be true) a writ of habeas corpus should issue, was signed and filed.

Without any notice to those who represented the Board of Supervisors, a transcript of the record in the Soon Hing case was filed April 26, 1884, in the Supreme Court of the United States.

These proceedings being discovered, were published in the "Daily Report," and the attention of the Board of Supervisors was called thereto.

On May 5th, the Board passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION NO. 17,045 (New Series).

Whereas, This Board has information that an effort is now in progress to obtain a decision in the Federal Courts adverse to the validity of the order of the Board, "Regulating the establishment and maintenance of public laundries and public wash-houses within certain limits in the city and county of San Francisco," although said order has been declared valid by the Supreme Court of this State, and,

Whereas, Counselor Alfred Clarke appeared in support of the order and received the thanks of this Board therefor, and,

Whereas, This Board has every confidence in the ability of said Alfred Clarke to represent the city and county, and by a proper presentation of the case to secure a decision establishing the validity of said order, therefore,

Resolved, That said Alfred Clarke be and he is hereby requested to take such proceedings as may be necessary and proper to demonstrate the validity of said order in the Federal Court with respect to the case entitled "In re Soon Hing on habeas corpus," No. 3,275, United States Circuit Court.

And the Clerk is hereby directed to advertise this resolution as required by law.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, May 5th, 1884.

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Reichenbach, Shirley, Burton, Smith, Pond, Griffin, Strother, Lewis, Ranken, James, Ashworth.

Absent—Supervisor Sullivan.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Upon examination of the transcript in the case No. 842, in the Supreme Court of the United States, entitled *Ex parte* Soon Hing, I was satisfied that the Court would not pass on the validity of the order, there being no appeal or writ of error to give the Court jurisdiction. In the ordinary course of

business in the Supreme Court of the United States cases are not decided until about three years after they are brought. The laundry operatives were disregarding the order on the pretense that its validity was doubtful, and was questioned in a case pending in the Supreme Court. The Police Courts were choked with untried cases, and the order was openly disregarded.

Under these circumstances, it seemed expedient to obtain in a speedy manner the judgment of the highest tribunal as to the validity of the order.

The opportune case of Mr. Barbier, who was sentenced to five days' imprisonment for a violation of the order, transpired at this time. A *habeas corpus* being more speedy than an appeal, brought the case into the Superior Court, whence, by a writ of error, it went to the Supreme Court of the United States, entitled *Barbier v. Connolly*, No. 871; transcript filed June 24th, 1884.

Scrupulous care was taken to make it a fair test case, and to present fully all the specifications of error which had been presented by the opponents of the order. The averments of Soon Hing as to the motives of the Board of Supervisors in passing the order were not incorporated, because the managers of the Barbier case supposed that Soon Hing, who signs his name with an X, had been misinformed as to the motives of the Board, and for the further reason that it is questionable whether the judicial power has the authority to examine the motives of a legislative body which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

The rules of the Supreme Court permit cases to be submitted on briefs, and such cases have precedence over those argued orally.

The Court met October 6th, 1884, and the Barbier case was submitted by stipulation of counsel, dated October 24th, 1884, on briefs, which cited all the authorities which were used in the previous contentions. The briefs in the Moynier case, for and against the order, were also submitted.

Our expectation as to the Soon Hing case was justified by the result, the case being dismissed October 20th, 1884, on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

Another effort was made to vitalize the Soon Hing proceeding.

A writ of error was issued October 21st, 1884, to bring up the record, and the transcript was filed October 28th, 1884.

The counsel for Soon Hing, being in Washington, moved to have his case advanced on the calendar, and on the 10th of November the court made an order fixing December 8th, 1884, for the hearing, and that notice be served by mail on the Chief of Police and District Attorney.

These proceedings we considered defective, because the writ of error was made returnable the day before it was issued, and did not conform to the rules of the court. These objections were presented by a special appearance, which was forwarded by mail to Washington.

We have, in the decision of January 5th, 1885, the result in the Barbier case.

This decision establishes the principle urged by us that the police power resides in the municipality. Under the former constitution this power,

which is one of the arms of the sovereignty, resident in the people, was wielded by the legislature, and to a limited extent by the municipalities under grant from the Legislature.

Under the present Constitution it is reposed originally in the municipality, subject only to such general laws as the Legislature may pass.

Within the last year, this municipal power has been vindicated, and the municipal regulations which had so long been resisted have become effectual. The laundrymen have complied with the sanitary and fire regulations prescribed by Order 1767 (without exception known to us), and the prohibition of washing and ironing at night and on Sundays is generally obeyed. The fines collected in the Police Courts for violation of the order have amounted to \$1,680.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED CLARKE,

Special Counsel for the City and County of San Francisco,
in the Laundry Order Litigation.

The following is the decision:

BARBIER vs. CONNOLLY.

October Term, 1884.

1. SUPREME COURT—CONSTITUTIONS OF THE SEVERAL STATES—JURISDICTION. The Supreme Court cannot pass upon the conformity of a law with the requirements of the Constitution of the State in which it was enacted.

2. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—CLASS LEGISLATION—FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT—EXTENT OF ITS APPLICATION. Class legislation, discriminating against some and favoring others, is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; but legislation which, in carrying out a public purpose, is limited in its application, if within the sphere of its operation it affects alike all persons similarly situated, is not within the amendment.

3. SAME—POLICE POWER OF A STATE. Neither the Fourteenth Amendment nor any other amendment to the Constitution of the United States was designed to interfere with the power of a State, sometimes termed its "police power," to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education, or good order of the people, and to legislate so as to increase the industries of the State, develop its resources, and add to its wealth and prosperity.

In Error to the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

On the 8th of April, 1884, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, the legislative authority of that municipality, passed an ordinance reciting that the indiscriminate establishment of public laundries and wash-houses, where clothes and other articles were cleansed for hire, endangered the public health and the public safety, prejudiced the well-being and comfort of the community, and depreciated the value of property in their neighborhood; and then ordaining, pursuant to authority alleged to be vested in the Board under provisions of the State Constitution, and of the Act of April 19, 1856, consolidating the government of the city and county, that after its passage it should be unlawful for any person to establish, maintain, or carry on the business of a public laundry or of a public wash-house within certain designated limits of the city and county without first having obtained a certificate, signed by the health officer of the municipality, that the premises were properly and sufficiently drained, and that all proper arrangements were made to carry on the business without injury to the sanitary condition of the neighborhood; also a certificate, signed by the Board of Fire Wardens of the municipality, that the stoves, washing and drying apparatus, and the appliances for heating smoothing irons were in good condition, and that their use was not dangerous to the surrounding property from fire, and that all proper precautions were taken to comply with the provisions of the ordinance defining the fire limits of the city and county, and making regulations concerning the erection and use of buildings therein.

The ordinance requires the health officer and Board of Fire Wardens, upon application of any one to open or conduct the business of a public laundry, to inspect the premises in which it is proposed to carry on the business, in order to ascertain whether they are provided with proper drainage and sanitary appliances, and whether the provisions of the fire ordinance have been complied with; and, if found satisfactory in all respects, to issue to the applicant the required certificates without charge for the services rendered. Its fourth section declares that no person owning or employed in a public laundry or a public wash-house, within the prescribed limits, shall wash or iron clothes between the hours of ten in the evening and six in the morning, or upon any portion of Sunday; and its fifth section, that no person engaged in the laundry business within those limits shall permit any one suffering from an infectious or contagious disease to lodge, sleep, or remain upon the premises. The violation of any of these several provisions is declared to be a misdemeanor, and penalties are prescribed differing in degree according to the nature of the offense. The establishing, maintaining, or carrying on the business, without obtaining the certificates, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both. Carrying on the business outside of the hours prescribed, or permitting persons with contagious diseases on the premises, is punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, or by imprisonment of not more than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The petitioner in the Court below, the plaintiff in error here, was convicted in the Police Judges' Court of the City and County of San Francisco, under the fourth section of the ordinance, of washing and ironing clothes in a public laundry, within the prescribed limits, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the evening of May 1, 1884, and 6 o'clock in the morning of the following day, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for five days, and was accordingly committed, in execution of the sentence, to the custody of the Sheriff of the city and county, who was keeper of the county jail. The Court had jurisdiction to try him for the alleged offense if the ordinance was valid and binding. But alleging that his arrest and imprisonment were illegal, he obtained from the Superior Court of the city and county a writ of habeas corpus, in obedience to which his body was brought before the Court by the Sheriff, who returned that he was held under the commitment of the Police Judge upon a conviction of a misdemeanor, the commitment and sentence being produced. The petitioner thereupon moved for his discharge, on the ground that the fourth section of the ordinance violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and certain sections of the Constitution of the State. The particulars stated in which such alleged violation consists were substantially these—omitting the repetition of the same position: That the section discriminates between the class of laborers engaged in the laundry business and those engaged in other kinds of business; that it discriminates between laborers beyond the designated limits and those within them; that it deprives the petitioner of the right to labor, and, as a necessary consequence, of the right to acquire property; that it is not within the power of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco; and that it is unreasonable in its requirements. The Superior Court overruled the positions and dismissed the writ, and the petitioner brought this writ of error.

A. C. Searle, for Plaintiff in Error.

Alfred Clarke and H. G. Sieberst, for Defendant in Error.

FIELD, J. In this case we can only consider whether the fourth section of the ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco is in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States. We cannot pass upon the conformity of that section with the requirements of the Constitution of the State. Our jurisdiction is confined to a consideration of the Federal question involved, which arises upon an alleged conflict of the fourth section in question with the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. No other part of the amendment has any possible application. That fourth section, so far as it is involved in the case before the Police Judge, was simply a prohibition to carry on the washing and ironing of clothes in public laundries and wash-houses, within certain prescribed limits of the city and county, from 10 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock in the morning of the following day. The prohibition against labor on Sunday is not involved. The provision is purely a police

regulation within the competency of any municipality possessed of the ordinary powers belonging to such bodies. And it would be an extraordinary usurpation of the authority of a municipality, if a Federal tribunal should undertake to supervise such regulations. It may be a necessary measure of precaution in a city composed largely of wooden buildings like San Francisco, that occupations, in which fires are constantly required, should cease after certain hours at night until the following morning; and of the necessity of such regulations the municipal bodies are the exclusive judges; at least, any correction of their action in such matters can come only from State legislation or State tribunals. The same municipal authority which directs the cessation of labor must necessarily prescribe the limits within which it shall be enforced, as it does the limits in a city within which wooden buildings cannot be constructed. There is no invidious discrimination against any one within the prescribed limits by such regulations. There is none in the regulation under consideration. The specification of the limits within which the business cannot be carried on without the certificates of the Health Officer and Board of Fire Wardens is merely a designation of the portion of the city in which the precautionary measures against fire and to secure proper drainage must be taken for the public health and safety. It is not legislation discriminating against any one. All persons engaged in the same business within it are treated alike; are subject to the same restrictions, and are entitled to the same privileges under similar conditions.

The Fourteenth Amendment, in declaring that no State "shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," undoubtedly intended not only that there should be no arbitrary deprivation of life or liberty, or arbitrary spoliation of property, but that equal protection and security should be given to all under like circumstances in the enjoyment of their personal and civil rights; that all persons should be equally entitled to pursue their happiness, and acquire and enjoy property; that they should have like access to the courts of the country for the protection of their persons and property, the prevention and redress of wrongs, and the enforcement of contracts; that no impediment should be interposed to the pursuits of any one, except as applied to the same pursuits by others under like circumstances; that no greater burdens should be laid upon one than are laid upon others in the same calling and condition; and that in the administration of criminal justice no different or higher punishment should be imposed upon one than such as is prescribed to all for like offenses.

But neither the amendment—broad and comprehensive as it is—nor any other amendment, was designed to interfere with the power of the state, sometimes termed its police power, to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education, and good order of the people, and to legislate so as to increase the industries*of the State, develop its resources, and add to its wealth and prosperity. From the very necessities of society, legislation of a special character, having these objects in view, must often be had in certain districts, such as for draining marshes and irrigating arid plains. Special burdens are often necessary for general benefits—for supplying water, preventing fires, lighting districts, cleaning streets, opening parks, and many other objects. Regulations for these purposes may press with more or less weight upon one than upon another, but they are designed, not to impose unequal or unnecessary restrictions upon any one, but to promote, with as little individual inconvenience as possible, the general good. Though, in many respects, necessarily special in their character, they do not furnish just ground of complaint if they operate alike upon all persons and property under the same circumstances and conditions. Class legislation, discriminating against some and favoring others, is prohibited; but legislation which, in carrying out a public purpose, is limited in its application, if within the sphere of its operation it affects alike all persons similarly situated, is not within the amendment. In the execution of admitted powers unnecessary proceedings are often required which are cumbersome, dilatory and expensive; yet, if no discrimination against any one be made, and no substantial right be impaired by them, they are not obnoxious to any constitutional objection. The inconvenience arising in the administration of the laws from this cause are matters entirely for the consideration of the State; they can be remedied only by the State. In the case before us the provisions requiring certificates from the Health Officer and the Board of Fire Wardens may, in some instances,

unnecessary, and the changes to be made to meet the conditions prescribed may be burdensome; but, as we have said, this is a matter for the determination of the municipality in the execution of its police powers, and not a violation of any substantial right of the individual.

Judgment affirmed.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SOON HING v. CROWLEY, Chief of Police, etc.

(March 16, 1885.)

1. CITY ORDINANCE—NECESSITY THEREFOR—WHO TO JUDGE—FEDERAL COURTS—WHEN THEY MAY INTERFERE.

The municipal authorities of San Francisco are the appropriate judges of the necessity of the ordinance of the city, approved June 23, 1883, for the purpose designated therein. Their regulations in the matter are not subject to interference by the federal tribunals, unless they are made the occasion for invading the substantial rights of individuals.

2. SAME—SPECIFIC REGULATIONS AS TO A BUSINESS.

The specific regulations for one kind of business, which may be necessary for the protection of the public, can never be the just ground of complaint because like restrictions are not imposed upon other business of a different kind.

3. SAME—BRANCHES OF A BUSINESS—RESTRICTIONS AS TO ONE BRANCH.

It is not discriminating legislation that branches of the same business, from which danger is apprehended, are prohibited during certain hours of the night, while other branches, involving no such danger, are permitted.

4. SAME—MOTIVES OF LEGISLATORS—PRESUMPTIONS—INVESTIGATIONS BY COURTS.

Courts cannot inquire into the motives of the legislators in passing enactments, except as they may be disclosed upon the face of the acts, or inferable from their operation, considered with reference to the condition of the country and existing legislation. The motives of the legislators, considered as to the purposes they had in view, will always be presumed to be to accomplish that which follows as the natural and reasonable effect of their enactments.

In Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California.

The petitioner in the Court below, the plaintiff in error here, was arrested by the defendant, who is Chief of Police of the City and County of San Francisco, for an alleged violation of an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of that municipality, approved on the eighteenth of June, 1883; and while in custody of the officer, applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus in order to obtain his discharge. The Circuit Court refused to issue the writ, the Judges of the Court being divided in opinion, and that of the presiding Judge controlling.

The ordinance was adopted to regulate the establishment and maintenance of public laundries and wash-houses within certain limits of the City and County of San Francisco. It recited that the indiscriminate establishment of such laundries and wash-houses, where clothes and other articles were cleansed for hire, endangered the public health and public safety, prejudiced the well-being and comfort of the community, and depreciated the value of property in their neighborhood. It then ordained, pursuant to the authority vested in the Board, that after its passage it should be unlawful for any person to establish, maintain or carry on the business of a public laundry or a public wash-house within certain designated limits of the city and county, without having first obtained a certificate of the Health Officer of the municipality that the premises were properly and sufficiently drained, and that all proper arrangements were made to carry on the business without injury to the sanitary condition of the neighborhood; and also a certificate of the Board of Fire Wardens of the municipality that the stoves, washing and drying apparatus, and the appliances for heating smoothing-irons, were in good condition, and

that their use was not dangerous to surrounding property from fire, and that all proper precautions were taken to comply with the provisions of the ordinance defining the fire limits of the city and county and making regulations concerning the erection and use of buildings therein. The ordinance requires the Health Officer and the Board of Wardens, upon the application of any one desirous to open or conduct the business of a public laundry, to inspect the premises in which it is proposed to carry on the business, in order to ascertain whether they are provided with proper drainage and sanitary appliances, and whether the provisions of the fire ordinance have been complied with; and if found satisfactory in all respects, to issue to the applicant the required certificates, without charge for the services rendered. Its fourth section declares that no person owning or employed in a public laundry or a public wash-house within the prescribed limits shall wash or iron clothes within the hours of 10 in the evening and 6 in the morning, or upon any portion of Sunday; and its fifth section declares that no person engaged in the laundry business within those limits shall permit any one suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, to lodge, sleep or remain upon the premises. The violation of any of these provisions is declared to be a misdemeanor, and penalties are prescribed according to the nature of the offense. The establishing, maintaining or carrying on the business without obtaining the certificate is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both. Carrying on the business outside of the hours prescribed, or permitting persons with contagious diseases on the premises, is punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$50 or by imprisonment of not more than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The petitioner was arrested by the Chief of Police upon a warrant of a Police Judge of the municipality, issued upon a complaint under oath, that the petitioner had washed and ironed clothes in a public laundry within the prescribed limits between the hours of 10 o'clock in the evening of the twenty-fifth of February, 1884, and 6 o'clock in the morning of the following day, thereby violating the provisions of Section 4 of the ordinance. The petitioner for the writ of habeas corpus presented to the Judges of the Circuit Court sets forth the arrest and detention of the petitioner by the Chief of Police, the ordinance under which the arrest was made, the complaint before the Police Judge, and the issue of the warrant under which he was taken into custody. It then proceeds to state that the petitioner has for several years been engaged in working for hire in a public laundry in the City and County of San Francisco, and has, in all respects, complied with the laws of the United States and of California, and the ordinances of the city and county, except in washing at the hours mentioned; that the business of carrying on a laundry is a lawful one, in which a large number of the subjects of the Emperor of China have been and are engaged in the said city and county within the limits prescribed by the ordinance; that there have been for several years great antipathy and hatred on the part of the residents of that city and county against the subjects of China residing and doing business there; that such antipathy and hatred have manifested themselves in various ways and under various forms, for the purpose of compelling the subjects of China to quit and abandon their business and residence in the city and county and State; that owing to that feeling, and not otherwise, and not for any sanitary, police or other legitimate purpose, but in order to force those subjects engaged in carrying on the business of a laundry in the City and County of San Francisco to abandon the exercise of their lawful vocation and their only means of livelihood, the Supervisors passed the ordinance in question; that the petitioner has been and is earning his living exclusively by working at washing and ironing for hire, and in order to gain a livelihood is obliged to work late in the night, and has no other lawful vocation; that on the first of January, 1884, his employer paid the License Collector of the City and County six dollars, the amount required by the ordinance to obtain a license to carry on the business of a laundry, and obtained from him a license to carry on the business at a designated place within the prescribed limits. The petition also avers that Section 4 of the ordinance is in contravention of the Burlingame treaty, and of the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, in that it deprives them of the equal protection of the laws.

On the hearing of the application for the writ certain questions arose upon which the judges of the Circuit Court were divided in opinion. They are as follows: (1) Whether Section 4 of the ordinance mentioned is void on the ground that it is not within the police power of the

Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco. (2) Whether said section is void on the ground that it discriminates between those engaged in the laundry business and those engaged in other classes of business. (3) Whether said section is void on the ground that it discriminates between the different classes of persons engaged in the laundry business. (4) Whether said section is void on the ground that it deprives a man of the right to labor at all times. (5) Whether said section is void on the ground that it is unreasonable in its requirements, in restraint of trade, or upon any other ground apparent upon the face of the ordinance or appearing in the petition. The opinion of the pre-iding Judge being that the said section was valid and constitutional, the application for the writ was denied; and the judgment entered upon the denial is brought to this court for review.

David McClure and Thos. D. Riordan for plaintiff in error, *Alfred Clarke and H. G. Sieberst* for defendant in error.

FIELD, J. The ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, the legislative authority of that municipality, approved on the twenty-fifth of June, 1883, is similar in its main features to the ordinance under consideration at this term in *Barbier v. Connolly*, 113 U. S. 27; S. C. *ante*, 357. It differs in the designation of the limits of the district of the city and county within which its provisions are to be enforced, but not otherwise in any essential particular. The fourth section is identical in both. The prohibition against labor on Sunday in this section is not involved here, as it was not in that case; and the provision for the cessation of labor in the laundries within certain prescribed limits of the city and county, during certain hours of the night, is purely a police regulation, which is, as we there said, within the competency of any municipality possessed of the ordinary powers belonging to such bodies. Besides, the Constitution of California declares that "any county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local, police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws." (Article XI, §11.) And it is of the utmost consequence in a city subject, as San Francisco is, the greater part of the year to high winds, and composed principally within the limits designated of wooden buildings, that regulations of a strict character should be adopted to prevent the possibility of fires. That occupations in which continuous fires are necessary should cease at certain hours of the night would seem to be, under such circumstances, a reasonable regulation as a measure of precaution. At any rate, of its necessity for the purpose designated, the municipal authorities are the appropriate judges. Their regulations in this matter are not subject to any interference by the federal tribunals, unless they are made the occasion for invading the substantial rights of persons, and no such invasion is caused by the regulation in question. As we said in *Barbier v. Connolly*, "the same municipal authority which directs the cessation of labor must necessarily prescribe the limits within which it shall be enforced, as it does the limits in a city within which wooden buildings cannot be constructed." No invidious discrimination is made against any one by the measures adopted. All persons engaged in the same business within the prescribed limits are treated alike and subjected to similar restrictions.

There is no force in the objection that an unwarrantable discrimination is made against persons engaged in the laundry business, because persons in other kinds of business are not required to cease from their labors during the same hours at night. There may be no risks attending the business of others; certainly not as great as where fires are constantly required to carry them on. The specific regulations for one kind of business, which may be necessary for the protection of the public, can never be just ground of complaint because like restrictions are not imposed upon other business of a different kind. The discriminations which are open to objection are those where persons engaged in the same business are subjected to different restrictions, or are held entitled to different privileges under the same conditions. It is only then that the discrimination can be said to impair that equal right which all can claim in the enforcement of the laws.

But counsel in the court below not only objected to the fourth section of the ordinance as discriminating between those engaged in the laundry business, and those engaged in other business, but also as discriminating between different classes engaged in the laundry business

itself. This latter ground of objection becomes intelligible only by reference to his brief, in which we are informed that the laundry business, besides the washing and ironing of clothes, involves the fluting, polishing, bluing and wringing of them; and that these are all different branches, requiring separate and skilled workmen, who are not prohibited from working during the hours of night. This fluting, polishing, bluing and wringing of clothes, it seems to us, are incidents of the general business, and are embraced within its prohibition. But if not incidents, and they are outside of the prohibition, it is because there is not the danger from them that would arise from the continuous fires required in washing; and it is not discriminating legislation in any invidious sense, that branches of the same business from which danger is apprehended are prohibited during certain hours of the night, while other branches involving no such danger are permitted.

The objection that the fourth section is void on the ground that it deprives a man of the right to work at all times is equally without force. However broad the right of every one to follow such calling and employ his time as he may judge most conducive to his interests, it must be exercised subject to such general rules as are adopted by society for the common welfare. All sorts of restrictions are imposed upon the actions of men, notwithstanding the liberty which is guaranteed to each. It is liberty regulated by just and impartial laws. Parties, for example, are free to make any contracts they choose for a lawful purpose, but society says what contracts shall be in writing and what may be verbally made, and on what days they may be executed, and how long they may be enforced if their terms are not complied with. So, too, with the hours of labor. On few subjects has there been more regulation. How many hours shall constitute a day's work in the absence of contract, at what time shops in our cities shall close at night, are constant subjects of legislation. Laws setting aside Sunday as a day of rest are upheld, not from any right of the government to legislate for the promotion of religious observances, but from its right to protect all persons from the physical and moral debasement which comes from uninterrupted labor. Such laws have always been deemed beneficent and merciful laws, especially to the poor and dependent, to the laborers in our factories and workshops, and in the heated rooms of our cities; and their validity has been sustained by the highest courts of the States.

The principal objection, however, of the petitioner to the ordinance in question is founded upon the supposed hostile motives of the Supervisors in passing it. The petition alleges that it was adopted owing to a feeling of antipathy and hatred prevailing in the City and County of San Francisco against the subjects of the Emperor of China resident therein, and for the purpose of compelling those engaged in the laundry business to abandon their lawful vocation and residence there, and not for any sanitary, police or other legitimate purpose. There is nothing, however, in the language of the ordinance, or in the record of its enactment, which in any respect tends to sustain this allegation. And the rule is general, with reference to the enactments of all legislative bodies, that the courts cannot inquire into the motives of the legislators in passing them, except as they may be disclosed on the face of the acts, or inferable from their operation, considered with reference to the condition of the country and existing legislation. The motives of the legislators, considered as to the purposes they had in view, will always be presumed to be to accomplish that which follows as the natural and reasonable effect of their enactments. Their motives, considered as the moral inducements for their votes, will vary with the different members of the legislative body. The diverse character of such motives, and the impossibility of penetrating into the hearts of men and ascertaining the truth, precludes all such inquiries as impracticable and futile. And in the present case, even if the motives of the Supervisors were as alleged, the ordinance would not be thereby changed from a legitimate police regulation, unless in its enforcement it is made to operate only against the class mentioned; and of this there is no pretense.

It follows that the several questions certified must be answered in the negative, and the judgment be affirmed; and it is so ordered.

IN SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 20,082.

IN RE WHITE, ON HABEAS CORPUS.

Department Two. Filed June 2, 1885.

LAUNDRY ORDINANCE—CHARACTER OF BUILDING MAY BE DETERMINED.—The City and County of San Francisco has constitutional power to provide by ordinance that all buildings used as laundries within its corporate limits shall be constructed in a designated manner. Order No. 1,559 of such city and county, so providing, has not been repealed by orders Nos. 1,719 or 1,767.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner was arrested for the violation of the order of the City and County of San Francisco mentioned in the opinion.

A. C. Searle, for the petitioner.

Alfred Clarke, for the respondent.

SHARPSTEIN, J. The petitioner bases his right to a discharge on two grounds (1) the unconstitutionality of Order 1,559; and (2) that it was repealed by Orders 1,719 and 1,767.

Order No. 1,559 contains two sections:

"Section 1. All buildings erected and used as laundries, within the corporate limits of this city and county, on and after March 1, 1880, shall be constructed but one story in height, with brick or stone walls, not less than twelve inches in thickness, covered with a metal roof and provided with metal, or metal-covered doors and window shutters.

"Section 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

We do not doubt the constitutional power of the Board of Supervisors to pass such an order, or of the municipal authorities to enforce its observance: Const., Art. XI, Sec. 11; Barber v. Connolly, 113 U. S., 27; Soon Hing v. Crowley, Id. 703. Neither Order 1,719 nor 1,767 is inconsistent with or repugnant to Order 1,559, nor is the object of either of the former the same as that of the latter. The object of the latter is to prohibit the use of buildings for laundry purposes which are not constructed of the materials and in the manner therein prescribed. Neither of the other orders contains any provisions on that subject. Under such circumstances a repeal cannot be implied.

Writ dismissed and petitioner remanded.

THORNTON, J., and MYRICK, J., concurred.

 LAUNDRY ORDINANCE.

JUDGE WILSON RENDERS AN IMPORTANT DECISION—ORDER 1,569 AND SECTION 68 OF ORDER 1,587 ARE STILL IN FORCE.

Judge Wilson, of the Superior Court, rendered, July 1, 1885, the following important decision upon the Laundry Ordinance:

Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

EX PARTE E. WHITE, HABEAS CORPUS.

E. WHITE, the petitioner, in *propria persona*.

ALFRED CLARKE for the municipality of San Francisco.

WILLIAM E. HALL, the respondent, in *propria persona*.

1. Order 1,569 and §68 of Order 1,587 are not violative of Article XIV of the Constitution of the United States.
2. They are not *ex post facto* laws.
3. They are not oppressive, unjust, unfair, in contravention of public policy, in restraint of trade or injurious to or restraining of a lawful business.
4. It is not discriminating as to business or as to wealth, and does not oppress the poor or tend to create monopolies.
5. It is within the police power of the municipality.

The petitioner was convicted in the Justices' Court of the City and County of San Francisco of the violation of an ordinance of said city which, among other things, prohibits any person or persons from establishing, maintaining or carrying on a laundry within the corporate limits of said city and county, without having first obtained the consent of the Board of Supervisors thereof, except the same be located in a building constructed either of brick or stone, and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and in default of the payment thereof to be imprisoned in the County Jail at the rate of one day for each one dollar of the fine until the fine was satisfied.

Having been imprisoned, in pursuance of said judgment, he has sued out this writ of habeas corpus, and alleges that his imprisonment is unlawful, for the reason that the ordinances under which he was tried, convicted and sentenced are invalid, because:

(a.) They are in violation of section first, article fourteen of the Constitution of the United States, and sections first, eleventh and twenty-first of the Constitution of this State.

(b.) The ordinances are *ex post facto*, and therefore void.

(c.) The ordinances are oppressive, unjust, unfair, contravene public policy, in restraint of trade, injurious to and restrain a lawful business.

(d.) It is discriminating and special in this: That it discriminates between persons engaged in the laundry business and those engaged in other business.

(e.) It discriminates between persons of sufficient wealth to build of brick or stone and those whose poverty compels them to build of wood.

(f.) It tends to create a monopoly of the laundry business in the hands of those who have or can build brick or stone buildings.

(g.) It is not in the police power of the City and County of San Francisco under the Consolidation Act.

It must be conceded that if the ordinances are in violation of either the Constitution of the United States or of the State, or are discriminating within the legal sense of that term, or are in restraint of trade, unreasonable, oppressive or arbitrary, or not within the police power of the City and County of San Francisco, or, in other words, if the Board of Supervisors, in passing said ordinances, exceeded their powers, then they are invalid, and a conviction based upon them cannot be sustained.

The section under which the prosecution was brought and is based reads as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful, from and after the passage of this order forbidding any person or persons to establish, maintain or carry on a laundry within the corporate limits of the City and County of San Francisco, without having first obtained the consent of the Board of Supervisors, except the same be located in a building constructed either of brick or stone.

This order first came before this court, so far as I am advised, in the case of The People v. Ah Ling, on appeal from the Police Judge's Court, wherein, on May 7, 1881, the late Judge T. W. Freelon rendered a decision holding that the ordinances were unconstitutional and void, and sustaining nearly every point claimed here on behalf of petitioner. Upon examining that decision, however, I find myself unable to agree with the views of the learned Judge. I am clearly of the opinion that the Board of Supervisors had full power and authority to pass such an ordinance under Article XI, Section 11, of the Constitution of this State, which reads as follows: "Any county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local, police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws," even if that power was not conferred upon them by the Consolidation Act. If further power was required, however, it will be found in Section 74 of the Consolidation Act, as amended May 18,

1861 (Stat. 1831, p. 544), which provides, among other things, that the Board of Supervisors shall have power to make all needful regulations for protection against fire. And by Section 3 of the Act of March 30, 1872, it is provided that the Board of Supervisors shall have full power to regulate all such callings, trades and employments as the public good may require to be licensed and regulated, as are not prohibited by law.

An examination of this ordinance will show, I think conclusively, that it is purely a police regulation. The object evidently was to guard against fire. It may be readily perceived that there are some instances when the business might be carried on in a wooden building, when not situated contiguous to other property. In other instances it might be almost impossible to carry it on in a wooden building without being a constant menace to surrounding property. The Board of Supervisors, therefore, by this ordinance have reserved the right to determine when it may be safely carried on, and when it would be dangerous to permit it, by either granting or refusing a license therefor. Nor is the order discriminating or special, in any such sense as to make it repugnant to the Constitution, its terms apply to all persons, establishing, maintaining or carrying on the business of a public laundry. And, as said by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Barbier v. Connolly*, 113 U. S. R., page 27, it is not legislation discriminating against any one. All persons engaged in the same business are treated alike, are subject to the same restrictions and are entitled to the same privileges under similar conditions. In the same case the Court further says: "Special burdens are often necessary for general benefits, for supplying water, preventing fires and many other objects."

Regulations for these purposes may press with more or less weight upon one than upon another. But they are designed, not to impose unequal or unnecessary restrictions upon any one, but to promote, with as little inconvenience as possible, the general good. Though in many respects necessarily special in their character, they do not furnish just ground of complaint if they operate alike upon all persons and property under the same circumstances and conditions.

In the case of *Soon Hing v. Crowley*, Chief of Police, etc., United States Supreme Court, March 16, 1835, 113 U. S. R. 703, it was held that there was no force in the objection that an unwarrantable discrimination is made against persons engaged in the laundry business, because persons in other kinds of business are not subject to the same restrictions, because there may be no risk attending the business of others, certainly not as great as where fires are constantly required to carry them on. The specific regulations for one kind of business, which may be necessary for the protection of the public, can never be the just ground of complaint because the restrictions are not imposed upon other businesses of a different kind. The discriminations which are open to objection are those where persons engaged in the same business are subjected to different restrictions or are held entitled to different privileges under the same conditions. It is only then that the discrimination can be said to impair that equal right that all can claim in the enforcement of the laws.

In the case of *Barbier v. Connolly* (supra), it was held that neither the Fourteenth Amendment nor any other amendment of the Constitution of the United States was designed to interfere, or does interfere, with the power of a State sometimes termed its police power.

In the case of *Ex parte Shrader* (33 Cal. 297) the Court said: "It is declared in the first article of the Constitution that acquiring possession and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness, are inalienable rights, and that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. And it is urged that the provisions of the order then under consideration contravene that clause. It is manifest, however, that the power exercised has nothing to do with eminent domain; the result of which the petitioner complains is personal imprisonment for a misdemeanor, and not a condemnation of his property to the public use without compensation. As to the other objection, that the order interferes with the constitutional right of the petitioner to acquire, possess and protect property, both his rights and his capabilities in that regard are untouched by the order. Voluntary obedience to the order would have involved neither a surrender of the right nor a disuse or suspension of the capacity, and disobedience to it on the part of the prisoner has been visited with no description of civil disability. It has been followed by a personal imprisonment as a criminal consequence of conviction under all the forms of the common law.

It is the same in effect in the case of *Ex parte Andrews*, 18 Cal. 678. It is further claimed however, that this order is in conflict with the Eleventh Section of the First Article of the Constitution of this State. But this, as we have already seen, is not sustained, because it operates uniformly or in the same manner upon all persons who stand in the same category—that is to say, upon all persons who stand in the same relation to the law in respect to the privileges and immunities conferred by it, or the acts which it prohibits; vide *Brooks v. Hyde*, 37 Cal. 366; *Bolan v. Hildreth*, 26 Cal. 256; *Ex parte Keating*, 38 Cal. 702; *Smith v. Judge*, etc., 17 Cal. 554; *French v. Teschemacher*, 24 Cal. 544.

It is further claimed that it is in conflict with Section 21 of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State, which declares that "No citizen or class of citizens shall be granted privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not be granted to all citizens;" but, as said by our Supreme Court in *Ex parte Moynier*, February 8, 1884. 1 W. C. R. 782: "We do not deem it necessary to go into an elaborate and extended consideration of the propositions advanced, nor to do more than to quote another section of the State Constitution, and show its application to the subject in hand." And, after quoting Section 11 of Article XI, further say: "The order is not discriminating and special in any such sense as to make it repugnant to the Constitution. Its terms apply to all persons establishing, maintaining or carrying on the business of a public laundry."

It is further claimed that the ordinances are *ex post facto*, and are therefore void; but an inspection of them will show that this is clearly erroneous. It is further claimed that they tend to create a monopoly by confining the laundry business to those who have sufficient wealth to build brick or stone buildings. The same reasoning might be applied to an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within certain sections of the city, and yet it has never been seriously contended but what that power was vested in the Board of Supervisors.

In this State the delegation of police power to the Board of Supervisors by the Constitution is exceptionally large, inasmuch as it provides that they may make and enforce all such local, police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws.

In speaking of this police power, Chief Justice Shaw, in the case of *Commonwealth v. Alger*, 7 Cush. 85, says: "The power we allude to is rather the police power. The power vested in the State by the Constitution to make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws, statutes and ordinances, either with penalties or without, not repugnant to the Constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of the commonwealth and of the subjects of the same. It is much easier to perceive and realize the existence and source of this power than to mark its boundaries or prescribe limits to its exercise."

Under the Constitution of this State, this power is fully vested in the Board of Supervisors, subject to the additional rule that their orders must not conflict with general laws.

See also *Ex parte White*, W. C. R., Vol. 6, page 614. In the case at bar my attention has not been called to any general laws in conflict with the ordinances under consideration, and I am satisfied that none such exist. I am clearly of the opinion that the ordinances are valid and not subject to any of the objections which have been urged against them; that the petitioner is legally held, and must be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco, and it is so ordered.

WILSON, Judge.

July 1, 1885.

Sheriff's Report.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, }
July 2, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series) of your honorable body, I herewith respectfully submit the following report of fees received in this office, together with statistics of the County Jail for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The amount of fees received and paid into the City and County Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as per monthly statements made to the Auditor, are as follows:

SUPERIOR COURT DEPARTMENT.

1884—July	\$1,022 75
August.....	536 14
September.....	816 62
October.....	1,089 39
November.....	992 80
December.....	1,563 18
1885—January.....	662 61
February.....	1,562 56
March.....	741 42
April.....	1,216 45
May.....	487 37
June.....	534 43

\$11,225 72

SHERIFF'S REPORT.

JUSTICES' COURT DEPARTMENT.

1884—July.....	\$507 04	
August.....	593 26	
September.....	401 01	
October.....	505 08	
November.....	397 75	
December.....	481 06	
1885—January.....	452 40	
February.....	476 53	
March.....	578 60	
April.....	324 28	
May.....	464 86	
June.....	937 37	
		6,119 24
Grand Total.....	\$17,344 96	

AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR BOARD OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

1884—July.....	\$87 60	
August.....	133 60	
September.....	138 40	
October.....	87 60	
November.....	428 60	
December.....	256 00	
1885—January.....	218 80	
February.....	101 20	
March.....	129 20	
April.....	48 80	
May.....	54 80	
June.....	20 00	
		\$1,704 60

SHERIFF'S REPORT.

COUNTY JAIL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

CRIMES FOR MONTH.	Total.
July.....	191
August.....	183
September.....	126
October.....	180
November.....	188
December.....	194
January.....	227
February.....	186
March.....	332
April.....	145
May.....	130
June.....	120
Total.....	2,202
Mayhem.....	2
Murder and Man- slaughter.....	24
Murder, Attempt and Assault.....	33
Murder, Attempt and Assault.....	7
Obtaining Money and Goods Under False Pretenses.....	21
Prisoners and In- sane en Route....	40
Robbery & Attempt	1
Rape, Attempt and Assault.....	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1
Sodomy.....	1
Vulgar Language...	1
Visit'g Opium Place.	1
Visit'g Bawdy House	1
Visiting and Keep- ing Lottery Place.	1
Witnesses Detained.	28
Assault on High Seas and Mutiny, U. S.	11
Counterfeiting, U. S.	2
Deserters, Refractory Sailors.....	2
Cruelty to Sailors...	2
Felonies, Perjuries, etc., U. S.....	21
Smuggling, U. S....	10
Violating U. S. Rev- enue Law.....	42
Violating U. S. Re- striction Act.....	5
Witnesses and U. S. Prisoners Detained	15
Robbing U. S. Mail..	7
Violating Cubic Air Law.....	166

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS.

COUNTY JAIL STATISTICS—CONCLUDED.

DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS.

CRIMES FOR MONTH.	DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS.													Monthly Total.					
	Discharged on Expiration of Sentence	Delivered to U. S. Marshal for Transfer, Bail or Release	Discharged on Payment of Fines.....	Discharged on Bail, Habeas Corpus or Appeal Bonds	Discharged by Order of Superior Court.	Acquitted or Charge Dismissed	Delivered to Sheriffs of Other Counties; En Route.....	Executed.....	Pardoned by the Governor of State.....	Sent to House of Correction.....	Sent to the County Hospital.....	Sent to the Insane Asylum.....	Sent to City Prison for Labor.....		Sent to the Pest-house.....	Transported to State Prison.....	Sent to the Industrial School.....	Sent to the Alms-house.....	Escaped.....
July.....	70	5	11	12	5	5	1	1	.....	2	11	2	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	182
August.....	98	10	11	11	5	4	1	.....	1	12	2	2	2	.....	8	1	.....	.....	161
September.....	77	14	7	13	5	10	3	1	1	14	3	3	3	.....	23	1	.....	.....	176
October.....	114	18	3	6	2	4	4	.....	.....	7	6	1	1	1	12	1	1	.....	180
November.....	85	26	8	7	4	8	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	169
December.....	88	6	8	10	3	12	4	.....	1	7	2	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	157
January.....	143	12	3	13	2	12	2	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	204
February.....	112	20	14	8	6	13	.....	.....	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	21	2	.....	1	210
March.....	281	26	24	6	5	6	3	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	.....	.....	388
April.....	111	14	7	14	12	4	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	183
May.....	86	10	8	5	7	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	146
June.....	58	3	6	7	9	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	1	.....	13	2	.....	.....	108
Total.....	1,317	164	110	112	65	81	22	3	7	88	2	26	11	1	183	10	1	1	2,201

SHERIFF'S REPORT.

RECAPITULATION.

Prisoners in jail July 1, 1884.....	137	
Prisoners received during the year.....	2,202	
Total.....		2,339
Prisoners discharged during the year.....	2,204	
Prisoners in jail morning July 1, 1885.....		135
Males.....	123	
Females.....	12	
Total.....		135

The one hundred and thirty-five prisoners remaining in the County Jail on the morning of July 1, 1885, were charged with crime as follows, to wit—

Awaiting trial or action of Supreme Court, etc., on charges of murder.....	10	
Assault to murder.....	2	
Assault with deadly weapon.....	3	
Burglary.....	8	
Robbery.....	3	
Forgery.....	2	
Felony.....	1	
Grand larceny.....	3	
Petty larceny, 2d offense.....	2	
Embezzlement.....	1	
Convicted of felony and awaiting sentence.....	1	
Convicted of assault with deadly weapon and awaiting sentence.....	1	
Convicted of burglary and awaiting sentence.....	2	
Convicted of grand larceny and awaiting sentence.....	1	
Convicted of petty larceny, 2d offense, and awaiting sentence.....	1	
Convicted of grand larceny, sentenced and awaiting transportation.....	2	
Awaiting action of Supreme Court on motion for new trial on charge of embezzlement.....	1	
U. S. prisoners awaiting trial on various charges.....	3	
U. S. prisoners serving sentence.....	1	
City and county prisoners serving sentence.....	80	
Witnesses detained.....	1	
Total.....		135

PETER HOPKINS,
Sheriff.

COUNTY RECORDER'S REPORT.

HALL OF RECORDS,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution 18,178 (New Series), I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that it will be necessary to rebind many of the books in this office, in order to properly preserve the records therein. This should be done as soon as possible.

From constant use, many of the maps on file in this office are becoming almost illegible. Measures should be taken immediately for their preservation, as these maps are in many instances the only means whereby the descriptions of property can be ascertained, as certain deeds omit the metes and bounds and simply refer to the block and lot as laid down on certain maps on file in this office.

It is imperatively necessary that this office should be immediately provided with four (4) new book-cases. These should be of the same pattern as those now on hand, all of which are filled with books. We have been compelled for some time to use the cases intended for deeds, for mortgage books, and also to lay them on shelves in the office, thus confusing and inconveniencing those who are engaged in searching the records.

COUNTY RECORDER'S REPORT.

Thanking you for your promptness in acceding to my request for necessary repairs, when I first became an incumbent of this office, and for your uniform courtesy to me personally,

I am very respectfully yours, etc.,

D. M. CASHIN,

County Recorder.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Fees collected and paid into the City Treasury..... \$38,702 50

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Recorder.....	\$4,000 00	
Salary of Deputies.....	6,600 00	
Salary of Porter.....	900 00	
Amount paid clerks for copying 162,834 folios, at 12 cents per folio.....	19,540 08	
Amount paid for books of record, newspapers and stationery.....	1,254 92	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$32,295 00
		<hr/>
Surplus.....		\$6,407 50

LIST OF PRINCIPAL BOOKS OF RECORD.

Deeds A to N and 1 to 1170.....	1,184
Mortgages A to F and 1 to 782...	787
Homesteads.....	46
Marriage Contracts.....	2
Marriage Licenses.....	47
Powers of Attorney.....	45
Releases of Mortgages.....	123
Covenants.....	21
Lis Pendens.....	34
Sheriff's Certificates.....	24
Attachments A to D and 1 to 29.....	33
Liens.....	29
Leases.....	84
Separate Property of wife.....	6
Miscellaneous 1, 2, BB, A to Z and 1 to 54.....	84

BOOKS OF RECORD.

95

Transcript of Judgments.....	6
Chattel Mortgages.....	12
Mortgages of Personal Property.....	13
Tax Deeds.....	18
Sole Traders.....	4
Bonds.....	8
Deeds of Trust.....	4
Births, Deaths and Divorces.....	10
Certified Grants.....	5
Original Grants and Spanish Records.....	24
Limited Partnership.....	1
Wills.....	1
Assignment of Mortgages.....	11
Outside Land Books.....	6
Street Contract Records.....	14
Description Tax Sales.....	48
Banking Capital.....	1
Banking Assets and Liabilities.....	2
Block Books.....	1
General Indices.....	122
Indices of Deeds.....	87
Indices of Mortgages.....	34
Map Books 1, 2 and A, B, C, D, E, F.....	8
Index Book of Maps.....	1

Total number of volumes..... 2,990

COUNTY RECORDER'S REPORT.

LIST OF INSTRUMENTS RECORDED

MONTH.	Attachments, Releases and Executions	Assignments of Mortgages.....	Bank Statements	Bonds.....	Covenants.....	Death Returns.....	Deeds of Trust	Deeds.....	Homesteads and Abandonments	Leases, Assignments and Surrenders.....	Liens and Satisfaction.....	Lis Pendens	Limited Partnerships	Marriage Contracts.....
1884—July.....	7	17	33	4	15	....	19	412	31	24	8	13	1	....
August.....	14	16	....	10	5	....	18	414	22	16	16	10	....	....
September.....	3	15	2	6	8	1	10	348	33	23	5	17	1	....
October.....	16	17	....	8	4	....	36	386	29	22	23	16	....	4
November.....	9	17	....	3	4	....	21	318	24	12	7	11	1	....
December.....	11	22	....	67	2	....	21	363	31	28	12	21	2	....
1885—January.....	8	13	29	17	12	....	25	407	29	31	18	13	....	....
February.....	5	12	....	4	5	1	18	417	21	21	9	13	....	1
March.....	12	21	....	....	9	1	36	512	20	23	25	14	1	....
April.....	11	6	....	12	7	1	15	466	24	25	9	11	1	....
May.....	17	8	....	18	13	....	18	461	25	17	5	10	....	....
June.....	17	6	....	13	4	....	37	437	26	29	7	23	....	....
	130	160	64	162	88	4	274	4,941	315	271	144	172	7	5

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

TOTALS																1,273	
Transcripts of Judgments and Satisfactions																	1,274
Tax Deeds.....																	1,159
Tax Certificates.....																	1,241
Sole Traders.....																	1,081
Separate Property of Wife.....																	1,378
Street Contracts and Extensions.....																	1,336
Sheriff's Certificates and Assignments.....																	1,258
Releases of Mortgages and Marginal Releases.....																	1,446
Redemption Certificates.....																	1,382
Reconveyances																	1,366
Powers of Attorney, Substitutions and Revocations.....																	1,306
Mortgages of Personal Property.....																	
Mortgages																	
Miscellaneous.....																	
Marriage Certificates.....																	
	171	52	253	.....	11	22	7	156	...	5	...	1	8	8	.....	
	238	50	206	4	11	22	14	178	...	...	...	1	5	4	.....	
	222	4	208	8	14	11	8	153	1	.....	.....	1	9	5	.....	
	182	38	214	6	30	13	23	140	1	6	.....	3	15	1	8		
	239	40	175	9	13	25	7	129	3	7	.....	2	1	.....	4		
	286	41	199	9	11	18	11	192	7	.....	.....	2	10	9	3		
	192	48	243	5	14	20	12	179	7	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	3		
	171	55	253	10	16	12	9	181	8	.....	.....	1	9	.....	6		
	169	52	252	8	18	22	23	206	4	.....	.....	3	6	.....	9		
	206	61	248	8	11	27	7	176	9	.....	.....	3	33	2	4		
	209	69	271	14	12	22	3	157	8	.....	.....	4	11	.....	4		
	224	58	210	5	16	22	8	148	2	.....	.....	1	8	2	3		
	2,518	611	2,732	96	177	236	112	1,995	50	18	.....	22	126	26	44		15,500

REPORT

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY ATTORNEY,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY ATTORNEY, }
SAN FRANCISCO, June 30th, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), of your Honorable Body, I have the honor to submit the following report of the litigation of the City and County of San Francisco for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S.

CHARLES E. BLAKE,

vs.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO et al. }

No. 2009 in U. S. Circ. Ct.

“ 155 in U. S. Sup. Ct

Bill in Equity to enjoin defendants from making or using a certain automatic valve applied to fire engines.

Complaint and summons served Dec. 10, 1878.

Cause argued and submitted in U. S. Circuit Court, July 14, 1880.

Bill dismissed August 17, 1880.

Appealed to U. S. Supreme Court, March 12, 1881.

Judgment of Circuit Court affirmed by U. S. Supreme Court in October term, 1884, and judgment rendered against complainant for costs. R. 4—
P. 5.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR
CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Edward Martin vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 1,452.

Action to quiet title to a lot on northeast corner O'Farrell and Scott streets, portion of Hamilton square. Transferred from State Court by plaintiff. Remanded for want of jurisdiction.

Awaiting appeal by plaintiff to Supreme Court of the United States. R. 2—P. 110.

Mary Ellis vs. The Central Pacific Railroad Company et al.—No. 2,467.

Complaint filed October 23, 1880.

Suit for possession of lands situated near Mission Creek, and for \$10,000 damages for use and occupation since January 10, 1876.

Pending on demurrer. R. 4—P. 188.

Carl Liebmann vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,008.

Action to recover \$ on bonds issued for the opening of Montgomery avenue.

March 25, 1884, answer filed.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 268.

Victor LeRoy et als. vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,145.

Bill in equity to quiet the title to certain lands on Mission Creek.

January 7, 1884, answer filed.

Tried and submitted on briefs. R. 4—P. 289.

Soloman Herzheimer vs. The City and County of San Francisco.

Action to compel the payment of the coupons on the bonds issued for the widening of Dupont street, amounting to the sum of \$3,080, with interest from the date of their falling due at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

May 9, 1884, answer filed.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 294.

Carl Liebmann vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,188.

Action to compel the payment of the coupons on the bonds issued for the widening of Dupont street, amounting to the sum of \$1,750, with interest from the date of their falling due at 7 per cent. per annum.

May 9, 1884, answer filed.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 295.

Louis Kornarens vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,271.

Action brought to recover the sum of \$47,428.55, damages occasioned by the grading of Montgomery avenue, and streets intersecting said avenue.

April 17, 1884, suit commenced. July 5, 1884, demurrer filed.

September 30, 1884, answer filed.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 303.

James Dougherty vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,312.

Action to recover the sum of \$167,716.40, with interest at 1 per cent. per month from September 13, 1877, for filling and grading Bay street, from Dupont to Jones streets, and for costs.

May 27, 1884, suit commenced. September 29th, 1884, answer filed.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 307.

William Duden vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,348.

Action to recover one hundred and twenty \$1,000 Montgomery avenue bonds, with the coupons and interest.

June 13, 1884, suit commenced.

Answer filed August 21st, 1884.

Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel for the City and County by Resolution of the Board of Supervisors in 1884.

Argued and submitted on briefs. R. 4—P. 318.

Soloman Herxheimer vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,347.

Action brought to recover on seventy-five \$1,000 Montgomery avenue bonds, with coupons and interest.

June 13, 1884, suit commenced. Answer filed August 21st, 1884.

Same. R. 4—P. 317.

F. W. Muser vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,346.

Action brought to recover on seventy \$1,000 Montgomery avenue bonds, with coupons and interest.

June 13, 1884, suit commenced. Answer filed August 21st, 1884.
Same. R. 4—P. 316.

Frank Livingston vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,345.
Action brought to recover one hundred and eleven \$1,000 Montgomery avenue bonds, with coupons and interest.
June 13, 1884, suit commenced. Answer filed August 21st, 1884.
Same. R. 4—315.

Mark Livingston vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,344.
Action to recover on one hundred and eight \$1,000 Montgomery avenue bonds, with coupons and interest.
June 13, 1884, suit commenced. Answer filed August 21st, 1884.
Same. R. 4—P. 314.

Carl Liebmann vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,343.
Action to recover on one hundred and six \$1,000 Montgomery avenue bonds, with coupons and interest.
June 13, 1884, suit commenced. Answer filed August 21st, 1884.
Same. R. 4—P. 313.

H. DeCrue vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,342.
Action brought to recover on eighty-seven \$1,000 Montgomery avenue bonds, with coupons and interest.
June 13, 1884, suit commenced. Answer filed August 21st, 1884.
Same. R. 4—P. 312.

A. S. Rosenbaum vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,341.
Action brought to recover on one hundred and thirteen \$1,000 Montgomery avenue bonds, with coupons and interest.
June 13, 1884, suit commenced. Answer filed August 21st, 1884.
Same. R. 4—P. 311.

Jacob Triest vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,340.
Action brought to recover on one hundred and twenty-seven \$1,000 Montgomery avenue bonds, with coupons and interest.
June 13, 1884, suit commenced. Answer filed August 21st, 1884.
Same. R. 4—P. 311.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

C. L. Taylor et al. vs. A. J. Bryant and the Board of Supervisors—No.

Complaint filed August 15th, 1877.

Action for writ of review requiring defendant to certify fully to Resolution No. 13,725 (New Series), and to set aside the contract made with the San Francisco Gaslight Company.

September 29, 1879, judgment rendered for defendants, quashing writ.

October 30, 1879, appealed by plaintiffs to Supreme Court.

February 7th, 1881, respondent's points and authorities filed.

R. 4—P. 34.

Andrew Himmelman vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 6,193.

Complaint filed October 13th, 1877.

To recover \$810.39, with interest from November 29, 1870, damages for failure of Superintendent of Streets, etc., to correctly record a diagram attached to street assessment, by means whereof plaintiff lost his lien.

Judgment in lower Court for defendant, February 11, 1878. June 24, 1878, plaintiff appealed.

Ready for hearing. R. 3—P. 244.

Pierre Priet and Antoine Quinquinet vs. Charles Hubert, Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco et al.—No. 7,166.

To recover \$5,000 damages to certain premises of plaintiff, alleged to have been taken possession of by the Board of Commissioners appointed under an Act for the widening of Dupont street, and that the claim of plaintiff and defendant Hunter to the damages awarded for the said premises be adjusted, and for the proper distribution of the sum of \$10,932, now in the hands of defendants, and awarded by such Commissioners for such damages.

November 7, 1879, judgment rendered in favor of Hubert and Reynolds against plaintiff, and in favor of plaintiff against defendant Hunter.

May 27, 1880, appealed by Hunter and by plaintiff to Supreme Court.

To be heard in bank. R. 3—P. 236.

J. V. Coffey vs. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco—No.

Mandamus to compel defendants to allow demands of plaintiff for \$200

for services as attorney for J. P. Dunn, Auditor, etc., in defending suit on four demands, aggregating \$2,020, for extra compensation to watchman on New City Hall,

March 16, 1882, alternate writ issued. March 25, 1882, filed answer.
Cause off calendar, to be restored by stipulation. R. 4—P. 224.

James Strathern vs. the City and County of San Francisco et al.—No. 8,426,
Action in ejectment to recover City Slip Lot No. 43, and for damages and rents, etc.

May 29, 1881, judgment for defendants; March 25, 1882, appealed by plaintiff to the Supreme Court.

March 10, 1885, P. A. Roach, Public Administrator, substituted, vice Strathern, deceased.

March 12, 1885, judgment and order affirmed. Case ended. R. 4—P. 461.

W. S. Hobart vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 8,342.

Suit to prohibit defendant from collecting any taxes founded upon the supplemental assessment roll or tax list for 1880-81.

November 28, 1881, tried and submitted; December 23, 1881, decision rendered, giving judgment for plaintiff; January 13, 1882, moved for new trial; February 13, 1882, new trial denied; February 24, 1882, appealed case.

December 10, 1884, judgment and order reversed and cause remanded to Court below to sustain demurrer to complaint.

Case ended. R. 4—P. 468.

The People of the State of California, ex rel J. P. Manrow, vs. Chas. Tillson, Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco—No.

Mandamus to compel defendant to strike off plaintiff's property from the delinquent tax list for 1879-80.

March 22, 1880, writ dismissed; April 2, 1880, appealed to Supreme Court. No transcript on appeal filed. R. 4—P. 61.

J. J. Reardon and A. J. Reardon vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 8,428.

Suit for \$2,500 damages to plaintiff's buildings, and time and labor expended in repairing same, and money paid out.

October 10, 1881, tried, and verdict for plaintiff for \$500; March 24, 1882, appealed to the Supreme Court.

November 19th, 1884, cause submitted.

Judgment affirmed March 12, 1885.

Petition for hearing in bank denied April 1, 1885. R. 4—P. 191.

M. C. Van Daalen vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 8,542

Action to recover \$3,900 damages to property of plaintiff and his assignors, caused in grading Army street, and constructing a sewer thereon, and for costs, etc.

March 15, 1882, tried, and verdict for plaintiff for \$1,200; March 24, 1882, moved for new trial; May 12, 1882, new trial denied; June 9, 1882, appealed to Supreme Court.

July 17, 1882, transcript on appeal filed.

Judgment affirmed April 22, 1885.

Petition for hearing in bank denied May 14, 1885. R. 4—P. 457

Michael Conniff vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 8,543.

Action to recover \$3,200, damages to plaintiff's house and premises, and for loss of rents, etc., caused by alleged unskillful grading of Montgomery avenue, between Chestnut and Bay streets.

March 20 and 21, 1882, tried, and verdict for plaintiff for \$450; June 9, 1882, appealed to the Supreme Court.

Judgment affirmed May 22, 1885. Ended. R. 4—P. 459.

Hugh McCloskey vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 8,322.

Suit for \$1,260, with interest from April 6, 1874, due upon a contract for grading Jefferson Square.

November 28, 1881, tried and submitted; December 23, 1881, decision rendered, giving judgment for plaintiff; January 13, 1882, moved for new trial; February 13, 1882, new trial denied; February 24, 1882, appealed case,

November 18, 1884, judgment and order affirmed.

Case ended. R. 3—P. 313.

The People of the State of California, by Jo. Hamilton, Attorney-General, ex rel A. J. Bryant, vs. Sam'l W. Holladay, Georgia C. O. Holladay, S. L. Mastic, et al—No. 8,501.

To obtain decree declaring certain fences, houses, etc., on Lafayette Park, to be common public nuisances, and requiring defendants to remove the same.

October 19, 1881, judgment for defendants; March 31, 1882, new trial denied; May 10, 1882, plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court.

November 17, 1884, submitted.

February 7th, 1885, judgment affirmed.

February 27, 1885, filed petition for rehearing.

March 4th, 1885, petition for rehearing granted.

Ready for argument. R. 3—P. 261.

Charles Leha vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 8,500.

Suit for \$11,000 damages to property of plaintiff on Folsom, near Fourteenth street, caused by overflow of sewers.

April 24, 1882, tried, and verdict rendered for plaintiff for \$500; May 2, 1882, appealed by defendant to the Supreme Court.

November 1, 1884, judgment affirmed.

Case ended. R. 4—P. 470.

Henry Brooks vs. Homer Horton, The City and County of San Francisco et al.—No. 8,768.

Suit to enjoin defendants from constructing a sewer in Mariposa street through Mission Block No. 50, and from asserting that Mariposa street is a public street.

January 15, 1881, judgment rendered for defendants; April 21, 1882, new trial denied; June 7, 1882, appealed by plaintiff to the Supreme Court.

Ready for hearing. R. 3—P. 293.

Fitel Phillips et al. vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 688

Suit to enjoin defendant from selling plaintiff's property for delinquent taxes.

April 12, 1880, injunction dissolved; April 13, 1880, plaintiff appealed from order dissolving injunction.

No transcript on file. R. 4—P. 64.

Leopold Juzix vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 8,183.

Suit for \$10,000 damages to plaintiff's property and the health of his family by imperfect and defective sewerage, north of Market and west of Church street.

May 6, 1882, tried and judgment for plaintiff for \$1,450; June 29, 1882, defendant filed notice of intention to move for new trial; March 12, 1883, new trial denied; March 17, 1883, notice of appeal filed.

June 23, 1885, Supreme Court affirmed judgment and order of lower Court R. 4—P. 454.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. James McGinn—No. 8,933.

Action to recover \$40.25 and \$24.76, taxes due for 1881-2, on improvements on a lot on the southeast line of Market street, commencing 175 feet north-east from Fifth street, being 25 feet front by 100 feet in depth.

October 5, 1882, judgment for plaintiff; February 1, 1883, new trial denied.

March 20, 1883, appealed to Supreme Court.

June 3, 1885, judgment affirmed.

Ended. R. 4—P. 449.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Henry Heynemann, Wm. Doolan, Administrator of Alexander Austin, deceased, et al.—No. 8,823.

Complaint filed January 6, 1881.

Suit to recover \$10,000 on official bond, dated September 28, 1870, for moneys received by said Austin as Tax Collector, as taxes under protest, which were not paid by him to the City and County.

December 22, 1881, judgment for defendant.

January 31, 1883, appealed to Supreme Court.

Submitted February 19, 1885. R. 4—P. 102.

Eliza Cameron vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 4,897.

Action for \$5,000 damages sustained by plaintiff through unskillful and careless manner in which sewer was constructed, causing water, filth, etc., to flow upon plaintiff's premises, corner of Fourteenth and Folsom streets, and for costs.

Action commenced August 11, 1881. February 15, 1881, case tried before a jury, and a verdict rendered in favor of plaintiff for \$1,800; April 26, 1882, defendant's motion for a new trial granted; March 22, 1883, retried and judgment rendered for plaintiff for \$1,500.

Transcript on appeal filed August 11, 1883.

Ready for hearing. R. 4—P. 456.

John J. Maginnis vs. Wm. M. Edgar, Auditor—No. 9,088.

Petition for an alternate writ of mandamus to compel the auditing of petitioner's demand for \$330, fees of Short-hand Reporter of Criminal Court.

March 23, 1883, writ ordered to issue.

May 15, 1883, transcript on appeal filed.

Ready for hearing. R. 4—P. 264.

Jas. Carr vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 5,827.

Action to recover \$1,965 damages for injury to furniture, etc., in plaintiff's hotel, at No. 54 Sacramento street, caused by rain coming through breaches in roof and side of the hotel, alleged to have been made by contractors while erecting Corporation Yard building adjacent thereto, and for loss of profits.

December 28, 1883, judgment for plaintiff for \$1,200 and costs.

April 14th, 1884, appealed to Supreme Court.

Ready for hearing. R. 4—P. 438.

Jacob M. Seibert vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 7,253.

Action to quiet title to land commencing at intersection of center line of Sixteenth street with center line of York or Hampshire street, thence east 140 feet by uniform depth, southerly of 233 feet.

July 26, 1883, judgment for defendant.

January 14, 1884, appealed to Supreme Court.

Transcript on appeal not yet filed. R. 4—P. 443.

Charles S. Cram vs. John H. Grady, Tax Collector, etc.—No. 11,608.

Action to enjoin the defendant from collecting the sum of \$4.74, being the amount of the tax due upon certain property of the plaintiff, as fixed by the Auditor in excess of the valuation fixed by the Assessor of said City and County.

January 19, 1884, complaint filed.

January 22, 1884, judgment for defendant.

February 7, 1884, received transcript on appeal.

Ready for hearing. R. 4—P. 296.

Adolph Shroeder vs. John H. Grady, Tax Collector, etc.—No. 11,605.

Action to enjoin the defendant from collecting the sum of \$2.75, being the amount of the tax due upon certain property of the plaintiff, as fixed by the Auditor of said City and County.

January 19, 1884, complaint filed.

January 22, 1884, judgment for defendant.

January 26, 1884, received notice of appeal.

December 10, 1884, judgment affirmed. R. 4—P. 297.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. William Doolan, Administrator, etc., of Alexander Austin, deceased, Lewis Levison, et al.—No. 3,177.

Suit for \$50,000 on official bond dated November 25, 1872, for moneys received by said Austin as Tax Collector, as taxes under protest, which were not paid over by him to the City and County.

Liens have been secured on all the property of each defendant.

Pending on demurrer as to some defendants.

This action will be determined by decision in case of City and County vs. H. Heyneman, pending in Supreme Court.

Pending on appeal as to certain defendants. R. 4—P. 471.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Wm. Doolan, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Austin, deceased, Maurice Dore et al.—No. 3,178.

Suit for \$50,000 on official bond, dated September 17, 1873, for moneys received by said Austin, as Tax Collector, as taxes under protest, which were not paid over by him to the City and County.

Liens have been secured on all the property of each defendant.

Pending on demurrer as to some defendants.

Appealed as to certain defendants.

This action will be determined by decision in case of City and County vs. H. Heyneman. R. 4—P. 440.

E. P. Lawrence vs. Wm. Doolan, Administrator of Alexander Austin, deceased—No. 83.

Suit for \$669 taxes paid by plaintiff on March 3, 1870.

January 10, 1885, in Supreme Court, judgment of dismissal reversed, with directions to lower Court to overrule demurrer, with leave to answer.

Rehearing granted.

Case now before Supreme Court in bank. R. 4—P. 86.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Wm. Doolan, Administrator of Alexander Austin, deceased, M. L. Goldstein et al.—No. 3,179.

January 6, 1881, complaint filed.

Suit for \$10,000 on official bond, dated November 25, 1868, for moneys received by said Austin as Tax Collector, as taxes under protest, which were not paid over by him to the City and County.

Liens have been secured on all the property of each defendant.

This action will be determined by decision in the case of City and County vs. H. Heyneman. R. 4—P. 447.

The People, etc., vs. Park and Ocean Railroad et al.—No. 11,083.

Complaint in intervention, asking that the prayer of plaintiff for an injunction to prevent building of railroad through Golden Gate Park be denied.

September 25, 1884, transcript on appeal filed. R. 4—P. 227.

Jno. J. Levy vs. Peter Donahue, the City of San Francisco, et al—No. 7,953
Late 15th District Court.

January 23, 1873, complaint filed.

Action to recover possession of an undivided one-tenth interest in certain real estate, being a portion of Golden Gate Park, and for rents, etc.

May 29, 1882, defendant's motion for nonsuit granted.

July 31, 1884, transcript on appeal filed. R. 2—P. 327.

A. Onderdonk vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 9,148.

March 20, 1882, received papers.

Action to recover \$14,592.97 with interest from April 19, 1880, for grading Bay street from the easterly line of Van Ness avenue to Gough street, assigned to plaintiff by Taylor and Dyer.

April 25, 1884, judgment for plaintiff.

February 13, 1885, filed transcript on appeal. R. 4—P. 432.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Samuel W. Holladay—No. 10,975.

October 24, 1883, complaint filed.

Action to obtain possession of property known as Lafayette Park, bounded by Gough, Sacramento and Octavia streets, and for \$10,000 damages.

May 5, 1884, judgment for defendant.

February 19, 1885, filed transcript on appeal. R. 4—P. 434.

People ex rel C. C. O'Donnell vs. Washington Bartlett, Mayor, etc.—No. 9,871

Mandate to admit relator, as Coroner, to possession of certain rooms in the New City Hall.

January 6, 1885, commenced.

January 9, 1885, answer filed.

January 27, 1885, writ dismissed. R. 5—P. 3.

George W. Smith vs. Fleet F. Strother, Auditor, etc.—No. 14,856 in Dep. 5, Superior Court; No. — in Supreme Court.

Mandate to compel allowance of plaintiff's claim for \$19 for salary as official reporter, under Act of March 21, 1885.

April 14, 1885, commenced.

April 17, 1885, demurrer sustained and writ dismissed.

April 25, 1885, appealed by plaintiff.

May 1, 1885, transcript filed.

Submitted. R. 5—P. 15.

A. McPherson vs. W. Bartlett et al.

Proceedings to compel Board of Election Commissioners to prepare for an election for State Senator in the 13th Senatorial District.

August —, 1884, commenced.

September —, 1884, judgment for plaintiff.

September 15, 1884, petition for rehearing denied. R. 4—P. 337.

Boys' and Girls' Aid Society vs. Christian Reis, Treasurer, etc.—No. 13,431.

Writ of mandate to compel defendant to pay demands, aggregating \$1,275, for the care of 51 boys and girls committed to the care of petitioner between July, 1883, and August, 1884.

October 4, 1884, commenced in Dep. 7, Superior Court.

October 15, 1884, writ granted.

October 25, 1884, appealed.

February 2, 1885, transcript filed. R. 4—P. 338.

Joseph Scheerer vs. Wm. M. Edgar, Auditor, etc.—No. 13,464.

Writ of mandate to compel defendant to audit plaintiff's demand for \$2,049.49.

October 7, 1884, commenced.

November 10, 1884, judgment for plaintiff.

March 6, 1885, appealed.

April 15, 1885, transcript filed. R. 4—P. 339.

Peter Connolly vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 14,001 in Dep. 1 of Superior Court; No. — in Supreme Court.

Action to recover \$1,200 damages alleged to have been suffered by reason of defendant's failure to award contract to plaintiff for construction of a sewer.

December 22, 1884, commenced.
 January 6, 1884, demurrer filed.
 March 23, 1884, demurrer sustained and action dismissed.
 April 13, 1884, appealed.
 July 21, 1884, transcript filed. R. 4—P. 348.

The People, etc., vs. C. Rsis, Treasurer, and Wm. M. Edgar, Auditor, etc.—
 No. 14,017 in Dep. 8 Superior Court; No. — in Supreme Court.

Writ of mandate for payment of \$44,700.26, being interest on the portion of delinquent taxes for the years 1872-3 and 1882, belonging to the State.

December —, 1884, commenced.
 December 30, 1884, answer filed.
 December 30, 1884, writ ordered to issue.
 April 18, 1885, appealed as to part of judgment.
 May 25, 1885, transcript filed R. 4—P. 352.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Hall McAllister, T. I. Bergin, Matthew Nunan, Peter Hopkins, James Adams and Samuel Platshek—
 No. 14,405 in Superior Court, Department 5; No. — in Supreme Court.

Action to declare void an assignment made by defendant Nunan to defendants McAllister and Bergin of a judgment in favor of defendant Nunan, and against defendants Adams and Platshek, for \$13,108.32; to enjoin defendant Hopkins, as Sheriff, from levying execution on said judgment, and to declare the plaintiff to be the owner of the moneys due thereon.

February 12, 1885, commenced, and temporary injunction issued.
 March 16, 1885, injunction dissolved and bill dismissed
 May 15, 1885, appealed.
 June 23, 1885, transcript filed. R. 5—P. 7.

Andrew V. Smith vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 21,554.

Complaint filed August 21, 1877.

Action to recover \$3,000 damages for withholding possession of a lot on the southeast line of East street, between Jackson and Washington streets, and for possession of same.

Plaintiff waived all claim for damages March 12, 1880.
 Judgment for plaintiff quieting title.
 New trial denied November 28th, 1884. Defendant appealed.
 Appeal dismissed and judgment affirmed. R. 3—P. 290.

William G. Burke vs. Wm. M. Edgar, Auditor, etc.—No. 14,059 in Superior Court; Dep. 3, No. — in Supreme Court.

Writ of mandate to compel the auditing and approval of certain demands for salaries as deputy County Clerks, amounting to \$

Commenced December 30, 1884.

January 6, 1885, answer filed.

January 27, 1885, judgment for defendant.

March 4, 1885, appealed.

March 12, 1885, transcript filed.

June 29, 1885, judgment affirmed. R. 4—P. 355.

Peter Connolly vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 13,206.

Action to recover \$6,500 damages alleged to have been caused by plaintiff's failure to build a sewer on Seventeenth street, from Howard to Channel streets, and for other relief.

September 12, 1884, commenced.

November 14, 1884, demurrer sustained and judgment for defendant.

November 21, 1884, appealed.

January 5, 1885, transcript filed. R. 4—P. 336.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DEPARTMENT NO. 1.

William Shields vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 22,485.

Late 12th District Court.

January 16, 1879, complaint filed.

Suit to quiet title to premises on the northwest corner of Ninth and Brannan streets.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 9.

Eugene Lies vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 23,849.

Late 12th District Court.

January 17, 1879, complaint filed.

Suit for \$8,080.02 on Montgomery Avenue warrants.
Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 54.

William Alvord vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,841.

Suit to prohibit defendant from collecting any taxes founded upon the supplemental assessment roll or tax list for 1880–81.

November 28, 1881, tried and submitted for decision.

December 23, 1881, decision rendered granting judgment for plaintiff.

January 13, 1882, filed notice of intention to move for a new trial.

It was stipulated that defendant have until twenty days after final determination of action of *Hobart vs. Tillson, Tax Collector, etc.* (which is a case similar to this, and is now pending in the Supreme Court), in which to serve and file statement on motion for a new trial, the object being to have this case abide the result in that case, and thereby save the expense of an appeal.

December 10, 1884, in *Hobart vs. Tillson* judgment and order were reversed by the Supreme Court, and cause was remanded with directions to sustain the demurrer. R. 4—P. 124.

Seth Cook vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,849.

Same. R. 4—P. 125.

Bank of California vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,857.

Same. R. 4—P. 126.

Geo. R. Wells vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,865.

Same. R. 4—P. 127.

Isabella Coleman May vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,873.

Same. R. 4—P. 128.

James V. Coleman vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,881.

Same. R. 4—P. 129.

J. H. Redington vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,889.

Same. R. 4—P. 130.

Jas. C. Flood & Co. vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,953.

Same. R. 4—P. 132.

E. E. Eyre vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,842.

Same. R. 4—P. 131.

Peter Donahue vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,850.

Same. R. 4—P. 132.

L. L. Robinson vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,858.

Same. R. 4—P. 133.

James C. Flood and James V. Coleman, Executors of the last will of Wm. S. O'Brien, vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,866.

Same. R. 4—P. 134.

William Sharon vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,874.

Same. R. 4—P. 135.

R. N. Graves vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,882.

Same. R. 4—P. 136.

J. McDonough, a minor, by James V. Coleman, guardian *ad litem*, vs. Chas. Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 4,050.

Same. R. 4—P. 183.

H. M. Newhall vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,859.

Same. R. 4—P. 140.

A. J. Bryant vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,867.

Same. R. 4—P. 141.

John Rosenfeld vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,883.

Same. R. 4—P. 143.

Thomas Bell vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,875.

Same. R. 4—P. 142.

N. Luning vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,891.

Same. R. 4—P. 144.

Agnes McDonough, a minor, by James V. Coleman, guardian *ad litem*, vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 4,051.

Same. R. 4—P. 184.

D. O. Mills vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,844.

Same. R. 4—P. 145.

J. B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,852

Same. R. 4—P. 146.

Anglo-California Bank vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,860.

Same. R. 4—P. 147.

W. M. Lent vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,868.

Same. R. 4—P. 148.

Celia Coleman vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,876.

Same. R. 4—P. 149.

F. F. Low vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,884.

Same. R. 4—P. 150.

South Pacific Coast Railroad vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,892.

Same. R. 4—P. 151.

Wm. O'B. McDonough, a minor, by James V. Coleman, guardian *ad litem*,
vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 4,052.

Same. R. 4—P. 185.

William O. Lyle vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,845.

Same. R. 4—P. 152.

California Insurance Co. vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,843.

Same. R. 4—P. 138.

San Francisco and North Pacific Coast Railroad vs. Charles Tillson, Tax
Collector—No. 3,851.

Same. R. 4—P. 139.

Louis Sloss vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,853.

Same. R. 4—P. 153.

James L. Flood vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,861.

Same. R. 4—P. 154.

D. Meyer vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,869.

Same. R. 4—P. 155.

Daniel Cook vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,877.

Same. R. 4—P. 156.

Oliver Eldridge vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,885.

Same. R. 4—P. 157.

James Phelan vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,893.

Same. R. 4—P. 158.

Kate Mary MacDonough, a minor, by James V. Coleman, a guardian *ad litem*,
vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 4,053.

Same. R. 4—P. 186.

I. Glazier and J. W. Glazier vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,846.

Same. R. 4—P. 159.

Lloyd Tevis vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,854.

Same. R. 4—P. 160.

Henry Miller and Charles Lux vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,862

Same. R. 4—P. 161.

The Nevada Bank of San Francisco vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—
No. 3,870.

Same. R. 4—P. 162.

Charles Mayne vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,878.

Same. R. 4—P. 163.

William F. Babcock vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,886.

Same. R. 4—P. 164.

Cornelius O'Connor vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,902.

Same. R. 4—P. 165.

J. B. Haggin vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,847.

Same. R. 4—P. 167.

R. H. McDonald vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,855.

Same. R. 4—P. 168.

Geo. W. Beaver vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,863.

Same. R. 4—P. 169.

A. E. Davis vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,871.

Same. R. 4—P. 170.

J. C. Flood vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,879.

Same. R. 4—P. 171.

Louis Sloss and Louis Gerstle vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,887

Same. R. 4—P. 172.

Selby Smelting and Lead Co. vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,951.

Same. R. 4—P. 180.

R. F. Morrow vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,840.

Same. R. 4—P. 173.

Robert Sherwood vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,848.

Same. R. 4—P. 174.

E. J. Baldwin vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,856.

Same. R. 4—P. 175.

Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,864.

Same. R. 4—P. 176.

Louis McLane vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,872.

Same. R. 4—P. 177.

Claus Spreckels vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,880.

Same. R. 4—P. 178.

Maria Coleman vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,888.

Same. R. 4.--P. 179.

Pacific Mill and Mining Co. vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—No. 3,952.

Same. R. 4—P. 181.

Virginia and Gold Hill Water Co. vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector—
No. 3,890.

Same. R. 4—P. 137.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Amanda M. Rice, Executrix of
the will of Henry R. Reed, et al.—No. 12,736. Late 12th Dist. Court.

April 15, 1866, complaint filed.

Ejectment for City Slip Lot No. 92.

October 4, 1882, retried; judgment for plaintiff.

New trial granted. Ready for trial. R. 5—P. 451.

William Schad and Henry Schwerin vs. The City and County of San Fran-
cisco—No. 19,520. Late 12th District Court.

April 15, 1876, complaint filed.

Suit to declare certain water closets nuisances, and that the same be
abated, and for \$5,000 damages.

Ready for trial.

Cause ordered off calendar, to be restored on notice. R. 3—P. 180.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Wm. E. Straut et al.—No. 8,577.

Action in ejectment to recover possession of City Slip Lot No. 39, and
\$500 damages, and \$1,500 rents, etc., from February 1, 1878.

January 3, 1883, complaint filed.

February 6, 1883, answer filed.

Ready for trial.

(Craig and Meredith appointed special counsel for the City and County
by resolution of the Board of Supervisors in December, 1884.)

R. 4—P. 252.

F. E. Luty vs. The City and County of San Francisco.

March 27, 1883, complaint filed.

Action to recover \$8,901.04 for street work in grading Scott street, from California to Sacramento; macadamizing and curbing Scott street, from California to Sacramento; grading Clay street from easterly line of Webster to westerly line of Pierce street; and for macadamizing Clay street from easterly line of Webster to easterly line of Pierce street.

July 11, 1883, answer filed.

Ready for trial.

(Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel for the City and County by resolution of the Board of Supervisors of October 27, 1884.)

R. 4—P. 265.

P. McAran vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 9,369.

Action to recover the sum of \$1,032.86, with interest from October 4, 1882, being money deposited with the Tax Collector to meet certain outside land assessments.

April 17, 1884, complaint filed.

Pending on demurrer. R. 4—P. 301.

The Central Land Improvement Co. vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,153.

April 17, 1884, complaint filed.

Action brought to quiet title to certain property bounded by Fifth, Channel, Hudson and Irwin streets.

Answer filed. Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 302.

William Bosworth vs. Frank Livingston, the City and County et al. No. 12,681.

Action to quiet title to lot on easterly line of Nebraska street, 400 feet southerly from Sierra street, thence running southerly 66 feet, easterly 200 feet, northerly 66 feet and westerly 200 feet.

Commenced July 3, 1884.

Dismissal filed November 28, 1884. R. 4—P. 319.

James T. Boyd vs. The City and County of San Francisco and T. J. Lowney. No. 13,861 Department 5, afterwards transferred to Department 1.

Action to set aside a street assessment under the "Vrooman Act," and to enjoin the sale therefor of property of plaintiff.

Commenced December 4, 1884.

Pending on demurrer to complaint. R. 4—P. 346.

Mary Watson vs. E. F. Pope, T. J. Lowney, Superintendent of Streets, members of the late Board of Supervisors and bondsmen—No. 13,881.

Action for \$50,000 damages for alleged injuries caused by defective condition of sidewalk.

Commenced December 18, 1884.

Demurrer filed February 9, 1885, and sustained.

Pending on demurrer to amended complaint. R. 4—P. 349.

Isaac S. Titus vs. City and County of San Francisco—No. 14,609.

Action to recover \$620 for services as physician in examination of insane persons.

Commenced March 13, 1885.

Answer filed April 17, 1885.

Ready for trial. R. 5—P. 11.

Andrew V. Smith vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 15,377.

Action to recover \$10,000 damages for ouster and loss of rents.

Commenced June 22, 1885.

Not in issue. R. 5—P. 20.

E. A. Chadwick vs. City and County of San Francisco—No. 14,058. Commenced in Department 2 and transferred to Department 1.

Action to quiet title to lot of plaintiff, to set aside a street assessment under the "Vrooman Act," and to restrain sale of the lot therefor.

Commenced January 5, 1885.

Pending on demurrer to complaint. R. 5—P. 1.

James T. Boyd vs. City and County of San Francisco—No. 14,057.

Action to quiet title to plaintiff's lot, to set aside a street assessment under the "Vrooman Act," and to restrain sale of the lot therefor.

Commenced January 5, 1885.

Pending on demurrer to complaint. R. 5—P. 2.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DEPARTMENT No. 2.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Thomas Mooney et al—No. 16,646.
Late 12th District Court. Complaint filed April 16th, 1868.

Action brought to recover possession of lands belonging to said City and County lying within the pueblo limits.

April, 1868, complaint filed; February 24, 1872, amended complaint filed; September 13, 1881, judgment dismissing as to defendants G. F. and W. H. Sharp; January 12, 1882, dismissed by order of Board of Supervisors as to defendants John Center, S. M. Wilson, R. F. Morrow and John Flynn; January 25, 1882, tried as to the defendants E. J. Delaney, R. P. Clement and E. B. Mastick, and judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff for part of Lafayette Square; February 23, 1882, dismissed by order of Board of Supervisors as to defendants J. Bensley, F. Mason and J. E. Mason.

Pending on motion for new trial in behalf of defendant Delaney.

R. 4—P. 437.

Benj. Shloss vs. John Curran—No. 23,510. Late 12th District Court.

Complaint filed October 9th, 1879.

Suit for \$384.50 damages to plaintiff's horse, buggy and harness, defendant having allowed fire alarm and police telegraph wires to remain in and across Octavia street, which caused horse to run away, and injure himself, buggy, etc.

Off calendar; five days' notice. R. 4—P. 46.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. R. H. Sinton, License Collector, etc.—No. 306.

Complaint filed February 9th, 1880.

Suit for \$840, collected by defendant between January 1, 1878, and January 1, 1880, and not paid into the City and County Treasury, as required by law.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 56.

George C. Arnold vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 22,086.

Late 12th District Court. Complaint filed August 30th, 1878.

Suit for \$2,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by destruction of property by a mob at riot in July, 1877.

Off calendar; five days' notice. R. 3—P. 284.

Henry Schwerin et al., executors of J. M. W. Schadd, deceased, et al., vs. The City and County of San Francisco and A. J. Bryant—No. 21,704. Late 12th District Court. Complaint filed April 24th, 1878.

Suit to enjoin defendants from closing up and obstructing a doorway leading from the rear of plaintiffs' building upon the court in the rear of the Old City Hall.

August 22, 1881, injunction dissolved and judgment rendered for defendants.

Motion for new trial made, but dismissed. R. 3—P. 271.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. The Spring Valley Water Works. No. 6,238. Late 3d District Court. Complaint filed September 10, 1877.

Suit to obtain a decree setting aside Outside Land grant to the Lobos Creek property, and that the property be declared to be dedicated to the use of plaintiff forever, for the purpose of a public water works.

Off calendar; thirty days' notice. R. 3—P. 237.

G. Raisch vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 20,262. Late 12th District Court. Complaint filed January 4th, 1877.

Suit for \$3,728.50, alleged to be due for street work upon sidewalk on an accepted street.

Tried and submitted.

Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel for the City and County by Resolution of the Board of Supervisors, October 27, 1884.

R. 3—P. 210.

R. F. Morrow et al. vs. John Bensley, City and County of San Francisco et al.—No. 19,724. Late 12th District Court. Complaint filed June 23, 1876.

Suit to quiet title to premises known as the Felt Tract, in the Potrero Nuevo, including blocks 128 and 140, and parts of Blocks 104, 105, 126, 139, 141 and 162.

Off calendar; five days' notice. R. 3—P. 185.

James Gafney vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 1,562.

Suit for \$8,915.21 by plaintiff, as assignee of one Byrne, with interest from March 22, 1872, for macadamizing Railroad avenue, from Sixth to Eighteenth avenues. May 21, 1884, amended complaint filed.

Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel for the City and County by Resolution of the Board of Supervisors, October 27, 1884.

R. 4—P. 194.

Lydia Baldwin et al. vs. J. M. Geowey et al.—No. 22,606. Late 12th District Court.

Action in ejectment to recover land commencing on east line of Van Ness avenue 120 feet north from northeast corner Van Ness avenue and Fell street; thence north 17 feet 6 inches, east 100 feet, south 17 feet 6 inches, west 100 feet (property known as Linden street).

September 14, 1881, City and County filed complaint of intervention to enjoin plaintiff from asserting any title, etc., to same, and to have same adjudged to be a public street.

Off calendar; five days' notice. R. 4—P. 203.

George F. Sharp vs. Henry Brickwedel, Auditor, etc.—No. 5,906.

Mandamus to compel defendant to audit claim of plaintiff for \$2,000 for legal services rendered in certain suits against the City and County in the litigation between Elizabeth Douglass and D. Calderwood and the City and County of San Francisco, in regard to City Slip Lot No. 43.

December 23, 1881, alternative writ issued; January 13, 1882, answer filed.

Ready for hearing when executor is substituted for petitioner, deceased.

January 20, 1882, ordered off calendar, to be restored on notice.

R. 4—P. 215.

Charles P. Duane vs. Bank of California, City and County of San Francisco, et al.—No. 2,802. Complaint filed October 9, 1882.

Action in ejectment under the Ellis claim.

Answer filed.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 248.

Mary Daly vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 11,562.

Suit brought by Mary Daly, Executrix of the estate of Hugh Daly, deceased, to recover the sum of \$16,299.86, for various street work done on 15th, 16th, R. R. avenue and M street, South San Francisco, under Act of 1869-70, and for interest and costs.

Answer filed.

Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel for the City and County by Resolution of the Board of Supervisors, October 27, 1884.

March 27, 1885, judgment for plaintiff. R. 4—P. 298.

Ferdinand Smith vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,874.

Action to recover \$1,012.18 on assigned claims of J. F. Winters and M. Maguire for goods, wares and merchandise sold upon order of Board of Supervisors.

Commenced July 29, 1884.

Answer filed August 30, 1884.

Cause tried and submitted January 3, 1885.

Judgment for plaintiff for \$1,012.18, interest and costs, January 20, 1885.

R. 4—P. 323.

Margaret Brayley vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,822.

Commenced in Department 6 and transferred February 27, 1885, to Department 2.

Action to recover \$2,419.02 as assignee of claims for street work.

Commenced July 30, 1884.

Messrs. Garber, Thornton and Bishop employed by the City and County in November, 1884, as special counsel.

Answer filed February 26, 1885. R. 4—P. 324.

M. H. Turrell vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 13,823. Commenced in Department 6 and transferred February 27, 1885, to Department No. 2.

Action to recover \$360.45 for street work.

Commenced July 30, 1884.

Answer filed February 27, 1885.

Messrs. Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel November, 1884. R. 4—P. 325.

John Higgins vs. the City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,825. Commenced in Department 1 and transferred February 27, 1885, to Department 2.

Action to recover \$5,719.11 for street work, and interest on fractional parts thereof from various dates.

Commenced July 30, 1884.

Answer filed February 25, 1885.

Messrs. Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel November, 1884. R. 4—P. 326.

G. Raisch, vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,826.

Action to recover \$871.27 for street work.

Commenced July 30, 1884.

Messrs. Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel November, 1884. R. 4—P. 327.

The Pacific Bank vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,926.
Commenced in Department 6 and transferred February 27, 1885, to Department 2.

Action to recover \$7,087.01 for street work.

Commenced August 1, 1884.

Answer filed February 27, 1885.

Messrs. Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel in November, 1884. R. 4—P. 328.

A. B. Forbes vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,927. Commenced in Department 7 and transferred February 27, 1885, to Department 2.

Action to recover \$698.74 for street work.

Commenced August 1, 1884.

Answer filed February 27, 1885.

Messrs. Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel in November, 1884. R. 4—P. 329.

D. H. Whittmore vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,889.
Commenced in Department 1 and transferred February 27, 1885, to Department 2.

Action to recover \$4,369.10 for street work.

Commenced August 4, 1884.

Answer filed February 25, 1885.

Messrs. Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel in November, 1884. R. 4—P. 330.

The People, &c., vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 13,530.

Action to quiet title to certain tide lands, commencing at the southwest corner of Baker and Beach streets and running northward below ordinary high water mark.

Commenced October 16, 1884.

Messrs. Garber, Thornton and Bishop employed as special counsel in 1884.

R. 4—P. 341.

James A. Robinson et al. vs. Chas. S. Ruggles, Superintendent of Streets—
No. 14,858.

Injunction to restrain sale of plaintiff's property for street assessmen
under the "Vrooman Act."

Commenced April 13, 1885.

Pending on demurrer to complaint.

Cause ordered off calendar May 22, 1885. R. 5—P. 14.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DEPARTMENT NO. 3.

Jos. W. Taylor vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,147.

Suit to quiet title to land on the corner of San Jose avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.

January 3, 1881, complaint filed.

March 1, 1883, cause off calendar, to be restored on five days notice.

R. 4—P. 117.

A. Onderdonk vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 6,499.

Action for \$14,492.97, with interest from April 19, 1880, upon a contract
entered into between plaintiff's assignor and the Superintendent of Public
Streets, for grading Bay street.

April 21, 1882, demurrer filed. Off calendar, to be restored on five days
notice.

Garber, Bishop and Thornton appointed special counsel for the City and
County by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, October 27, 1884.

R. 4—P. 221.

T. J. Crowley vs. the City and County of San Francisco—No. 6,707.

April 10, 1882, summons served.

Action for \$1,624, upon ten claims for services rendered by plaintiff's
assignors, as copyists in County Clerk's office between May 1, 1881, and
July 1, 1881.

Off calendar, to be restored on five days notice. R. 4—P. 227.

The German Savings and Loan Society vs. Xavier F. Scherr, the City and County of San Francisco and others. No. 7,027.

May 29, 1882, papers served.

Action to foreclose two mortgages, the City and County having a lien upon the mortgaged property against Scherr, who was one of Sheriff Nunan's bondsmen.

October 9, 1884. Decree of foreclosure and sale.

Ended. R. 4—P. 235.

Paul Friedhofer vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 11,331.

December 13, 1883, papers received.

Action to recover the sum of \$2,843.50, damages suffered by plaintiff in being evicted from City Slip Lot No. 39, and for money laid out and expended, and for costs of suit.

April 15, 1884, judgment for plaintiff for \$1,756.

By resolution of the Board of Supervisors no appeal was taken, and the judgment was satisfied. Case ended. R. 4—P. 433.

Horace W. Philbrook vs. Board of Education of San Francisco—No. 12,787.

Writ of mandate to compel defendants to audit plaintiff's demand for salary as a member of the Board of Examiners.

July 6, 1884, received copy of writ.

July 25, 1884, return filed.

August 4, 1884, judgment for petitioner. R. 4—P. 321.

Boys' and Girls' Aid Society vs. Christian Reis, Treasurer—No. 12,811.

Writ of mandate to compel defendant to pay to plaintiff \$25.

July 18, 1884, received copy of writ.

July 29, 1884, demurrer filed.

August 1, 1884, judgment for petitioner. R. 4—P. 322.

A. M. Nelson vs. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco—No. 13,779.

Action to restrain defendants from changing the grade of Castro street.

November 24, 1884, commenced.

December 12, 1884, application for injunction denied, and judgment for defendants. R. 4—P. 345.

Stephen Barker vs. T. J. Lowney et al.—No. 14,363.

Action to prevent further prosecution of street work on City Hall avenue.

February 12, 1885, commenced.

March 20, 1885, demurrer sustained.

Awaiting filing of amended complaint. R. 5—P. 8.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DEPARTMENT NO. 4.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. The Spring Valley Water Works
and Joseph Lawlor—No. 1,230. Late 19th District Court.

April 17, 1873, complaint filed.

Action in ejectment to recover part of Franklin Park, and for \$10,000
damages for withholding same, and for \$15,000 damages for loss of rents
and profits.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 445.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. William Doolan, Administrator of
Alexander Austin, deceased, Donald McLennan et al.—No. 3,180.

Suit for \$60,000 on official bond dated November 20, 1868, for moneys
received by said Austin, as Tax Collector, as taxes under protest, which were
not paid over by him to the city.

January 6, 1881, complaint filed.

Liens have been secured on all the property of each defendant.

Not at issue as to all the defendants.

The time for the others to answer has been extended, pending the decision
in The City and County of San Francisco vs. Heyneman et al.

R. 4—Pp. 107, 473, 475.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Joseph Lawlor—No. 1,229.

Late 19th District Court.

April 17, 1873, complaint filed.

Action in ejectment to recover part of Franklin Park, and for \$1,500 damages for the withholding thereof, and for \$5,000, value of rents and profits.

Not in issue. R. 2—P. 319.

Thomas Carey vs. John Hagan, Superintendent of Public Streets, etc.—

No. 5,399. Late 19th District Court.

November 1, 1877, complaint filed.

Suit to enjoin defendant from entering upon plaintiff's property, 275x93.6, on the east half of 100-vara lot No. 19, of the Laguna Survey.

August 10, 1883, off calendar, to be restored on ten days notice.

R. 3—P. 246.

Henry Pierce vs. John Hagan, Superintendent of Public Streets, etc.—

No. 5,351. Late 19th District Court.

October 16, 1877, complaint filed.

Suit to enjoin defendant from entering on plaintiff's property, on north-west corner of Pierce and Stockton streets.

August 10, 1883, to be placed on calendar on ten days notice. R. 3—P. 245

George F. Sharp vs. William Ford, Tax Collector—No. 5,052.

Late 19th District Court.

June 21, 1877, complaint filed.

Suit to obtain decree that the Montgomery Avenue assessment is invalid, and that plaintiff recover \$3,128, with interest, for moneys paid under protest.

Plaintiff dead; no substitution of executor has been made.

March 28, 1883, ordered off calendar. R. 3—P. 226.

George F. Sharp vs. William Ford, Tax Collector—No. 5,080.

Late 19th District Court.

June 30, 1877, complaint filed.

To recover \$3,128.77 and interest, for moneys paid under protest, by plaintiff and his assignors on the Montgomery Avenue assessment.

Plaintiff dead; no substitution of executor made.

April 2, 1883, ordered off calendar. R. 3—P. 228.

Peter Connolly vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,143.

April 24, 1884, papers received.

Action to recover the sum of \$138,730.38, for grading Market street from its intersection with Valencia street to its intersection with Seventeenth street.

Answer filed. Ready for trial.

Garber, Thornton and Bishop appointed special counsel for the City and County by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, October 27, 1884.

R. 4—P. 300.

George T. Pracy vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,436.

May 21, 1884, complaint filed.

Action to recover the sum of \$\$2,500 for damages sustained by the overflowing of a sewer on plaintiff's property on Twenty-fourth and Noe streets.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 306.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Louis Anzenhofer and John M. Moore—No. 13,012.

Action to determine the ownership of two certain judgments recovered by defendant Anzenhofer against plaintiff in Justices' Court.

August, 1884, commenced.

November 29, 1884, tried and judgment rendered in favor of defendant Moore—R. 4—P. 334.

Daniel McDevitt vs. Frank M. Pixley et al, as Park Commissioners, Chief of Police, etc.—No. 14,596.

Action to recover \$50,000 damages, alleged to have occurred by reason of destruction of plaintiff's property on ocean beach.

March 13, 1885, commenced.

Pending on demurrer to amended complaint. R. 1—P. 12.

J. M. Wood vs. Fleet F. Strother, Auditor, etc.—No. 15,276.

Mandate to compel Auditor to countersign warrant issued in May, 1885, upon street assessment for work done by plaintiff's assignor in 1875.

June 8, 1885, commenced.

Answer to be filed. R. 5—P. 19.

SCHEDULE.

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DEPARTMENT NO. 5.

Susan M. Blumenberg, Administratrix of Estate of J. H. Blumenberg,
deceased, vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 10,679.
Late 15th District Court.
July 23, 1878, complaint filed.
Suit for \$8,150 damage to property by riots on July 25, 1877.
Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 29.

— — —
The City and County of San Francisco vs. William Doolan, Administrator of
Alexander Austin, deceased, Fred. MacCrellish et al—No. 3,173.
January 6, 1881, complaint filed.

Suit for \$50,000 on official bond, dated September 26, 1870, for moneys
received by said Austin as Tax Collector, as taxes under protest, which were
not paid over by him to the city.

Liens have been secured on all the property of each defendant.

Pending on demurrer as to some defendants, sustained as to others.

This action will be determined by decision in case of City and County vs.
H. Heynemann, pending in Supreme Court. R. 4—P. 101.

— — —
The City and County of San Francisco vs. Thomas B. Howard et al—No. 3,461
February 5, 1881, complaint filed.

Suit for \$3,500, money paid by plaintiff to abate nuisance existing on
defendant's property.

February 16, 1881, lis pendens filed. To be answered. R. 4—P. 431.

— — —
The City and County of San Francisco vs. William B. Bradbury et al.—
No. 10,678. Late 15th District Court.

July 22, 1878, complaint filed.

Action in ejection to recover Western Addition engine lot, situated on
Bush street, between Polk street and Van Ness avenue, and rents, etc.

Pending on demurrer.

Craig and Meredith appointed special counsel for the City and County by
resolution of the Board of Supervisors. R. 3—P. 281; R. 4—P. 435.

Mary Lee, by guardian *ad litem*, Anna Lee vs. The City and County of San Francisco et al.—No. 8,853.

February 13, 1883, summons served.

Action to recover portion of 100-vara lot on corner of Fifth and Market streets, and for \$100,000, for rents, etc.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 258.

Edward P. Slosson vs. The City and County of San Francisco.

Action to recover the sum of \$152.30 and interest from August 30, 1883, for sprinkling Van Ness avenue from July 30, 1883, to August 21, 1883, and for necessary repairs, also for costs.

June 7, 1884, suit commenced in Justice's Court.

June 18, 1884, judgment for plaintiff.

June 24, 1884, appealed to Superior Court.

October 27, 1884, cause tried.

March 19, 1885, judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

Horace W. Philbrook vs. R. P. Hastings et al. (constituting the Board of Education)—No. 13,101.

Mandamus to compel defendants to audit plaintiff's salary as member of the Board of Examiners for July, 1884, amounting to \$25.00.

Commenced August 25, 1884.

Answer filed September 5, 1885.

Judgment for plaintiff October 7, 1884. R. 4—P. 335.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Savings vs. David F. McCarthy, Charlotte

E. McCarthy, The City and County of San Francisco, et al.—No. 4,311.

Late 19th District Court. Assigned to Department 5, May 3, 1881.

August 28, 1876, complaint filed.

Action to foreclose a mortgage executed by defendant, David F. McCarthy. Foreclosure had: Decree and order of sale issued December 27, 1876, and returned fully satisfied October 24, 1878.

May 3, 1881, E. P. Cole, Esq., appointed attorney for defendants.

June 22, 1881, answer of City and County to Cross-Complaint filed.

R. 3—P. 197.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Ellen Clark et al.—No. 13,685.

Action to condemn land on Capp street, extended between Serpentine avenue and Army street.

Commenced November 7, 1884.

Answers of certain defendants filed. R. 4—P. 342.

Thomas L. Morley vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,837.
Action to recover \$10,000 damages alleged to have been caused to plaintiff through defective condition of Second-street bridge.

Commenced November 12, 1884.

Pending on demurrer to complaint.

Off calendar; to be restored on notice. February 27, 1885.

R. 4—P. 343.

M. Conniff vs. the City and County of San Francisco—No. 14,029.

Action to recover \$2,140.30 damages alleged to have been caused by overflow resulting from grading Montgomery avenue.

Commenced December 27, 1884.

Demurrer January 26, 1885, and now pending. R. 4—P. 353.

William Barron vs. The City and County of San Francisco and members of late Board of Education. No. 14,797.

Action to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries to plaintiff's person alleged to have been caused by negligence of defendants while plaintiff was employed as carpenter by School Department.

Commenced April 17, 1885.

Pending on demurrer to complaint submitted on briefs after oral argument. R. 5—P. 16.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,

DEPARTMENT NO. 6.

George Hearst vs. The City and County of San Francisco et al.—No. 22,841.

Late 12th District Court. Received papers September 10, 1879.

Suit to quiet title to about thirty acres of land situated on the Daniel Ryan pre-emption claim.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 465.

John Kelly vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,374. Summons served January 28th, 1881.

Suit to quiet title to property situated in block bounded by Drumm, East Jackson and Washington streets.

Off calendar; to be restored on five days' notice. R. 4—P. 112.

Martin J. Burke vs. the City and County of San Francisco et al—No. 3,406. Complaint filed January 31, 1881.

Suit for partition of real estate known as the "Chamblin Ranch."

Final decree entered March 28, 1883. Case ended. R. 4—P. 114.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Frank Quale—No. 10,676. Late 15th District Court. Complaint filed July 22, 1878.

Ejectment for Western Addition engine lot, situated on south side of McAllister street, between Polk and Van Ness avenue; also damages for use and occupation.

Ready for trial.

Craig and Meredith appointed special counsel for the City and County by Resolution of the Board of Supervisors in 1884. R. 3—P. 279.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Henry F. Holmes et al.—No. 6,782.

Action to recover \$1,144 upon a bond of \$1,150, executed by defendants November 15, 1880, for the faithful performance by Albert R. Owens of his contract, dated November 15, 1880, to furnish lime for construction of New City Hall, Owens having failed to furnish the lime.

Action commenced April 15, 1882.

Pending on demurrer to second amended complaint. R. 4—P. 228.

Samuel Steiner vs. Robert G. Graham (sued as John Graham)—No. 6,870.

Action brought to recover \$5,000 damages for trespass, alleged to have been committed in going on plaintiff's premises on south side of McAllister, near Gough street, and tearing down fence, etc., on premises, and for costs.

April 28, 1882, action commenced; June 26, 1882, answer filed.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 231.

Charles J. Reilley vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 7,174.

Complaint filed June 10th, 1883.

Action to recover \$667.19 for plumbing, gas-fitting, etc., and material furnished by plaintiff on public buildings, between January 1, 1881, and November 1, 1881; and also to recover \$363.63 for plumbing, gas-fitting and material furnished on public buildings, by John G. Wagner, plaintiff's assignor, for same period.

September 17, 1883, judgment for defendant.

Pending on motion for new trial. R. 4—P. 441.

William M. Pierson vs. Gustave Touchard et al., executors and trustees of F. L. A. Pioche, deceased, and City and County of San Francisco—No. 7,150.

Action to quiet title to land, commencing 17½ feet north of southwest corner of Day street and San Jose avenue, thence east 100 feet by uniform depth southerly of 47½ feet, being portion of Block 40, Horner's Addition (taking in 100x17½ feet of Day street).

June 6, 1882, action commenced. Answer filed August 2d, 1882.

Dismissed May 5, 1884

R. S. Randall vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 22,751.
Late 4th District Court. Summons served February 2d, 1881.

Suit for \$5,000 damages for withholding plaintiff's premises on Union street, and for \$50 per month from January, 1879.

To be answered on ten days' notice. R. 4—P. 189.

Jean M. Coquengniot vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 9,206.
Complaint filed April 13, 1883.

Action to recover possession of portion of the Guerrero 400-vara tract, together with \$10,000 damages and \$1,350 rents and profits, and for costs.

Answer served July 2, 1883.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 267.

United Land Association et al. vs. Willows Land Association et al.—No. 2,622.

Action in ejectment to recover lands adjacent to Mission Creek, and for rents, etc.

Complaint filed December 24th, 1881.

To be answered on ten days' notice. R. 4—P. 214.

The Spring Valley Water Works vs. The City and County of San Francisco
No. 10,046. Late 15th District Court.
April 26, 1877. Complaint filed.
Suit to quiet title to what is known as the Lobos Creek property.
June 18, 1877, answer filed.
June 26, 1877, demurrer to answer filed.
Ready for trial. R. 3--P. 222.

Daniel B. Spangler vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 13,014.
Action to recover \$2,370 damages alleged to have been caused by breaking and overflow of sewer on 18th street.
Commenced August 14, 1884.
Answer filed December 22, 1884.
Tried and submitted June 15, 1885. R. 4—P. 333.

Albert O. Cook vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 13,015.
Commenced in Department 7 and transferred May 4, 1885, to Department 6.
Action to recover \$3,095 for damages alleged to have been caused by breaking and overflow of sewer on 18th street.
Commenced August 14, 1884.
Answer filed February 2, 1885.
Tried and submitted June 15, 1885. R. 4—P. 332.

E. R. Thompson vs. C. S. Ruggles, Superintendent of Streets, &c.—No. 14,582.
Action to restrain defendant from interfering with work of plaintiff under contract for street work on Brannan street.
Commenced March 9, 1885.
Received notice of dismissal March 12, 1885. R. 5—P. 10.

City and County of San Francisco vs. S. McCullough et al.—No. 13,526.
Proceedings to condemn certain lands on Howard street, between 26th street, Serpentine avenue and Army street, for the purpose of placing a sewer therein.
Commenced October 15, 1884.
Dismissed December 8, 1884.
Judgment in favor of defendant, C. S. Barney, for \$210.40, and costs.
R. 4—P. 340.

The People ex rel Montague R. Leveson et al. vs. Board of Election Commissioners—No. 13,718.

Writ of mandate to compel defendants to certify votes cast for Congressmen-at-Large and Congressman from 1st Congressional District.

Commenced November 17, 1884.

Continued indefinitely November 19, 1884.

Order to show cause why returns should not be certified dismissed on motion of defendants June 4, 1885. R. 4—P. 344. R. 5—P. 10.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Matthew Nunan et al. (sureties)
—No. 14,382.

Action to recover \$14,000 alleged to have been collected by defendant, Nunan, as Sheriff, and unaccounted for.

Commenced February 9, 1885.

Pending on demurrer to amended complaint. R. 1—P. 6.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DEPARTMENT NO. 7.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. The San Francisco Gas Company and the Citizens' Gas Company—No. 15,106. Late 4th District Court.
Complaint filed April 13, 1869.

Action to recover certain rights forfeited by violation of charter of defendants.

Answer filed October 17, 1871.

August 12th, 1880, order dismissing action and judgment ordered for defendants. R. 1—P. 486.

George Davidson vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 18,293.
Late 4th District Court. Summons served January 13, 1873.

Action to quiet title to premises situated on the south line of Lombard street, and a part thereof, being generally known as "Good Children street."

Answer served April 2, 1873.

Ordered off calendar August 1, 1882. R. 2—P. 143.

J. P. Cantin and Caroline T. Everett, Executrix and Trustee of A. Everett, deceased, vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 23,113. Late 4th District Court. Complaint filed June 5, 1879.

Action to recover \$20,000 damages claimed to have been incurred by improper construction of sewers, whereby large quantities of water were caused to flow upon premises in Mission Addition.

Answer filed November 22, 1879.

Ordered off calendar August 1, 1882. R. 4—P. 27.

Nason Robinson vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 1,687.

Summons served July 13, 1880.

Action for \$25 per month from January 1, 1879, to September 1, 1879, and for \$125 per month from September 1, 1879, to rendition of judgment herein, as police officer.

Dismissed September 13, 1882. R. 4—P. 85.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Wm. Doolan, Administrator Alexander Austin, deceased, John H. Baird, et al.—No. 3,175. Complaint filed January 6, 1881.

Suit for \$10,000 on official bond, dated November 25, 1872, for moneys received by said Austin as Tax Collector, as taxes under protest, which were not paid over by him to the City and County.

Liens have been secured on all the property of each defendant. Defendants to be served. R. 4—P. 103.

Patrick Donahue vs. John Hagan, Superintendent of Streets, etc.—No. 21,821. Late 4th District Court. Complaint filed December 21, 1877.

Suit for \$6,000 damages sustained by defendant's acts in tearing down and destroying certain fences on a lot in Mission Block No. 21, which is claimed by the Board of Education.

Answer served July 25, 1878.

Ordered off calendar August 1, 1882. R. 3—P. 267.

William M. King vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 6,623.

May 9, 1882, summons served.

Action to recover \$1,500 damages for injury to furniture, etc, in plaintiff's hotel at No. 48 Sacramento street, caused by rain coming through breaches

in sides of hotel, alleged to have been made by contractors while erecting Corporation Yard building adjacent thereto, and for loss of profits.

March 18, 1882, action commenced.

November 2, 1882, ordered dismissed. R. 4—P. 232.

Patrick Donahue vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 10,743.

September 26, 1883, received papers.

Action to recover the sum of \$1,500 and costs, for damages to plaintiff's dwelling and premises at No. 84 West Mission street, caused by overflow of sewer,

November 8, 1883, answer filed.

February 4, 1885, tried. Verdict for defendant. R. 4—P. 285.

Eliza McBurnie vs. Frank G. Edwards et als. (Fire Commissioners)—
No. 12,527.

Action to recover the sum of \$50,000 damages, by reason of the killing of William McBurnie by a fire engine on January 16, 1883, and for costs.

June 5, 1884, complaint filed.

July 7, 1884, answer filed.

December 2, 1884, judgment for defendants. R. 4—P. 308.

Charles P. Duane vs. United Land Association, City and County of San
Francisco—No. 2,492.

October 9, 1882, summons served.

Action to quiet title under the Ellis Claim.

Answer filed. Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 247.

Hanora Lewis vs. The City and County—No. 12,711.

Action to recover \$20,000 damages alleged to have been caused by overflow of sewer on Eighteenth street.

July 5, 1884, commenced.

August 2, 1884, answer filed.

Plaintiff deceased since commencement of action. R. 4—P. 320.

John F. Winter vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,991.

Action to recover \$344.85 for goods sold.

August 9, 1884, commenced.

December 18, 1884, answer filed.

January 3, 1885, tried and submitted.

January 20, 1885, judgment for plaintiff for \$340.85. R. 4—P. 331.

John L. Love vs. City and County of San Francisco—No. 13,991.

Action to recover the sum of \$25,000, for legal services rendered by plaintiff under contract with the defendant, in litigation regarding assessments of property.

December 20, 1884, commenced.

December 29, 1884, answer filed.

Craig and Meredith appointed special counsel for defendant in 1884.

R. 4—P. 347.

R. C. Ames vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 14,519.

Action to recover \$400, claimed as balance of salary due plaintiff as Gas Inspector.

February 27, 1885, commenced.

April 17, 1885, judgment for plaintiff.

Pending on motion of defendant for new trial. R. 5—P. 9.

Charlotte E. Hall vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 14,743.

Action to quiet plaintiff's title to part of fifty vara lots 4 and 5, in Block 87, Western Addition.

March 27, 1885, commenced.

April 11, 1885, tried, and judgment for plaintiff. R. 5—P. 13.

Michael Collins vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 3,743.

March 17, 1881, complaint filed.

Action to recover \$5,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by overflow of sewer at Treat avenue and Fourteenth street.

July 29, 1881, answer filed.

January 4, 1882, tried and submitted.

March 23, 1882, judgment for defendant.

Findings to be settled. R. 4—P. 195.

Alexander R. Baldwin vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 15,079

Action to quiet title of plaintiff to certain outside lands, lying within the

tract bounded by Scott, Broderick, Vallejo and Greenwich streets.

May 14, 1884, commenced.

June 5, 1885, complaint of intervention of W. Neumeyer filed.

Pending hearing of demurrer of plaintiff to complaint of intervention.

R. 5—P. 17.

Martin Stevens vs. John A. Bauer, Treasurer, etc.—No. 15,215.

Mandate to compel payment of shorthand reporters' fees, on order of Police Judge.

June 3, 1885, commenced.

June 9, 1885, demurrer filed.

Awaiting decision on demurrer. R. 5—P. 18.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DEPARTMENT NO. 8.

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society vs. The City and County of San Francisco et al—No. 1,688.

July 14, 1880, complaint filed.

Suit for \$1,500, and to foreclose mortgage executed by Peter and Elizabeth McCann.

January 31, 1881, answer filed.

August 7, 1882, ordered off calendar, to be restored on notice. R. 4—P. 98

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Matthew Nunan et al—No. 3,576.

February 21, 1881, complaint filed.

Suit for \$3,869.94, fees collected by defendant Nunan, as Sheriff, which were not paid over by him to the city and county.

Liens have been secured on all the property of each defendant.

Dismissed as to certain property. R. 4—P. 458.

Not at issue.

H. C. Murphy vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 533.

Late Municipal Court of Appeals.

January 15, 1878, complaint filed.

Suit for \$250 damages, claimed to have been caused to plaintiff's property by a defective sewer.

Judgment in lower Court for plaintiff on February 18, 1878, for \$80 and \$10.50 costs. The City and County appealed on February 28, 1878, and on April 16, 1880, judgment was affirmed. The City and County moved for a new trial, which was granted on July 27, 1880, and the case was tried again.

October 3, 1884, judgment for plaintiff. Ended. R. 3—P. 257.

Charles Lehn vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 5,128.

September 12, 1881, complaint filed.

Action for \$15,000 damages for injuries to plaintiff's property on Folsom near Fourteenth street, loss of business and ill health, caused by reason of faulty construction of certain sewers.

October 21, 1881, answer filed.

April 26, 1882, ordered off calendar. R. 4—P. 199.

Jacob Linn vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 12,032.

April 24, 1884, complaint filed.

Action brought to recover the sum of \$15,000 damages for the death of plaintiff's son, caused by the alleged carelessness of defendant, in allowing a manhole cover to remain in a public street.

September 8, 1884, answer filed.

Ready for trial. R. 4—P. 299.

Celia Halloran vs E. B. Pond and other members of the late Board of Supervisors, T. J. Lowney and The City and County of San Francisco—No. 14,200.

Action to recover \$50,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered by reason of the death of plaintiff's husband from explosion of sewer gas.

February 4, 1885, commenced.

Pending on demurrer to complaint. R. 5—P. 4.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING AND NOT ASSIGNED TO ANY DEPARTMENT OF
THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Charles H. Sawyer vs. The City and County of San Francisco—No. 14,823.
Late 4th District Court.

January 6, 1869, complaint filed.

Suit to quiet title to land on the southwest corner of Jackson and Steiner streets.

January 3, 1871, decided in favor of plaintiff. New trial denied.

Appealed by defendant.

October 18, 1875 the order denying new trial reversed and cause remanded for new trial.

Plaintiff and attorney dead; no substitution. R. 1—P. 562.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. David McCarthy—No. 3,650.
Late 3d District Court.

June 14, 1875, complaint filed.

Suit for \$24,906.50, moneys had and received by defendant, in his official capacity as Clerk of Police Judge's Court, and converted to his own use, with interest from January 11, 1875.

March 30, 1876, answer filed.

Ready for trial. R. 3—P. 155.

Henry Voorman vs. Li Po Tai and The City and County of San Francisco—
No. 20,820.

Late 12th District Court.

Complaint filed July 23, 1877.

Action to recover \$13,000 upon mortgage on premises under attachment by the City and County by Li Po Tai on a Bail Bond for \$4,000.

Answer of City and County filed August 2, 1877.

Ordered off Calendar November 18, 1878.

Not at issue. R. 3—P. 232.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. I. S. Kalloch, et al—No.
November 28, 1881, complaint filed.

Action to obtain decree that the Board of Supervisors have no authority to pass a certain described ordinance.

November 28, 1881, order of injunction issued.

November 30, 1881, papers served on Mayor Killoch.

Ended. R. 4—P. 208.

Hallett Swift vs. P. H. Canavan et al—No. 555. Late 3d District Court.

July 23, 1873, complaint filed.

Suit for damages suffered by plaintiff by reason of the removal of a dwelling house occupied by him from certain premises, part of Yerba Buena Park, by direction of defendants, who were acting as City Hall Commissioners.

August 26, 1873, answer filed.

August 3, 1878, notice of motion for Judgment.

August 9, 1878, order for judgment denied, and cause placed on calendar.

J. C. McCeney, attorney for defendants Canavan, Eastland and McLane.

Ready for trial. R. 3--P. 312.

SCHEDULE

OF CASES AND MATTERS PENDING IN THE JUSTICES' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The City and County of San Francisco vs. Paul Keyser, H. M. Blumenthal et al—No. 39,459.

November 1, 1878, complaint filed.

Suit for \$75.29 on bond of forage contract.

November 4, 1878, cause continued to time to be stipulated.

L. Jacobi vs. The City and County of San Francisco-- No. 12,614.

July 11, 1882, summons served.

Action to recover \$75, alleged to be due from defendant to the West Coast Furniture Company, for goods sold, etc., and delivered to defendant by said company on said claim, sold and assigned by said company to plaintiff, and for costs.

July 13, 1882, answer filed.

Tried and indefinitely postponed.

Case discontinued. R. 4—P. 241.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL LITIGATION.

145

RECAPITULATION.

NUMBER OF SUITS NOW PENDING.

In the United States Circuit Court.....	17
In the Supreme Court of California.....	29
In the Superior Court, Department No. 1.....	77
“ “ “ “ No. 2.....	21
“ “ “ “ No. 3.....	8
“ “ “ “ No. 4.....	9
“ “ “ “ No. 5.....	11
“ “ “ “ No. 6.....	11
“ “ “ “ No. 7.....	11
“ “ “ “ No. 8.....	5
Unassigned to any Department.....	5
In Justices' Courts.....	2
Total.....	206

JOHN L. LOVE,
City and County Attorney.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the
City and County of San Francisco, State of California:*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with Resolution 18,187 (New Series) of your honorable Board, I herewith submit the Annual Report of the District Attorney's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

As I entered upon my present duties as District Attorney of this City and County on the 5th day January, 1885, it will be seen that in the following report I must embody the work of my predecessor in office from July 1st, 1884, to January 4th, 1885, inclusive.

On January 5th, 1885, I found 169 untried cases upon the Criminal Calendar of our Superior Court. Of this number my office has tried and disposed of 100, leaving 69 old cases on hand. Of this number 32 cases are against two persons, 4 are against another, 7 against another, and so on. I shall dispose of these causes as soon as the time of the Courts permit.

It became my first duty, upon entering office, to hasten the trials of persons who were confined in the County Jail, as that institution was then overcrowded with individuals charged with various crimes. Thanks to the earnest co-operation of Judges Murphy, Toohy and Wilson, and to an efficient and zealous corps of assistants, the work of clearing the jail was soon accomplished. Of course, the Police Courts furnish an inexhaustible supply of defendants, who are constantly taking the places in the jail of those persons disposed of by this office.

By reference to the annexed schedule it will be noticed that on July 1st, 1884, there were 263 cases on our Criminal Calendar for trial. During the fiscal year we have received 604 new cases, and the Supreme Court has granted eight new trials.

Of this number we have convicted 317 persons of various crimes. We have tried 108 others whom juries have acquitted. Two persons charged with crime have been released on writs of habeas corpus. One hundred (100) cases have been dismissed for lack of evidence to convict. In 29 cases dismissals were had because the same defendants had already been convicted and sentenced on other charges. Four (4) cases against one defendant were dismissed by reason of defendant's death, and 37 defendants were released on their own recognizance.

There have been, during the fiscal year, 69 cases appealed from the Police Judges' Courts. The judgments in 19 of these cases have been reversed, and in 11 cases affirmed. Thirty-seven (37) appeals have been dismissed, and on June 30th, 1885, there were 2 still pending.

During the year the attention of this office has been called to 56 habeas corpus cases. The writs in 46 of these cases were denied, and in ten granted.

It will be seen that during the fiscal year 100 cases have been dismissed for lack of evidence to convict. This arises from various causes, among which are the following, viz:

First. The voluntary absence of unwilling witnesses at the time of trial and death of witnesses.

Second. Some defendants are held by the police magistrates to answer before the Superior Courts on *merely* probable cause, the evidence in such cases not being sufficient to warrant a jury to convict. Notably among this class of cases are cases where prostitutes are charged with grand larceny.

It will be noticed, also, that 37 defendants have been released on their own recognizance. These are instances, chiefly, where boys of tender years and young men have been charged with criminal acts. Such cases appeal strongly to the fine discretion of the District Attorney. Our object is to induce the youth to lead an honorable and useful life in future. If we prosecute such cases to the end and condemn the child of tender years, or even the young man of eighteen, where there are evidences of a desire to reform, to the daily companionship of old criminals and to the lowering and embittering influences of the common jail, the results of our labors are much more apt to be hardened criminals than penitent wrong-doers. It is much better, then, to have the child or youth who shows signs of repentance for his first criminal act, released upon his good behavior.

I would like, at this place, to suggest that there should be some jail set apart for the confinement of youthful criminals. To bring them in actual daily contact in prison with men old in the commission of felonies, whose only occupation while in jail is to study how they may best attack society when their terms of imprisonment shall have expired, is but to rear them in

a first-class school of crime. While such a system of imprisonment exists, the people need have no hope of the reformation of youthful offenders against the law:

By reference to the annexed schedule, it will be remarked that on June 30th, 1885, there were pending 146 cases for trial. It is proper to say that there are no more than one-half this number of individuals awaiting trial. My meaning is clear when I instance an example that as many as 55 of these 146 are against only seven persons.

Since January 5th, 1885, we have had three Courts constantly occupied in the trials of criminal causes. We have been unfortunate in having upon our calendar several causes, notably the Carty, Morrison, Martha Wilson, Kennedy and Spreckels cases, each of which has occupied the time of our Courts for many weeks. There are a few other cases on the calendar which will undoubtedly prove lengthy. Were it not for these so-called *causes celebres*, we would now be able to try all cases within a week or two after the filing of the informations.

In the matter of authorizing the change of assessments where errors exist, I have been busy. Frequently, by an inadvertence, the same property is assessed twice. In this event it becomes the duty of the District Attorney to authorize the correction of the assessment. Several hundred of these corrections have been authorized by me, after a careful examination into the merits.

It was my duty and privilege also to advise the late Grand Jury over which Mr. N. P. Cole presided. The sessions of this body were frequent, and the work laborious. Too much praise cannot be offered these business gentlemen, who gave much more of their time than the public are generally aware of, to the conscientious performance of this duty to the people. Forty-nine indictments were found by them, and much important committee work accomplished.

The matter of bail in criminal cases has always been a source of annoyance to the District Attorney's Office. The procuring of bail for criminals has long since been elevated to the dignity of a profession, and in the same proportion that crime is increasing, just so much is the profession of the bail-procurer becoming more popular and lucrative. It seems impossible to stamp the evil out effectually. With the accepting of bail-bonds in the Police Courts this office has nothing to do. In the Superior Court no person is accepted as a surety on a bail-bond without the most careful and exhaustive examination as to qualifications, by a Superior Judge in conjunction with a representative of this office. I am endeavoring to stop the evil of straw bail. This office has a list of the persons who are, by this means, systematically assisting criminals to escape, and I shall take summary steps with any and every one who is courageous enough to swear falsely as to his property, in this material matter, during my term of office. I am also preparing the papers in all cases where bonds have been forfeited, and shall

promptly sue the sureties on such bonds and collect the amount of the bond and costs, if possible.

I feel that I must take this public opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the untiring efforts of my assistants, Messrs. Troutt, Bishop, Dare, Colton and Ellis, in the performance of their respective duties. While the District Attorney has a great many labors to perform personally, the great bulk of clerical, routine and Court business remains with the assistants. If they do this work well, the administration becomes a successful one, and the District Attorney himself usually gets the credit. On the other hand, if they are derelict in the performance of their duty, or show a lack of ability, the responsibility of the failure rests with the head of the office. I am happy in the knowledge that my assistants reflect credit upon the administration.

I wish also to say that I have had the hearty and efficient co-operation of the Chief of Police, Mr. Crowley, and the entire police force, in the prosecution of criminals. Officer H. S. Healey has been connected with the District Attorney's office for years, understands his duties thoroughly, is always on hand, able and conscientious. I have to thank him for many important suggestions and for his willing assistance whenever required.

For a full and complete statement of the work of the office for the last fiscal year, I refer to the annexed schedule.

Respectfully submitted,

J. N. E. WILSON,

District Attorney for the
City and County of San Francisco.

SCHEDULE.

Assault with intent to commit Murder—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		10
Cases received during fiscal year.....		47
Convicted as charged.....	...	
Convicted of assault with deadly weapon	10	
Convicted of misdemeanor (assault or battery).....	13	
Acquitted.....	10	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	5	
Dismissed, defendant sentenced on other charges	2	
Pending against defendants sentenced on other charges.....	3	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	14	
	<hr/>	
	57	57
Assault with a Deadly Weapon—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		9
Cases received during fiscal year.....		70
Convicted as charged.....	12	
Convicted of misdemeanor (assault or battery).....	31	
Acquitted.....	7	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	11	
Dismissed, defendant sentenced for grand larceny.....	1	
Discharged on their own recognizance.....	3	
Pending against fugitives from justice.....	2	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	12	
	<hr/>	
	79	79
Assault with intent to commit Robbery—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		3
Cases received during fiscal year		9
Cases granted new trial on appeal.....		1
Convicted as charged.....	4	
Acquitted.....	3	
Pending against defendant sentenced on other charges.....	1	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	5	
	<hr/>	
	13	13
Assault with intent to commit Rape—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		2
Cases received during fiscal year.....		1
Convicted of misdemeanor (assault).....	1	
Acquitted.....	1	
Pending against fugitive from justice, June 30, 1884	1	
	<hr/>	
	3	3
Assault with intent to commit the Infamous Crime against Nature—		
Cases received during fiscal year.....		2
Convicted as charged	2	
	<hr/>	
	2	2

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

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Attempt to commit Burglary—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....	1	
Cases received during fiscal year.....		10
Convicted as charged.....	4	
Acquitted.....	1	
Discharged on their own recognizance.....	2	
Pending against defendants sentenced on other charges.....	3	
Pending against defendant in Industrial School.....	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	11

Attempt to commit Grand Larceny—

Cases received during fiscal year.....		3
Convicted as charged.....	1	
Acquitted.....	1	
Dismissed on habeas corpus.....	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	3

Attempt to rescue Prisoner—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		1
Cases pending against fugitive from justice, June 30, 1885.....	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	1

Attempt to commit Arson—

Cases received during fiscal year.....		1
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	1

Altering Public Records—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		3
Cases received during fiscal year.....		4
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	7	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	7

Accessory to Crime—

Cases received during fiscal year.....		2
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	1	
Discharged on his own recognizance.....	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	2

Arson—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		2
Cases received during fiscal year.....		3
Convicted as charged.....	2	
Acquitted.....	1	
Pending against insane defendant.....	1	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	5

Bigamy—

Cases received during fiscal year.....		3
Convicted.....	1	
Acquitted.....	1	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	3

Burglary—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		31	
Cases received during fiscal year.....			184
Cases granted new trial.....			1
Convicted as charged.....	104		
Convicted of an Attempt to commit Burglary.....	1		
Acquitted.....	22		
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	21		
Dismissed against defendants sentenced on other charges.....	16		
Dismissed in furtherance of justice.....	1		
Discharged on their own recognizance.....	15		
Pending against fugitives from justice.....	2		
Pending against defendant in Insane Asylum.....	1		
Pending against defendants sentenced on other charges.....	25		
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	8		
		216	216

Cheating at Cards—

Cases received during fiscal year.....			
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	1		
		1	1

Conspiracy—

Cases received during fiscal year.....			2
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	2		
		2	2

Embezzlement—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....			43
Cases received during fiscal year.....			26
Cases granted new trial on appeal.....			1
Convicted as charged.....	3		
Convicted of misdemeanor.....	1		
Acquitted.....	4		
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	2		
Dismissed, defendants sentenced on other charges.....	1		
Dismissed, defendants deceased.....	4		
Pending against fugitives from justice.....	1		
Pending against defendants sentenced on other charges.....	29		
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	25		
		70	70

Forgery—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....			60
Cases received during fiscal year.....			15
Convicted as charged.....	8		
Acquitted.....	5		
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	12		
Dismissed, defendants sentenced on other charges.....	4		
Dismissed on demurrer.....	1		
Discharged on their own recognizance.....	2		
Pending against fugitives from justice.....	3		
Pending against defendants sentenced on other charges.....	27		
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	13		
		75	75

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

False Imprisonment—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		2
Convicted.....	1	
Acquitted.....	1	
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Felony (Section 222, Penal Code)—		
Cases received during fiscal year		1
Pending June 30, 1885.....	1	
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Felony (Section 267, Penal Code)—		
Cases received during fiscal year.....		4
Cases granted new trial on appeal.....	1	
Convicted as charged.....	2	
Acquitted.....	2	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	1	
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Grand Larceny—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		49
Cases received during fiscal year.....		107
Cases granted new trial on appeal.....		1
Convicted as charged.....	44	
Convicted of petit larceny and previous conviction.....	3	
Convicted of misdemeanor (petit larceny).....	17	
Acquitted.....	24	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	14	
Dismissed, defendant sentenced on other charge.....	1	
Dismissed on habeas corpus.....	1	
Dismissed in furtherance of justice.....	1	
Discharged on their own recognizance.....	8	
Pending against defendants sentenced on other charges.....	16	
Pending against fugitives from justice.....	2	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	26	
	<u>157</u>	<u>157</u>
Incest—		
Cases received during fiscal year.....		3
Convicted.....	1	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	1	
Pending against fugitive from justice.....	1	
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Kidnapping—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		3
Acquitted.....	1	
Pending against fugitives from justice.....	2	
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Libel—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		1
Cases received during fiscal year.....		5
Acquitted.....	1	
Dismissed.....	2	
Pending for trial June 30, 1884.....	3	
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

Mayhem—

Cases received during fiscal year.....		1
Cases granted new trial on appeal.....		1
Convicted as charged.....	1	
Discharged on his own recognizance.....	1	
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Manslaughter—

Cases received during fiscal year.....		1
Acquitted.....	1	
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Murder—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		7
Cases received during fiscal year.....		22
Cases granted new trial on appeal.....		1
Convicted as charged.....	6	
Convicted of manslaughter.....	1	
Acquitted.....	7	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	4	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	12	
	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>

Offering to accept a Bribe—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		1
Acquitted.....	1	
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Obtaining Money or Goods by false Pretenses—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		4
Cases received during fiscal year.....		7
Convicted.....	2	
Acquitted.....	1	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	3	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	5	
	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

Perjury—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		12
Cases received during fiscal year.....		6
Cases granted new trial on motion.....		1
Convicted.....	3	
Acquitted.....	3	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	7	
Dismissed, defendants sentenced on other charges.....	2	
Discharged on their own recognizance.....	2	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	2	
	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>

Petit Larceny (second offense)—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		3
Cases received during fiscal year.....		19
Convicted.....	14	
Acquitted.....	1	
Dismissed, defendants sentenced on other charges.....	2	

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

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Discharged on his own recognizance.....	1	
Pending against defendants sentenced on other charges.....	2	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	2	
	22	22
Prize-fighting—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		1
Pending June 30, 1885.....	1	
	1	1
Possession of Counterfeiters' Tools—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		1
Convicted.....	1	
	1	1
Publishing False Statement—		
Cases received during fiscal year.....		1
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	1	
	1	1
Rape—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		2
Cases received during fiscal year.....		1
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	2	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	1	
	3	3
Receiving Stolen Goods—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		3
Cases received during fiscal year.....		3
Acquitted.....	1	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	1	
Pending against fugitives from justice.....	2	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	2	
	6	6
Robbery—		
Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		8
Cases received during fiscal year ..		38
Convicted as charged.....	15	
Convicted of grand larceny.....	1	
Convicted of petit larceny and previous conviction.....	2	
Convicted of misdemeanor (petit larceny).....	4	
Acquitted.....	6	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	9	
Discharged on their own recognizance.....	2	
Pending against defendants sentenced on other charges.....	2	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885	5	
	46	46
Sodomy—		
Cases received during fiscal year		2
Convicted	1	
Acquitted.....	1	
	2	2

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

Telegraph Employe using Information from Private Message—

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		
Acquitted.....	1	---
	<hr/>	1

RECAPITULATION.

Cases pending July 1, 1884.....		263
Cases received during fiscal year.....		604
Cases granted new trial.....		8
Convicted as charged.....	232	
Convicted of less offense.....	18	
Convicted of misdemeanor.....	67	
Acquitted.....	108	
Dismissed, no evidence to convict.....	100	
Dismissed, defendants sentenced on other charges.....	29	
Dismissed, defendants dead.....	4	
Dismissed in furtherance of justice.....	2	
Dismissed on habeas corpus.....	2	
Dismissed on demurrer.....	1	
Discharged on their own recognizance.....	37	
Pending against defendants sentenced on other charges.....	108	
Pending against fugitives from justice.....	17	
Pending against defendants insane.....	2	
Pending against defendant minors remanded to Industrial School	2	
Pending for trial June 30, 1885.....	146	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	875	875

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

San Francisco Free Public Library.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
San Francisco, July 21, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN—The Trustees of the San Francisco Free Public Library respectfully present their seventh Annual Report upon the condition and operations of the Library for the year ending June 30, 1885.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

NAMES OF DONORS.	BOOKS.	PAMPHLETS.
Aiken, W. H.		1
Alvord, Hon. Wm.	1	
Anonymous	15	7
Bagley, G. B.		2
Bancroft, W. B.		1
Barry, J. F.		1
Benjamin, Rev. R.	1	
Blake, Rev. C. M.	1	
Boardman, James	1	
Boston, City	4	
Boston Public Library		5
Bowdoin College		1
Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library		1
Brooks, C. W.		4
Brooks, Miss M.	1	
Buffalo (N. Y.) Young Men's Library		12
California, State of	1	
Carmany, J. H.	19	98
Cerda, Juan de la Cruz	3	13
Chicago Historical Society		1
Chicago Public Library		1
Cincinnati Public Library	2	12
Columbia College		2
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company	1	
Cornell University Library		6
Crunden, F. M.		5
Dameron, J. P.	1	
Davis, A. McF.		1
Davis, Hon. Horace	3	37
Denton, F. E.	1	
Denham, A.	2	
Eaton, John, Commissioner U. S. Bureau of Education	1	
Enos, Hon. J. S., Commissioner	2	
Evans, Walter	1	
Griswold, Wm. M.		1
Guerin, John	1	
Harvard University Library		6
Haskell, L. F.	13	
Howison, G. H.		3
Hughes, E.		1
Inwards, R.	1	
James, Rev. E.	1	
Johnson, M. Y.		1
Kansas State Library		1
Kennedy, Kate		9
Krozer, J.	3	
London, City of	1	1
Lord, T. A.		
Mechanics' Institute	1	
Medical Society of California	1	
Melville, Mrs. E.		3
Melbourne (N. S. W.) Public Library	1	1
Miller, Gen. J. F.	1	1
Milwaukee Public Library		6
Moore, W. S.	1	
Murlock, C. A.	1	

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY—CONTINUED.

NAME OF DONORS.	BOOKS.	PAMPHLETS.
Michigan, Secretary of State.....	35	3
New South Wales, Government.....		2
New York Mercantile Library.....		2
New York State Library.....	1	
New Zealand Government.....	4	
Payot, Upham & Co.....	1	
Peabody Institute, Baltimore.....		
Perkins, J. J.....		1
Phelan, Miss.....	13	
Philadelphia Library Company.....		
Poultry Association.....		2
Randol, J. B.....	23	
Raymond, R. W.....	1	
Rhode Island Historical Society.....		1
Rosecrans, Gen. W. S.....	20	
Rowell J. C., Librarian.....		1
Sawyer Free Library (Gloucester, Mass.).....		1
San Francisco County Clerk.....	1	1
Smithsonian Institute.....	1	
Smith, Mrs. Dr. S. C.....		3
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.....		1
Southbridge, Mass.....		1
Steele, R. G.....		1
Simms, J.....	1	
Stevens, H.....	1	
Stetson, Simeon.....		2
Stockton Public Library.....		2
Stockton, Superintendent of Schools.....	1	
Street, Wm.....	1	
Sutro, Adolph.....	1	
Thrum, Thos. G.....	1	1
Turner, Mrs. Wm. B.....	7	
United States Government.....	297	13
Upham, Isaac.....		2
Victoria Colony Free Public Library.....	2	
Vickery.....	1	
Warren Public Library.....		1
Wood, Wm.....	1	
Woodmansee, L. L.....	1	
White, R. E.....	1	
Worcester (Mass.) Free Library.....		13
Wright, Carroll D.....	9	6
Young, C. S.....		1
Loiza, W.....	1	
Books.....	513	
Pamphlets.....		298
Total.....		811

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE LIBRARY FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1884	\$1,278 39	
Apportionment of taxes.....	23,966 29	
Fines.....	778 60	
		\$26,023 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Books.....	\$5,362 88	
Binding	1,295 39	
Electric light.....	730 00	
Furniture and repairs.....	46 00	
Gas.....	596 25	
Insurance.....	1,191 25	
Printing and stationery.....	374 14	
Rent.....	2,400 00	
Salaries.....	9,132 83	
Sundry expenses.....	151 33	
		21,280 07
Balance on hand.....		\$4,743 12

Extracts from the report of the Librarian are hereto annexed,
by order of the Trustees.

C. STEVENS,
Secretary,

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARIAN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885 (SIXTH LIBRARY YEAR).

SAN FRANCISCO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
June 30, 1885. }

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit my Annual Report for the year ending with this date. The number of open days was 356. The work done was as shown under the following heads:

I. BORROWERS.

Cards issued during the past year.....	3,449	
Cards issued previously.....	22,907	
		26,356
Cards issued in all to date.....		
Deduct from this total:		
Cards surrendered up to date.....	669	
Cards left on deposit.....	593	
Cards held for fines or dues.....	2,181	
Cards issued and not called for.....	269	
		3,712
Leaving cards held for use at date.....		22,644

II. BOOKS.

Books in library by last year's report:

Bound volumes.....	52,970	
Pamphlets and maps.....	4,956	
		57,926
Total by last year's report.....		

Added during 1884-5:

Bound volumes	3,219	
Pamphlets	475	
		<u>3,694</u>
Present total per accession list		61,620

Deduct from this total:

1. Lost books, viz.:		
Fiction, paid for, vols.....	53	
Fiction, not paid for, vols	35	
Other books, paid for, vols.	19	
Other books, not paid for, vols.....	10	
Total lost books		<u>117</u>
2. Books worn out, fiction	715	
Books worn out, others.....	12	
		<u>727</u>
Total deductions		844
Leaving actual total of library		<u>60,776</u>
Of which pamphlets and maps, about.....		5,431
Of which bound volumes		<u>55,345</u>

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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III.—MONTHLY AND DAILY STATISTICS (NOT INCLUDING READERS IN NEWSPAPER GALLERY.)

MONTHS.	ATTENDANCE.						READING.					
	DAYS OPEN.	CARDS ISSUED.	VISITORS.			Daily Av.	ADDED.		BOOKS USED.		Daily Average.	
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Books.	Pamphlets.	Inside.	Outside.		Total.
1884.												
July.....	28	287	17,621	8,065	25,686	917	436	94	9,072	14,196	23,268	831
August.....	31	291	18,910	8,195	27,105	874	165	39	10,165	15,064	25,229	814
September...	29	234	18,119	8,140	26,259	906	435	16	9,911	15,245	25,156	868
October.....	31	316	20,471	8,600	29,071	938	553	18	11,591	16,161	27,752	895
November.....	28	247	20,123	8,003	28,126	1,004	548	71	11,307	14,883	26,192	935
December.....	31	288	23,168	7,532	30,700	1,023	930	39	13,549	15,195	28,744	958
1885.												
January.....	30	390	25,661	8,709	34,370	1,109	80	127	14,997	17,499	32,476	1,048
February.....	27	270	20,967	7,654	28,621	1,260	65	17	11,867	14,868	26,735	990
March.....	31	228	22,074	7,837	29,911	965	496	5	12,488	15,276	27,724	894
April.....	30	312	21,704	7,797	29,501	983	91	6	11,818	16,175	27,993	933
May.....	30	271	21,292	7,378	28,670	956	19	6	11,022	15,401	26,423	881
June.....	30	315	21,824	7,771	29,595	986	57	37	11,813	16,325	28,138	938
Totals.....	356	3,449	251,934	95,681	347,615	993	3,219	475	131,560	166,268	325,828	915

F. B. PERKINS, Librarian.

(Signed)

Gas Inspector's Report.

OFFICE OF GAS INSPECTOR, }
San Francisco, July 1, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with resolution No. 18,187 (New Series) of your Honorable Board, I herewith submit the Annual Report of the Gas Inspector's Department for the year ending June 30, 1885:

Office expenses, repairs and renewals of apparatus and machinery	\$100 00
Expenses for taking meter statements and hydrant inspection	15
Salary one year \$150 per month	1,800 00
Total	<u>\$1,900 15</u>

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. McCARTHY,
Gas Inspector.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY OF THE GAS SUPPLIED TO CONSUMERS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO GASLIGHT COMPANY AND THE PACIFIC IMPROVEMENT GASLIGHT COMPANY FROM JUNE 30, 1884, TO JULY 1, 1885.

SAN FRANCISCO GASLIGHT COMPANY.

FOR THE WEEKS ENDING—	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS.	ILLUMINATING POWER IN SPERM CANDLES.	
		Highest.	Lowest.
1884—July.....	25	19.269	18.216
August.....	23	19.025	18.232
September.....	24	19.716	18.417
October.....	27	22.283	19.300
November.....	18	19.812	19.005
December.....	18	18.43	16.740
1885—January.....	12	17.36	16.840
February.....	25	18.74	16.840
March.....	27	19.12	16.890
April.....	26	18.07	17.110
May.....	26	18.24	17.110
June.....	25	19.42	17.640

Average candle power for the year, 18.43 candles.

Highest and lowest pressure on street mains, as shown by pressure gauge in office—highest 35 tenths; lowest, 10 tenths.

GAS INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

PACIFIC IMPROVEMENT GASLIGHT COMPANY.

FOR THE WEEKS ENDING—	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS.	ILLUMINATING POWER IN SPERM CANDLES.	
		Highest.	Lowest.
1884—July	25	19.809	18.720
August	23	20.126	17.800
September	24	19.596	18.845
October	27	22.289	19.300
November	18	19.812	19.215
December	18	19.120	18.260
1885—January	12	19.540	18.130
February	25	19.100	17.550
March	27	19.570	16.280
April	26	18.130	17.200
May	26	18.150	17.130
June	25	19.470	17.720

Average candle power for the year, 18.78 candles.

Highest and lowest pressure on street mains, as shown by pressure gauge in the office—
highest 35 tenths; lowest, 10 tenths.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF IMPURITIES PER 100 CUBIC FEET OF GAS,
SHOWN BY TESTS MADE BY ME IN OFFICE.

	GRAINS.
Average quantity of ammonia from December 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885 . .	3.54
Highest quantity of ammonia	6.67
Lowest quantity of ammonia . . . . .	.41
Highest quantity of sulphur	18.40
Lowest quantity of sulphur	4.42

The specific gravity of the San Francisco Gaslight Company's gas varies from 490 to 580.

The specific gravity of the Pacific Improvement Gaslight Company's gas varies from 550 to 640.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GAS LAMPS LIGHTED DURING THE YEAR 1884-85,
AND THE NUMBER OF HOURS EACH LAMP WAS LIGHTED.

MONTHS.	HOURS.	MINUTES.
1884—July.....	149	23
August.....	250	59
September.....	273	45
October.....	318	42
November.....	335	8
December.....	322	25
1885—January.....	342	25
February.....	305	26
March.....	285	41
April.....	262	31
May.....	232	36
June.....	210	9
Total.....	3,279	6

Number of lamps, 5,100

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF GAS CONSUMED IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING JULY 1, 1884, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	ENGINE HOUSES.	TOTALS.
	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.
1884—July.....	568,300	103,700	672,000
August.....	596,100	108,900	705,000
September.....	663,600	116,600	780,200
October.....	761,200	126,000	888,100
November.....	772,800	135,500	908,300
December.....	974,100	165,100	1,139,200
1885—January.....	867,300	156,000	1,023,300
February.....	784,300	136,100	920,400
March.....	786,700	138,900	925,600
April.....	,00,200	121,400	821,600
May.....	627,400	111,400	738,800
June.....	646,800	114,400	761,200
Total.....	8,748,800	1,534,900	10,283,700

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MASTS AND LIGHTS FURNISHED FOR THE CITY'S USE BY THE CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, AND THE PRICE PAID PER LIGHT PER NIGHT.

There are seven masts, each 150 feet high, each mast carrying four lamps of a nominal illuminating power of 4,000 candles, the price being \$1.32 per light per night.

The masts are located as follows: Three on Twenty-sixth street, at the intersection of Church, Valencia and Folsom streets; one on Mission street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets; one on Mission road, at College hill; one at the corner of Utah and Yolo streets; one on Pioneer park, on Telegraph hill.

GAS INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY COST OF WATER FOR THE VARIOUS PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PARKS, SQUARES AND FIRE HYDRANTS.

MONTHS.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	SQUARES.	HYDRANTS.	PARKS.	TOTALS.
1884—July.....	\$1,726 12	\$508 47	\$3,545 00	\$1,101 82	\$6,881 41
August.....	1,726 12	508 47	3,545 00	1,101 82	6,881 41
September.....	1,726 12	583 01	3,545 00	1,101 82	6,955 95
October.....	1,726 12	583 01	3,545 00	1,101 82	6,975 95
November.....	1,726 12	583 01	3,545 00	1,101 82	6,975 95
December.....	1,726 12	583 01	3,570 00	1,101 82	6,980 95
1885—January.....	1,745 54	583 01	3,590 00	1,101 82	7,020 37
February.....	1,745 54	583 01	3,590 00	1,101 82	7,020 37
March.....	1,745 54	583 01	3,590 00	1,101 82	7,020 37
April.....	1,750 75	583 01	3,590 00	1,101 82	7,025 58
May.....	1,750 75	583 01	3,590 00	1,101 82	7,023 10
June.....	1,748 27	583 01	3,590 00	1,101 82	7,023 10
Total.....	\$20,843 11	\$6,847 04	\$42,875 00	\$13,221 84	\$83,786 99

In compliance with the provisions of an Act to regulate the quality and standard illuminating power and the price of gas in all cities within the State of California having a population of one hundred thousand or more, approved March 4, 1878, under which I was appointed by your Honor, and which appointment was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 11th day of August, 1884, and also on the 6th day of December, 1884, I respectfully submitted the following report under date of April, 1885:

R. C. Ames having refused to vacate the office containing the apparatus, books and records of the Gas Inspector's Department of the City and County Government, then and now located at rooms 15 and 16, Old City Hall, in this City and County, until November the 21st, 1884, I was not able to comply with the provisions of Section 3 of said Act of March 4, 1878. Upon coming into possession of the office, books, records and apparatus on the 21st of November last past, I commenced the inquiry in accordance with said Section 3 of the aforesaid Act by writing fifty letters to fifty different Gas Companies and Boards of Public Works of the following named cities and towns, with regard to the price of gas delivered to consumers and the cost of manufacturing the same.

I herewith submit to your Honorable Body for your consideration the following replies which I have received in regard to same, together with such other information as I could collect regarding the subject matter.

My object being not to advance my own opinions, but to present such facts as will enable your Honorable Body to arrive at a correct conclusion:

The difference in the cost of labor between this city and Eastern cities are:

Stokers' wages in this city	\$3 00 per day
Same labor in the Eastern cities.....	2 25 per day
Helpers' wages in this city	2 50 per day
Same labor in the Eastern cities.....	1 90 per day

From the best information I could obtain, the San Francisco Gaslight Company paid for coal for the past year and up to the present time: Coking coal, \$6.964, and for shale \$19 per ton, or an average of \$9 per ton.

Assuming 9,000 cubic feet of gas sold per ton of coal carbonized, we have:

Cost of coal, per ton.....	\$9 00
Labor.....	3 00
Lime.....	54
Distribution and office expense.....	2 00
	————— \$14 54

Less for residuals:

Coke (14 bushels, at 15 cents per bushel), per ton	\$2 10	
Coal tar, per ton	50	
Ammonical liquor	20	
		2 80
		<u>\$11 74</u>

Or \$11 74, the value of one ton of coal when converted into gas of 9,000 cubic feet, and for 1,000 cubic feet of gas, \$1 30.

The conditions upon which depend the cost of gas to the consumer are:

- 1st. Cost of coal and lime.
- 2d. Cost of labor and distribution.
- 3d. Value of residuals, etc.
- 4th. Amount of capital upon which dividends are paid.

The price of candles and oil, although subject to occasional fluctuation, is tolerably uniform at the same periods in all parts of the United States. It is not so, and never will be so with respect to the prices of gas, which, to a great extent, are dependent upon local circumstances. This is not sufficiently understood, and yet it admits of an easy explanation, coal being the staple material used in the manufacture of gas, the cost of which varies in different localities from \$1 50 to \$7 per ton. It is evident that the price of gas must thereby be affected. Nor is this the only cause of difference in prices. The price of production, other conditions being equal, is greater in small establishments than in large ones.

The leakage of the main pipes is a subject of importance, and should receive attention. The usual calculation, even when erecting new works, is 10 per cent of the whole of the gas produced; in many cases it amounts to 25 or 30 per cent. In works to which these remarks more particularly apply the leakage should not exceed 5 to 6 per cent of the yearly production.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY CALIFORNIA GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES
IN 1883-4.

	DIVIDENDS.	AMOUNTS.
San Francisco Gaslight Company.....	2	\$150,000
Central Gaslight Company.....	2	40,000
Gas Consumers' Association.....	4	5,670
California Electric Light Company.....	6	18,000
Sacramento Gaslight Company.....	4	42,000
Oakland Gaslight Company.....	12	72,000

The Oakland Gaslight Company pays 20 cents per share monthly on a capital of \$3,000,000, in 30,000 shares. The San Francisco Company paid dividends of 50 cents per share last January, and another of \$1 per share last May. This would be $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the year on the capital.

In 1883 the company paid \$280,000 in dividends, or at the rate of 2.8 per cent on the capital.

The Central Gaslight Company entered the field in competition three years ago, and the cutting of rates which followed, while it has been of advantage to consumers, has depleted profits and has had a depressing effect on the value of shares. The price of shares in the San Francisco Gas stock has been reduced from .95 and upwards to .48, but now is .57. The company used to pay dividends monthly with regularity; first at 6 per cent per annum and afterwards at 9 per cent.

In January, 1880, these were reduced to 8 per cent. In March, 1880, they were reduced to 7 per cent, and in August, 1881, they were suspended; so that the dividends for 1881 were only 4.08 per cent.

In 1882 the company paid \$400,000 in 4 dividends, or at the rate of 4 per cent.

For the past two years the dividends have been at the rate of 2.15 per cent per annum.

During a portion of this period the price of gas was \$1 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. Last October the price was raised to \$2 25 per 1,000 cubic feet, both companies agreeing to that basis.

The San Francisco Gaslight Company's works may be described as follows: Howard Street Station, King Street Station and the Potrero. Capacity of the works, 3,000,000 cubic feet per day.

GAS INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Central, now called the Pacific Gas Improvement Company, located on the block bounded by Fulton and Steiner, Bay and Francisco streets, North Beach. Capacity of works, 500,000 cubic feet per day.

There are 12 benches of sixes, or six retorts to each bench, making 72 retorts in all.

These works manufacture coal gas also, by the Low process, known as Oil Gas. There are six generators, three of which are used at present. There are three double-lift gas holders connected with the works--two at North Beach and one on Townsend street, between Second and Third streets.

The Company's officers stated to me that they pay for coal \$9.50 per ton; for shale, \$19, and for boghead \$13 per ton. The result as to residuals is the same as the San Francisco Gas Company.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE PRICE OF GAS, THE PRICE OF COAL, AND THE CANDLE POWER OF THE FOLLOWING NAMED GAS COMPANIES IN THE FOLLOWING NAMED CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

DATE.	GASLIGHT COMPANY.	PRICE, PER M.	CANDLE POWER.	PRICE OF COAL.
March 4, 1885.....	Richmond, Va.	\$1 50	18	23 50 per 2,240 lbs.
March 9, 1885.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1 30	22	4 00 "
March 2, 1885.....	Washington, D. C....	1 50	16	5 00@8 00 "
February 28, 1885...	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2 00@2 50	15	4 00 "
February 28, 1885...	Central, N. Y.....	2 00	18	4 00 "
February 28, 1885...	Boston, Mass.....	1 50	16	5 00 "
February 28, 1885...	Roxbury, Mass.....	1 50	16	5 00 "
February 28, 1885...	Dorchester, Mass....	2 50	16	5 00 "
February 28, 1885...	Charlestown, Mass....	2 30	16	5 00 "

GAS INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRICE OF GAS, ETC—CONTINUED.

DATE.	GASLIGHT COMPANY.	PRICE, PER M.	CANDLE POWER.	PRICE OF COAL.
February 28, 1885...	South Boston, Mass.....	2 00	16	5 00 "
February 28, 1885...	East Boston, Mass.....	2 00	16	5 00 "
February 28, 1885...	Jamaica Plain, Mass.....	2 50	16	5 50 "
February 28, 1885...	Brookline, Mass.....	1 80@2 50	16	5 00 "
February 27, 1885...	Pittsburg, Pa.....	1 00	15	1 75 per ton.
March 15, 1885.....	Providence, R. I.....	1 80	17	4 35@9 50 "
March 3, 1885.....	Columbus, O.....	1 25	16	1 65@2 62 "
February 28, 1885...	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1 70	13	3 50 "
March 9, 1885.....	Danbury, Conn.....	1 50	16	.....
March 9, 1885.....	Worcester, Mass.....	2 25	17½@18½	5 25@5 50 "
February 28, 1885...	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	2 00	20	2 75 "
February 2, 1885....	Springfield, O.....	1 75	.....	3 50 "
February 2, 1885....	Paris, Ill.....	2 40	.....	3 00 "
January 16, 1885....	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1 50	.....	5 00 "
January 16, 1885....	Topeka, Kan.....	2½, 2 70, 3	.....	.....
July 2, 1884.....	Vicksburg, Miss.....	2 00	.....	5 00 "
July 16, 1884.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	2½, 1½, 1½	.....	5 50 "
August 2, 1884.....	Easton, Pa.....	2 50	.....	2 50 "
August 2, 1884.....	South Bend, Ind.....	2 50	.....	3 50 "
August 16, 1884....	Jackson, Mich.....	2 50	.....	5 00 "
August 16, 1884....	Rochester, N. Y.....	2 00	.....	5 00 "
February 16, 1885...	New Rochelle, N. Y....	2 50	.....	5 50 "
September 2, 1884 ..	Hartford, Conn.....	1 80	.....	5 50 "
September 16, 1884..	Taunton, Mass.....	2 00	.....	5 50 "
October 16, 1884	Baltimore, Md.....	1 60	16	4 00 "
October 16, 1884	Plymouth, Mass.....	2 75	.....	6 00 per ton.
October 16, 1884	Nashua, N. H.....	1 80	.....	5 50 "
October 16, 1884	Columbus, Ga.....	2 70@3 00	.....	5 00 "
November 16, 1884..	Newport, R. I.....	2 00	.....	5 50 "
August 2, 1884.....	Cincinnati, O.....	1 60	16	3 50 "
August 2, 1884.....	Cleveland, O.....	1 40	.....	3 50 "
August 2, 1884.....	Toledo, O.....	1 75	.....	3 50 "

GAS INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRICE OF GAS, ETC.—CONCLUDED.

DATE.	GASLIGHT COMPANY.	PRICE, PER M.	CANDLE POWER.	PRICE OF COAL.
August 2, 1884.....	Detroit, Mich.....	2 00	.....	5 50 "
March 2, 1885.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1 80	.....	4 00 "
August 2, 1884.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 60	.....	5 50 "
August 16, 1884.....	Newark, N. J.....	1 80	.....	5 00 "
August 16, 1884.....	Louisville, Ky.....	1 80	.....	4 50 "
August 16, 1884.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	2 10	.....	5 00 "
November 17, 1884..	Elgin, Ill.....	3 00@2 20	.....	4 00 "
December 2, 1884 ..	Braddock, Pa.....	1 80	.....	3 50 "
December 2, 1884 ..	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2, 1 60, 1 ½	.....	4 50 "
December 2, 1884 ..	York, Pa.....	2 00@1 90	.....	3 50 "
December 30, 1884 ..	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1 15	17.16	4 50 "
December 31, 1884 ..	New York, N. Y.....	1 75@1 50	24.14	4 00 per 2,240 lbs
December 31, 1884 ..	Manhattan, N. Y.....	1 75@1 50	18.50	4 00 "
December 31, 1884 ..	Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1 75@1 50	22.07	4 00 "
December 31, 1884 ..	Mutual, N. Y.....	1 75@1 50	28.54	4 00 "
December 31, 1884 ..	Harlem, N. Y,.....	1 75@1 50	18 62	4 00 "
December 31, 1884 ..	Central, N. Y.....	2 00	18.50	4 00 "
December 31, 1884 ..	Suburban, N. Y.....	1 75@1 50	.....	4 00 "
December 31, 1884 ..	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1 75@1 50	18.50	4 00 "
December 31, 1884 ..	Municipal, N. Y.....	1 75@1 50	.....	4 00 "
December 31, 1884 ..	Knickerbocker, N. Y....	1 75@1 50	18	4 00 "
April 1, 1885.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	2 25	17.56	6 964-19 00 "
April 1, 1885.....	Oakland, Cal.....	3 00	.....	7 00 "
April 1, 1885.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	4 00	16	11 00 "
April 1, 1885.....	Portland, Oregon.....	3 00	7 00 "
April 1, 1885.....	Pacific Imp. G. Co., S. F.	2 25	17	8 50 "

GAS INSPECTOR'S REPORT

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NEW YORK, March 13, 1885.

Mr. James Yalden, expert, employed by the Committee on Investigation, made the following statement of the average receipts, costs and income per 1,000 cubic feet during the last ten years of the following named companies:

	AVERAGE REC'PTS FROM CONSUMERS.	COST OF MANUFACTURE.	NET INCOME.	TOTAL INCOMB.
Manhattan.....	\$2 25	\$1 43	\$ 82	\$ 95
Harlem.....	2 02	1 52	45	45
Mutual.....	2 29	1 10	1 09	1 08
Municipal.....	2 19	1 16	1 02	1 20
Metropolitan.....	2 18	1 33	85	89
New York.....	2 13	1 41	72	75
Knickerbocker.....	2 30	1 13	1 17	96

In compliance with the instructions given me by your Honorable Body with regard to the Gas Consumers' regulator, now attached to the gas meters supplied to the public buildings of this city, I respectfully reported on June 22, 1885, as follows:

On June 16, 1885, at the office of the Gas Inspector, Old City Hall, I made a test of two regulators, in the presence of the Hon. Albert Heyer, Hon. Dr. Kunkler, Hon. Daniel McMillan, Hon. Dr. Whitney and others, one of which regulators was represented by H. L. Harris, and the other by Mr. Ludovici, Secretary Gas Consumers' Association.

Both regulators produce the same result when set to supply gas at the same pressure; that is to say 6-10 of an inch. But if set for a higher or a lower pressure, will not work to make it an object to consumers.

Both regulators were set at 6-10 of an inch pressure, and the gas was passed through a test meter, and burned in a five-foot flat flame burner, which showed the following results: That the amount of gas passed through the regulator at 6-10 of an inch pressure and consumed at the burner was one-half of a cubic foot of gas in four minutes and twenty-six seconds. That the same amount of gas was burned in three minutes and eleven seconds without the regulator, the pressure being 20-10, or 2 inch, that being the pressure on the street mains at that time. That the difference was 25 per cent of gas consumed between the low and the high pressure. That the usual pressure applied to gas furnished to consumers at night by the gas companies is 6-10 and 1 inch, subject to localities.

That there is a saving to the consumer by the regulator and low pressure, if the regulator is kept in proper order, but at the expense of 30 per cent of the light the gas should give. As a fish-tail, or bats-wing, or other flat-flame burner, burning five cubic feet per hour, will give a light equal to ten sperm candles, each burning 120 grains of sperm per hour. Now, if the same burner is reduced so that it will burn only $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per hour, it will give a light equal only to 5 5-10 candles burning 120 grains of sperm each per hour.

I will now call your attention to the four, five and six feet Steatite burners I tested for your Honorable Body, which regulate themselves under all pressure, no matter how great, consuming only four, five or six feet per hour, as the case may be, according to the size of burner, which will give the maximum power of the light, for the reason that the three conditions—quality, quantity and pressure—requisite and necessary to the proper burning of gas, are applied, and which are controlled by the mechanical combination of the burner.

Having endeavored to lay before your honorable body the facts of all the matters, as presented to me, I now have the honor of respectfully submitting the same.

E. P. McCARTHY,

Gas Inspector,

City and County of San Francisco.

The rate to be charged and collected for gas during the year commencing July 1, 1885, was established by Order No. 1,812 of your honorable Board, approved May 7, 1885, as follows:

ORDER No. 1,812.

REGULATING THE RATES TO BE CHARGED AND COLLECTED FOR, AND ESTABLISHING THE ILLUMINATING POWER OF GAS.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The rate or price of illuminating gas on and from July 1, 1885, is hereby fixed at the sum of two dollars per thousand cubic feet, and no person, company or corporation supplying illuminating gas to the inhabitants of this city and county shall on and from said date charge against or collect from any person a greater rate or price than two dollars for each one thousand cubic feet; provided, that this Order shall not interfere with or prevent the carrying out of any contract or agreement heretofore made by or on behalf of any individual, company or corporation to furnish or supply illuminating gas to any consumer at a lower rate or price than that fixed and designated herein.

SEC. 2. The standard quality and illuminating power of gas to be furnished and supplied to this city and county and its inhabitants is hereby established at that of seventeen candles, and no person, company or corporation engaged, or which shall hereafter engage in supplying gas to this city and county or its inhabitants, shall furnish gas of a standard quality and illuminating power of less than seventeen candles; provided, that nothing in this Order shall prevent any individual, company or corporation from supplying gas of a quality and illuminating power greater than that herein provided.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

REPORT

OF THE

San Francisco Law Library.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN: The Librarian and Secretary of the San Francisco Law Library has the honor to submit herewith his report of the affairs of that institution for the year ending July 1, 1885.

Our membership remains about the same as at the time of our last report. The shareholders number 229, of whom four, viz: Matt. I. Sullivan, Jas. A. Waymire, W. S. Goodfellow and George A. Lawrence, were elected during the past year. Within the same time our membership has lost by death four, viz: B. S. Brooks, C. T. Botts, F. P. Daun and Tully R. Wise. The subscribing members number sixty, drawn in great measure from the Hastings College of the Law, and these, with some seventy-five statutory members—those authorized by law to use the library—swell the number entitled to the privileges of our rooms to nearly 400.

The Library now contains 24,617 volumes, of which 1,262 were added during the past year. This accession list represents very fairly the annual production of law books, as comparatively very few old books were bought. It comprises 984 acquired by purchase, 198 presented to us, and 80 acquired by binding. Among the works thus added are the current text-books, American and English; the law reports of this country, Canada and

Great Britain; the statute law also of the same countries; very nearly all the legal periodicals published in the United States, and the most important ones appearing in Great Britain and Canada; celebrated trials and public documents.

This rapid statement of the additions is itemized as follows:

Text-books	175
Reports	227
Digests.....	22
Statutes.....	270
Miscellaneous.....	568

Still further classified these volumes are:

American Text.....	82
" Reports.....	169
" Digests and Indexes.....	20
" Statutes.....	222
English Text.....	78
" Reports.....	58
" Digests and Indexes.....	2
" Statutes.....	28
Foreign Text.....	15
" Statutes.....	20
Civil Law.....	10
Periodicals.....	169
Trials.....	62
Debates.....	16
U. S. Official Documents.....	139
Cyclopedias and Dictionaries.....	8
Directories and Statisticians.....	14
Supreme Court Records, bound.....	66
General Miscellany.....	85

On looking over this list it is gratifying to note how many of them have been obtained through the generosity of our friends, more volumes having been presented to the association during the past year than at any previous year of its existence, and of that number, 99 have come to us through the courtesy of Senator Miller. Other gentlemen, whose names it is a pleasure to record as having expressed their interest in our institution by gifts of books, are—Messrs. W. H. L. Barnes, Horace Davis, J. H. Deering, E. J. Drury, F. G. Newlands, B. Quaritch, and the

American Bar Association, Bank Commissioners of California, Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, Railroad Commissioners of California, Secretaries of State of California and Massachusetts, and Smithsonian Institute.

The periodical literature, a valuable feature in the institution, comprises 50 legal and 20 non-legal publications, in which are embraced the most desirable legal journals of the English speaking world.

The experiment of subscribing for the advance sheets of reports and binding the volumes when completed, commenced a year ago, has proved very successful, and the list has been enlarged so as to include all the reports of which advance sheets can be obtained. The series of Law Reports of England, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the reports of the Courts of last resort in Illinois, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Iowa, are all received in this form.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements during the period in question:

RECEIPTS.

From County Clerk.....	\$4,414 00
From Membership Fees.....	1,585 00
Total.....	<u>\$5,999 00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Books.....	\$3,890 96
Binding.....	705 86
Insurance.....	70 00
Portraits Eminent Lawyers.....	114 30
Maps.....	13 00
Periodicals.....	35 45
Miscellaneous expenses, including printing, expressage, telephone, etc.....	314 02
Total.....	<u>\$5,143 59</u>

Other expenditures made in connection with the institution, pursuant to allowances made by your honorable body, as for coal, gas and salaries, together with other incidental expenses incurred at the direction of your honorable body, in and about

the Law Library, are set forth in the reports of the Auditor and of the City Hall Commissioners, to which reference is hereby respectfully made.

At the annual meeting of shareholders, held on the 28th day of March, 1885, Messrs. John T. Doyle, J. P. Hoge, L. D. Latimer, Hall McAllister, Lorenzo Sawyer, S. M. Wilson and Jos. W. Winans, were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, and with Judges Wilson, Edmonds, Finn and Lawler, and his honor the Mayor, ex-officio members, constitute the Board of Trustees. At a meeting of this Board, held on the afternoon of the same day, the following officers were elected: Jos. P. Hoge, President; Jos. W. Winans, Treasurer; and John T. Doyle and S. M. Wilson to act with the President as an Executive Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

F. P. DEERING,

Librarian and Secretary.

Pound Keeper's Report.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 71,142 (New Series), I hereby submit to you the following statement of the Public Pound for the year ending June 30, 1885:

JOSEPH FRANKLIN,
Pound Keeper.

MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
1884—July.....	Cash received and paid into the City Treasury.....	\$15 90
August.....	“ “ “ “	21 20
September.....	“ “ “ “	21 20
October.....	“ “ “ “	135 60
November.....	“ “ “ “	15 80
December.....	“ “ “ “	43 30
1885—January.....	“ “ “ “	17 70
February.....	“ “ “ “	19 40
March.....	“ “ “ “	5 30
April.....	“ “ “ “	28 30
May.....	“ “ “ “	29 20
June.....	“ “ “ “	16 30
Total.....		\$369 20

REPORT OF DOG POUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	On hand June 30, 1884.....	Impounded.....	Redeemed.....	Redeemed on License.....	Redeemed on Permits.....	Sold.....	Destroyed.....	On hand June 30, 1885.....
1884—July.....	34	550	3	5	203	3	341	
August.....		550	4	3	148	4	405	
September.....		593	4	3	154	4	368	
October.....		541	4	2	154	4	347	
November.....		530	1	3	108	4	424	
December.....		350	11	7	75	5	289	
1885—January.....		558	4	7	104	3	410	
February.....		431	3	1	105	4	305	
March.....		402	1	8	109	1	326	
April.....		437	6	7	115	1	283	
May.....		431	4	1	116	2	321	
June.....		461	3	3	100	2	352	
Total.....	34	5,834	48	50	1,491	37	4,171	13

REPORT

OF THE

Board of Park Commissioners.

OFFICE OF GOLDEN GATE PARK,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 14, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

In accordance with the requirements of law the undersigned, composing the Board of Park Commissioners, for Golden Gate Park and other Parks, have the honor respectfully to submit their annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, showing the receipt of moneys and disbursements thereof in full detail, together with such other matters of improvements, development and maintenance of the Golden Gate Park, as will give your Honorable Board an intelligent and comprehensive understanding of the work accomplished during the past year. All of which we have the honor very respectfully to submit.

FRANK M. PIXLEY,
JOHN ROSENFELD,
CHARLES GOODALL,
Park Commissioners.

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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EXHIBIT "A."

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance July 1, 1884.....	\$3,771 78	Improvements and maintenance.	\$50,428 89
Appropriation Board of Super- visors.....	7,500 00	Salaries.....	2,505 00
Transfer from General Fund.....	28,000 00	Stationery and account books.....	25 43
From taxes.....	32,916 64	General expense.....	40 55
From fines.....	371 00	Lawyers' fees.....	405 00
From Pound fees.....	1 00	Office expense.....	6 50
From sale of old iron.....	5 00	At Court.....	5 49
From donation.....	50 00	Balance cash on hand.....	19,768 81
From rent.....	100 00		
From sale of trees.....	164 00		
From sale of horses.....	306 25		
Total.....	\$73,185 67	Total.....	\$73,185 67

EXHIBIT "B."

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Building new furnaces in conservatory, material.....	\$1,414 85
Brush to beach, labor.....	2 45
Bunting, material.....	2 80
Conservatory, labor.....	2,049 95
Conservatory, material.....	21 14
Cutting wood, labor.....	4 00
Construction of maze, labor.....	202 01
Construction of boulevard, labor.....	3,326 40
Cartage, material.....	15 45
Construction of road to Strawberry Hill, labor.....	760 40
Drying sacks, labor.....	14 00
Drainage, labor.....	87 10
Destruction of rabbits, vermin, etc., labor and material.....	284 00
Fuel for conservatory, material.....	590 95
Guards, labor.....	730 00
General tools and implements, material.....	292 07
Grading Twenty fourth Avenue, labor.....	1,026 58
Garfield Monument (work around), labor.....	290 91
Hay and grain, material.....	1,629 51
Horses to ranch, material and labor.....	117 35
Hauling loam, labor.....	291 00
Hauling weeds, labor.....	34 89
Lime and cement, material.....	17 00
Lumber, material.....	558 45
Live stock, material.....	1,275 00
Maintenance of buildings, gates and fences, labor.....	672 37

Maintenance of flowers, labor.....	\$507 16
Maintenance of grass, labor.....	2,693 36
Maintenance of nursery, labor.....	2,297 89
Maintenance of grounds, labor.....	2,659 41
Maintenance of trees, labor.....	1,000 57
Music stands, material.....	15 00
Opening cut, labor.....	1,763 95
Park drives, cleaning, labor.....	143 08
Park drives, constructing, labor.....	465 17
Park drives, repairing, labor.....	123 94
Park drives, sprinkling, labor.....	665 41
Planting trees, labor.....	1,610 82
Preparation of grounds, labor.....	334 94
Preparation of lawn, labor.....	40 50
Preparation of fertilizers, labor.....	1,826 50
Paints, oils and glass, material.....	84 30
Powder and fuse, material.....	409 35
Park settees, material.....	150 00
Peat, material.....	15 31
Painting benches, labor.....	103 00
Purchase of plants, material.....	41 69
Pots for plants, material.....	132 78
Page street entrance, labor.....	367 09
Repairs of tools and implements, labor.....	29 86
Repairs of tools and implements, material.....	134 80
Repairs of rolling stock, labor.....	186 47
Repairs of rolling stock, material.....	242 25
Repairs of harness, labor and material.....	250 30
Repairs and maintenance of buildings, gates and fences.....	304 46
Repairs of water distribution, labor.....	79 89
Repairs of water distribution, material.....	54 50
Road to well, labor.....	361 50
Road to reservoir, labor.....	22 50
Repairs of terrace steps, labor.....	6 50
Repairs of terrace steps, material.....	50 00
Repairing Point Lobos avenue, labor.....	135 64
Repairing flags, labor.....	4 00
Strawberry Hill cut, labor.....	1,129 80
Sand reclamation, labor.....	1,230 62
Sacks and rope, material.....	47 50
Stable labor.....	762 98
Stable stock, material.....	14 69
Seeds, material.....	69 68
Shoeing horses, labor and material.....	409 50
Supplies, material.....	94 57
Surveying, labor and material.....	32 00
Tree boxes, material.....	42 00
Veterinary services rendered.....	32 50
Walks, construction of, labor.....	752 67
Walks, repairs of, labor.....	199 79
Watering apparatus, material.....	176 53
Water pipe and fittings, material.....	534 25
Water pipe extension, labor.....	83 68
Water works, labor.....	1,568 07
Water works, material.....	7,896 49
Total.....	\$50,428 39

EXHIBIT "C."

DONATIONS TO THE PARK FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

- Miss Merritt, San Francisco, lot of Geraniums.
 G. M. Miller, Oakland, 1 White Wistaria.
 J. S. Wright, 8 cuttings of Smooth Cayenne Pineapple.
 Woodward's Gardens, 1 Pritchardia Pacifica.
 Mr. Abrahamson, 16 small Camellia plants.
 Hon. Wm. Alvord, 1 Lapageria Alba.
 Mrs. R. Hertel, 1 Hoya Carnosa.
 Mrs. Marwedel, 2 Sarrazenia, 2 cuttings of Staphelia, 12 Sarrazenia.
 Rev. Mr. Green, Tahiti, 6 plants of "Fei" (banana with upright fruit).
 C. M. St. John, Esq., 5 Daphne Indica.
 A. Johnson, Esq., 1 sackfresh moss.
 Mr. Harmon, Oakland. 4 Phalenopsis Amabilis, 1 Maranta Rubro-venia, 1 Alocasia Zebrina, 6 Alocasia Metallica, 6 Alocasia Imperialis, 1 Cypripedium Plarcei, 1 Cypripedium Barbatum, 6 Gloxinia Bulbs.
 Dr. Brigham, large clump of Phajus Grandifolius.
 University, Berkeley, 1 Thysacanthus Rutilans, 12 Gloxinia bulbs.
 Captain Ainsworth, Temescal, 12 Gloxinia bulbs, cuttings of Nepenthes in variety, 2 Begonia Rex.
 T. Hogan, 1 Oncidium N. N.
 J. H. Sievers, 2 Dendrobium Nobile, 1 Enidendron N. N., 2 Impatiens Sultani.
 J. Reading, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1 Sophronitis Grandiflora, 1 Disa Grandiflora, 1 Odontorlossum Pescatorei, 1 Thunia Bensonii, 1 Cattleya Gigas, 1 Cattleya Eldorado, 1 Cattleya Amethystina.
 W. Coupland, 1 Dendrobium Tanrinum, 1 Sophronitis Grandiflora, 1 Cattleya Intermedia, 1 Cattleya Trinæ.
 J. Kidwell, Honolulu, 6 Carica Papaya.
 L. Parrott, Esq., 4 boxes Orchids, Aroids, Tillandsias, etc., from Guatemala.
 J. Greick, Los Angeles, 2 packages of Central American plants and seeds (not named).
 Mr. Taylor, 1 Begonia. 1
 Mrs. Tinoco, Package coffee seeds.
 Wm. Meyer & Co., 6 Stephanotis, 1 Acalypha McAfflana, 1 Cypripedium Venustum.
 Twelve sacks artificial manure from ———.
 A. Johnson, 12 Amaryllis Belladonna.
 J. Pouyal, Exotic Gardens, 1 Porthos Magnifica, 12 Amaryllis in variety.

EXHIBIT "D."

DONATIONS FROM THE PARK FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 20, 1885.

- United States Government, Presidio, 1,400 Eucalyptus, 600 Cupressus Macrocarpa, 100 Acacia.
 House of Correction, general assortment of flowering plants.
 City parks and squares, general assortment of flowering plants
 Lick "Old Eadies' Home," general assortment of flowering plants.
 Mr. Harmon, 1 Lycaste Lanipes, divers cuttings and plants.
 Dr. J. Brigham, 1 Nymphæa Devoniensis.
 J. H. Sievers, divers cuttings.
 A. Johnson, 2 dozen Coleus, Begonias, etc.
 Captain Ainsworth, Temescal, 7 Orchids in variety.
 J. Reading, Salt Lake City, Utah, some Coleus cuttings, 1 box Ferns, assorted.
 J. Kidwell, Honolulu, 1 box plants, assorted.
 W. Coupland, 1 Adiantum Gracillimum.

Mrs. Marwedel, 2 Begonia.
 C. M. St. John, Esq., box cuttings Geranium and Coleus.
 Rev. Mr. Green, Tahiti, 2 Musa Ensete, 1 Eulalia Jap. Zebrina.
 A. Johnson, 1 clump Hedychium Gardnerianum.
 Woodward's Gardens, 16 Camellia, 12 Orchids, 4 Azalia.

 EXHIBIT "E."

SHRUBS PLANTED IN THE PARK DURING THE YEAR 1884-85.

INSIDE OR IMPROVED GROUNDS.

Enonymous japonica.....	21
Habrothamnus elegans.....	26
Philadelphus coronaria.....	19
Cestrum aurantiacum.....	4
Dentzia crenata.....	29
Syringa.....	5
Myrtus communis.....	32
Cratægus pyracantha.....	50
Ceanothus Californicus.....	153
White broom.....	34
Polygala Dalmasiana.....	160
Necrembergia gracilis.....	15
Erica Mediterranea.....	66
Spiræa Billardii.....	4
Calistemon.....	77
Casuarina Glauca.....	2
Escallonia rosea.....	6
Sollya heterophilla.....	27
Ecdium.....	3
Aralia suboldii.....	3
Abutilon.....	41
Veronica paniculata.....	70
Stevia serrata.....	6
Deringea.....	24
Hydrangea.....	58
Cytisus Canariensis.....	4
Cistus Ladaniferous.....	91
Wistaria sinensis.....	1
Mandevillea saveolens.....	3
Eugenia myrtifolia.....	6
Mahonia aquifolia.....	44
Coriaria.....	25
Cupressus prostratus.....	10
Ulex Europea.....	52
Cassia floribunda.....	4
Psoralea pinnata.....	8
Hypericum.....	12
Lagerstrœmia Indica.....	12
Cryptomeria elegans.....	1
Pirus japonica.....	6
Laurus cerasus.....	1
Raphiolepis Indica.....	1

Pittosporum	2
Glycine.....	1
Pimelea.....	2
Genista linifolia	4
Schinus terebinthifolia.....	4
Achania malvariscus.....	18
Jacoma.....	12
Total	1,260

EXHIBIT "F."

LIST OF TREES AND SHRUBS IN NURSERY JUNE 30, 1885.

Pinus maritima.....	33,025
Acacia latifolia.....	1,863
Dasyliion wheeleri.....	460
Phormium tenax.....	351
Dracena Australis.....	65
Yuca, various.....	185
Erica.....	460
Laurustinus.....	230
Total.....	36,639

And specimen lots in great variety.

EXHIBIT "G."

PLANTING DONE IN GOLDEN GATE PARK FOR THE YEAR 1884-85, FOR RECLAMATION OF SAND, OUTSIDE GROUNDS.

Pinus insignis.....	58,266
Pinus maritima.....	28,600
Cupressus macrocarpa.....	10,645
Eucalyptus globulus.....	12,748
Acacia latifolia.....	2,045
Acacia lophantha.....	2,256
Acacia melanoxylon.....	1,140
Acacia, various.....	495
Genista scorparius.....	2,196
Leptospermum.....	3,319
Phormium tenax.....	408
Cupressus Lawsoniana.....	400
Dracena Australis.....	42
Thuja orientale.....	42
Agare Americana.....	9
Total.....	122,611

We also planted with grass that part of the Park north of the main drive, and the sand-hills are now entirely reclaimed.

EXHIBIT "H."

FLOWERS PLANTED IN PARK, YEAR 1884-5.

Polyanthus, gold laced	300	Zinnia elegans.....	500
Campanula carpatica.....	530	Verbena hybrida.....	644
Campanula media.....	350	Lautana Superba.....	92
Matthiola.....	520	Pelargonium Zonale.....	210
Helianthus.....	3	Mahernia odorata.....	112
Pentstemon.....	305	Cuphea Platycentra.....	357
Roses.....	180	Trachelium.....	10
Amaryllis Belladonna.....	16	Pyrethrum.....	2,900
Delphinium formosum.....	28	Digitalis.....	10
Viola.....	105	Coreopsis.....	600
Cynoglossum Grande.....	1	Phlox Drummondii.....	200
Calceolaria.....	644	Achyranthes.....	2,500
Convolvulus.....	1,651	Alyssum, variety.....	1,400
Stellaria Graminæ aurea.....	1,300	Calendula.....	250
Sedum.....	4,600	Chamæpuce deacantha.....	54
Thymus.....	2,100	Buddleya globosa.....	55
Echeveria.....	1,140	Myosotis.....	12
Sempervivum.....	1,800	Godetia, Duchess of Albany.....	126
Chrysanthemum Lencantheum.....	990	Alternanthera.....	3,200
Chrysanthemum Etoile d'or.....	27	Mesembryanthemum.....	1,250
Petunia.....	2,476	Agatheæ celestis.....	31
Centranthus ruber.....	28	Barbarea.....	100
Cineraria hybrida.....	100	Crepis rubra.....	130
Helichrysum.....	1,240	Asters.....	87
Centaurea Cyanus.....	350	Gnaphalium lanata.....	900
Silene pendula.....	510	Iberis perennis.....	50
Fuchsia.....	409	Centaurea candidissima.....	24
Viscaria.....	820	Cacti.....	56
Ænothera.....	327	Rochea falcata.....	22
Tagetes.....	568	Crassula.....	150
Malcolmia maritima.....	720	Anaranthus.....	400
Delphinium.....	6	Mikania Violacea.....	12
Viola tricolor.....	2,704	Eranthemum.....	30
Papaver.....	7,900	Banksia.....	1
Portulacæa.....	2,000	Tradescantia multicalor.....	56
Dahlias.....	544	Saponaria Calabrica.....	20
Alonsoa.....	114	Rodanthe.....	100
Anagalis.....	420	Othorma Crassifolia.....	200
Salvia.....	1,832	Commelyna celestis.....	150
Lobelia.....	9,600	Helianthemum.....	7
Clarkia.....	18	Tigridium.....	10
Geraniums.....	7,429	Linaria cymbalaria.....	106
Beta Chiliensis.....	160	Oxalis.....	20
Antirrhinum majus.....	540	Plumbago.....	6
Heliotrope.....	379	Diosma alba.....	60
Ageratum.....	3,254	Celosia cristata.....	20
Dianthus.....	3,030	Aquilegia.....	84
Libonia floribunda.....	12		
Gillia Californica.....	1,090		
		Total.....	82,004

WALKS CONSTRUCTED, YEAR 1884-5.

	LINEAL FEET.	SQUARE FEET.
Walks to Garfield Monument.....	636x12	7,632
Walks from Chicken Point to watering trough.....	656x12	7,872
Walks from watering trough to Strawberry Hill.....	2,760x10	27,600
Walks to music stand (extension).....	175x14	2,450
South drive to Page street.....	340x20	6,800
South drive to Page street.....	55x16	880
Totals.....	4,622	53,234

LAWNS MADE, YEAR 1884-5.

	SQUARE YARDS.
At Garfield Monument.....	5,755
Slopes and verges along new walks.....	1,422
Total.....	7,177

ROADS CONSTRUCTED, YEAR 1884-5.

Road from west side of cut at Strawberry Hill to Twenty-fourth avenue. Length, 1,450 feet; width, 40 feet.

Road through the cut at Strawberry Hill, 1,700x50 feet, and the removal of 5,500 square yards of rock from cut.

Widening north drive from Conservatory Valley toward the beach from 35 feet, its original width, to 100 feet—2,400 feet.

EXTENSION OF WATER PIPE SINCE LAST REPORT.

	2-INCH.	1½-INCH.
Extension to maze.....	514	349
Extension from Goose Neck at Chicken Point.....	354	185
Extension at walk to Page street.....	150	220
Total.....	1,018	754

All of which is respectfully submitted.

VALENCE V. BLOCH,
Secretary Park Commissioners.

Clerk of the Justices' Court.

CLERK'S OFFICE JUSTICES' COURT,
CITY AND COUNTY OF FRANCISCO,
July 10, 1885. }

*To the Honorable Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), I herewith submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

Number of suits instituted for the fiscal year	17,264
Number of suits instituted (<i>in forma pauperis</i>) and included in the above total	103
Number of suits instituted for State and city and county taxes, for which no fees have been paid and included in the above total	12,600
Amount of fees collected and paid into the City and County Treas- ury	\$16,254
Amount of fees collected and paid to the County Clerk on appeals, and not included in the above total	898
Number of appeals taken to the Superior Court .. .	302

For expenditures, etc., of this office I refer your Honorable Body to the Auditor's books.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK MURPHY,
Clerk Justices' Court.

REPORT
OF THE
City and County Surveyor.

OFFICE OF CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR, }
San Francisco, July 15, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), of your Honorable Body, I hereby submit the following report of surveys made and certificates issued from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, the end of the fiscal year:

Surveys.....	1,091
Certificates issued ...	87

Very respectfully,

CHARLES S. TILTON,
City and County Surveyor.

CORONER'S REPORT.

CORONER'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, June 30, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the Statute requiring me to present to your honorable body an official report of the proceedings of the Coroner's Office, and also suggestions in regard to our mortuary statistics, and the sanitary condition of the city, I respectfully state:

That since I assumed the duties of the office the population of the city has greatly increased, and there has been a corresponding increase in the death rate. The business of this office has therefore become important and laborious, and it demands unrelaxing vigilance and attention. The law makes no distinction in regard to nationalities, but the same rules must be observed in respect to the dead of every class and nationality. In the performance of my duty I have endeavored to comply strictly with the letter of the law.

The Act of the Legislature provided for the establishment of a Public Dead-house or Morgue—that is to say, an institution over which this Municipal Government should have exclusive control as it has over all our charitable institutions.

I consider that the object and intent of the law was and is to place this city upon the same footing as New York and the other great cities of the Union; and to abolish the practice which has heretofore existed of letting out by contract the care and burial of the dead to the lowest bidder.

ESTABLISHING A PUBLIC MORGUE.

I need not comment upon the glaring abuses to which that system gave rise. They are perfectly well known to the community, and I determined to use all my official power to remove them.

I, therefore, on taking the oath of office was compelled to lease a building situated on Washington street to be used for a public Morgue. I did this at my own private expense, and have received no remuneration from the city for the money I expended. Suit was instituted against me to eject me from the premises, and I was forced to employ counsel, at my own expense, to defend that suit. It was successfully defended, but I have received no remuneration from the city.

In respect to the New City Hall and the rooms therein provided by your honorable body for a public Morgue, open resistance was made by the Mayor and his attaches to their use for that purpose. The Order passed by your predecessors in office granting those rooms for a Morgue was thereupon rescinded by your honorable Board. I employed counsel to take the case to the Supreme Court. I did this at my own private expense and have received no remuneration.

I respectfully repeat the statement made by me to you in a former communication—that the fittings and furniture of the building now used as a public Morgue are insufficient for the public service. The basement of the building is in a most uncleanly condition—generating malaria, and dangerous to the public health. I again ask that immediate provision be made by your honorable Board for necessary repairs to the building and the purchase of necessary furniture.

The moneys paid into the public treasury for permits issued to Chinese for the disinterment of their dead (called the Disin'ement Fund), were sacredly applied by the Legislature to the establishment and maintenance of a Morgue. I respectfully but earnestly protest against the appropriation of that Fund for any other purpose. I think the law should be enforced to the letter.

The mortuary statistics of this city show an alarming increase in the number of suicides among the white population and the

cause is mainly due to their utter inability to obtain employment. I regret to say that there is a steady increase in the number of the unemployed.

The sanitary condition of the city in the neighborhood of the Potrero and Mission Creek is dangerous to the health of our people.

Your honorable body is fully aware of the condition of the district known as "Chinatown." I will only add that the outbreak of an epidemic, like the cholera of 1850, would cause a fearful mortality in this city.

I hope that the suggestions I have made in regard to the Public Morgue will receive your prompt attention. The appropriations I have asked will be a lasting public benefit to all our fellow-citizens.

THE NEW MORGUE SYSTEM.

The Morgue as heretofore run by private undertakers was a lasting reproach to our city. The radical change of the whole system which I have introduced involved heavy expense, and I hope your honorable Board will show by your action that you appreciate the value of my official services.

It should be borne in mind that the expense necessarily incurred by the establishment of a *Public Morgue*, when paid, the morgue thereafter would not be a burden upon the city. The cost of maintaining the morgue would be merely nominal, after being completely furnished and adapted to the purpose for which the building was furnished.

A PERMANENT MORGUE REQUIRED.

After a four months' trial of the premises now used as a morgue, I am still of the opinion expressed by me at the time the Grand Jury recommended it to your honorable Board. I consider it an *apology* for a public Morgue, in a city like San Francisco.

The Legislature, after giving due consideration to my Public Morgue bill, and carefully weighing the arguments presented by me in support of it, comprehended the absolute necessity of a well-adapted public Morgue, and at once appropriated the \$22,000 in the Disinterment Fund for that purpose. In this

connection, I again urge my protest, on behalf of the public, against the use of this fund for any purpose other than that specified by law.

The Morgue building having been erected as a saloon and residence, is unfit for any other purpose known to me excepting for a City Receiving Hospital.

I would therefore respectfully insist that the Public Morgue bill—now a law—be acted upon, and a Morgue worthy of our generous people be erected.

Furthermore, allow me to call your special attention to the advantages of the present morgue building for a City Receiving Hospital. There are nine rooms comprised in three floors and a basement. The rooms are all sunny and well ventilated—great advantages in a hospital. The present City Receiving Hospital connected with the City Prison, situated under ground, without sun or pure air, is a disgrace to our city. I here publicly express the conviction that many, very many precious lives are there sacrificed, not owing to any lack of skill on the part of the physician in charge, but to the foul, deathly atmosphere of the place. As all deaths in the City Receiving Hospital come under my notice, and as I am convinced that were the hospital in a more appropriate building the death rate would be much lower, it is my duty to call attention to the matter.

MAN-TRAPS IN OUR WHARVES.

I would most respectfully and earnestly request your honorable Board to give your immediate attention to the scandalous condition of our wharves. Openings sufficiently large for a man to fall through are to be seen all along the water-front. Several of these openings are so large that even horses have fallen through and been killed. I am satisfied that many of the unfortunates recovered from the Bay ended their earthly career by walking through these deadly man-traps. It is a serious and melancholy consideration that this city and State are answerable for the untimely and brutal death of fully a dozen of our citizens during the past year from this cause. This is a matter of paramount importance to the public and should command prompt action by the authorities. It is to be hoped that the

present Grand Jury will investigate this matter and report at an early day, as lives will continue to be lost so long as our wharves are in a dangerous condition.

EXTRA HELP INDISPENSABLE.

During the past fifteen years the duties of the Coroner have been multiplying annually, still the number of employees in the office have not been increased. This is a gross injustice, as too much work devolves upon a few. Unlike the other departments of the City Government, the Coroner's office is always open, day and night, for the transaction of business. Your honorable Board can readily comprehend that the Coroner requires more assistance at the present time than he did fifteen years ago, when the work of the office was very light, comparatively speaking. In corroboration of my argument I will quote from the last annual report of my predecessor in office on this subject, as follows:

"The act of the Legislature under which the office is now being operated was passed in 1872. Since then the business of the office has increased four-fold, notwithstanding which fact the Coroner's staff remains the same. During the past year the necessity of an increase in the personnel of this office has been often demonstrated. I would therefore recommend the passage of a bill at the ensuing session of the State Legislature, granting to the Coroner the appointment of an extra deputy and a night messenger."

Since I took office, January 5th, last, I have employed a matron, a superintendent and a night watchman at my own private expense. This I did after determining that the two deputies and one messenger allowed by law were unable to do all the work of the office. I trust your honorable Board will take cognizance of this matter and do your utmost to have the personnel of the Coroner's office increased. If my predecessor found it expedient (under the "private morgue system," when the undertaker's employees were at the beck of the Coroner), to increase the staff, how far more necessary it is now, that I have established a public Morgue and have not the assistance of the undertaker's men.

WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

During the year ending June 30, 1885, the Coroner acted in 447 cases. Autopsies were made in 68 cases, and 240 inquests were held. There were 138 accidental deaths, of which 30 were from drowning, 26 run over, 10 from burns, the remainder being from various causes. The year was productive of 27 homicides, two less than the preceding year. The pistol was used in 17 cases of homicide and the knife in 6 cases.

Suicide was committed in 83 cases, 22 of the unfortunates being native of Germany, 7 of England, 7 of China. The pistol was resorted to in 32 cases of self-destruction, poison in 19, razor and knife in 9, drowning 4, hanging 12, various other means being used by the remaining seven suicides.

Temporary insanity was the immediate cause that induced 33 to take their lives, destitution drove 17 to suicide, disappointment in love 4, physical suffering 4, intemperance 5.

In closing these few preliminary remarks, I desire to tender my thanks to all who have generously aided me in the discharge of my official duties; to my deputies, C. H. Lane and J. J. Groom, for their unrelaxing vigilance and faithful discharge of their official duties; to Chief Crowley, the detective and police force; to Sheriff Hopkins and his deputies, for valuable service rendered. I am also grateful to City Physician Dr. Blach and Police Surgeon Dr. Dennis for their uniform courtesy and prompt attendance when required. To the public press I am under many obligations for the publication of the description of unknown dead, and various other acts of courtesy.

Very respectfully submitted.

C. C. O'DONNELL, M. D.,
Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco.

OFFICERS OF THE MORGUE.

DR. C. C. O'DONNELL.....	CORONER
C. H. LANE.....	FIRST DEPUTY
J. J. GROOM.....	SECOND DEPUTY

EMPLOYEES OF THE MORGUE.

MRS. S. P. GUMMER.....	MATRON
S. P. GUMMER.....	SUPERINTENDENT
THOMAS BURGOYNE.....	WATCHMAN

TABLE No. 1.

NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED TO THE CORONER, AUTOPSIES MADE AND INQUESTS HELD

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

MONTH.	DEATHS.	AUTOPSIES.	INQUESTS.
1884.			
July.....	25	5	14
August.....	25	4	16
September.....	38	8	25
October.....	39	12	21
November.....	36	12	20
December.....	43	11	21
1885.			
January.....	35	....	13
February.....	41	1	21
March.....	43	1	20
April.....	44	2	24
May.....	30	5	26
June.....	38	7	19
Total.....	447	68	240

TABLE No. 2.

MORTUARY TABLE

SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH IN EACH CASE, AND CRIME CHARGED, IF ANY,
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Accident	Murder	Manslaughter	Justifiable Homicide	Suicide	Natural Causes	Still-born	Manner Unknown	Unknown	Total
Asphyxiation	7	1			4					12
Apoplexy (excitement)			1							1
Abortion		1								1
Crushed	6									6
Drowning	30				4			14		48
Explosion					1					1
Hanging					12			1		13
Injuries—Burns	10									10
Injuries—Blows	4	1								5
Injuries—Fall	42				2					44
Knife wound	1	4		1	5					11
Natural causes						169				169
Pistol-shot wound		12	4	1	32					49
Poison	7				19					26
Razor wound—throat					4					4
Run over	26									26
Still-born							9			9
Suffocation	1									1
Scalding	3									3
Strangulation	1	1								2
Unknown									5	5
Undetermined									1	1
Totals	138	20	5	2	83	169	9	15	6	447

TABLE No. 3—PART 1.

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES,

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

SHOWING RACE, SEX, CONDITION AND AGE, ARRANGED ACCORDING
TO NATIVITY.

NATIVITY.	RACE.				SEX.			CONDITION.				AGE BY YEARS.						Total.....			
	Caucasian.....	Mongolian.....	Colored.....	Total.....	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....	Single.....	Married.....	Widow.....	Total.....	Under 5 years.....	5 to 10.....	10 to 20.....	20 to 30.....	30 to 40.....	40 to 50.....		50 to 60.....	60 and upwards.....	
Austria.....	4	..	..	5	4	..	4	3	..	1	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	5
Canada.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
California.....	6	..	..	6	3	3	6	5	1	..	6	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	6
China.....	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	4	1	..	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	5
Connecticut.....	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Denmark.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
England.....	4	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
France.....	9	..	..	9	9	..	9	7	1	1	9	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	9
Germany.....	19	..	..	19	17	2	19	12	6	1	19	..	1	..	4	8	3	3	19
Ireland.....	30	..	..	30	21	9	30	18	11	1	30	..	..	7	8	9	6	..	30
Italy.....	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	1	1	1	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Iowa.....	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Kentucky.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Massachusetts.....	8	..	..	8	5	3	8	5	2	1	8	..	..	1	2	..	4	1	8
Mexico.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Maine.....	4	..	..	4	3	1	4	1	3	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	4
Mississippi.....	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Manila.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maryland.....	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Missouri.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New York.....	8	..	..	8	8	..	8	5	3	..	8	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	8
New Hampshire.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
New Jersey.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
New Orleans.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Norway.....	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
New Zealand.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pennsylvania.....	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Rhode Island.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scotland.....	4	..	..	4	4	..	4	2	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Switzerland.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Spain.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sweden.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Texas.....	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Uncertained.....	5	..	..	5	5	..	5	4	1	..	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	5
Virginia.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Totals.....	129	5	2	136	114	22	136	92	38	4	2	136	2	1	5	8	28	36	34	22	136

TABLE No. 3—PART 2.

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES,
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85,
 CLASSIFIED AS TO DISEASE PRODUCING THE SAME.

DISEASE.	NO.	DISEASE.	NO.
Apoplexy.....	21	Brought forward.....	75
Alcoholism.....	21	Heart disease.....	35
Aneurism of aorta.....	3	Meningitis.....	1
Bright's disease of kidneys.....	2	Nephritis.....	1
Cirrhosis hepatis.....	1	Neuralgia of heart..	1
Congestion of lungs.....	1	Edema of lungs.....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	2	Pneumonia.....	14
Delirium tremens.....	1	Pleuritis.....	2
Emphysema.....	1	Paraproctitis.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2	Peritonitis.....	1
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	3	Paralysis of heart.....	1
Gastritis.....	3	Rupture of heart.....	2
General debility.....	4	Strangulated hernia.....	1
Hemorrhage of lungs.....	10		
Carried forward.....	75	Total.....	136

TABLE No. 3—PART 3.

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-5, CLASSIFIED AS TO OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.
Bookkeeper.....	1	Brought forward.....	63
Black-mith.....	1	Laborer.....	18
Barkeeper.....	2	Laundress.....	2
Basket-maker.....	1	Melter.....	1
Bricklayer.....	1	Merchant.....	6
Boiler-maker.....	1	Manufacturer.....	1
Bookbinder.....	1	Musician.....	1
Baker.....	1	Mail agent.....	1
Clerk.....	12	Nurse.....	2
Collector.....	6	Prostitute.....	1
Capitalist.....	3	Painter.....	1
Cook.....	4	Physician.....	1
Carpenter.....	2	Peddler.....	1
Cabinet-maker.....	1	Roofer.....	1
Cooper.....	1	Rag-picker.....	1
Dishwasher.....	1	Sailor.....	4
Domestic.....	1	Stone-mason.....	1
Dressmaker.....	2	Searcher of records.....	1
Engraver.....	1	Superintendent railroad.....	1
Fireman.....	1	Steward.....	2
Fisherman.....	1	Shoemaker.....	1
Farmer.....	1	Teamster.....	2
Groceryman.....	4	Tailor.....	2
Gardener.....	1	Tinsmith.....	1
Hostler.....	2	Unascertained.....	16
Housewife.....	6	Waiter.....	3
Horse-trainer.....	1	Watchman.....	1
Longshoreman.....	3		
Carried forward.....	63	Total.....	136

TABLE NO. 4—PART 1.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885, SHOWING OCCUPATION IN EACH CASE.

OCCUPATION.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.
Accountant.....	2	Brought forward.....	59
Brewer.....	1	Miner.....	2
Brakeman.....	1	Machinist.....	1
Boiler-maker.....	1	Merchant.....	1
Barkeeper.....	6	Prostitute.....	1
Beer-bottler.....	1	Painter.....	2
Clerk.....	3	Peanut-vender.....	1
Contractor.....	1	Peddler.....	1
Cook.....	4	Porter.....	1
Capitalist.....	1	Printer.....	1
Clam-digger.....	1	Sailor.....	17
Car-conductor.....	1	Searcher of records.....	1
Domestic.....	3	School-boy.....	7
Engineer.....	3	School-girl.....	3
Elevator-boy.....	1	Soldier.....	1
Farmer.....	1	Teamster.....	6
Fireman.....	2	Tanner.....	1
Gasfitter.....	1	Unascertained.....	29
Housewife.....	3	Wool merchant.....	1
Hostler.....	1	Wood-chopper.....	1
Lawyer.....	2	Yard-master.....	1
Laborer.....	19		
Carried forward.....	59	Total.....	138

TABLE No. 4,
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS FOR THE
SHOWING RACE, SEX, CONDITION, AGE BY YEARS, AND

NATIVITY.	RACE.			SEX.			CONDITION.				
	Caucasian.....	Mongolian.....	Total.....	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....	Single.....	Married.....	Widower.....	Widow.....	Total.....
California.....	32	1	33	24	9	33	32	1	..	..	33
China.....	4	4	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	4
Canada.....	2	2	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	2
England.....	6	6	6	6	..	6	5	1	..	..	6
Finland.....	3	3	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	3
France.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Germany.....	16	16	13	3	16	10	6	..	..	..	16
Ireland.....	28	28	23	5	28	10	15	3	..	..	28
Illinois.....	2	2	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	2
Italy.....	4	4	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	4
Jamaica.....	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Maryland.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Massachusetts.....	3	5	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3
Mexico.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Maine.....	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	2
New York.....	9	9	9	9	9	4	3	2	..	..	9
New Zealand.....	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
New Jersey.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Norway.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
Prussia.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sweden.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Scotland.....	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	4
Switzerland.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Tennessee.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Unascertained.....	5	5	4	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	5
Wales.....	2	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
Totals.....	133	5	138	117	21	138	99	34	2	3	138

—PART 2.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE OF DEATH, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO NATIVITY.

AGE BY YEARS.		CAUSE OF DEATH.																													
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total	Blows	Burns	Crushed	Drowning	Fall	Strangulation	Run over	Knife Wound	Asphyxia by Gas	Suffocation	Poison	Scalding	Total
8	8	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	1	5	1	3	7	...	9	1	2	1	1	3	33
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	9	13	20	21	31	25	2	138	4	10	6	30	42	1	26	1	7	1	10	6	30	42	1	26	1	7	1	7	3	138	

TABLE NO. 5

HOMICIDES FOR THE YEAR

SHOWING RACE, SEX, CONDITION, AGE BY YEARS, AND

NATIVITY.	RACE.				SEX.			CONDITION.			
	Caucasian.....	Mongolian.....	Colored.....	Total.....	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....	Single.....	Married.....	Widow.....	Total.....
MURDER.											
California.....	2			2	1	1	2	1	1		2
China.....		6		6	6		6	6			6
France.....	1			1	1		1		1		1
Germany.....	2			2	1	1	2				2
Ireland.....	4			4	3	1	4	2			4
Massachusetts.....	1			1			1		1		1
Maine.....	1			1	1	1	1	1			1
New York.....	1		1	2	1	1	2	1	1		2
Pennsylvania.....	1			1		1	1			1	1
Total.....	13	6	1	20	14	6	20	11	8	1	20
MANSLAUGHTER.											
California.....	1			1		1	1	1			1
France.....	1			1	1		1	1			1
Germany.....	1			1	1		1		1		1
Massachusetts.....	1			1	1		1	1			1
Pennsylvania.....	1			1	1		1		1		1
Total.....	5			5	4	1	5	3	2		5
JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.											
Denmark.....	1			1	1		1	1			1
Italy.....	1			1	1		1	1			1
Total.....	2			2	2		2	2			2
GRAND TOTAL.....	20	6	1	27	20	7	27	16	10	1	27

HOMICIDES.

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—PART 1.

ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSES OF DEATH, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO NATIVITY.

AGE BY YEARS.								CAUSE OF DEATH.						
Under 5 Years.....	10 to 20.....	20 to 30.....	30 to 40.....	40 to 50.....	50 to 60.....	60 to 70.....	Total.....	Abortion.....	Blow.....	Asphyxia.....	Strangulation.....	Knife Wounds.....	Pistol Shot Wounds.....	Total.....
1			1				2			1			1	2
	2	4		1			6					1	5	6
		1	1				1					1	1	1
		2	1	1			2		1			1	1	2
			1	1			4					2	1	4
				1			1						1	1
					1		1						1	1
		1	1				2				1		1	2
			1				1	1						1
1						1	20	1	1	1	1	4	12	20
		1					1						1	1
	1						1						1	1
			1				1		1				1	1
					1		1						1	1
		2	2		1		5		1				4	5
		1					1					1		1
			1				1						1	1
		1	1				2					1	1	2
1		8	11	5	1	1	27	1	2	1	1	5	17	27

TABLE NO. 5—PART 2.
HOMICIDES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885,
 SHOWING OCCUPATION IN EACH CASE.

OCCUPATION.	NUMBER.
Blacksmith.....	1
Capitalist.....	1
Cook.....	1
Cigar-maker.....	1
Fisherman.....	1
Groceryman.....	1
Hotel-keeper.....	1
Housewife.....	2
Laborer.....	4
Laundryman.....	1
Miner.....	1
Prostitute.....	1
Sailor.....	2
Saloon-keeper.....	4
Sea-captain.....	1
Unascertained.....	4
Total	27

TABLE NO. 6—PART 1.

SUICIDES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885,

SHOWING OCCUPATION IN EACH CASE.

OCCUPATION.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.
Attorney-at-law.....	2	Brought forward.....	49
Block-maker.....	1	Merchant.....	3
Blacksmith.....	1	Nurse.....	1
Box-maker.....	1	Oyster-vender.....	1
Baker.....	1	Peddler.....	1
Cook.....	3	Porter.....	1
Commercial traveler.....	3	Plumber.....	1
Clerk.....	3	Prostitute.....	1
Carpenter.....	4	Painter.....	3
Collector.....	2	Saloon-keeper.....	3
Coal-dealer.....	1	Slipper-maker.....	1
Cigar-maker.....	2	Scissors-grinder.....	1
Carriage-maker.....	1	Soap-maker.....	1
Confectioner.....	1	Shoe-dealer.....	1
Dressmaker.....	3	Soldier.....	2
Groceryman.....	1	Seaman.....	3
Housewife.....	4	Shoemaker.....	3
Housekeeper.....	1	Stair-builder.....	1
Junk-dealer.....	2	Tinsmith.....	2
Laborer.....	10	Teamster.....	1
Machinist.....	1	Unascertain'd.....	2
Miner.....	1	Waiter.....	1
Carried forward.....	49	Total.....	83

TABLE NO. 6

SUICIDES FOR THE YEAR

SHOWING RACE, SEX, CONDITION, RELIGIOUS BELIEF, AND

NATIVITY.	RACE.			SEX.		
	Caucasian.....	Mongolian.....	Total.....	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....
Australia.....	2		2	1	1	2
China.....		7	7	6	1	7
California.....	1		1	1		1
Canada.....	1		1	1		1
Denmark.....	1		1	1		1
England.....	7		7	6	1	7
France.....	4		4	4		4
Germany.....	22		22	20	2	22
Holland.....	2		2	2		2
Ireland.....	5		5	4	1	5
Italy.....	3		3	3		3
Kentucky.....	2		2	2		2
Maine.....	1		1	1		1
Massachusetts.....	1		1	1		1
Mexico.....	1		1	1		1
Missouri.....	1		1		1	1
New York.....	5		5	3	2	5
New Jersey.....	1		1	1		1
Norway.....	2		2	2		2
Ohio.....	2		2	1	1	2
Prussia.....	1		1	1		1
Pennsylvania.....	1		1	1		1
Scotland.....	2		2	1	1	2
Sweden.....	4		4	4		4
Switzerland.....	2		2	2		2
Unascertained.....	1		1	1		1
Vermont.....	1		1	1		1
Totals.....	76	7	83	72	11	83

—PART 2.

ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

AGE BY YEARS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO NATIVITY.

CONDITION.				RELIGIOUS BELIEF.				AGE BY YEARS.						
Single	Married	Widow	Total	Christian	Pagan	Jewish	Total	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	Total
2			2	2			2	1	1					2
5	2		7		7		7	3	1		2			7
1			1	1			1	1						1
	1		1	1			1			1				1
4	3		7	7			7	1	2	3		1	1	7
2	2		4	4			4		2	1				4
17	5		22	21		1	22	3	7	2	8	2		22
2			2	2			2	1		1				2
3	2		5	5			5	1		2	1	1		5
2	1		3	3			3		1		1	1		3
1	1		2	2			2		2					2
1			1	1			1						1	1
	1		1	1			1		1					1
1			1	1			1				1			1
1			1	1			1	1						1
5			5	5			5	1	1	2			1	5
	1		1	1			1				1			1
2			2	2			2		2					2
1		1	2	2			2				2			2
	1		1	1		1	1			1				1
1			1	1			1	1						1
	2		2	2			2					2		2
3	1		4	4			4	1		1	2			4
2			2	2			2	1	1					2
1			1	1			1				1			1
1			1	1			1				1			1
58	24	1	83	74	7	2	83	16	21	15	20	8	3	83

TABLE NO. 6—PART 3.

SUICIDES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885,

CAUSE OF DEATH IN EACH CASE.

CAUSE OF SUICIDE.		NUMBER.	TOTAL.
Poison.....	{ Arsenic.....	2	
	{ Laudanum.....	2	
	{ Opium.....	5	
	{ Rough on rats.....	2	
	{ Strychnine.....	8	
	{ Total.....		
Pistol-shot wounds.....	{ Heart.....	5	32
	{ Head.....	25	
	{ Side.....	2	
	{ Total.....		
Knife and razor wounds.	{ Breast.....	1	9
	{ Heart.....	2	
	{ Throat.....	6	
	{ Total.....		
Miscellaneous	{ Asphyxia—gas.....	4	23
	{ Drowning.....	4	
	{ Explosion.....	1	
	{ Jump.....	2	
	{ Strangulation—hanging.....	12	
	{ Total.....		
Grand total.....			83

TABLE NO. 6—PART 4.
 PREDISPOSING CAUSES OF SUICIDE
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

PREDISPOSING CAUSE OF DEATH.		NUMBER.	TOTAL.
Love.....	Disappointment in love	8	19
	Domestic trouble.....	7	
	Loss of relative—grief.....	4	
	Total.....		
Pecuniary.....	Financial embarrassment.....	6	34
	Business troubles.....	6	
	Loss of money.....	6	
	Want of money.....	4	
	Inability to obtain work.....	6	
	Failure in business.....	3	
	Embezzlement.....	3	
Total.....			
Miscellaneous.....	Physical suffering.....	9	30
	Loss of intellect.....	1	
	Fear of molestation.....	1	
	Intemperance.....	1	
	Sickness of brother.....	5	
	Dementia.....	3	
	Fear of danger from fire.....	1	
	Spiritualism.....	2	
	Unascertained.....	5	
	Dissipation.....	1	
Insanity.....	1		
Total.....			
Grand total.....		83	

TABLE NO. 6—PART 5.
IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF SUICIDE
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF SUICIDE.		NUMBER.	TOTAL.
Love.....	Disappointment in love.....	4	6
	Loss of relative—grief.....	2	
	Total.....		
Pecuniary.....	Destitution.....	17	24
	Loss of money.....	1	
	Want of money.....	6	
	Total.....		
Miscellaneous.....	Delirium tremens.....	1	53
	Physical suffering.....	4	
	Intemperance.....	5	
	Dementia.....	4	
	Fear of punishment.....	1	
	Unascertained.....	1	
	Remorse.....	3	
	Insanity.....	1	
Temporary insanity.....	33		
	Total.....		53
Grand total.....			83

TABLE No. 7.

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD.

NUMBER OF UNKNOWN PERSONS AND PERSONS OF DOUBTFUL IDENTITY FOUND
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Unknown Men, white.....	17
Unknown Women, white.....	1
Unknown Women, Chinese.....	1
Unknown Child, Chinese.....	1
Men of Questionable Identity.....	2
Total.....	22

TABLE NO. 8.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY,

SHOWING EFFECTS BELONGING TO DECEASED PERSONS, AND THE DISPOSITION MADE OF SAME.

DATE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION AND DISPOSITION.
1884—July 1.....	James Brady	Six dollars and fifteen cents. July 1, delivered to Thomas Brady, brother of deceased.
July 1.....	J. R. Myers.....	One dollar and twenty cents. July 2, delivered to F. Myers, who paid funeral expenses.
July 6.....	Maud Van Zandt.....	One hundred and forty dollars, two keys. July 8, delivered to Public Administrator.
July 8.....	J. S. Fleming.....	Trunk and contents, pair blankets, one scarf pin, one nickel watch and chain. August 1, delivered to J. Fleming, brother of deceased.
July 15.....	Ellen Lane	One gold finger-ring. January 3, 1885, delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
July 20.....	August Besinic.....	Eighty-five cents. August 23, delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
July 23.....	Georgie Howard.....	Twenty cents, pair diamond ear-rings. July 23, delivered to Mrs. J. A. McGrew, mother of deceased.
July 24.....	Weston Gibson.....	One finger-ring. July 30, delivered to Mrs. Gibson, wife of deceased.
July 26.....	T. B. Williams.....	Note in favor of deceased for three hundred dollars, one valise, papers, note-book. August 15, delivered to Public Administrator.
August 16.	Detmar Haesloop... .	One hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty cents, gold finger-ring, two shirt-studs, pocket-knife. August 25, delivered to Mrs. D. Haesloop, wife of deceased.
August 17..	Jacob Wirz.....	One hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, silver watch, valise and contents, pistol, silver watch-chain. December 2, one hundred and ten dollars paid for funeral expenses, balance delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
August 19..	Richard Harris.....	Twenty-six dollars, one gold watch, three blank books. August 19, delivered to wife of deceased.
August 21..	H. W. Hubbard	Twenty cents, purse. Delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
Sept. 4.....	Pedro Nevarro.....	One hundred and seventy-five dollars. October 15, delivered to E. Romie upon order of husband of deceased.
Sept. 10....	Warren Mix.....	Twenty cents, brass ring. Delivered to County Treasurer Reis.

TABLE NO. 8—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION AND DISPOSITION.
1884—Sept. 20....	Hugh Scott.....	One hundred and eleven dollars and thirty cents, note for two hundred dollars, one valise, one bundle, set shirt-studs. September 21, delivered to S. Scott, brother of deceased.
Sept. 4.....	George Lachmann.....	Four dollars and ten cents. Delivered to County Treasurer Ries.
Sept. 11....	Teresa Boele.....	One hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety cents, box containing papers, jewelry, etc., napkin ring, gold watch and chain, gold finger-ring. September 13, delivered to F. Albrecht upon power of attorney from husband of deceased.
Sept. 14....	John Dempsey.....	Eight dollars and fifteen cents, pocket-book. September 17, delivered to the Superintendent of I. O. O. F. Cemetery for a grave.
Sept. 14....	Thomas Wallace.....	Fifty cents, knife. Delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
Sept. 25....	Gerolamo Buero.....	Sixty cents, silver watch, pocket-book, pocket-knife, pair eye glasses. September 26, delivered to Mrs. Buero, wife of deceased.
Sept. 27....	W. H. Beatty.....	Two dollars and seventy-five cents. Delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
Sept. 29....	Martin Mooney.....	Eight dollars and fifty cents, gold watch and chain eight keys, diamond pin, pair silver cuff buttons, two books. September 30, delivered to Martin Kelly, uncle of deceased.
Sept. 30....	B. Danielson.....	Trunk and contents, clock, pipe. October 14, delivered to J. Barrackse, brother-in-law of deceased.
Oct. 21....	Minnie Greenberg.....	Pair ear-rings, two finger-rings. October 22, delivered to H. Harris, uncle of deceased.
Oct. 23....	J. H. Sterling.....	Eighty dollars and ninety cents, two silver watches, one pistol, three trunks and clothing, one pipe, books and papers. October 27, delivered to the Public Administrator.
Oct. 22....	Fannie Ellingwood.....	Four dollars and fifty cents, gold shawl-pin, two finger-rings, locket, clothing. October 23, delivered to W. M. Martin, uncle of deceased.
Oct. 23....	Speer Riddell.....	Eight dollars and thirty cents, gold watch, bunch of keys, pair spectacles. December 4, delivered to D. C. Riddell, brother of deceased.
Oct. 28....	R. Revel.....	Twenty-seven dollars, valise and clothing. October 29, delivered to Undertaker W. J. Mallady, to defray funeral expenses.
Nov. 12....	John Morrison.....	Two dollars and ten cents. November 24, delivered to H. G. Hamilton, friend of deceased.
Nov. 13....	C. F. Williams.....	Two dollars and ninety cents, pair eye-glasses. November 15, delivered to W. J. Mallady to contribute to funeral expenses.
Nov. 22....	Henry Evers.....	Two dollars and eighty cents, gold watch, silver watch-chain, gold finger-ring, note-book, pocket-knife. December 3, delivered to E. Westjane upon order of Public Administrator.

PROPERTY OF DECEASED PERSONS.

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TABLE NO. 8—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION AND DISPOSITION.
1884—Nov. 24....	Tom Que	Five dollars and seventy-five cents, watch-key. January 3, 1885, delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
Nov. 24....	D. W. Cheesman	Pair eye-glasses, one book, four keys. November 25, delivered to wife of deceased.
Nov. 30....	Mrs. F. M. Meyer.....	One dollar and sixty-five cents, papers, two keys. December 1, delivered to C. Westphal, friend of the deceased.
Dec. 1....	Unknown Man	Six dollars and ninety cents. January 3, 1885, delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
Dec. 2....	Fred. Zoller.....	Forty-eight dollars and ten cents, valise, clothing. December 5, delivered to Fred Zoller, brother of deceased.
Dec. 2....	Loran Fourcade	Five cents. January 3, 1885, delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
Dec. 3. . .	Battista Aglioni.....	Four dollars and ten cents. January 4, 1885, delivered to Antoine Arpi, partner of deceased.
Dec. 6....	Wm. Bussey.....	Fifty-three dollars and fifteen cents, pocket-knife, papers, pair broken eye-glasses, ring. December 9, coin delivered to W. J. Mallady, undertaker, to defray funeral expenses; January 3, 1885, balance delivered to County Treasurer.
Dec. 8....	Maria Brooks.....	Box containing two keys, jewelry, etc. January 9, 1885, delivered to Robert Seyman upon order of Public Administrator.
Dec. 16....	C. Beane.....	Note-book. January 3, 1885, delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
Dec. 18....	Mary Colby.....	Purse and ten cents, door-key. January 3, 1885, delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
Dec. 18....	Antone Gazari.....	Purse, pocket-knife. January 3, 1885, delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
Dec. 20....	Edward Wright.....	Two dollars and forty-five cents, one pair cuff-buttons, one pair collar-buttons, two pocket-knives, ring and ten keys, lead pencil, handkerchief. December 22, delivered to R. D. Hayes for wife of deceased.
Dec. 30....	J. M. Platt.....	Eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents, two nickel watches, one brass chain, one brass watch, eye-glass case, one small key, one pocket-knife, one nickel match-box. February 10, 1885, delivered to P. A. Roach, Public Administrator.
Dec. 30....	Wm. Danwolff.....	Thirty-five cents, O. F. nickel watch, brass chain, purse, naturalization papers. January 3, 1885, delivered to County Treasurer Reis.
1885—Jan. 3....	John How.....	Fifty dollars and fifty cents, gold watch, pair spectacles, pair gold cuff-buttons, key, papers. January 3, delivered to Mary M. J. How, wife of deceased.
Jan. 6....	Unknown Man.....	Five dollars and fifty cents, pocket-knife, cards, blankets. February 10, delivered to County Treasurer Bauer.
Jan. 10....	Patrick Moore.....	Four dollars and fifteen cents, two English sovereigns and a half, nine foreign coins, two collar buttons, one sleeve-button, valise and contents, two keys. January 30, coin delivered to defray funeral expenses upon order of P. A. Roach, Public Administrator. February 10, balance delivered to County Treasurer.

CORONER'S REPORT.

TABLE NO. 8—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION AND DISPOSITION.
1885—Jan. 12....	Henry Germain.....	Forty-five dollars and sixty-five cents, two keys, pair spectacles, note for two hundred and fifty dollars, prayer-book, knife, papers and clothing. January 14, delivered to Frances I. Germain, daughter of deceased.
Jan. 16....	Chas. Zdrahal.....	Nine dollars and thirty-five cents, one door-key. January 24, delivered to Public Administrator.
Jan. 18....	Unknown Man.....	Steel watch-chain, memorandum-book, pipe, bogus coin, corkscrew, two pair spectacles, four lead pencils, two-foot rule, two keys, two combs. February 10, delivered to County Treasurer.
Jan. 24....	Gustave Thanstrom.....	Fifteen cents. February 10, delivered to the County Treasurer.
Jan. 28....	Wm. Cooper.....	One hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, silver watch and chain, pipe, pencil, key, knife, memorandum-book. January 31, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents delivered to defray funeral expenses upon order of the Public Administrator; February 10, balance delivered to County Treasurer.
Feb. 3....	Franz Kramer.....	Sixty-one dollars and sixty-five cents, silver watch and chain, last will, razor, cuff-buttons, papers, trunk, pictures, cane, umbrella. February 10, delivered to Public Administrator.
Feb. 3....	M. Robbins.....	Thirteen dollars and sixty cents. February 6, delivered to Mrs. Robbins, wife of deceased.
Feb. 5....	Albert Ellis.....	One dollar. February 10, delivered to County Treasurer.
Feb. 7....	Ah Seah.....	Twenty dollars and seventy-five cents, bank-book, showing balance of twenty-nine dollars. February 10, delivered to County Treasurer.
Feb. 12....	M. J. Hollis.....	Seventy-eight dollars and ninety-five cents, silver watch and chain, memorandum book, cigarette case and holder, seal-ring. February 14, delivered to Fred C. Hollis, brother of deceased.
Feb. 12....	Geo. C. Bennett.....	Seventy cents. February 14, delivered to Mrs. Ellen Bennett, wife of deceased.
Feb. 15....	John Drake.....	Three purses, papers, four lead pencils, two small keys, knife. March 9, delivered to County Treasurer.
Feb. 19....	Ellen Eağan.....	Fifteen dollars, fancy box. February 20, delivered to Public Administrator.
Feb. 23....	Henry Aggers.....	Twenty-five cents, purse, two watches, gold chain, locket, shirt-stud. March 9, delivered to County Treasurer.
Feb. 25....	J. P. Helcastle.....	One dollar and seventy-five cents, one silver watch and chain. March 9, delivered to County Treasurer.
Feb. 25....	Ting Heap.....	Two dollars and twenty cents. March 9, delivered to County Treasurer.
Feb. 28....	H. Bancroft.....	Fifteen cents, silver watch and chain, pair spectacles. March 9, delivered to County Treasurer.
March 2....	Geo. Allen.....	Fifty-five cents, purse. March 9, delivered to County Treasurer.

TABLE NO. 8—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION AND DISPOSITION.
1885—March 3....	Kate Finn	Gold breastpin, silver watch, tin box containing papers. March 8, delivered to D. A. Finn, husband of deceased.
March 3....	J. M. Bradbury.....	Seventy-five dollars and sixty-five cents, certificate of deposit for three hundred dollars, checks amounting to four hundred dollars, silver watch, pocket-knife, time-book. March 6, delivered to C. Bradbury, brother of deceased.
March 6....	C. Berzabel.....	Electric bands, cuff-buttons, collar buttons. April 14, delivered to County Treasurer.
March 10....	H. M. Sayre.....	One dollar and forty-five cents, card-case, three keys, pocket-knife, match-box, papers. March 15, delivered to G. W. Meylert, uncle of deceased.
March 11....	Manuel Perando.....	Seven dollars. March 12, delivered to undertaker of deceased upon an order from the Public Administrator.
March 15....	Harry Eggers.....	Fifteen cents, papers. March 15, delivered to County Treasurer Bauer.
March 15....	Joe Harris.....	French-paste diamond scarf-pin, gold watch, pair eyeglasses, pocket-book and worthless stock. March 20, delivered to Dr. Messing upon order of Public Administrator.
March 16....	Henry Eyre.....	Three dollars and ninety-five cents. April 13, delivered to A. A. Cook upon order of Public Administrator.
March 18....	Samuel Carr.....	Twenty cents, pair spectacles. April 14, delivered to County Treasurer.
March 20....	Geo. Warren.....	Ten cents, gold-headed cane, pair spectacles. April 23, delivered to H. C. Hinds upon order of Public Administrator.
March 22....	Emile Gindroz.....	Papers, clock, set of cook's carvers. March 25, delivered to W. C. Baker upon order of Public Administrator.
March 23....	Joe Farrell.....	Pair spectacles, finger-ring. April 26, delivered to Miss Fernald, daughter of deceased.
March 27....	Hiram Patterson.....	Twenty cents, button-hook, picture. April 14, delivered to County Treasurer.
March 29....	J. T. Cain	One gold ring, keys, lance, knife, Masonic-pin, gold watch and chain, seal, silver watch, gold chain, letters and papers, Winchester rifle. April 18, delivered to W. H. Cain, administrator of estate.
April 1....	P. R. Irwin.....	Three dollars and sixty cents. To County Treasurer.
April 5....	Benj. Culpan.....	Forty-five cents, silver watch. April 9, delivered to J. G. Doane upon order of Public Administrator.
April 13....	E. Ellich.....	Forty dollars gold, four dollars and fifty cents silver, watch and chain, two memorandum books, papers and cuff-buttons. April 30, delivered to Public Administrator.
April 13....	John Griffith.....	Thirty cents, knife. July 16, delivered to County Treasurer Bauer.
April 18....	C. H. Pond.....	Forty dollars and ten cents, note in favor of C. H. Pond for forty-two dollars, four cuff-buttons, two scarf-pins, two books. April 28, delivered to Commander of Lyon Post No. 8, G. A. R., upon order of Public Administrator.

CORONER'S REPORT.

TABLE NO. 8—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION AND DISPOSITION.
1885—April 18....	Alice Mahon.....	One gold finger-ring. July 16, delivered to County Treasurer Bauer.
April 19....	Chas. Thomson.....	Ninety cents, pistol, pocket-knife, keys, coat, purse, note-book, two car tickets. April 19, delivered to Mrs. Thomson, wife of deceased.
April 20....	James Higgins.....	Silver watch, chain, memorandum-book, knife, conductor's cap, scarf-pin, ten cents.
April 20....	Henry Schurer.....	One dollar, silver watch, chain, seal, two silver rings, one gold ring, gold shirt-stud, gold scarf-pin. April 27, delivered to Madaline Schurer, wife of deceased.
April 25....	Mrs. M. A. Merrill.....	Three hundred and five dollars and fifteen cents, jewelry, papers. April 29, delivered to Public Administrator.
April 25....	John Melster.....	Twenty dollars and fifteen cents, fifteen foreign coins, gold finger-ring, gold watch, brass watch, chain, cigar-case, pocket-book, purse, keys, knife, trunk, valise, papers. May 13, delivered to Public Administrator.
April 25....	Max Stocker.....	Album, knife, note-paper. July 16, delivered to County Treasurer Bauer.
April 26....	J. B. Champronis.....	Two dollars, silver watch, chain, bunch keys, pair eye-glasses, papers. April 30, delivered to the Public Administrator.
May 1....	Josiah H. Gibbs.....	Two thousand dollars in United States Bonds, three hundred and forty-five dollars gold coin, six hundred and ninety dollars currency, twelve shares Spring Valley stock valued at one thousand two hundred dollars, one dollar and seventy cents silver coin, one silver Waltham watch, gold watch, chain, bank-book in account with the Savings and Loan Society showing a balance of five hundred and forty dollars and thirty-nine cents, bank-book in account with the San Francisco Savings Union showing a balance of nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy-six cents, bank-book in account with the Masonic Savings and Loan Society showing a balance of two hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-five cents, notes in favor of J. H. Gibbs aggregating eight hundred and seventeen dollars, bunch of keys, pocket-book, purse, knife, trunk and contents, two valises and contents, letters, papers, gold finger-ring, lump of gold. May 13, delivered to Public Administrator P. A. Roach.
May 4....	Andrew Lynch.....	Five cents, silver watch, eye-glasses, book. May 7, delivered to Thos. Carr upon order of Public Administrator.
May 8....	Harry C. Vaughn.....	Ten dollars gold coin, one gold English sovereign, bill of exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents, pair gold spectacles, corn-knife, pair cuff-buttons, trunk and contents, papers and letters, valise and carpet-bag. May 13, delivered to Public Administrator.
May 13....	Fred. Rix.....	Five dollars and ten cents, keys, trunk and contents. May 16, delivered to Henry Klein, uncle of deceased.
May 15....	Wm. Goad.....	Twenty cents, box, keys. delivered to County Treasurer

TABLE NO. 8—CONCLUDED.

DATE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION AND DISPOSITION.
1885—May 16....	Geo. M. Gardner	Nickel watch, pencil, pair spectacles. July 16, delivered to County Treasurer Bauer.
May 16....	Emanuel Enborn.....	Twenty-five cents, nickel watch and chain, match-box, book, spectacles, knife, two silk handkerchiefs. May 19, delivered to F. B. Hulting upon order of the Public Administrator.
May 20....	Hiram Woodhuff.....	Blankets, locket, purse, valise. May 29, delivered to the wife of deceased.
May 21....	Frank Iken.....	Pair glasses, silver box, keys, memorandum-book, watch, knife, letters. May 21, delivered to Gottig Kruse upon order of Public Administrator.
May 27....	Emma Meuli.....	Forty-five cents, two boxes and contents, papers, clock, keys. May 28, delivered to A. Kohler, father of deceased.
June 5....	August Rummel.....	Twenty seven dollars and seventy cents, nickel watch, two watch-keys, whistle and papers. June 13, delivered to Mrs. Rummel, wife of deceased.
June 7....	Jas. B. Hanson.....	Two dollars. July 16, delivered to County Treasurer Bauer.
June 10....	Rosa Entorff.....	Two dollars and fifty cents, purse, gold glove-buttoner, diamond collar-button, one gold finger-ring with diamond, emerald and ruby setting; gold jewelry set with diamonds and rubies, one alarm-clock, one gold chain and locket, trunk and contents. Delivered to Mrs. M. Entorff, mother of deceased.
June 14....	Unknown Man	One dollar and eighty cents. July 16, delivered to County Treasurer Bauer.
June 18....	Joseph Butler.....	Two dollars and ten cents, collar-button, valise and contents, clock, clothing, papers. June 22, delivered to T. F. McCarthy upon order of the Public Administrator.
June 18....	J. Brunkhorst.....	Twenty cents, gold finger-ring, silver watch, watch-chain, pocket-knife, clothing. June 23, delivered to wife of deceased.
June 25....	Jas. McDermott.....	Four excursion tickets valued at three dollars, clothing. June 29, delivered to Catherine McDermott, wife of deceased.
June 25....	Ellen Black.....	Gold finger-ring, one gold ear-ring. June 30, delivered to Wm. Black, husband of deceased.
June 27....	Unknown Man	Pocket-knife, purse containing a Blaine & Logan badge, tin match-box, pencil, spoon, pipe. July 16, delivered to County Treasurer Bauer.

TABLE NO. 9.

EXPENSES.	AMOUNT.
Chemical analysis	\$300 00
Rewards for bodies recovered from bay—48 cases	480 00
Boat hire to recover bodies from bay	35 00
Total	\$815 00

FEES COLLECTED.

The sum of \$29.75 was collected by the Coroner during the year ending June 30, 1885, as fees in suits against the Sheriff, and the same was delivered to the County Treasurer, as prescribed by law.

Very respectfully submitted,

C. C. O'DONNELL, M. D.,
Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

HON. WASHINGTON BARTLETT, Mayor and ex-officio President.

J. CAMPBELL SHORB, M. D. ALFRED W. PERRY, M. D.
WM. A. DOUGLASS, M. D. AUGUST ALERS, M. D.

HEALTH OFFICER JNO. L. MEARES, M. D.
QUARANTINE OFFICER WM. F. McALLISTER, M. D.
SUP. PHYSICIAN CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL.. M. J. BOLAN, M. D.
RES. PHYSICIAN CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL . W. T. BELL, M. D.
SUPERINTEND'T CITY AND COUNTY ALMHOUSE. M. J. KEATING.
RES. PHYSICIAN CITY AND Co'y ALMHOUSE.. S. R. GERRY, M. D.
ACT'G PHYSICIAN TWENTY-SIXTH ST. HOSPITAL. W. T. BELL, M. D.
CITY PHYSICIAN CHAS. BLACH, M. D.
POLICE SURGEON F. H. DENNIS, M. D.
VISITING PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.... AUGUST ALERS, M. D.
SECRETARY HEALTH DEPARTMENT..... PETER MULLOY.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY..... ED. H. HARDING, M. D.
MESSENGER JOHN A. COFFEY.
MARKET INSPECTOR..... E. F. MCKITTRICK.
PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE INSPECTOR..... JAMES E. SWEENEY.
SUPERINTENDENT CITY CEMETERY..... GEORGE W. GREEN.
SUPERINTEND'T VAULTS AND DISINTERMENTS.. JOHN MORAN.

HEALTH INSPECTORS.

JOHN KELLY, JR. JEFFERSON MARTENET.
THOS. M. BOARMAN. OTTO H. FRANK.
JACOB GANS. E. H. COE.

An honest and intelligent enforcement of the Cubic Air law passed by our Legislature, and approved April 3, 1876, would, as I have frequently had occasion to urge in former reports, effectually eradicate most of these evils. The third section of that law requires the Chief of Police to detail a competent and qualified officer or officers of the regular force to examine into any violation of any of the provisions of this act, and to arrest any person guilty of any such violation.

Not only are the occupants of houses and rooms made amenable to the law, but every person who owns, leases, lets or hires such rooms or apartments, upon conviction, is liable to a punishment of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) or more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Now, to effectually enforce this law we should have more prison-room. But if we can't get more prison-room, we certainly have accommodation for a few avaricious landlords and lessees who, in disregard of all consideration of the sanitary and moral welfare of their fellow-citizens, are disregarding, not only our sanitary laws, but leasing their buildings and rooms for the most immoral of purposes.

If this law had been enforced from the time of its enactment (April 3d, 1876), not spasmodically but continuously, by honest, faithful and competent officers of the regular force, as the law requires, can you suppose for one moment that there would have been any necessity for your recent investigation of the Chinese quarter? The enforcement of this law would necessarily require house to house inspection, and these officers, in addition to their ordinary duties, would abate or report to this office all violations of our sanitary laws. Without frequent house to house inspection it is impossible, in an overcrowded population like that of Chinatown, with filthy habits and customs, to prevent the repetition daily of violation of sanitary laws. With a population of 30,000 occupying twelve blocks, with their under-ground habitations and over-crowded tenements, want of ventilation and utter disregard of filthy surroundings, if Chinatown were placed in a perfect sanitary condition to-day, without continuous inspection, in two weeks it would return to its condition of to-day.

I need only refer to our experience of the last fiscal year to show the necessity of house to house inspection. On the 5th of August, 1884, the Chief of Police, at the request of the Board of

Health, detailed for sanitary purposes and placed under control of the Health Officer, eight regular policemen. These officers were assigned to duty and required to make house to house inspections, reporting in writing their work daily. After the expiration of two months, the number was reduced to four, and later two of these were removed, and the remaining two were retained until December 23d. During these few months these officers made 12,456 inspections; 2,597 notices to abate nuisances were issued; of these 1,061 were in Chinatown. All of which were abated. In addition to this valuable service, the police department distributed 26,000 printed circulars requesting owners and tenants to put their premises in proper sanitary condition. These circulars gave valuable information as to fumigation and other matters pertaining to sanitation.

I desire now to call your attention to other nuisances of a public character, which require your immediate attention.

The cities of the East and of Europe, anticipating the advent of that terrible scourge, Asiatic cholera, are expending large sums of money in removing every source of disease. The experience in France of last year and at the present time in Spain, seems to show that efficient quarantine has only prevented the rapid spread of the disease. It is highly probable that it will extend to other countries in Europe, and may, at any time, make its appearance in our Eastern cities.

If so, in spite of the most rigid quarantine regulations, it will probably visit the Pacific Coast. While other cities are doing so much to destroy the food upon which this disease feeds, flourishes and luxuriates, we are sowing the seeds to produce the fruit upon which not only cholera but other zymotic diseases delight to revel. Our water front, from Meiggs' wharf to the mouth of Channel-street sewer, is an absolute disgrace to our civilization. As far as the sea-wall has extended, private and public sewers are emptying into basins within this wall. These basins are being slowly filled in, but often with improper material. As soon as a section of sea-wall is completed the sewers of the city should be immediately extended to the wall. Then the law requires the Harbor Commissioners to complete the work of extending them to deep water. From the sea-wall around the water front to Channel-street sewer the sewage is conveyed into shallow docks or upon the mud flats of Mission Bay. The extension of Brannan-street sewer to Channel street

is an important sanitary necessity. The sewage of Channel-street sewer, which drains a very large portion of the city's territory, now empties upon the Mission flats. The sewers from Ninth street to First street also empty into the shallow docks of the water front and upon the mud flats of Mission Bay. So intolerable is the stench arising from these sources that the very large population living south of Mission street and in the vicinity of the Mission, are compelled to close their doors and windows during the night, especially during low tides, to prevent the offensive and noxious air from penetrating their houses and rendering them unfit for human habitation.

The filthy condition of many of our sewers south of Market street and in other portions of the city which are below grade, demands your immediate attention. Many of them are to-day, and have been for months, filled to their arches with decaying vegetable and animal matter. By your ordinances you compel people to connect their houses with these sewers [elongated cess-pools], the foul, offensive and noxious air from which penetrates their houses, producing not only discomfort but disease. During rainstorms the sewage from these so-called sewers frequently overflows basements, dining-rooms and kitchens to the depth of two or three feet. I know of sewers in several blocks that have been in this condition for more than six months. The Superintendent of Streets informs me that he is powerless to clean these sewers for want of sufficient appropriation. If the people who own these houses were not exceedingly tolerant they certainly would obtain heavy damages from the city for injury so unjustly inflicted upon them.

It is not within the scope of this paper to discuss the defects of our sewerage system. I have heretofore pointed out in detail these defects and how to remedy them. It is a matter for future legislation that you may have the power conferred on you not only to reconstruct but to construct new and intercepting sewers, which are not only necessary in a sanitary but in a pecuniary point of view. It is, however, my duty to tell you that the health and comfort of the people whom you represent demand that you appropriate means to immediately clean out and disinfect the defective sewers.

I desire to call your attention to the disgraceful mode of disposing of the garbage of the city. I believe the dumping, as at present practiced, to be one of the principal factors in the pro-

duction of preventable diseases. Not only is this disgusting filth and garbage deposited on the mud flats of the Mission, but in other places equally objectionable, and in violation of all sanitary conditions.

The city should own as many scows as necessary and require scavengers to deposit their garbage in these flats, that it may at proper time of tide be removed to the deep waters of the bay. If necessary, a small toll could be charged, which would more than pay the interest on this necessary investment of a few thousand dollars.

Few cities in this or any other country can so cheaply and effectively dispose of their garbage as San Francisco. I must call your attention to the necessity of connecting all of the streets from the Potrero to San Jose avenue with the Army-street sewer. Were this done, then could property owners be compelled to fill in the bottom lands of Precita creek, and thereby remove one of the chief factors in the production of disease in the Eleventh Ward.

The extension of Brannan-street sewer to Channel-street sewer is another important sanitary necessity, for thereby the sewage from Twenty-second street to First street would be conveyed by one outlet into deep water instead of, as at present, spreading over the mud-flats of Mission Bay.

During the year we have had reported 213 deaths from diphtheria. More than one half of these deaths (138) occurred during the last four months of the fiscal year. The disease then is rapidly increasing, and unless our sewers are cleaned and disinfected and the garbage of the city disposed of as above recommended, we may expect a repetition of the epidemic of 1876 and 1877, when we lost from this disease alone in one year 912 children.

This epidemic was brought under control during the fall of the following fiscal year by a thorough cleaning and disinfection of sewers and the appointment of additional inspectors, who, by house to house inspection, abated thousands of nuisances which otherwise would never have been heard of. The application of large quantities of chloride of lime to the dumps in various portions of the city, which are so prolific a source of preventable diseases, I believe to be of great sanitary importance.

On June 7th, at the request of Hon. W. B. Farwell, I wrote a communication addressed to him, which was submitted to your honorable body, expressing my official opinion in regard to the effects of decaying wooden sidewalks. The opinions expressed then have more than been confirmed since. That these wooden sidewalks should be prohibited, except in suburbs or very sparsely populated portions of the city, is the opinion of all practical sanitarians. An investigation would show that these wooden pavements conceal, not only in the small streets, but in many of the larger ones, excavations which are only used as the depositories of rubbish and filth of every description. These excavations under the sidewalk are not only made damp by the rainstorms of winter and spring, but, in many instances, are made offensive by defective sewerage, and where there are no sewers in the streets they are frequently the receptacles, as I have before said, of the liquid refuse of adjacent tenements, butcher shops and groceries. I believe these wooden pavements, damp and filthy cellars, an important factor in the production of zymotic diseases.

Another very important factor in the production of disease and increasing our death-rate is the overcrowded and badly ventilated condition of our school-rooms and imperfect drainage of our school-houses. The foul air inhaled by the children in these over-crowded rooms is not only productive of local and constitutional diseases, but by lowering the vital forces of these children, always more sensitive than adults, fatal results are made more frequent in those diseases to which all children are necessarily subjected.

In conclusion, I desire to call your attention to the valuable vital and mortuary reports prepared by the Secretaries of this department, as well as to the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors, the Inspector of Plumbing and Drainage, and Market Inspector.

These reports are the best evidence of the zeal, intelligence, and honesty of the subordinates of this department.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

J. L. MEARES, M. D.,
Health Officer,
City and County of San Francisco.

TABLE NO. I.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF MORTALITY IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR NINETEEN YEARS.

FISCAL YEARS.	Caucasian & African.	Mongolian	Total	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
1866-67	2359	163	2552	214	219	186	239	210	223	226	201	119	179	208	201
1867-68	2410	167	2577	248	193	187	217	167	917	228	199	195	193	218	275
1868-69	3869	224	4003	346	317	356	534	411	501	380	267	299	286	309	293
1869-70	3023	220	3243	296	268	266	270	270	287	263	253	255	261	271	282
1870-71	2919	295	3214	298	281	262	309	347	256	298	245	227	232	225	221
1871-72	2640	359	2998	230	247	248	360	238	245	226	243	256	255	263	247
1872-73	3236	405	3641	297	384	290	130	329	294	301	296	323	328	361	368
1873-74	3548	465	4013	331	294	308	330	338	425	391	300	363	289	292	343
1874-75	3710	453	4163	366	337	321	379	320	333	349	310	369	373	347	359
1875-76	4182	609	4791	371	378	324	408	438	410	405	387	364	347	308	561
1876-77	5555	615	6170	507	477	548	526	542	607	641	496	511	464	444	407
1877-78	4450	527	4977	417	394	434	433	401	463	457	397	411	425	377	368
1878-79	3970	533	4493	375	344	384	395	399	438	463	370	325	339	370	321
1879-80	3873	467	4340	335	313	377	405	341	352	393	363	422	405	316	318
1880-81	3808	479	4287	343	373	346	350	380	340	370	314	351	319	349	352
1881-82	4481	527	5008	312	317	324	354	392	424	518	509	584	401	465	408
1882-83	4430	558	4988	419	420	414	400	419	462	440	399	449	385	398	385
1883-84	4498	502	5000	470	366	435	391	392	419	432	443	414	395	457	386
1884-85	4318	470	5288	452	369	364	380	379	440	438	468	502	468	512	516

TABLE NO. II.

MORTALITY IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR NINETEEN YEARS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CLASSES.

FISCAL YEARS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.						Total.
	Zymotic Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Violent Deaths	Unascertained Causes.	
1866-67	534	457	1,075	307	149	.....	2,522
1867-68	550	491	1,058	255	136	87	2,577
1868-69	1,578	628	1,286	421	147	33	4,093
1869-70	770	617	1,278	396	142	40	3,243
1870-71	625	633	1,273	444	145	94	3,214
1871-72	521	627	1,224	330	137	159	2,998
1872-73	652	672	1,410	412	151	344	3,641
1873-74	922	728	1,428	429	187	319	4,013
1874-75	785	743	1,503	537	222	373	4,163
1875-76	930	856	856	1,691	570	492	4,791
1876-77	2,148	814	1,816	593	276	493	6,170
1877-78	1,027	876	1,811	544	273	446	4,977
1878-79	743	875	1,729	546	215	385	4,493
1879-80	555	884	1,797	563	267	274	4,340
1880-81	645	845	1,884	521	191	201	4,287
1881-82	718	957	2,410	560	238	125	5,008
1882-83	644	1,111	2,375	513	263	82	4,988
1883-84	670	1,155	2,381	528	245	21	5,000
1884-85	927	952	2,440	582	276	111	5,283

TABLE NO. III.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATE OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR
NINETEEN YEARS.

FISCAL YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	DEATHS.	PER CENT PER 1,000.
1866-67.....	*102,313	2,522	24.65
1867-68.....	*131,100	2,577	19.65
1868-69.....	*147,950	4,003	27.06
1869-70.....	†170,250	3,243	19.04
1870-71.....	*172,750	3,214	18.60
1871-72.....	*178,276	2,998	16.81
1872-73.....	*188,323	3,641	19.33
1873-74.....	*200,770	4,013	19.98
1874-75.....	*230,132	4,163	18.09
1875-76.....	*272,345	4,791	17.59
1876-77.....	*300,000	6,170	20.56
1877-78.....	*300,000	4,977	16.59
1878-79.....	*305,000	4,492	14.75
1879-80.....	†234,520	4,340	18.50
1880-81.....	†234,520	4,287	18.27
1881-82.....	234,520	5,008	21.34
1882-83.....	250,000	4,988	19.92
1883-84.....	270,000	5,000	18.47
1884-85.....	270,000	5,288	19.58

*According to Langley's City Directory.

†U. S. Census. II. U. S. Census returns, July 1, 1880: White population, 212,520; Chinese population, 22,000.

TABLE No. IV.
 ABRIDGED MORTALITY REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

DISEASES.	RACE.		AGES.						SEX.		NATIVITIES.					
	Caucasian and African.	Chinese.	Total.	Per cent.	Under 5 Years.	From 5 to 20 Years.	From 20 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 70 Years.	Over 70 Years.	Unascertained.	Male.	Female.	Foreign Countries.	Atlantic States.	Pacific Coast.	Unascertained.
I. Zymotic Diseases.....	877	50	927	17.53	439	205	224	60	8	1	526	401	236	74	577	40
II. Constitutional Diseases.....	897	55	952	13.00	63	63	609	203	14	.....	588	364	538	218	188	8
III. Local Diseases.....	2219	227	2446	46.10	680	140	884	608	124	4	1381	909	1188	424	800	28
IV. Developmental Diseases.....	558	24	582	11.00	362	5	59	46	109	1	315	267	162	51	355	14
V. Deaths from Violence.....	257	19	276	5.21	18	23	161	50	5	19	235	41	163	50	40	23
VI. Unascertained (White & Black)	10	10	20	1.18	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	4	6	3	6	.....	.....
VI. Unascertained (Chinese.....)	101	101	202	1.90	4	2	85	9	1	.....	90	11	101	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4818	470	5288	.....	1557	439	2026	980	261	25	3289	1999	2391	823	1960	114
Per cent. to Total Mortality.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.44	8.30	38.50	18.53	4.93	.47	62.29	18.89	42.11	15.56	35.36	2.15
I.																
Variola.....	1	.....	1	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Measles.....	58	.....	58	1.09	50	6	2	.....	.....	.....	21	37	1	2	52	3
Scarlatina.....	12	.....	12	.22	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	12	.....	.....
Diphtheria.....	213	.....	213	4.03	112	97	3	.....	.....	1	110	103	7	8	198	.....
Croup.....	76	2	78	1.49	54	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	37	1	2	75	.....
Pertussis.....	8	.....	8	.14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	8	.....	.....
Typhoid Fever.....	129	9	138	2.65	9	40	75	14	.....	.....	83	55	73	13	51	1
Malarial Fever.....	2	.....	2	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhea and Dysentery.....	84	27	111	2.09	58	3	35	9	6	1	70	41	42	9	29	31
Cholera Infantum.....	77	.....	77	1.45	76	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	37	2	1	71	3
Cholera Morbus.....	5	.....	5	.09	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV—CONTINUED.

DISEASES.	RACE.		AGES.						SEX.		NATIVITIES.							
	Caucasian and African.	Mongolian.	Total.	Per cent.	Under 5 Years.	From 5 to 20 Years.	From 20 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 70 Years.	Over 70 Years.	Unascertained.	Male.	Female.	Foreign Countries.	Atlantic States.	Pacific Coast.	Unascertained.		
I.																		
Pyæmia and Septicæmia.....	37	2	39	.73	2	3	27	8	8	.....	28	11	20	10	9	.....	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	38	.....	38	.71	25	4	3	3	.....	.....	23	15	3	5	30	.....	.....
Other Miasmatic Diseases.....	30	7	37	.69	6	8	19	4	2	.....	23	14	19	4	14	.....	.....
Syphilis.....	15	1	16	.29	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	8	2	6	.....	.....
Alcoholism.....	60	.....	60	1.13	.....	.....	43	17	.....	.....	42	18	43	12	4	.....	.....
Other Diætic Diseases.....	25	.....	25	.47	6	6	7	5	1	.....	14	11	11	3	10	.....	.....
II.																		
Cancers.....	134	2	136	2.56	.....	.....	52	77	7	.....	72	64	101	32	2	.....	.....
Other Diathetic Diseases.....	18	1	19	.35	.....	.....	1	10	8	.....	9	10	9	4	6	.....	.....
Phthisis, Pulmonalis.....	677	42	719	13.50	14	48	533	117	7	.....	462	257	419	173	121	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis.....	42	.....	42	.79	34	7	1	.....	.....	.....	27	15	1	4	37	.....	.....
Other Tubercular Diseases.....	26	10	36	.67	15	7	13	1	.....	.....	19	17	11	3	22	.....	.....
III.																		
Brain Congestion.....	37	6	43	.81	.....	.....	16	6	1	.....	26	17	20	10	9	.....	.....
Encephalitis.....	164	2	166	3.13	115	19	22	8	2	.....	83	83	22	13	130	.....	.....
Brain Softening.....	35	.....	35	.66	.....	.....	10	20	5	.....	19	16	26	9	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	17	.....	17	.32	1	4	10	1	1	.....	6	11	9	6	.....	.....	.....
Apoplexy and Paralysis.....	191	8	199	3.76	.....	.....	51	108	36	.....	124	75	129	60	7	.....	.....
Other Diseases of the Nervous System.....	225	6	231	4.36	183	8	25	13	2	.....	144	87	25	17	187	.....	.....

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

TABLE No. IV—CONTINUED.

DISEASES.	RACE.			AGES.						SEX.		NATIVITIES.				
	Caucasian and African.	Chinese.	Total.	Per cent.	Under 5 Years.	From 5 to 20 Years.	From 20 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 70 Years.	Over 70 Years.	Unascertained.	Male.	Female.	Foreign Countries.	Atlantic States.	Pacific Coast.	Unascertained.
Diseases of the Heart.....	28	.....	28	.52	.....	.....	18	8	1	1	23	5	22	6	.....	.....
Aneurism.....	43	9	52	.98	2	6	27	16	1	.....	35	17	33	12	6	1
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System.....	114	26	140	2.04	67	3	33	24	13	.....	87	53	68	5	67	.....
Bronchitis.....	39	20	59	1.11	19	2	29	9	.....	44	15	.....	31	10	17	1
Lungs, Congestion.....	372	34	406	7.86	136	34	150	81	5	.....	267	139	183	58	157	8
Pneumonia.....	10	5	15	.28	1	.....	12	1	.....	15	.....	.....	11	3	1	.....
Pleurisy.....	83	13	96	1.87	12	3	50	26	5	.....	69	27	66	11	16	3
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.....	26	7	33	.62	1	5	19	6	2	.....	17	16	24	6	3	.....
Gastritis.....	10	1	11	.20	3	1	6	1	.....	7	4	.....	6	1	4	.....
Gastro-Enteritis.....	111	12	123	2.32	78	7	22	13	3	.....	64	59	34	5	84	.....
Enteritis.....	43	43	86	1.61	.....	.....	21	18	3	1	29	14	26	15	2	.....
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	22	22	44	.83	1	.....	37	5	.....	29	15	.....	41	1	2	.....
Hepatitis.....	17	.....	17	.32	2	.....	7	.....	3	.....	14	3	11	4	2	.....
Diseases of the Liver Undefined.....	114	9	123	2.32	10	10	62	25	6	.....	79	44	64	25	34	.....
Other Diseases of the Digestive System.....	56	2	58	1.09	.....	4	35	18	1	.....	40	18	38	12	8	.....
Bright's Disease.....	47	3	50	.94	7	2	22	16	3	.....	35	15	26	13	11	.....
Nephritis.....	53	7	60	1.13	.....	2	33	22	3	.....	49	11	35	20	5	.....
Other Diseases of the Urinary System.....	7	.....	7	.13	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....
Metritis.....	17	.....	17	.32	2	4	7	4	.....	12	6	.....	8	3	6	.....
Tumors, Ovarian and Uterine.....	7	.....	7	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Diseases of the Generative System.....	17	.....	17	.32	2	4	7	4	.....	12	6	.....	8	3	6	.....
Diseases of the Locomotory System Not Localized.....	59	12	71	1.34	7	5	23	34	2	45	26	52	6	13

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

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TABLE No. IV—CONCLUDED.

DISEASES	RACE.		AGES.						SEX.		NATIVITIES.							
	Caucasian and African.	Mongolian.	Total.	Per cent.	Under 5 Years.	From 5 to 20 Years.	From 20 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 70 Years.	Over 70 Years.	Unascertained.	Male.	Female.	Foreign Countries.	Atlantic States.	Pacific Coast.	Unascertained.		
IV.																		
Premature Birth	69	.....	69	1.30	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	95	.....	.....	69	.....	.....
Dentition	28	.....	28	.52	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Other Diseases of Children	44	.....	44	.83	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	12	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
Metropertinitis, Puerperal Fever, etc.	16	.....	16	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Other Diseases of Woman	14	.....	14	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Atrophy, Inanition, Old Age, etc.	319	24	343	6.48	212	4	18	23	85	1	196	147	103	7	200	15	.....
Other Diseases of Nutrition	68	.....	68	1.28	9	1	12	22	24	.....	30	38	42	16	10	1	.....
V.																		
Violent Deaths	257	19	276	5.23	18	23	161	50	5	19	235	41	163	50	40	23	.....
VI.																		
Unascertained Causes of Death	10	101	111	2.09	6	1	91	13	.....	.....	94	17	104	6	1	.....	.....
Deaths in Public Institutions	.....	.....	1080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Still-births	237	1	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	115	.....	.....	238	.....	.....

TABLE

[MORTALITY IN SAN FRANCISCO FROM ALL CAUSES

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total	AGES.														SEX.			
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unascertained.	Male	Female
All causes	5288	1015	234	308	221	85	120	490	749	699	563	414	167	81	10	1	28	3289	1999
Specified causes	5177	1012	233	306	221	85	119	487	703	674	555	412	167	81	10	1	28	3195	1982
Unascertained causes	111	3	1	2	...	...	1	23	43	25	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	94	17
CLASSES.																			
I. Zymotic diseases	927	198	72	158	143	26	25	81	83	70	40	21	6	2	...	2	...	526	401
II. Constitutional diseases	952	26	23	14	9	12	42	198	226	166	126	76	11	3	...	...	...	588	364
III. Local diseases	2440	466	112	122	55	43	42	210	319	354	335	273	100	22	1	...	6	1531	909
IV. Developmental diseases	582	338	21	3	5	...	...	29	17	13	15	31	47	52	9	1	1	315	267
V. Violent deaths	276	4	5	9	9	4	10	49	61	51	39	11	3	2	...	19	...	235	41
VI. Unascert'd causes	111	3	1	2	...	...	1	23	43	25	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	94	17
ORDERS.—I.																			
1. Miasmatic	826	192	69	157	141	26	23	72	59	40	24	14	6	1	...	2	...	456	370
2. Enthetic	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
3. Dietic	85	2	3	1	2	...	2	6	21	25	15	7	...	1	...	...	...	56	29
II																			
1. Diathetic	155	...	...	...	1	...	12	20	31	46	38	6	1	...	...	...	...	80	75
2. Tubercular	797	26	23	14	9	11	42	186	206	155	80	38	5	2	...	...	...	508	289
III.																			
1. Nervous system	691	215	53	50	18	10	8	33	45	56	80	76	33	11	1	...	2	402	289
2. Circulatory system	368	6	...	2	3	0	7	30	60	82	83	56	26	1	...	...	2	240	128
3. Respiratory system	716	127	52	56	23	6	13	76	100	98	72	69	16	7	...	...	1	482	234
4. Digestive system	394	83	4	11	5	12	7	34	69	71	41	33	17	1	...	...	1	225	169
5. Urinary system	168	4	1	2	1	2	5	26	29	35	32	24	6	1	...	...	...	124	44
6. Generative system	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	14
7. Locomotory system	17	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	5
8. Not localized	71	5	2	...	3	2	...	8	8	7	22	12	1	1	...	...	...	45	26
IV.																			
1. Children's diseases	141	131	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	52
2. Women's diseases	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
3. Old age	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	31	41	7	...	...	...	...	50	44
4. Nutrition	317	207	11	3	5	...	...	10	9	11	12	20	16	11	2	...	...	176	141
V.																			
1. Casualties	162	4	5	9	9	4	10	27	25	20	19	2	1	1	...	17	...	140	22
2. Homicides	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	19
3. Suicides	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24	17	19	8	2	1	...	...	...	1	73
4. Execution	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
VI.																			
Unascertained causes	111	3	1	2	...	...	1	23	43	25	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	94	17

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

No. V.

REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

RACE.		WARDS.												Public Institutions.	Casualties.	Suicides.	Homicides.	Legal Executions.	NATIVITIES.					
Caucasian	Mongolian	African	1st Ward	2d Ward	3d Ward	4th Ward	5th Ward	6th Ward	7th Ward	8th Ward	9th Ward	10th Ward	11th Ward	12th Ward					Foreign Countries	Atlantic States	Pacific Coast	Unascertained		
4771	470	47	111	386	29	498	18	213	111	239	302	029	860	546	1	80	162	86	25	3	1391	823	1960	114
4760	369	47	110	385	29	423	18	188	111	238	300	027	858	545	1079	162	86	25	3	2287	817	1960	113	
10	101	...	1	1	...	75	...	25	...	1	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	104	6	...	1
869	50	8	25	61	3	67	1	34	18	47	82	124	167	116	192	...	...	...	...	236	74	577	40
883	55	14	18	83	4	74	2	40	18	39	48	120	152	86	267	...	...	...	...	53	218	188	8
2202	221	17	62	192	20	244	14	95	62	124	141	296	422	263	505	...	...	...	...	1188	424	800	28
552	24	6	5	49	2	38	...	19	13	28	29	85	117	80	117	...	...	...	...	162	51	355	14
255	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	86	25	3	163	40	50	23
10	101	...	1	2	...	75	...	25	...	1	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	104	6	...	1
770	49	7	23	54	3	64	1	28	18	43	76	111	156	111	148	...	...	...	...	174	57	557	38
14	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	8	2	6	...
85	...	...	2	7	...	1	...	5	...	4	5	13	11	5	32	...	...	...	...	54	15	14	2
150	3	2	...	5	...	13	...	7	...	10	8	18	30	23	41	...	...	...	...	108	33	8	1
733	52	12	18	78	4	61	3	33	18	29	40	102	122	63	226	...	...	...	...	430	180	108	7
666	22	3	17	60	4	40	2	19	20	32	45	102	131	81	138	...	...	...	...	230	116	335	10
336	26	6	8	824	4	37	4	15	8	27	18	38	64	35	86	...	...	...	...	227	105	30	36
614	98	4	20	67	0	92	3	33	20	27	42	99	124	84	96	...	...	...	...	359	87	258	12
341	51	2	11	25	2	55	3	19	7	19	21	39	63	27	103	...	...	...	...	206	57	131	...
155	12	1	4	8	1	7	1	6	4	12	8	15	21	25	50	...	...	...	...	99	45	24	...
14	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	7	5	3	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	8	3	6	...
59	12	...	1	6	...	13	1	2	2	4	5	4	13	9	11	...	...	...	...	52	6	13	...
141	...	...	13	...	4	...	4	6	6	7	29	24	27	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	140	...
30	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	9	5	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	3	...
93	...	1	1	7	...	3	...	2	5	4	6	22	12	32	...	...	...	...	...	77	15	2	...
283	24	5	4	27	1	30	...	15	5	14	18	41	66	34	62	...	...	...	...	68	25	210	14
156	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	83	22	38	19
17	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	18	6	1
80	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	12	19	4
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
10	101	...	1	1	...	75	...	25	...	1	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	104	6	...	1

TABLE

MORTALITY IN SAN FRANCISCO FROM ALL CAUSES

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total	AGES.														
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Unascertained
CLASS I—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																
Order 1—Miasmatic.																
Cholera morbus	5	3						1	1							
Cholera infantum	77	66	9	1	1											
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	38	19	6	3	2	2		1		2		1	1			
Croup	78	8	9	37	24											
Diarrhœa	84	51	3	1	2			9	4	6	3	2	2			
Diphtheria	213	9	19	84	82	11	4	2	1							1
Dysentery	27	3					1	1	9	6	2	2	1			1
Erysipelas	15	3	1					2	1	3	2					
Fever, typhoid	138		1	8	13	11	16	40	24	11	7	7				
Fever, remittent	9							3	2	2						
Fever, intermittent	5	1						1	1							
Fever, malarial	11	2	1			1	1	2	1	1	2					
Measles	58	19	13	18	6			2								
Pertussis	8	6	1	1												
Pyæmia	31		1	1			1	5	12	6	4	1				
Scarlatina	12	1	6	3	2			1	1	2	3					
Septicæmia	8				1			1	1	2	3					
Smallpox	1									1						
Typhus fever	7	1						2	2							
Congestive chill	1										1					
Order 2—Euthetic.																
Syphilis	16	4						3	3	5	1					
Order 3—Dietic.																
Anæmia	15	2	2	1	2		1		2	3	2	2		1		
Alcoholism	60							4	18	21	13	4				
Purpura hemorrhagica	5		1					1	1	1		1				
Opium habit	2							2								
CLASS II—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES																
Order 1—Diathetic.																
Cancer of axilla	2								1	1						
Cancer of orbit	1													1		
Cancer of colon	1										1					
Cancer of tongue	3										2	1				
Cancer of face	4							2			1		1			
Cancer	20							1	2	6	7	4				
Cancer of ovaries	4									1	1	2				
Cancer of breast	7									1	4	2				
Cancer of bladder	1										1					
Cancer of liver	11							1	2	1	2	3	2			
Cancer of omentum	1											1				
Cancer of rectum	5						1		1	2		1				
Cancer of scrotum	1									1						
Cancer of stomach	38							1	5	5	11	15		1		
Cancer of intestine	2								1		1					
Cancer of uterus	24								5	9	6	4				
Cancer of peritoneum	1											1				

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

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No. V.

REGISTERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

SEX.	RACE.			WARDS.												Public Institutions.	Casualties.	Suicides.	Homicides.	NATIVITIES.				
	Caucasian	Copper	Black	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	5th Ward.	6th Ward.	7th Ward.	8th Ward.	9th Ward.	10th Ward.	11th Ward.	12th Ward.					Foreign Countries.	Atlantic States.	Pacific Coast.	Unascertained.	
2	3	5												1	4					2		3		
40	37	77		2	4	1	4		2	2	3	13	17	18	5					2		1	71	3
23	15	38					1	1	1				4	8	5	18				3		5	30	
41	37	76			5	8			3	3	2	8	11	14	12	8				1		2	75	
50	34	66	18				15		3	3	1	1	7	8	5	43				23		5	26	30
110	103	210	3		7	19	11		7	7	19	32	25	49	35	2				7		8	198	
20	7	17	9	1	1	2	1		9		3	1	1	1	3	5				19		4	3	1
7	8	14	1		1		1		7		1		1	3	2	3	4			4		3	8	
83	55	128	9	1	2	10			6	2	12	9	10	25	15	31				73		13	51	1
3	1	6	3		1		3				1			2	2					6		1	2	
8	2	2	3				2		3		1			3	5	1				2		3	3	
5	6	9	2				1		2		1		4	2	2					3		3	5	
21	37	57		1	2	6			2		4	7	9	12	6	8				1		2	52	3
4	4	8					1		1		1	1	1	2	3								8	
22	9	28	2	1		2	1	3			1	2	3	3	2	14				17		7	7	
5	7	12			2	1							3	5	1							12	12	
6	2	8									1	1	2	1	3					3		3	2	
1	1	1													1					1				
5	2	7			1						1	1			4					6			1	
	1	1											1							1				
14	2	14	1	1			2		1			1			12					8		2	6	
9	9	18			1	1			1		1	1	4	1	5	3				8		1	8	1
42	18	60			5		1		3		1	3	9	10		28				43		12	4	1
3	2	5			1	1					2				1					3			2	
2		2							1			1										2		
2			2				2													2				
1		1									1											1		
1		1														1				1				
3		3											1			2				2		1		
4		4											1			3				2				
12	8	20			1		3		1		2		1	4	5	3				17		3		
	4	4							1		1		1	1	1					3			1	
	7	7					2		1		1		1	1	1					4		3		
1		1					1		1				1		1							1		
8	3	10		1					1		1		1		2	7				6		4	1	
	1	1					1													1				
1	4	5			1						2			1		1				3		2		
1		1													1					1				
27	11	38			1		2		1		1	2	6	8	7	10				30		8		
2		2									1				1					2				
	24	24			1							3	4	9	4	3				17		6		1
	1	1													1					1				

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total	AGES.												Uncertain.			
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80		80 to 90	90 to 100	
Rheumatism	17					1		5	2	3	3	3					
Cancer of pylorus	2								1		1						
Gout	2											2					
Cancer of hip	1												1				
Cancer of genitalia	1													1			
Cancer of neck	5								1	3	1						
Cancer of knee	1							1									
Order 2—Tubercular.																	
Abscess	1							1									
Abscess psoas	2					1		1									
Hydrocephalus (Tub. Meng., etc.)	42	16	10	8	4	3					1						
Phthisis pulmonalis	719	4	8	2	3	5	40	180	203	150	80	37	5	2			
Scrofula	12	1	1		1	2			1	2	3		1				
Tabes mesenterica	17	4	4	4				3	1	1							
Spine, abscess	1							1									
Rachitis	2	1			1												
Leprosy	1							1									
CLASS III—LOCAL DISEASES.																	
Order 1—Nervous System.																	
Apoplexy	108							1	3	13	15	26	32	13	3		2
Brain, congestion	43	14	2	3	1				3	6	7	5	1	1			
Brain, tumor	3								1	1	1						
Brain disease	11	2		1		1			1	2	1	2	1				
Brain, sclerosis	1										1						
Brain, softening	35										10	7	13	4	1		
Brain, Oedema	1								1								
Convulsions	4				1	1			1		1						
Convulsions, infantile	180	141	19	17	3												
Encephalitis	166	56	31	28	10	6	3	7	8	7	4	4	2				
Epilepsy	17		1		1		3	6	1	3		1	1				
Dementia	1								1								
Myelitis	4				1						3						
Delirium tremens	5							2	2	1							
Paralysis, etc.	91			2	1			4	7	9	27	23	13	5			
Shock	6								1	1	2		1	1			
Spinal disease	2	1							1								
Tetanus	10			1			1	3	3	1		1					
Locomotor ataxia	1										1						
Brain, anemia	1	1															
Brain, concussion	1										1						
Order 2—Circulatory System.																	
Angina pectoris	7								1	4		2					
Aorta disease	1											1					
Aneurism	10							1	3	3	3						
Aneurism of aorta	18							1	4	6	4	1	1				1
Endocarditis	11				2			3	2	1	3						
Embolism	2								1		1						
Hemorrhage	4	2							1			1					
Heart disease	178	4				4	2	11	26	35	41	35	19	1			

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

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No. V—CONTINUED.

SEX	RACE.				WARDS.												Public Institutions...	Casualties.....	Suicides.....	Homicides.....	NATIVITIES.			
	Male.....	Female.....	Caucasian.....	Copper.....	Black.....	1st Ward.....	2d Ward.....	3d Ward.....	4th Ward.....	5th Ward.....	6th Ward.....	7th Ward.....	8th Ward.....	9th Ward.....	10th Ward.....	11th Ward.....					12th Ward.....	Foreign Countries.....	Atlantic States.....	Pacific Coast.....	Unascertained.
8	9	15	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	6	3	1	9	2	6	..
2	...	2
1	1	1
1	...	1
...	1	1
6	...	5	1
...	1	1
1	...	1	1	1	..
1	1	2	1	1	..
27	15	42	1	7	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	10	7	9	1	1	...	1	...	4	37	..
462	257	667	42	10	15	67	4	51	3	30	17	27	34	91	109	52	219	...	419	173	121	5	6	
7	5	6	5	1	...	1	...	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	5	1	1	5	1
8	9	12	4	1	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	...	3	2	...	12	...
1	...	1	1	1	..
1	1	2	2	2	..
...	1	1	1	...	1
68	40	102	6	...	4	8	1	12	1	4	3	6	4	10	14	14	27	...	74	29	2	3	3	
26	17	37	6	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	1	2	2	7	8	6	8	...	20	10	9	4	4
3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
5	6	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	5	2	3	1	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
19	16	35	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	7	7	3	12	...	26	9	...	...	...
...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
112	68	174	6	...	5	17	...	11	1	3	5	8	11	25	49	21	33	...	3	3	1	176	..	
83	83	163	2	1	4	21	2	6	...	4	8	6	23	30	28	19	15	...	22	13	130	1	1	
6	11	17	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	7	...	9	6	2	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	2	...	...	...
56	35	87	2	2	...	3	1	3	...	6	1	7	3	15	21	10	21	...	55	31	5	...	...
2	4	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	4	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
9	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	...	4	3	2	1	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
8	2	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	7	3	...	...	...
15	3	18	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	8	...	15	3	...	...	...
9	2	8	3	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	7	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	1	1	1
107	71	165	10	3	2	10	2	19	3	4	3	13	8	22	40	26	26	...	110	55	12	1	1	

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	AGES.															
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Uncertained.
Heart, atrophy.....	1										1						
Heart, fatty degeneration.....	15							3	2	6	2	2					
Heart, hypertrophy.....	8							1	1	2	1	1	1				
Heart, valvular.....	84			3		4		3	5	12	21	22	10	4			
Heart, dilation.....	2							1	1	1							
Pericarditis.....	20				1	2			3	6	2	2	3	1			
Phlebitis.....	1								1								
Lymphadenitis.....	1											1					
Arteritis.....	1											1					
Leucocythæmia.....	4								1		1	1					
Order 3—Respiratory System.																	
Abscess, lungs.....	2	1										1					
Asphyxia.....	4	4															
Asthma.....	27			1					1	4	2	6	8	4	1		
Bronchitis.....	140	36	18	13	2		1	10	11	12	8	16	9	4			
Cyanche trachealis.....	1			1													
Emphysema.....	5								2			2	1				
Empyema.....	2								2								
Hemoptysis.....	40								11	13	11	4	1				
Coryza.....	1	1															
Hydrothorax.....	1											1					
Lungs, gangrene.....	1												1				
Lungs, congestion.....	59	13	2	4	1		1	7	10	12	7						
Lungs, œdema.....	2							1	1								
Pleurisy.....	15	1							4	2	6	1				1	
Pneumonia.....	406	69	32	35	18	5	11	38	58	54	41	40	3	2			
Laryngitis.....	9	1		2	2	1			1	1	1						
Laryngismus stridulus.....	1	1															
Order 4—Digestive System.																	
Bowels, hæmorrhage.....	4	3											1				
Abscess, abdominal.....	2							1		1							
Bowels, perforation.....	1					1											
Bowels, obstruction.....	14	1			1			2		3	2	5					
Enteritis.....	123	67	3	8	1	4	2	3	6	13	8	5	2	1			
Enterocolitis.....	4	4															
Gastritis.....	33	1			1	2	2	7	6	6	4	2	2				
Gastro enteritis.....	11	3					1	2	2	2	1						
Hæmatemesis.....	4								1	1	1		1				
Hæmorrhoids.....	1									1							
Hernia.....	8								3		5						
Gangræna oris.....	2			2													
Indigestion.....	6	4		1					1								
Intussusception.....	2	1												1			
Jaundice.....	3	1						1					1				
Liver, abscess.....	4							1	1	2							
Liver, cirrhosis.....	43							1	6	14	8	10	3			1	
Liver disease.....	17	2						1	2	4	2	3	3				
Proctitis.....	1								1								
Peritonitis.....	56	1	1			5	1	8	19	9	4	3	5				
Stomach, ulceration.....	4									1	2	1					
Hepatitis.....	44				1			5	19	13	4	2					
Tumor, abdomen.....	4					1		1		2							

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

No. V—CONTINUED.

SEX.	RACE.	WARDS.												Public Institutions.	Suicides.	Casalties.	Homicides.	NATIVITIES.					
		1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	5th Ward.	6th Ward.	7th Ward.	8th Ward.	9th Ward.	10th Ward.	11th Ward.	12th Ward.					Foreign Countries.	Atlantic States.	Pacific Coast.	Unascertained.		
1	1								1									7	1	5	2	1	
6	9				1				2										1	6	1		1
4	4								3										53	19	6	1	
64	20				1		8	1	3	2									1	19	9		3
	2																		1	1			
13	7				1		6												13	5	2		
	1																		1				
1	1																		1				
1	1																		1				
2	2									1									2	1			
1	1	1	1					2												1		1	
3	1	4																				4	
18	9	24	2	1	1		3	2	1	1		1	7	6	2	3			21	5	1		1
87	53	114	26	6	28	4	23	2	9	3	5	11	18	13	13	5			68	5	67		
	1	1	2													1						1	
3	2	3	2				4									1			5				
2	2	3	2													1			2				
32	8	31	8	1	4	7	1	8	3	1		2	3	4	2	5			32	4	1	3	
1	1															1						1	
1	1													1					1				
44	15	38	20	1	1	4		18	1	4		1	2	4	9	10			31	10	17		1
1	1	2				1							1	1					2				
15	10	5				4		3					1	1					11	3	1		
267	139	371	34	1	7	26	4	27	12	15	17	25	61	90	53	69			133	58	157		8
6	3	9			1		2				1	2	2	2	1				1	2	6		1
	1	1												1									
3	1	4					1		1					2						1		3	
1	1	1		1			1							1					1		1		
	1	1												1								1	
9	5	13	1		2		3	1				2	3	1	1				8	5	1		
64	59	110	12	1	2	6	14		3	1	3	4	5	17	4	64			34	5	84		
														1								4	
4	4							2		2				1								4	
17	16	26	7		1	6		8		1	1	1	2	5	5	2			24	6	3		
7	4	10	1			1				1	1	3	1		2	1			6	1	4		
4		4				1				1		1		1	1				4				
1	1	1												1					1				
4	4	8					1				1		1	1	1	3			4	4		2	
																1						2	
3	3	6			3	1	1						1	1					1		5		
1	1	2										1		1					1		1		
1	1	2									1		1						1		2		
4		3	1						1		1					1			2	1	1		
29	14	43			1	2		2	2		1		2	5	10	5	13		26	15	2		
14	3	17			1				1	1	1			3	5	2	4		11	4	2		
																1				1			
24	32	40	7		2	4		5		2	2	6	4	8	11	5	7		32	13	11		
1	3	4							1	1				1	1				3	1			
29	15	22	22		1			18		6	1		3	4	4	3			41	1	2		
8		4																	2				2

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.....	AGES.											Unascertained.						
		Under 1.....	1 to 2.....	2 to 5.....	5 to 10.....	10 to 15.....	15 to 20.....	20 to 30.....	30 to 40.....	40 to 50.....	50 to 60.....	60 to 70.....		70 to 80.....	80 to 90.....	90 to 100.....	Over 100.....		
Birth, premature.....	69	69																	
Birth, pretermatural.....	8	8																	
Cyanosis.....	7	7																	
Dentition.....	28	18	10																
Icterus Neonatorum.....	13	13																	
Trismus nascentium.....	5	5																	
Umbilical hæmorrhage.....	1	1																	
Labor, difficult.....	6	6																	
Order 2—Women.																			
Childbirth.....	4							4											
Convulsions, puerperal.....	4							3	1										
Fever, puerperal.....	16							10	6										
Hæmorrhage, puerperal.....	6							2	1	2		1							
Order 3—Old Age.																			
Old age.....	89											1	9	30	40	7	1	1	
Gangrene, senile.....	5											2	1	1	1				
Order 4—Nutrition.																			
Atrophy inanition marasmus.....	249	199	11	2	4			8	6	4	6	4	4	4	1				
Asthenia and debility.....	68	8		1	1			2	3	7	6	16	12	10	2				
CLASS V—VIOLENT DEATHS.																			
Order 1—Casualties.....	162	4	5	9	9	4	10	27	25	29	19	2	1	1					17
Order 2—Homicides.....	25							8	10	4	1	1							1
Order 3—Suicides.....	86							14	24	17	19	8	2	1					1
Legal execution.....	3								2	1									
CLASS VI—UNCLASSIFIED.																			
Order 1—Unascertained.....	111	3	1	2			1	23	43	25	11		2						

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

No. V—CONTINUED.

SEX.	RACE.		WARDS.												NATIVITIES.									
			Public Institutions...	Casualties.....	Suicides.....	Legal Executions...	Homicides.....	Foreign Countries...	Atlantic States	Pacific Coast.....	Uncertained.													
Male.....	Female.....	Caucasian.....	Black.....	1st Ward.....	2d Ward.....	3d Ward.....	4th Ward.....	5th Ward.....	6th Ward.....	7th Ward.....	8th Ward.....	9th Ward.....	10th Ward.....	11th Ward.....	12th Ward.....	Public Institutions...	Casualties.....	Suicides.....	Legal Executions...	Homicides.....	Foreign Countries...	Atlantic States	Pacific Coast.....	Uncertained.
44	25	69			6		3		2	3	5	3	17	17	13									69
6	2	2					1						4	1	1									2
5	2	2											1	1	2									1
13	15	28			3								3	1	5	10					1			25
9	4	13			1								1	1	2									13
4	1	5											1	1	1									5
1		1												1	1									1
4	2	6			2								2	2	2									6
							1						2		1						3	1		
														2	2	2						1	3	
	16	16			2						2		3	2	4	2					9	5	2	
	6	6					1						4	1							3	2	1	
47	42	88	1	1	7	3			2	5	4	6	22	11	28						72	15		2
3	2	5													1	4					5			
146	103	220	24	5	3	18	1	29		13	5	11	17	31	54	24	43				20	10	200	13
30	38	68			1	9	1	1		2		3	1	10	12	10	19				42	15	10	1
140	22	156	6														162				83	22	38	19
19	6	17	7	1															25		18	6	1	
73	13	80	6															86			62	19	1	4
3		2	1																		3		3	
94	17	10	101		1	1		75		25		1	2	2	2	1	1				104	6		1

FIRST APPENDIX TO TABLE No. V.

MORTALITY BY CLASSES AND ORDERS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

DISEASES.	Total	1884.						1885.					
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
All causes	5288	452	369	304	380	379	440	438	468	502	468	512	516
Specified causes	5177	450	369	355	369	369	419	428	466	490	458	499	505
Unascertained causes	111	2	.....	9	11	10	21	10	2	12	.....	13	11
CLASSES.													
I. Zymotic diseases	927	92	61	68	62	45	47	68	69	73	79	139	124
II. Constitutional diseases	952	80	61	66	67	78	84	87	103	85	94	83	64
III. Local diseases	2470	214	175	161	174	170	208	211	210	266	203	200	248
IV. Developmental diseases	582	42	55	36	39	53	55	42	60	44	53	51	52
V. Violent deaths	276	22	17	24	27	23	25	20	24	22	29	26	17
VI. Unascertained causes	111	2	.....	9	11	10	21	10	2	12	10	13	11
ORDERS—I.													
1. Miasmatic diseases	826	84	55	58	53	38	39	59	62	66	70	127	115
2. Enthetic diseases	16	4	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	2	1
3. Dietic diseases	85	4	6	10	7	6	5	8	7	6	8	10	8
II.													
1. Diathetic diseases	155	24	10	12	13	7	12	15	14	13	10	14	11
2. Tubercular diseases	797	56	51	54	54	71	72	72	89	73	84	69	53
III. DISEASES OF—													
1. Nervous system	691	69	55	46	64	39	47	60	54	66	60	56	75
2. Circulatory system	368	20	34	28	23	27	42	36	28	49	21	32	23
3. Respiratory system	716	65	35	35	43	49	57	55	76	95	58	66	82
4. Digestive system	394	39	36	25	23	31	35	33	37	31	36	29	39
5. Urinary system	168	12	11	22	14	16	14	16	9	14	15	10	15
6. Generative system	14	2	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	3	1	.....
7. Locomotory system	17	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	1	4	3	.....
8. Not localized	71	6	2	5	7	4	10	6	6	7	6	3	9
IV.													
1. Diseases of children	141	17	12	7	11	16	10	9	10	10	13	11	15
2. Diseases of women	30	2	4	6	2	.....	4	.....	5	2	.....	2	1
3. Diseases of old age	94	3	8	4	6	7	13	10	14	10	7	9	3
4. Diseases of nutrition	317	20	31	19	20	28	28	23	31	22	33	29	33
V.													
1. Accident or negligence	162	15	11	14	15	13	17	11	17	11	16	11	11
2. Homicides	25	3	1	2	3	3	2	4	.....	1	3	2	1
3. Suicides	86	4	5	7	9	7	6	4	7	9	10	13	5
4. Legal execution	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
VI.													
Unascertained	111	2	.....	9	11	10	21	10	2	12	10	13	11

SECOND APPENDIX TO TABLE No. V.

MORTALITY BY CLASSES AND ORDERS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS, EXCLUSIVE OF MONGOLIANS.

DISEASES.	Total.....	1884.						1885.					
		July.....	August.....	September.	October.....	November.	December.	January.....	February..	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....
All causes.....	4818	405	344	328	336	348	405	408	420	463	415	470	476
Specified causes.....	4810	403	344	327	336	348	404	408	420	460	414	470	476
Unknown causes.....	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
CLASSES.													
I. Zymotic diseases.....	874	85	57	63	58	45	44	65	61	72	73	135	117
II. Constitutional diseases.....	897	74	57	64	61	73	82	85	94	78	87	80	62
III. Local diseases.....	2220	183	158	145	156	156	197	197	185	247	183	181	232
IV. Developmental diseases.....	562	39	55	34	36	53	58	42	56	42	49	50	49
V. Violent deaths.....	257	22	17	21	25	21	25	19	24	21	23	23	16
VI. Unknown causes.....	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
ORDERS—I.													
1. Miasmatic diseases.....	774	77	51	53	49	38	37	56	54	65	63	123	108
2. Enthetic diseases.....	15	4	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	1	1	2	1
3. Dietic diseases.....	85	4	6	10	7	6	5	8	7	6	8	10	8
II.													
1. Diathetic diseases.....	149	24	9	12	13	7	12	12	14	12	9	14	11
2. Tubercular diseases.....	748	50	48	52	48	66	70	75	80	66	78	66	51
III. DISEASES OF—													
1. Nervous system.....	672	68	55	46	61	35	45	59	51	65	58	56	73
2. Circulatory system.....	338	19	28	26	23	25	38	34	25	46	18	30	26
3. Respiratory system.....	617	50	26	27	37	46	52	48	63	83	50	57	78
4. Digestive system.....	345	29	32	22	20	27	44	31	33	30	31	22	34
5. Urinary system.....	156	8	11	20	12	16	14	15	9	13	14	10	14
6. Generative system.....	14	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	3	1	.....
7. Locomotory system.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	1	4	3	.....
8. Not localized.....	61	6	5	4	3	3	11	5	4	6	5	2	7
IV.													
1. Diseases of children.....	135	17	12	7	11	10	10	9	10	10	13	11	15
2. Diseases of women.....	36	2	4	6	2	8	4	.....	5	2	.....	2	1
3. Diseases of old age.....	94	3	8	4	6	7	13	10	14	10	7	9	3
4. Diseases of nutrition.....	297	17	31	17	17	28	30	23	27	20	29	28	30
V.													
1. Accident or negligence.....	156	15	11	13	14	13	17	11	17	11	14	9	11
2. Homicides.....	19	3	1	1	2	1	2	4	.....	.....	2	2	1
3. Suicides.....	79	4	5	6	9	7	6	3	7	9	7	12	4
4. Legal executions.....	3	1	1	1
VI.													
Unascertained causes.....	8	2	1	3	1	1

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No. VI.

THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

SEX.		RACE—Mongolian...	WARDS.												Nativities.						
Male.....	Female.....		1st Ward.....	2d Ward.....	3d Ward.....	4th Ward.....	5th Ward.....	6th Ward.....	7th Ward.....	8th Ward.....	9th Ward.....	10th Ward.....	11th Ward.....	12th Ward.....	Public Institutions...	Casualties.....	Homicides.....	For Counties	Pacific Coast..	Uncertained.	
415	56	470	.....	2	2	329	.....	109	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	7	440	29	1
324	45	369	.....	.....	2	257	.....	83	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	7	142	26	1
90	11	101	2	.....	72	.....	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	3	.....
46	4	50	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	3	.....
44	11	55	.....	.....	2	37	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	4	1
199	22	221	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	49	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	213	8	.....
18	6	24	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9	.....
17	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	7	17	2	.....
90	11	101	.....	2	.....	72	.....	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	3	.....
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
16	2	18	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....
9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
35	7	42	.....	.....	2	23	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	41	1	1
3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
25	1	26	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	6	.....
5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5

TABLE

TOTAL MORTALITY OF CHINESE DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.....	AGES.											
		Under 1.....	1 to 2.....	2 to 5.....	5 to 10.....	10 to 15.....	15 to 20.....	20 to 30.....	30 to 40.....	40 to 50.....	50 to 60.....	60 to 70.....	Unascertained.
Dropsy	11							3	3	1	4		
Encephalitis, Meningitis, etc.	2								1	1			
Enteritis	12	1					1		3	6	2		
Endocarditis	4							2		1			
Gastritis	7							3	2	2			
Heart Disease, undefined.....	10							1	5	1	2	1	
Heart, Valvular Disease of.....	10								3	4	2	1	
Hemoptysis	10							3	4	3			
Hepatitis	23							4	13	5	1		
Lungs, Congestion.....	20							6	7	5	2		
Nephritis	3							2	1				
Pneumonia	33	1		1		1		5	11	10	3	1	
Paralysis (Hemiplegia, etc.).....	2							1	1				
Peritonitis.....	7							4	1	2			
Pericarditis.....	4							2	1	1			
Pleurisy.....	6							2		4			
Uræmia	6							1	5				
IV.													
Atrophy, Inanition & Marasmus.	24	6	1	1	2			7	4	2	1		
V.													
Casualties.....	6			1				2					3
Suicides.....	6							3		1	2		
Homicides.....	7							3	2	1			1
VI.													
Unascertained.....	101	1	1	2			2	23	41	21	8	1	1

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No. VI.

THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

SEX.		RACE—Mongolian.....	CITY WARDS.										Public Institutions...	Suicides.....	Homicides.....	Nativities.		
Male.....	Female.....		1st Ward.....	2d Ward.....	3d Ward.....	4th Ward.....	5th Ward.....	6th Ward.....	7th Ward.....	8th Ward.....	9th Ward.....	10th Ward.....					11th Ward.....	12th Ward.....	For Countries	Unascertained. Pacific Coast..
0	1	11	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
9	3	12	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
21	2	23	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	28	.....
20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
29	4	33	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
18	6	24	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9
5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
90	11	101	.....	.....	2	.....	72	.....	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	3

APPENDIX TO TABLE No. VI—CHINESE.

MORTALITY OF CHINESE BY CLASSES IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total	1884.						1885.					
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
All causes.....	470	37	25	40	45	33	38	30	48	39	53	42	40
Specified causes.....	359	37	25	32	34	23	19	20	46	30	44	30	29
Unascertained causes.....	111			8	11	10	19	10	2	9	9	12	11
CLASSES.													
I. Zymotic diseases.....	50	7	2	4	4	2	2	3	7	1	7	4	7
II. Constitutional diseases....	55	6	4	2	6	5	3	2	9	6	7	3	2
III. Local diseases.....	221	21	19	20	19	14	12	14	27	20	20	19	16
IV. Developmental diseases...	24	3		3	3		2		5	2	4	1	2
V. Violent deaths.....	19			3	2	2		1		1	6	3	1
VI. Unascertained causes.....	111			8	11	10	19	10	2	9	9	12	11
Totals.....	470	37	25	40	45	33	38	30	48	39	53	42	40

TABLE NO. VII.

MORTALITY IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR NINETEEN YEARS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CLASSES (MONGOLIAN).

FISCAL YEARS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.						Total.....
	Zymotic Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Violent Deaths.	Unascertained Causes.	
1866-67	31	9	58	60	6	.....	163
1867-68	28	13	35	10	.....	81	167
1868-69	60	60	42	44	12	6	224
1869-70	25	77	62	21	8	27	220
1870-71	45	96	71	21	11	51	295
1871-72	48	122	46	18	16	109	359
1872-73	25	71	17	2	12	278	405
1873-74	20	99	19	12	12	303	406
1874-75	6	48	11	9	16	363	453
1875-76	28	67	13	11	22	468	609
1876-77	81	35	7	13	41	438	615
1877-78	7	39	20	23	31	407	527
1878-79	3	120	16	17	21	346	523
1879-80	10	122	54	22	35	224	467
1880-81	18	140	33	13	15	260	479
1881-82	26	149	207	27	23	95	527
1882-83	31	195	227	20	21	64	558
1883-84	31	216	201	26	17	11	502
1884-85	50	55	221	24	19	101	470

TABLE NO. VIII.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, DEATHS AND DEATH RATE OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR
NINETEEN YEARS (MONGOLIAN).

FISCAL YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	DEATHS.	PER CENT. PER 1,000.
1866-67.....	4,000	163	41.73
1867-68.....	4,000*	167	41.75
1868-69.....	4,000 ^b	224	56.00
1869-70.....	8,600†	220	25.58
1870-71.....	9,000*	295	32.77
1871-72.....	10,000*	359	35.90
1872-73.....	12,000*	405	33.75
1873-74.....	14,500*	465	32.06
1874-75.....	19,000*	453	23.84
1875-76.....	30,000*	609	20.30
1876-77.....	30,000*	615	20.50
1877-78.....	30,000*	527	17.56
1878-79.....	30,000*	523	17.42
1879-80.....	22,000†	467	21.02
1880-81.....	22,000†	479	21.77
1881-82.....	22,000	527	23.99
1882-83.....	22,000	558	25.36
1883-84.....	22,000	502	22.81
1884-85.....	22,000	470	21.36

* According to Langley's City Directory.

† U. S. Census Returns.

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TABLE NO. IX.

SEX, RACE AND NATIONALITY OF DECEDENTS.

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITIES.	White and Black	Chinese	Total	1884.						1885.					
				July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
SEX.															
Males	2875	414	3289	274	225	209	248	261	243	260	285	309	3 8	306	312
Females	1043	56	1099	178	174	155	132	118	147	178	183	193	160	206	204
RACE.															
White	4771	4771	403	349	321	333	346	402	405	414	458	413	460	470	
Chinese	470	470	47	17	41	44	31	36	30	47	38	53	42	40	
Black	47	47	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	7	6	2	10	6	
NATIVITIES.															
Foreign	1951	440	2391	201	151	202	179	194	227	204	222	228	216	183	184
Atlantic States	809	809	54	56	49	71	58	82	77	63	85	67	79	68	
Pacific Coast	1939	29	1968	194	158	109	120	118	121	146	161	175	176	234	256
Unascertained	119	1	120	3	4	4	10	9	10	11	22	14	9	16	8
Totals	4818	470	5288	452	369	364	380	379	440	438	468	502	468	512	516

TABLE NO. X.

AGES OF DECEDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

AGES.	White and African...	Mongolian.....	Totals.....	1884.						1885.					
				July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....
Under 1 year of age ..	996	19	1015	118	100	49	62	67	68	74	98	77	96	105	101
From 1 to 2 years	235	3	238	23	13	11	9	14	12	12	18	19	17	87	53
From 2 to 5 years	299	8	307	22	12	19	13	13	23	14	24	28	26	46	67
From 5 to 10 years ...	215	3	218	12	12	14	9	7	10	20	13	37	23	33	28
From 10 to 15 years ..	81	1	82	5	5	7	5	5	8	11	5	5	8	6	12
From 15 to 20 years ..	108	13	121	10	6	13	15	8	8	12	13	10	6	12	8
From 20 to 30 years ..	463	122	585	42	42	41	58	43	41	68	48	54	59	56	33
From 30 to 40 years ..	585	154	739	72	49	62	62	56	76	59	63	62	73	61	44
From 40 to 50 years ..	597	104	701	55	44	53	51	51	77	54	66	71	62	54	63
From 50 to 60 years ..	532	31	563	45	40	44	40	49	48	48	59	59	45	48	38
From 60 to 70 years ..	416	7	423	28	28	34	36	41	35	40	31	44	34	27	45
From 70 to 80 years ..	175	....	175	12	13	5	12	10	16	17	1	27	14	19	13
From 80 to 90 years ..	82	....	82	6	3	8	3	8	14	8	9	8	3	6	7
From 90 to 100 years..	9	....	9	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	....	....
Over 100 years	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Unascertained	24	5	29	2	2	3	4	6	3	....	2	....	1	2	4
Totals.....	4815	470	5288	452	369	364	380	379	440	438	468	502	468	512	516

TABLE NO. XI.

LOCALITIES OF MORTALITY FOR EACH MONTH.

LOCALITIES.	White and African.	Chinese	Total	1884.						1885.					
				July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
First Ward	108	108	9	11	8	6	5	4	8	9	14	9	10	15	
Second Ward	391	1	392	23	23	26	30	31	29	37	35	40	33	41	39
Third Ward	24	2	36	2	4	1	2	3	4	1	4	4	.....	1	
Fourth Ward	173	328	506	50	29	39	40	32	32	31	54	40	57	51	51
Fifth Ward	17	1	17	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	6	.....	1	.....
Sixth Ward	104	110	214	24	10	14	11	9	26	21	20	23	21	16	19
Seventh Ward	108	1	109	20	10	7	.....	.....	1	13	10	10	11	10	17
Eighth Ward	235	2	237	12	18	18	14	12	20	22	22	25	27	24	23
Ninth Ward	391	.....	391	33	16	24	20	12	15	22	19	33	25	35	47
Tenth Ward	612	.....	612	41	29	51	51	70	81	46	46	49	49	50	49
Eleventh Ward	863	.....	863	71	72	47	69	57	73	67	70	90	73	77	92
Twelfth Ward	543	.....	543	51	50	45	36	44	47	47	40	44	32	62	45
Public institutions	1077	7	1084	92	73	60	74	80	82	101	112	102	92	109	101
Casualties	156	6	162	15	11	14	15	13	17	11	17	11	16	11	11
Suicides	80	6	86	4	5	7	9	7	6	4	7	9	10	13	5
Homicides	18	7	25	3	1	2	3	3	2	4	.....	1	3	2	1
Legal executions	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4818	470	5288	452	309	364	380	379	440	438	468	502	468	512	516

TABLE NO. XII.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF MORTALITY.

WARDS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND VIOLENT DEATHS.	Total	1884.						1885.					
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
City Wards	3923	337	274	281	277	276	333	317	331	578	344	377	398
Almshouse	72	5	9	6	7	5	5	5	6	8	5	6	...
County Jail	385	33	26	21	30	33	39	35	41	29	35	37	26
City and County Hospital													5
City Receiving Hospital	29	5	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	3
Twenty-sixth Street Hospital	4	2								1		1	
U. S. Marine Hospital	20		1		1	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	
French Hospital	58	5	5	1	4	6	4	5	4	5	8	3	8
German Hospital	72	6	7	10	4	4	8	4	3	10	4	6	6
Homeopathic Hospital	2			1	1								
S. F. Female Hospital	2				1		1						
St. Mary's Hospital	140	7	5	13	11	16	8	16	11	17	11	15	10
S. F. Lying-in Hospital	18	8	9										1
House of Correction	1						1						
Foundling Asylums	68	2			2		4	8	14	11	5	16	6
Magdalen Asylum													
Mt. St. Joseph's Asylum	180	15	13	5	9	10	4	16	24	12	22	20	30
Catholic Orphan Asylum	4		1		1			1		1			
Hebrew Orphan Asylum													
Industrial School													
Home of Inebriates	10	3	1		1	1		1		1		1	1
Ladies' P. and R. Society	3							2		1			
Pacific Dispensary Hospital	1	1											
Infant Shelter	1	1											
St. Luke's Hospital	5					1			1				3
Old Ladies' Home	6						4			2			
Sailors' Home	1							1					
Protestant Orphan Asylum	8							1	4	1			2
Casualties	162	13	12	13	15	13	17	12	17	11	16	12	11
Suicides	86	6	5	9	5	7	6	4	7	9	10	13	5
Homicides	25	3	1		3	2	2	4		1	3	2	1
Legal Executions	3			1				1		1			
Totals	5288	452	369	364	380	379	440	438	468	502	468	512	516

TABLE NO. XIII.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	White and Black.	Chinese.	Total.	1884.						1885.					
				July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Diphtheria	213	213	9	14	13	5	8	7	12	7	31	32	31	44	
Croup	76	2	78	4	2	2	2	4	7	10	9	2	25	9	
Pertussis	8		8	2					1	1			1	2	
Typhoid fever	129	9	138	14	8	13	19	12	13	15	9	10	10	5	
Malarial fever	13	2	15	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	
Dysentery	17	10	27	3		3	4	1	2	3		4	3	2	
Cholera infantum	77		77	21	12	8	5	3	1	2	4	3	10	8	
Cholera morbus	5		5	1	2	1								1	
Pyæmia	18	2	20		2		3	3	2	3		2		3	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	38		38	10	2	6	1	1		5	1		2	4	
Syphilis	15	1	16	4			2	1	3	1		1	1	1	
Erysipelas	10	1	11	1				1	5					1	
Alcoholism	60		60	4	5	2	5	5	4	7	4	2	8	7	
Diarrhœa	66	18	84	2	9	1	4	2	6	8	17	8	7	11	
Pyæmia	11		11	5		1							5		
Scarlatina	12		12	2		1	4	2			2			1	
Septicæmia	6		6	1		1	2	1	1						
Smallpox	1		1	1											
Anæmia	18		18		1	5	2		1	1	2	2		1	
Erysipelas	4		4		1	2	1								
Typhus fever	7		7			5	2								
Opium habit	2		2			1		1							
Pur. hæmorrhagica	5		5			2				1	2				
Fever, intermittent.	3	2	5				1		1	2	1	3			
Measles	58		58	3				1			2	3	26	23	
Fever, remittent	2	4	5							4	2				
Totals	874	51	925	92	59	68	62	45	47	68	69	74	79	139	124

TABLE NO. XIV.

STATEMENT OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND MORTALITY FOR FISCAL YEARS
1883-84 AND 1884-85.

MONTHS.	Marrriages	Births registered.	Deaths registered	MONTHS.	Marrriages	Births registered.	Deaths registered
1883—July	248	242	470	1884—July	220	70	452
August	216	147	368	August	278	106	369
September	226	118	235	September	234	128	364
October	245	183	391	October	227	86	380
November	256	132	392	November	251	182	379
December	254	222	419	December	270	63	440
1884—January	216	126	432	1885—January	237	90	438
February	224	109	443	February	202	136	468
March	186	130	414	March	197	117	502
April	219	106	395	April	230	75	468
May	211	108	457	May	230	98	512
June	258	168	388	June	228	127	616
Total.....	2759	1791	5000	Total.....	2804	1278	5288

TABLE NO. XV.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND POPULATION FOR THE LAST NINETEEN YEARS.

YEARS.	Births Registered.	Marriages Registered.	Deaths Registered.	Population.
1866-67.....		1,538	2,522	102,313
1867-68.....		1,806	2,577	131,100
1868-69.....		2,156	4,093	147,950
1869-70.....	378	2,121	3,243	170,250
1870-71.....	403	1,957	3,214	172,750
1871-72.....	511	1,880	2,998	178,276
1872-73.....	529	2,005	3,641	188,323
1873-74.....	580	2,082	4,013	200,770
1874-75.....	563	2,263	4,163	230,132
1875-76.....	630	2,464	4,791	272,345
1876-77.....	811	2,488	6,170	300,000
1877-78.....	1,056	2,355	4,977	301,000
1878-79.....	1,504	2,240	4,493	305,000
1879-80.....	1,340	2,183	4,340	233,700
1880-81.....	1,289	2,392	4,287	234,520
1881-82.....	2,227	2,605	5,008	234,520
1882-83.....	1,667	2,686	4,988	250,000
1883-84.....	1,791	2,759	5,000	270,000
1884-85.....	1,278	2,804	5,288	270,000

TABLE NO. XVI.

INTERMENT, DISINTERMENT AND REMOVAL PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

INTERMENTS.	Totals	1884.						1880.					
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Calvary.....	2148	185	143	136	154	155	155	174	191	204	192	206	253
City.....	1133	93	75	86	95	81	105	90	117	95	107	108	81
Gibboth Olem.....	89	11	4	6	5	9	7	8	7	6	5	12	9
Home of Peace.....	88	8	4	8	2	3	14	9	12	8	7	7	6
I. O. O. F.....	1043	96	75	89	79	71	80	99	66	107	78	102	101
Laurel Hill.....	520	34	41	44	33	52	52	38	37	48	46	53	42
Masonic.....	511	44	48	31	27	33	48	40	46	49	49	47	49
Mission Dolores.....	42	3	3	1	5	1	6	2	4	8	2	4	3
Presidio Reservation.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2
U. S. Marine.....	17	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	.....
Outside of county.....	229	22	24	10	16	12	13	24	27	21	21	24	15
Removals in transit.....	34	1	1	.....	3	1	4	2	2	6	9	3	2
R. A. P.....	67	11	3	1	2	1	6	3	9	8	6	9	8
Private.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5930	508	424	412	422	421	493	490	522	563	526	578	571
Disinterments.....	839	19	26	17	56	398	263	12	6	14	11	9	8

TABLE NO. XVII.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885, AS REPORTED BY
CHIEF CENSUS MARSHAL, BY WARDS, ETC.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	Total.
First ward.....	45	76	121
Second ward.....	95	94	189
Third ward.....	9	5	14
Fourth ward.....	104	98	202
Fifth ward.....	3	6	9
Sixth ward.....	30	27	57
Seventh ward.....	72	89	161
Eighth ward.....	129	117	246
Ninth ward.....	185	217	402
Tenth ward.....	197	157	354
Eleventh ward.....	583	528	1,111
Twelfth ward.....	453	396	849
Total.....	1,905	1,810	3,715

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

TABLE

REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN SAN

MONTHS.	Total.....	AGES.														SEX.			
		Under 1.....	1 to 2.....	2 to 5.....	5 to 10.....	10 to 15.....	15 to 20.....	20 to 30.....	30 to 40.....	40 to 50.....	50 to 60.....	60 to 70.....	70 to 80.....	80 to 90.....	90 to 100.....	Over 100.....	Unascert'd	Male.....	Female.....
		January.....	432	83	21	15	19	6	10	51	65	54	51	34	20	9	3	259	173
February.....	443	86	18	16	11	4	12	47	73	58	49	35	20	10	...	...	3	280	163
March.....	414	75	12	16	13	3	16	47	65	68	51	22	21	3	1	1	...	248	166
April.....	395	60	10	20	6	2	14	57	61	54	48	32	18	8	3	...	2	256	139
May.....	457	88	22	18	12	2	8	56	75	60	47	37	13	7	2	...	2	303	154
June.....	386	77	16	8	10	5	12	50	52	68	41	27	17	5	...	...	...	235	151
July.....	452	118	23	22	12	5	10	42	72	55	45	28	12	6	...	...	2	274	178
August.....	369	100	13	12	12	5	6	42	49	44	40	28	13	3	...	...	2	217	152
September.....	364	49	11	19	14	7	13	41	62	53	44	34	5	8	1	...	3	209	155
October.....	380	62	9	13	9	5	15	58	62	51	40	36	12	3	1	...	4	248	132
November.....	379	67	14	12	7	5	8	44	55	48	48	40	10	8	1	...	6	261	118
December.....	440	68	12	23	10	8	8	41	76	77	48	35	16	13	2	...	...	293	147
Totals.....	4911	734	181	192	126	57	132	576	767	697	552	388	177	83	11	1	28	3083	1828

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

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NO. XVIII.

FRANCISCO DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1884.

RACE.	WARDS.												Public Institutions..	Casualties.....	Suicides.....	Homicides.....	NATIVITIES.					
	Caucasian....	Mongolian....	African.....	1st Ward.....	2d Ward.....	3d Ward.....	4th Ward.....	5th Ward.....	6th Ward.....	7th Ward.....	8th Ward.....	9th Ward.....					10th Ward.....	11th Ward.....	12th Ward.....	Foreign Countries..	Atlantic States.....	Pacific Coast.....	Unascertained.
395	32	5	8	23	6	34	5	15	11	28	32	39	89	36	85	9	9	3	189	85	150	8
400	43	....	18	21	2	47	4	16	10	17	16	40	79	56	103	8	9	2	222	67	150	4
376	34	4	16	34	1	38	2	19	7	22	17	37	64	50	81	6	6	4	183	81	150	...
347	45	3	18	22	6	48	2	19	16	20	21	40	50	30	84	15	13	1	199	73	118	5
393	59	5	13	25	6	50	4	31	8	13	24	44	66	41	103	20	9	1	219	86	149	3
345	39	2	9	26	1	45	...	12	11	18	19	21	71	40	88	3	10	5	197	54	134	1
403	47	2	9	23	2	50	1	24	20	12	33	41	71	51	93	15	4	3	201	54	194	3
341	25	3	11	23	4	29	2	10	10	18	16	29	79	50	78	11	5	1	151	56	158	4
321	40	3	8	26	1	39	...	14	7	18	24	51	47	45	61	74	7	2	202	49	109	4
332	45	3	6	30	2	40	..	11	...	14	20	51	60	36	14	15	9	3	179	71	120	10
346	31	2	5	31	3	32	1	9	...	12	12	70	57	44	80	13	7	3	194	58	118	9
401	37	2	4	28	5	32	1	26	2	20	14	80	74	47	81	17	6	2	227	82	121	10
4400	477	34	115	312	39	484	22	208	112	212	248	550	804	526	1111	146	93	30	2363	816	1671	61

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

TABLE NO. XIX.
VITAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN CITIES FOR THE YEAR 1884.

CITIES.	COUNTRIES.	Total Births.....	Total Marriages..	Total Still-births.	Total Deaths	Deaths under 5 Years	Deaths from Consumption.....	Population	Death Rate per 1,000.....
London.....	England.....	137,495	35,367	.....	83,050	36,030	8,881	4,019,361	21.59
Liverpool.....	England.....	20,503	.....	.....	14,691	.....	.....	573,202	27.68
Manchester.....	England.....	12,426	.....	.....	9,071	.....	.....	338,296	29.42
Sheffield.....	England.....	11,272	.....	.....	6,832	.....	.....	300,563	25.07
Leeds.....	England.....	11,564	.....	.....	8,034	.....	.....	327,324	25.33
Hull.....	England.....	6,910	.....	.....	3,887	.....	.....	181,225	21.79
Stockholm.....	Sweden.....	6,724	1,882	297	4,484	1,938	634	190,115	23.59
Buenos Ayres.....	Argentine Republic.....	11,870	2,774	437	7,805	.....	1,071	340,375	22.93
Dublin.....	Ireland.....	10,268	.....	.....	9,802	3,1267	1,252	351,614	25.08
Belfast.....	Ireland.....	7,231	.....	.....	5,073	.....	844	216,622	23.42
Berlin.....	Germany.....	44,606	.....	1,778	32,933	.....	4,329	1,243,234	26.49
Munich.....	Germany.....	9,107	.....	289	7,369	5,726	1,022	242,000	30.45
Hamburg.....	Germany.....	17,746	4,424	667	12,577	.....	.....	486,678	25.84

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

TABLE NO. XX.
VITAL STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES FOR THE YEAR 1884.

CITIES.	STATES.	Total Births.....	Total Marriages.....	Total Still-births....	Total Deaths.....	Deaths under 5 Years	Deaths from Con- sumption.....	Population.....	Death Rate per 1,000.
New York.....	New York.....	30,527	16,805	2,908	35,034	15,272	5,235	1,356,953	25.82
Boston.....	Massachusetts.....	11,503	4,611	505	9,622	3,580	1,561	398,945	24.11
Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania.....	5,367	2,182	369	3,753	2,001	355	185,000	20.29
Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	8,635	3,580	746	8,293	3,643	1,126	408,820	20.27
Washington.....	District of Columbia.....	3,224	746	351	4,814	2,032	819	200,000	24.07
St. Louis.....	Missouri.....	9,634	.....	790	7,887	3,227	845	400,000	19.70
New Orleans.....	Louisiana.....	2,996	1,623	466	7,150	2,585	958	234,000	30.55
Charleston.....	South Carolina.....	1,636	370	.....	1,807	.....	270	52,86	34.55
Savannah.....	Georgia.....	.....	.....	105	1,169	434	151	40,491	29.87
Richmond.....	Virginia.....	1,874	619	145	1,904	705	242	75,000	25.38
San Francisco.....	California.....	3,715	2,804	232	5,288	1,557	719	270,000	19.58

TABLE

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE,

MONTHS.	* BAROMETER.			TEMPERATURE.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Monthly Average.	†Maxi- mum.	†Mini- mum.	Monthly Average.	Average Dew Point.
1884.							
July.....	30.131	29.842	29.982	67.7	55.0	60.0	52.6
August.....	30.123	29.823	29.955	65.5	54.5	58.7	53.7
September.....	30.179	29.710	29.980	73.0	52.0	58.3	52.1
October.....	30.212	29.800	30.012	6.40	52.5	56.9	52.0
November.....	30.280	29.810	30.087	62.4	52.5	56.5	50.5
December.....	30.295	29.508	29.972	63.5	40.0	52.5	43.5
1885.							
January.....	30.458	29.862	30.173	55.0	47.2	50.6	46.2
February.....	30.449	29.913	30.157	69.0	46.5	54.4	47.6
March.....	30.351	29.863	30.003	76.0	49.5	56.6	48.4
April.....	30.204	29.609	29.937	63.2	53.1	57.1	49.5
May.....	29.988	29.927	29.952	63.5	52.7	57.2	50.1
June.....	30.166	29.816	30.009	67.0	49.5	56.9	51.0
Means.....	30.237	29.790	30.030	65.8	50.4	56.3	49.7

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

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NO. XXI.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY—PER CENT.			WINDS.			AVERAGE.	RAIN.
Highest.	Lowest.	Monthly Average.	Prevailing Direction.	†Maxim'm Hourly Vel., Miles	Average Hourly Vel., Miles	Weather.	Inches.
95	35	77.9	S. W...	36.0	11.4	Fair.....	.....
98	47	83.6	S. W...	33.0	11.2	Fair.....	.04
97	42	81.0	W.....	30.0	10.0	Clear.....	.13
98	51	84.5	W.....	26	6.6	Fair.....	2.55
98	44	81.4	N. W...	24	5.7	Fair.....	.26
98	24	73.7	S. E....	45	9.8	Fair.....	7.08
98	50	85.4	N.....	17	4.9	Fair.....	2.53
96	31	79.6	W.....	23	6.5	Fair.....	.30
95	31	76.0	W.....	26	7.4	Fair.....	1.01
94	32	77.0	W.....	32	9.5	Fair.....	3.17
97	39	78.4	W.....	32	12.0	Fair.....	.04
100	53	81.4	W.....	36	14.0	Fair.....	.19
97	39.9	79.9	W.....	34.1	9.1	Fair.....	17.50

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

TABLE No. XXII.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT OF EXPENSES OF HEALTH OFFICE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	Salaries	Horse-keeping	Vaccine virus.	Printing and Stationery .	Stamps, News-papers, etc .	Fumigat'g Material.....	Office tele-phone.....	Office Furni-ture.....	Incidental ex-penses.....	Total.....
1884—July.....	\$1,525 00	70 00	28 75	78 50	13 90					\$1,716 15
August.....	1,525 00	70 00		17 66	10 65					1,623 31
September.....	1,525 00	70 00	41 25	157 60	7 60				31 25	1,852 70
October.....	1,525 00	70 00	26 25	32 50	5 00	80				1,650 55
November.....	1,525 00	70 00		19 45	5 95	28 00			10	1,648 50
December.....	1,525 00	70 00	10 00	15 00	9 85				6 95	1,636 80
1885—January.....	1,525 00	70 00		67 00	3 30				25 45	1,692 95
February.....	1,525 00	70 00	5 00	42 57	3 50					1,646 32
March.....	1,525 00	70 00	31 25	36 00	5 45				50	1,728 20
April.....	1,600 00	70 00	11 25	48 75	5 30	19 00				1,754 30
May.....	1,600 00	70 00	18 00	145 13	4 00	18 00	3 64	381 80	25 00	2,265 57
June.....	1,600 00	70 00		49 00	19 75		6 48	176 50	8 60	1,980 33
Totals.....	\$18,525 00	\$840 00	\$171 75	\$769 16	\$96 45	\$65 80	\$10 12	\$558 30	\$98 10	\$21,134 68

Total expenses.....\$21,134 68

Receipts from disinterments and removals..... 8,370 00

\$12,764 68

TABLE No. XXIII.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT

OF SALARIES PAID IN HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	Health office...	City & County Hospital.....	City & County Almshouse.	City & County	Smallpox Hos- pital	Quarantine De- partment....	City Physi- cian's Dept..	Superintendent City Cemetery	Visiting Physi- cian to In- dus. School.
1884.									
July.....	\$1,525 00	\$2,407 00	\$1,135 00		\$225 0	\$445 00	\$250 00	\$75 00	\$75 00
August.....	1,525 00	2,407 00	1,135 00		225 00	445 00	250 00	75 00	75 00
September..	1,525 00	2,407 00	1,135 00		75 00	445 00	250 00	75 00	75 00
October....	1,525 00	2,407 00	1,135 00		75 00	445 00	250 00	75 00	75 00
November..	1,525 00	2,407 00	1,133 30		75 00	445 00	250 00	75 00	75 00
December..	1,525 0	2,407 00	1,135 00		75 00	425 00	250 00	75 00	75 00
1885.									
January....	1,525 00	2,407 00	1,135 00		75 00	425 00	250 00	75 00	75 00
February...	1,525 00	2,407 00	1,158 00		75 00	425 00	250 00	75 00	75 00
March.....	1,525 00	2,407 00	1,160 00		75 00	445 00	250 00	75 00	75 00
April.....	1,600 00	2,323 67	1,100 00		75 00	445 00	250 00	75 00	.....
May.....	1,600 00	2,403 00	1,098 00		75 00	445 00	250 00	75 00	75 00
June.....	1,600 00	2,398 80	1,100 00		75 00	445 00	250 00	75 00	75 00
Total.....	\$18,525 00	\$28,788 47	\$13,559 30		\$1,200 00	\$5,280 00	\$3,000 00	\$900 00	\$900 00

REPORT OF TWENTY-SIXTH STREET HOSPITAL.

To *J. L. Meares, M.D., Health Officer, City and County of San Francisco:*

SIR—Herewith I have the honor to submit the report of this hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

Remaining in the hospital at last annual report.....	23
Admitted since. { Smallpox.....	1
{ Other diseases.....	7
	8
Whole number to account for	31
Died.....	2
Transferred to City and County Hospital.....	2
Discharged	27
	31

IN THE CHINESE QUARTERS.

Remaining at last annual report.....	21
Admitted since.....	12
	33
Whole number to account for	33
Died.....	2
Transferred on Steamship Oceanic, August 6, 1884	20
Transferred on Steamship Pekin, June 27, 1885	3
Discharged.....	5
Remaining June 30, 1885	3
	33

DISEASES TREATED IN THE CHINESE BUILDING DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Leprosy.....	33
Erysipelas.....	1
Ulcer of leg.....	1
Psoriasis.....	2
Rheumatism.....	1
Anæmia.....	1
	39

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. T. BELL, M.D.,
Resident Physician City and County Hospital, and Physician to
Twenty-sixth Street Hospital.

REPORT OF QUARANTINE OFFICER.

OFFICE OF QUARANTINE OFFICER, }
 San Francisco, June 30, 1885. }

To J. L. Meares, M.D., Health Officer, City and County of San Francisco:

SIR—I have the honor to herewith submit my yearly report of the Quarantine Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

YEAR.	MONTH.	NO. OF VESSELS.	DUES.	RECEIPTS.
1884	July.....	65	\$412 50	\$420 00
1884	August.....	78	490 00	480 00
1884	September.....	78	442 50	452 50
1884	October.....	99	587 50	587 50
1884	November.....	102	635 00	635 00
1884	December.....	79	460 00	447 50
1885	January.....	86	532 50	545 00
1885	February.....	63	392 50	392 50
1885	March.....	61	365 00	365 00
1885	April.....	57	342 50	342 50
1885	May.....	65	395 00	395 00
1885	June.....	71	410 00	410 00
	Total.....	904	\$5,465 00	\$5,472 50

EXPENSES.

YEAR.	MONTH.	SALARIES, ETC.	AMOUNT.
1883	July.....	Salaries.....	\$445 00
1883	".....	George A. Tripp, covering boiler.....	70 00
1883	".....	A. M. Ebbetts, 6 tons of coal, at \$10 per ton.....	60 00
1883	".....	Merchants' Dry Dock Co., docking steamer.....	52 00
1883	".....	Office rent.....	30 00
1883	".....	Pacific Bell Telephone Co.....	10 00
1883	".....	Middleton & Co., ship's stores.....	22 87
1883	".....	Boat hire, while steamer was undergoing repairs...	40 00
		Total.....	\$729 87

QUARANTINE.

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EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

YEAR.	MONTH.	SALARIES, ETC.	AMOUNT.
1884	August.....	Salaries.....	\$445 00
1884	".....	Rent.....	30 00
1884	".....	Merchants' Exchange dues.....	36 00
1884	".....	A. M. Ebbetts, 7 tons coal at \$10.....	70 00
1884	".....	Middleton & Co., ship's stores.....	20 05
1884	".....	Telephone Company.....	10 00
1884	".....	Kingsland & Co., repairs to machinery.....	13 60
1884	".....	P. J. Thomas, printing.....	5 00
		Total.....	\$629 65
1884	September.....	Salaries.....	\$445 00
1884	".....	Inspection steamer by United States officers.....	10 00
1884	".....	A. M. Ebbetts, 6 tons coal at \$10.....	60 00
1884	".....	Office rent.....	30 00
		Total.....	\$545 00
1884	October.....	Salaries.....	\$445 00
1884	".....	Merchants' Exchange dues.....	12 00
1884	".....	Telephone Company.....	20 00
1884	".....	Middleton & Co., ship's stores.....	3 75
1884	".....	A. M. Ebbetts, 6 tons coal at \$10.....	60 00
		Total.....	\$540 75
1884	November.....	Salaries.....	\$445 00
1884	".....	A. M. Ebbetts, 6 tons coal at \$10.....	60 00
1884	".....	Middleton & Co., ship's stores.....	30 70
1884	".....	Boat hire.....	7 50
1884	".....	Middleton & Co., lubricating oil.....	5 75
		Total.....	\$548 95
1884	December.....	Salaries.....	\$425 00
1884	".....	A. M. Ebbetts, 6 tons coal at \$10.....	60 00
1884	".....	Middleton & Co., ship's stores.....	9 20
1884	".....	Merchants' Exchange dues.....	24 00
1884	".....	Telephone Company.....	20 00
1884	".....	Boat hire.....	5 00
		Total.....	\$543 20
1885	January.....	Salaries.....	\$425 00
1885	".....	Merchants' Exchange dues.....	12 00
1885	".....	A. M. Ebbetts, 6 tons coal at \$10.....	60 00
1885	".....	Telephone Company.....	10 00
		Total.....	\$507 00

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

EXPENSES—CONCLUDED.

YEAR.	MONTH.	SALARIES, ETC.	AMOUNT.
1885	February	Salaries	\$425 00
1885	"	A. M. Ebbetts, 6 tons coal at \$10.	60 00
1885	"	Bromley & Co., lubricating oil.	7 25
1885	"	Merchants' Exchange dues	12 00
1885	"	Telephone Company	10 00
Total			\$514 25
1885	March	Salaries	\$445 00
1885	"	A. M. Ebbetts, 3 tons coal at \$10.	30 00
1885	"	Merchants' Exchange dues	12 00
1885	"	Telephone Company	10 00
1885	"	Boat hire.	5 00
1885	"	Barnard, 2 tons coal at \$9.50.	19 00
1885	"	Middleton & Co., ship's stores.	1 50
Total			\$522 50
1885	April	Salaries	\$445 00
1885	"	Office rent	30 00
1885	"	Telephone Company	10 00
1885	"	Merchants' Exchange dues	12 00
1885	"	A. M. Ebbetts, 5 tons coal at \$10.	50 00
1885	"	Chester & Hyde, removing barge office.	20 00
Total			\$667 00
1885	May	Salaries	\$445 00
1885	"	Office rent	30 00
1885	"	A. M. Ebbetts, 5 tons coal at \$10.	50 00
1885	"	Middleton & Co., ship's stores.	13 13
1885	"	Chester & Hyde, repairs to barge office.	5 00
1885	"	Merchants' Exchange dues	12 00
1885	"	Telephone Company	5 00
1885	"	Smith & Neison, packing for engine.	4 57
Total			\$564 70
1885	June	Salaries	\$445 00
1885	"	A. M. Ebbetts, 7 tons coal at \$10.	70 00
1885	"	Merchants' Exchange dues	48 00
1885	"	Middleton & Co., ship's stores.	7 05
1885	"	Office rent	30 00
1885	"	Telephone Company	9 00
Total			\$609 05

Owing to the limited amount of money appropriated for quarantine purposes not being sufficient to defray the indebtedness, a request was made, and the honorable Board of Supervisors granted from the Urgent Necessity Fund the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, which was expended in making necessary repairs to the steamer. The total expenditure amounts to \$7,034.02 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

There was a balance of seven dollars and fifty cents carried over from fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, as quarantine fees due the city. It was collected and turned into the city Treasury with the July collections of 1884.

There has been only one infected vessel arriving in this port during the past year. One of the Pacific Mail steamers arrived with a person suffering from yellow fever. He was convalescent, and was removed to the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital. The steamer was thoroughly fumigated, and afterward permitted to dock and land passengers and cargo.

For the past three years, only one ship has entered this harbor clearing from Hongkong via Yokohama, Japan, that was infected with smallpox, and only one person, an infant, was suffering from a mild attack of variola. This almost complete immunity from that terrible disease is mainly due to a resolution passed by the honorable Board of Health during the spring of 1880, requiring all Chinese passengers to be vaccinated before being permitted to land. The steamship companies have most efficiently and rigidly carried out the requirements of the Board of Health.

It is their custom to muster all Chinese passengers a few hours after leaving the port of Hongkong, when the surgeon of the steamer inspects and vaccinates those that require it, as well as the crew who have shipped from the above named port.

Hereafter I shall fumigate all vessels arriving having cleared from East Indian ports. For the past two years vessels clearing from these ports leave with foul bills of health. Cholera exists in both Calcutta and Bombay at all times, either sporadically or in epidemic form.

In concluding my report, I feel it incumbent to thank the officers of the United States Steamer Hartley for the valuable assistance they have rendered this department during the past year.

Very respectfully submitted,

W. F. McALLISTER, M.D.,
Quarantine Officer of the City and County of San Francisco.

MARKET INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10th, 1885.

To Dr. J. L. Meares,

Health Officer of the City and County of San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you my report for the year ending June 30th, 1885—during which time the seizures and confiscations were as follows, viz:

BEEF—Eight thousand nine hundred and forty (8,940) pounds.

MUTTON—Six hundred and fifty (650) pounds.

PORK—Three hundred (300) pounds.

FISH—Six thousand seven hundred (6,700) pounds.

SHEEP—Fifty-two (52) pounds.

LAMBS—Thirteen (13) pounds.

HOGS—Eleven (11).

SICK COWS—Two (2).

CALVES—Four hundred and eleven (411).

HAMS—Two hundred and eighty-two (282).

DEER—Two (2).

TURKEYS—Seventeen (17).

CHICKENS—Six dozen (6).

RABBITS—Fifty-five (55).

WILD DUCKS—Ten dozen (10).

QUAIL—Twelve dozen (12).

The markets are kept in good condition, and invite attention of the general public.

Very respectfully,

ED. F. MCKITTRICK,

Market Inspector.

REPORT OF HEALTH INSPECTORS.

J. L. Meares, M. D.,

Health Officer of the City and County of San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: The following duty performed by the undersigned for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, is respectfully submitted:

Total number of complaints.....	1,423
Number of which were disposed of.....	1,379
Number of which were without cause.....	16
Leaving in process of abatement.....	28
	<u>1,423</u>
Examination of premises infected with diphtheria.....	33
Examination of premises infected with scarlatina.....	2
	<u>35</u>
Number of houses fumigated.....	16
Number declined fumigation.....	19
	<u>35</u>
Fumigated packages from Guaymas.....	3
Number of feet of iron-stone and iron pipe put in.....	13,074
Number of patent closets put in.....	260
Number of arrests made.....	14
Number of sinks and traps put in.....	63
Number of urinals put in.....	18

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN KELLY, JR.,

Inspector of the 1st District.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885.

Dr. J. L. Meares,

Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:

I herewith beg to submit the report of District No. 2 for the year ending, June 30th, 1885:

Nuisances reported.....	553
Nuisances abated.....	507
Complaints without cause.....	37
Nuisances remaining unabated.....	9
	<u>553</u>
Patent water closets constructed.....	65
Stone-pipe and iron-pipe sewers put in, feet.....	4,744

Respectfully submitted,

O. H. FRANK,

Health Inspector District No. 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30th, 1885.

J. L. Meares, M. D.,

Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:

SIR: The following report of the Health Inspector for the District No. 3, which lies north of Market street, south of Bush street and west of Stockton street to the Pacific Ocean, being for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, is respectfully submitted:

Total number of complaints.....	1,209
Abated.....	1,084
No cause.....	10
Location not found.....	3
Referred to Superintendent of Streets.....	2
Laundries examined.....	8
Fumigations for diphtheria reported.....	82
Fumigations for scarlatina reported.....	5
In process of abatement.....	15
	<hr/>
	1,209

The number of lineal feet of sewers, drains, etc., constructed, is shown as follows:

Iron-stone pipe.....	16,450
Wooden sewer.....	720
Cast-iron pipe.....	3,600
Galvanized iron pipe.....	2,400
Water-pipe to patent water-closets.....	2,800
Escape pipes for sewer-gas.....	3,700
Traps put in.....	1,800
Patent closets.....	260
Iron slop-hoppers.....	360
Iron-stone pipe reconstructed.....	2,900
Patent closets reconstructed.....	340
Bath-tubs, new or relined.....	11
Sinks, new or relined.....	21
Stationary tubs.....	7
Urinals.....	6
Connections with public sewers.....	105
Vaults emptied, disinfected and relined.....	96
Vaults emptied and filled.....	146
Tanks cleaned.....	145
Asphaltum, squares laid.....	105
Fences built, feet.....	1,500
Bulkheads built.....	4
Stables, poultry-yards, pig-pens, yards, manure-piles and garbage-heaps removed or cleaned.....	570
Houses fumigated.....	49
Arrests for failure to abate.....	17

Respectfully,

E. H. COE,

Health Inspector District No. 3.

HEALTH INSPECTORS.

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SAN FRANCISCO, July 1st, 1885.

J. L. Meares, M. D.,

Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:

SIR: The annexed report of work done in District No. 4, during year ending June 30th, 1885, is respectfully submitted:

Total number of nuisances abated.....	1,004
Examinations of premises infected with diphtheria.....	29
Examinations of premises infected with scarlatina.....	9
Fumigations of premises infected.....	14
Laundry inspections.....	4
Inspections of school-house vaults.....	10
Quarantine duty on shipboard.....	2
Arrests.....	15
Number of feet 18-inch sewer-pipe put in.....	4,840
Number of feet iron-stone drain put in.....	21,060
Number of feet wood-drain put in.....	3,405
Number of patent water-closets put in.....	171

In addition, a number of stagnant ponds have been filled up; among them the very extensive pond upon the line of Solano street, between Florida and Bryant; and that other large pool upon the line of Solano street, between Hampshire and Bryant, is now being rapidly filled.

Your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON MARTENET,

Health Inspector District No. 4.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1st, 1885.

J. L. Meares, M. D.,

Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:

SIR: I herewith submit the annual report of District No. 5, for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885:

Number of complaints of nuisance.....	995
Number of nuisances abated.....	850
Number of complaints without cause.....	99
Number of nuisances in process of abatement.....	30
Number of complaints referred to other departments.....	16
	<u>995</u>
Number of feet of iron-stone pipe put in.....	12,155
Number of feet of other kinds of pipe put in.....	1,415
	<u>13,560</u>
Number of patent-closets constructed.....	202

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. BOARMAN,

Health Inspector District No. 5.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885.

*J. L. Meares, M. D.,**Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:*

SIR: I respectfully submit my report as Health Inspector for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

Total number of complaints investigated	951
Number of nuisances abated	852
Number of complaints without cause.....	77
Number of complaints under abatement.....	9
Number of complaints referred	13
	<u>951</u>
Number of feet of iron-stone pipe put in.....	13,168
Number of feet of metal pipe put in.....	875
Number of feet of iron pipe.....	425
Number of feet of wooden sewer.....	155
	<u>14,623</u>
Number of patent closets put in.....	200

Very respectfully,

J. GANS,

Health Inspector District No. 6.

REPORT OF PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE INSPECTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885.

J. L. Meares, M. D.,

Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor of presenting to you the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885:

Permits have been issued during the past year for a large number of small dwellings, suitable for mechanics and laborers. The same attention has been paid to the construction of their plumbing and drainage as the most costly dwellings.

Numerous additions have been made to the list of Registered Plumbers. While most of them are young men, who have received their instructions from good mechanics, and will cheerfully and strictly comply with the regulations, there are still many on the list who are incompetent, and require my constant attention to prevent them from violating the law through ignorance.

During the past year I have inspected the plumbing and drainage of eleven hundred and sixty (1160) new buildings, and one hundred and forty-three (143) old buildings to which alterations and additions were made, which required from me two thousand six hundred and six (2,606) visits; and but for the provision of an assistant granted me in April last, who relieved me of the inspection of iron-stone drain pipes, it would have been impossible for me to attend to both branches.

From July 1st, 1884, to April 1st, 1885, I inspected ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-one (10,971) feet of iron-stone pipe, where the same was laid inside the wall lines of buildings.

I have received and placed on file nine hundred and thirty (930) plans and specifications, showing the plumbing and drainage of thirteen hundred and three (1303) buildings. The following classification will show the purposes for which erected:

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Private dwellings.....	643
Apartment houses for two families (flats).....	278
Apartment houses for three families (flats).....	34
Factories.....	6
Public schools.....	2
Boarding-houses or hotels.....	4
Public buildings.....	14
Stores.....	4
Stores and warehouses.....	20
Stores and dwellings.....	114
Stores and offices.....	4
Stores and lodging-houses.....	30
Lodging-houses.....	5
Stables.....	2
Alterations and additions to old buildings.....	143
Total.....	<u>1,303</u>

Yours respectfully,

J. E. SWEENEY,

Inspector of Plumbing and Drainage.

The following is a complete list of Master and Journeyman Plumbers registered at Health Office up to June 30, 1885:

LIST OF MASTER PLUMBERS.

MASTER PLUMBERS.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.	MASTER PLUMBERS	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Ahlbach, Jacob.....	231 Fourth.	Eisner, P.....	302½ Fourth.
Anderson, Wm. B.....	12 and 14 Market.	Ernst, Henry.....	1214 Stockton.
Bush, David.....	316 Sutter.	Ertola, Andrea.....	1508 Dupont.
Blackman, M. J.....	223 Hayes.	Ellis, F. C.....	306 Lombard.
Bohn, John.....	112 Seventh.	Eccles, J. C.....	2525 Mission.
Bailey, Thomas J.....	532 Hayes.	Fitzpatrick, P. D.....	1325 Vallejo.
Bauler, Jas. F.....	435 Hayes.	Firmin, John L. E.....	240 O'Farrell.
Bryan, J. M.....	130 Third.	Forsyth, W. C.....	1077 Market.
Barman, Charles.....	117 Fifth.	Fiske, H. C.....	827 Market.
Bertram, Thomas.....	1017 Folsom.	Fritz, E. N.....	130 Geary.
Brady, Edward.....	510 Pine.	Farrell, John T.....	446 Valencia.
Butterworth, J. W.....	1139½ Folsom.	Fresemouth, Chas.....	1805 Union.
Butterworth, J. B.....	809 Polk.	Gray, John T.....	230 Sutter.
Bailey, S. C.....	1621 Fillmore.	Gysin, A.....	520 Davis.
Connor, John H.....	528 Third.	Gallagher, C. J.....	322 Ivy.
Cline, William.....	2106 Fillmore,	Guthrie, Geo.....	145 Third.
Cosgrove, John T.....	33 Lafayette.	Groom, J. P.....	1013 Valencia.
Cadman, C. K.....	1210 Polk.	Hobro, W. D.....	728 Washington.
Casey, P. F.....	1204 Stockton,	Hufschmidt, H. L.....	637 Clay.
Craig, John R.....	256 Ellis.	Hildebrand, C.....	131 Sixteenth.
Cusick, James E.....	939 Mission.	Hayes, Thomas.....	1528 Polk.
Crosthwaite, M. H.....	2124 Fillmore.	Humphreys, Geo.....	1123 Mission.
Croall, James.....	7 Valparaiso.	Healey, P. J.....	532 Bush.
Culley, John P.....	607 Howard.	Hammond, Philip.....	510 Bush.
Crowley, G.....	230 Sixth.	Heyerman, J.....	Fourth and Bryant.
Clark, Thomas F.....	611 McAlister.	Helbing, Louis.....	2 Haywood.
Daniel, W. L.....	234 Post.	Iredale, Chas. W.....	862 Mission.
Downes, Charles.....	41 Second.	Ickelheimer, S.....	634 Geary.
Doherty, J.....	345 Kearny.	Judkins, E. H.....	2101 Mission.
Dubois, W. E.....	17 Sherman.	Keating, P. W.....	2203 Mission.
Demers, E.....	3-2½ Fourth.	Kean, M. C.....	130 Geary.
Duffey, E. J.....	157 Eleventh.	Koch, F.....	1142 Howard.
Dodge, H. W.....	039 Sutter.	Kraus, Edmund.....	669 Howard.
Doy e, Edward.....	3260 Mission.	Kirby, P. J.....	39 Lafayette.
Dunne, Maurice.....	320 Eighteenth.	Kerner, F.....	539 Minna.
Donnelly, Ed.....	24 Garden.	Keegan, James.....	903 Stockton.
Dunn, Wm. J.....	37 Louisa.	Kenny, Geo. G.....	1406 Geary.
Donnelly, H. P.....	N. W. Bush & Kearny	Kane, M. J.....	238 Sixth.
Dallimore, Geo. C.....	6 Moss	Lanc, Wm. E.....	505 Kearny.
Enright, Wm.....	1115 Devisadero	Langrehr, Henry C.....	25 Market.

LIST OF MASTER PLUMBERS—CONCLUDED.

MASTER PLUMBERS.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.	MASTER PLUMBERS.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Levy, Julius.....	439 Bush.	Rehn, Chas.....	208 and 214 Sixteenth.
Lasswell, M. D.....	765 Mission.	Ribolsi, P.....	440 Broadway.
Leiser, Louis.....	67 Fourth.	Rustemeyer, W. J.....	2333 Mission.
Lynch, Timothy.....	818 Howard.	Rickman, W. F.....	1434 Mission.
Milne, George.....	618 Washington.	Richardson, James.....	620 Seventeenth.
Monaghan, T. H.....	1432 California.	Robertson, Joshua.....	139 Hancock.
Martin, David N.....	769 Mission.	Riley, J. J.....	1051 Market.
May, Gustave.....	847 Valencia.	Snook, Edward C.....	630 Sacramento.
Mallett, J. H., Jr.....	34 Geary.	Shepard, James.....	108 & 110 Leidesdorff.
Manning, M. Thomas.....	621 Davis.	Shepard, William.....	108 & 110 Leidesdorff.
Mønning, Emil.....	234½ Fifth.	Snook, George A.....	630 Sacramento.
Moore, C. F.....	22 Stanley place.	Synmes, Frank J.....	122 and 124 Sutter.
Meyer, James.....	761 Howard.	Stow, Vanderlin.....	122 and 124 Sutter.
Meehan, C.....	652 Sacramento.	Snook, Wm. S.....	554 Clay.
Murphy, D. L.....	126 Eddy.	Snook, F. W.....	554 Clay.
McCormick, J. F.....	313½ Sutter.	Shafer, Francis J.....	1811 Steiner.
McCloskey, James.....	713 Turk.	Spangler, D. B.....	Cor. 18th & Fair Oaks.
McNally, L.....	419 Montgomery.	Scher r, Conrad.....	Ninth and Market.
McKeown, Wm.....	511 Sixth.	Sweeney, G. C.....	623 California.
McIntyre, Wm.....	246 Sutter.	Suess, Carl.....	531 Fourth.
McMahon, James E.....	1718 Polk.	Smith, Wm. J.....	10½ Larkin.
McCarthy, Chas. P.....	1219 Fillmore.	Thomas, Wm. H.....	117 Julian avenue.
O'Brien, P. R.....	334 Pine.	Vance, Robert A.....	12½ Russ.
O'Shea, J. J.....	439 Valencia.	Wilson, W. F.....	25 Stockton.
O'Donnell, Jas. W.....	711 Sutter.	Waters, Chas.....	3½ O'Farrell.
O'Brien, M. L.....	432 Geary.	Waters, John.....	922 Larkin.
Platz, Joseph.....	2629 Pine.	Welch, J. D.....	Cor. Tyler & Fillmore.
Prior, J. K.....	1128 Market.	Ward, Patrick F.....	1031 York.
Peterson, M.....	1404 Pacific.	Whitney, J. T.....	373 Natoma.
Peterson, J. E.....	1712 Hyde.	Williamson, H.....	327 Sutter.
Paris, Victor.....	821 Pacific.	Wrin, M. J.....	326 Third.
Paul, P. D.....	1331 Mission.	Wilson, E. V.....	608 Larkin.
Patthoff, W. S.....	1309 Mission.	Weeks, W. J. J.....	1524 Stockton.
Packsher, T.....	2107 Fillmore.	Wempe, H.....	Cor. Hill and Valencia.
Platz, Edward.....	2631 Pine.	Wilson, James.....	Cor. Tenth and Minna.
Quigg, James.....	801 Howard.	Wilson, James S.....	405 Hayes.
Rice, R.....	107 Geary.	Wagner, J. Geo.....	712 Folsom.
Reiley, C. J.....	214 Montgomery.	Waters, Alex.....	1049 Market.
Raisch, Fred.....	1519 Howard.		

Total number Master Plumbers registered..... 158

LIST OF JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS.

JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS.	RESIDENCES.	JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS.	RESIDENCES.
Adams, Q. J.	9 Clara.	Fellows, T. J.	6 Vernon place.
Ayres, Charles.	909 Larkin.	Fenlon, Jeremiah.	432 Tehama.
Ahlert, Joseph.	909 Buchanan.	Fraser, Paul.	120 Sutter.
Byrne, James.	119 Welsh.	Ford, James.	404 McAllister.
Borwick, David.	937 Mission.	Fitzpatrick, J.	743 Brannan.
Broad, J. F.	1222 Bush.	Fernandez, T. M.	101 Commercial.
Britt, James E.	1191½ Harrison.	Fleming, Jeff.	703 Stockton.
Bell, John.	2025 Geary.	Forrester, J. J.	909 Pacific.
Buehholz, Henry.	125 Clay.	Flood, P. J.	837 Valencia.
Bering, John.	511 Lombard.	Falvey, John.	276 Minna.
Broad, Edward.	303 Chestnut.	Gray, W. J.	1 Webster.
Baxter, C.	844 Broadway.	Garbarino, Joseph.	1523 Mason.
Burkhout, Peter.	830 Greenwich.	Glennon, P. J.	917 Howard.
Bush, Eugene.	317 Stockton.	Gordon, P. H.	527 Geary.
Bootz, Henry.	Ocean View.	Gray, D. J.	372 Brannan.
Baxter, C. R.	425 Stevenson.	Graffelman, H.	630 Sacramento.
Cardiff, R. J.	319 Tehama.	Green, Patrick.	278 Jessie.
Colvin, James J.	1501 Broadway.	Garrigan, James.	608 Larkin.
Clark, Thomas.	559 Minna.	Granville, Arthur.	238 Minna.
Colvin, A'ex. F.	40 Silver.	Holden, Chas. S.	824 Green.
Corr, H. F.	1528 Polk.	Hammond, W. T.	1027 Sutter.
Clark, Joseph.	1041 Twentieth.	Heath, James F.	236 Minna.
Carr, Joseph.	Eighteenth & Dolores.	Hanna, James Z.	24th and Columbia.
Cowan, Wm. H.	749 Howard.	Heino, L.	231 Fourth.
Cagney, T. J.	1 Middle.	Hand, John.	429 Union.
Cahill, J. R.	Sutter and Montgom'y	Hart, Michael.	627 Broadway.
Colton, James.	310½ Langton.	Haig, Andrew.	52 Second.
Cowass, Samuel.	828 Folsom.	Hartley, Ed.	411 Sansome.
Cameron, James.	122 Post.	Hughes, M. J.	450½ Fourth.
Dixon, John J.	1222 Bush.	Hanson, Chas. G.	805 Union.
Doyle, James P.	214½ Sixth.	Hil, Geo.	2751 Harrison.
Doggett, Bolivar.	116½ Langton.	Ingram, J. W.	1005 Vallejo.
Duffey, George F.	2096 Market.	Johnston, P. J.	2008 Larkin.
Duffy, Edward.	113 Fulton.	John-on, C. N.	214 Linden avenue.
Donahue, John.	912 Ellis.	Jeffress, E. T.	1306 Montgomery.
Dowling, William.	643 Stevenson.	Kelly, Frank.	1208 Green.
Dunster, John.	442½ Clementina.	Kearns, Thomas.	1813 Jessie.
Duffley, Peter.	26 Willow avenue.	Kerrison, Robert J.	1030 Alabama.
Deery, Thomas.	22 Ridley.	Kilday, Wm. J.	1138 Howard.
Doyle, Edward.	57 Shipley.	Kelly, Wm. H.	1214 Pacific.
Delano, Edward.	645 Oak.	Kearney, P. W.	127 Silver.
Delano, F.	645 Oak.	Kirby, P. J.	37 Lafayette.
Dalton, John.	733 Minna.	King, Jeff.	554 Clay.
Derby, John J.	2 Eighth, cor. Market.	Kaskell, Gus.	630 Green.
Dillon, Wm. J.	348 Eleventh.	Kelly, H. D.	365 Jessie.
Duncan, A.	1609 Geary.	Kinsilla, Jas. T.	719 Natoma.
Douglas, J. D.	24th and Vermont.	Linehan, James.	119 Powell.
Dourdell, J. F.	Cor. Tehama and 4th.	Lawton, J. J.	418 Fulton.
Ellis, Thomas P.	668 Mission.	Layton, John.	25 Lilly avenue.
Ellen, Eb.	631 Post.	Lyons, John F.	109 Langton.
Ford, Thomas J.	404 McAllister.	Lyons, John.	311 Linden avenue.
Flood, Joseph.	753 Harrison.		

LIST OF JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS—CONCLUDED.

JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS.	RESIDENCES.	JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS.	RESIDENCES.
Layng, Robert J.	604 Linden avenue.	Rohr, Joseph.	222 Minna.
Levison, J. M.	1510½ Powel'.	Rothman, Jacob	7 Hopeton terrace.
Lundy, Benjamin	1425½ Mission.	Robinson, Thos. F. ...	1133½ Harrison.
Mitchell, M. J.	410 Waller.	Riley, John.	2014 Mission.
Murray, John.	1 Hampton place.	Rooney, J. W.	480 Jessie.
Mahoney, James	422 Filbert.	Robertson, Wm. R.	232 Minna.
Meehan, N.	322 Green.	Reynolds, G. F.	2210 Fillmore.
Maguire, Thomas	28 Langton.	Russell, J. E.	Grnwch. b. Plk & V N
Murphy, Thomas J.	335 Broadway.	Snook, Edgar N.	726 California.
Murray, Dennis	520 Vallejo.	Spinks, Charles.	1705 Leavenworth.
Meyer, Chas.	637 California.	Smith, H. W.	Octavia & Cedar ave.
Magee, James J.	32 Russ.	Snook, G. W.	554 Clay.
Morrow, G. G.	371 Minna.	Sherman, Wm.	125 Clara.
Moore, Jno. J.	1505 Franklin.	Sweeney, P. C.	222 Herman.
Marks, Louis.	425½ Clementina.	Sherman, David.	420 Shipley.
Murphy, J. W.	11 Seventh.	Stuhr, C.	544 Jessie.
Maglone, J.	108 Mason.	Schimelpfenig, F.	817 Broadway.
McFadden, Jas. J.	133 Langton.	Stombs, C. H.	Donohue House.
McCaffary, John	614 Stevenson.	Sarre, Alex.	Overland House.
McDevitt, A.	16 Freelon.	Sutherol, Thos. C.	629 Clay.
McCoy, A.	440 Clementina.	Skelley, Joseph.	Bush House.
McGowan, John J.	520 Geary.	Stevens, Jas. T.	1319 California.
McSwegan, Jos.	117 Fulton.	Scholes, Lewis.	917½ Mission.
McManus, James	1511 Pine.	Thompson, John	613 Second.
McAllister, James.	334 Pine.	Toohy, James.	572 Howard.
McDonnell, Alex. W. ...	631½ Stevenson.	Todd, Charles P.	446 Valencia.
McKean, W. D.	303 Capp.	Varley, Joseph.	411 Sansome.
Noonan, James.	268 Minna.	Ward, Peter.	1163 Market.
Noonan, John.	268 Minna.	Wagner, John G.	712 Foisom.
O'Neil, P. John.	3 White place.	Wedgewood, F. L.	630 Sacramento.
O'Neil, J. C. B.	65 West Mission.	Wands, James.	105 Ridley.
O'Neil, Dennis.	27½ Ritch.	Wit's, Richard.	681 Clementina.
O'Brien, Michael.	614 Stevenson.	Wood, George F.	103 Geary.
Owens, Thomas E.	641 Commercial.	Weber, H.	418 Broadway.
Prendergast, Jno.	San Miguel.	White, George.	22 Stenart.
Powers, E. J.	213 Prospect place.	Williams, W. A.	1211½ Devisadero.
Plank, L.	1610 Clay.	Welsh, M.	2230 P ne.
Pritchard, J. A.	916 Natoma.	Walsh, Cornelius.	54 Clay.
Parker, L. J.	1316 Filbert.	Warren, E.	20½ F fth.
Porter, W. J.	733 Natoma.	Yung, William.	134 Fourth.
Patten, Henry.	351 Tehama.	Young, Conrad.	1429 Dupont.
Pennie, Wm.	Cor. Vallejo & Gough		

Total number of Journeyman Plumbers registered 188

REPORT OF ASSISTANT PLUMBING AND
DRAINAGE INSPECTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885.

*J. L. Meares, M. D.,**Health Officer City and County of San Francisco:*

SIR: I respectfully submit my report as Assistant Inspector of Plumbing and Drainage, for the last three months ending June 30, 1885.

I have, during said period, inspected seven thousand, seven hundred and forty-one (7,741) feet of iron-stone pipe, laid as house-drains. I have, also, examined the setting of traps of forty-six drains laid outside of building lines.

Very respectfully,

THOS. G. PARKER,

Assistant Inspector.

City Physician's Report.

OFFICE OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN,
San Francisco, July 1, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the
City and County of San Francisco, State of California:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my ninth (9th) annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885.

The House of Correction and County Jail have maintained a very good sanitary condition for the past year, which is mainly attributable to the efficiency of the officers of both institutions.

I thank your honorable body for the accommodations you have furnished me for making autopsies.

The following is a summary of the work performed in this department for the past year:

Cases attended in the House of Correction.....	1,471
Cases attended in the County Jail.....	904
Cases attended in the City Receiving Hospital.....	3,238
Cases attended Indigent Sick.....	962
Total.....	6,575
Autopsies made for the Coroner.....	68

Very respectfully,

CHAS. BLACH, M. D.,

City Physician and Police Surgeon.

DISEASES TREATED AT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Abscess	4	Insanity	4
Alcoholism	70	Iritis	7
Amenorrhœa	10	Laryngitis	14
Anæmia	10	Leprosy	1
Aneurism of aorta	1	Leucorrhœa	45
Anthrax	13	Liver, cirrhosis	1
Aphthæ	8	Lumbago	45
Asthma	10	Lupus	1
Bronchitis	120	Nephritis	10
Bubo	2	Neuralgia	36
Burns	2	Onychia	9
Cancer, womb ..	1	Opium, effects of	17
Cholera-infantum	1	Orchitis	5
Chorea	1	Otitis	53
Colic	8	Ozæna	1
Conjunctivitis	29	Paralysis	10
Convulsions	4	Paraphimosis	1
Coryza	28	Phthisis, pulmonalis	23
Cystitis	3	Pleurisy	11
Debility, general	30	Pleuro-pneumonia	4
Debility, nervous	1	Poison-oak	5
Delirium tremens	6	Polypus-nasalis	1
Diabetes mellitus	18	Prostatitis	4
Diarrhœa	26	Psoriasis	14
Dislocation, shoulder	1	Rheumatism, acute	31
Diphtheria	6	Rheumatism, chronic	65
Dysentery	30	Scrofula	11
Dyspepsia	59	Scoliosis	1
Eczema	17	Scabies	2
Eczema syphilitica	26	Septicæmia	1
Elephantiasis	1	Spermatorrhœa	8
Epididymitis	2	Sprain, foot	17
Enteritis	3	Sprain, wrist	6
Epilepsy	6	Stricture	5
Erysipelas	3	Syphilis	21
Fever, intermittent	78	Syphilis, secondary	30
Fracture, ankle	2	Syphilis, tertiary	11
Fracture, wrist	1	Tabes, dorsalis	2
Furunculosis	1	Tonsillitis	52
Gastritis	1	Tumor, albus	1
Gonorrhœa	89	Ulcer, leg	5
Hemoptysis	9	Ulcer, syphilitic	1
Hæmorrhoids	16	Uterus, retroversion	2
Heart disease	6	Uterus, prolapse	6
Hepatitis	39	Vein, varicose	1
Hernia, inguinal	3	Vertigo	5
Hernia, umbilical	1	Wounds, bullet	2
Herpes	1	Wounds, contused	5
Hydrocele	1	Wounds, incised	33
Hydrops	2		
Hysteria	12	Total	1,470
Ichthyosis	2		
Sent to the Commissioners of Insanity			5
Sent to the City and County Hospital			5
Died			0

DISEASES TREATED AT COUNTY JAIL.

Abscess of arm.....	2	Lupus.....	2
Abscess of leg.....	4	Measles.....	4
Alcoholism.....	91	Neuralgia.....	33
Amenorrhœa.....	5	Nephritis.....	7
Anæmia.....	2	Onychia.....	11
Anthrax.....	6	Opium, effects of.....	10
Apthæ.....	3	Orchitis.....	8
Asthma.....	10	Otitis.....	6
Bronchitis.....	89	Parotitis.....	1
Bubo.....	7	Paralysis.....	4
Burns.....	3	Phimosis.....	2
Caries.....	1	Phthisis, pulmonalis.....	26
Cirrhosis, liver.....	2	Pleurisy.....	11
Condylomata.....	5	Pneumonia.....	3
Conjunctivitis.....	19	Pneumonia, pleuro.....	2
Coryza.....	5	Pneumonia, typhoid.....	1
Debility, general.....	25	Prolapsus uteri.....	2
Delirium tremens.....	11	Psoriasis.....	13
Diphtheritis.....	4	Rheumatism, acute.....	22
Diarrhœa.....	6	Rheumatism, chronic.....	28
Dysentery.....	15	Scabies.....	2
Dyspepsia.....	12	Scrofula.....	12
Eczema, syphilis.....	7	Stomach, cancer of.....	1
Epididymitis.....	3	Spermatorrhea.....	3
Epilepsy.....	2	Sprain, ankle.....	2
Erysipelas.....	5	Sprain, wrist.....	4
Fever, intermittent.....	57	Stricture of urethra.....	5
Fistula.....	1	Syphilis, primary.....	24
Fracture, arm.....	2	Syphilis, secondary.....	32
Furunculosis.....	3	Syphilis, tertiary.....	18
Gonorrhœa.....	75	Tonsillitis.....	14
Heart disease.....	8	Typhlitis.....	1
Hæmorrhoids.....	7	Ulcer, arm.....	4
Hernia, inguinal.....	2	Ulcer, leg.....	10
Hepatitis.....	10	Vertigo.....	1
Hydrops.....	2	Wound, bullet.....	3
Hysteria.....	4	Wound, contused.....	1
Ichthyosis.....	1	Wound, incised, hand.....	6
Icterus.....	2	Wound, incised, head.....	6
Iritis, syphilitica.....	2	Wound, incised, leg.....	1
Insanity.....	3	Wound, incised, lip.....	1
Ischuria.....	1		
Leucorrhœa.....	20		
Lumbago.....	18	Total.....	909

Sent to City and County Hospital.....	1
Sent to Commissioners of Insanity.....	4
Died (by lawful execution).....	2

AUTOPSIES MADE FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JULY 1, 1885.

Total number male..... 68

SEX.

Males	53
Females	15
Total	68

RACE.

Caucasian	64
Mongolian.....	4
Total.....	68

NATIVITY.

UNITED STATES.

California	6	Oregon.....	1
Maine.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	2
Massachusetts	5		—
New York.....	4	Total.....	20
New Jersey.....	1		

FOREIGN.

Austria.....	2	Italy.....	2
China	4	Mexico.....	1
Denmark.....	1	Scotland.....	2
England.....	4	Switzerland	1
France	2		—
Germany.....	10	Total.....	48
Ireland.....	19		
United States	20		
Foreign.....	48		
Total	68		

CLASSIFICATION OF AGES.

Under 10 years	1	Fifty years and over.....	16
From 10 to 20	1	Unascertained.....	1
From 20 to 30	13		—
From 30 to 40	19	Total.....	68
From 40 to 50	17		

OCCUPATIONS.

Basket-maker.....	1	Longshoreman.....	1
Blacksmith.....	2	Manufacturer.....	1
Carpenter.....	1	Melter.....	1
Capitalist.....	1	Painter.....	1
Chambermaid.....	1	Printer.....	1
Cigar-maker.....	1	Sailor.....	4
Clerk.....	4	Saloon-keeper.....	6
Cook.....	1	Schoolboy.....	1
Dish-washer.....	1	Schoolgirl.....	1
Drummer.....	1	Stevedore.....	1
Fisherman.....	2	Stone-mason.....	1
Gambler.....	1	Tailor.....	1
Groceryman.....	2	Unascertained.....	14
Hostler.....	2	Watchman.....	1
Housewife.....	1		—
Laborer.....	10	Total.....	68
Laundryman.....	1		

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

Asphyxia.....	1	Hand, laceration.....	1
Asphyxia by strangulation.....	1	Lungs, congestion.....	4
Aneurism of aorta.....	3	Lungs, œdema.....	2
Aneurism of abdominal aorta.....	1	Nephritis.....	1
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	5	Paraproctitis.....	1
Apoplexy, pulmonary.....	1	Peritonitis, acute (knife wound).....	1
Cerebral inflammation.....	1	Pericarditis.....	1
Emphysema, pulmonary.....	1	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	4
Fracture of skull.....	1	Pleuritis.....	3
Gastritis.....	2	Pneumonia.....	3
Gastritis hæmorrhagica.....	1	Pneumonia, croupous.....	1
Hæmorrhage, cerebral.....	1	Pneumonia, traumatica (knife wound).....	1
Hæmorrhage, cerebral (bullet).....	1	Poison, morphia.....	1
Hæmorrhage, cerebral (knife).....	1	Poison, opium.....	2
Hæmorrhage, femoral artery (bullet).....	1	Septicæmia.....	2
Hæmorrhage, internal (bullet).....	7	Syphilis, tertiary.....	1
Hæmorrhage, internal (knife).....	1	Tuberculosis.....	1
Hæmorrhage, traumatica.....	1	Tuberculosis, acute, miliary.....	1
Hæmorrhage of womb (mechanical violence).....	1	Unascertained.....	1
Heart, fatty degeneration.....	3		—
Heart, rupture.....	1	Total.....	68

REPORT OF ASSISTANT CITY PHYSICIAN.

To Chas. Blach, M. D., City Physician:

SIR: I herewith submit to you my report of the number of diseases and accidents treated at the Receiving Hospital from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885:

Total number of cases attended.....		3,238
SEX.		
Male.....		2,715
Female.....		523
Total.....		3,238
RACE.		
Caucasian.....		3,162
Ethiopian.....		17
Mongolian.....		59
Total.....		3,238
EVENT.		
Sent to City and County Hospital.....		157
Sent to German Hospital.....		6
Sent to St. Mary's Hospital.....		5
Sent to Marine Hospital.....		6
Sent to Home of Inebriates.....		90
Sent to Almshouse.....		11
Sent before Commissioners of Insanity.....		20
Died in Hospital.....		52
Brought dead to the Hospital.....		8
Discharged.....		2,878
Remaining in Hospital.....		5
Total.....		3,238

DISEASES TREATED AT RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

Anasarca.....	10	Abscess, hand.....	5
Alcoholism.....	346	Abscess, leg.....	2
Asthma.....	10	Bronchitis.....	19
Apoplexy.....	2	Burn, arm.....	3
Asphixia.....	11	Burn, ankle.....	1
Amputations.....	39	Burn, eye.....	2
Abscess, arm.....	6	Burn, face.....	2
Abscess, breast.....	7	Burn, hand.....	14
Abscess, finger.....	9	Burn, leg.....	2
Abscess, foot.....	10	Burn, wrist.....	2

DISEASES TREATED AT RECEIVING HOSPITAL.—CONTINUED.

Bite, arm.....	1	Dislocation, elbow.....	4
Bite, ear.....	2	Dislocation, finger.....	6
Bite, face.....	2	Dislocation, knee.....	1
Bite, finger.....	9	Dislocation, Shoulder.....	25
Bite, hand.....	4	Dislocation, thumb.....	2
Bite, leg.....	4	Dislocation, toe.....	1
Bite, lip.....	2	Dislocation, wrist.....	7
Bite, nose.....	4	Ep'lepsy.....	55
Bite, thigh.....	3	Earache.....	3
Bite, thumb.....	1	Erythema.....	2
Child-birth.....	4	Fever, intermittent.....	4
Cœlialgia.....	101	Fracture, ankle.....	6
Concussion, brain.....	7	Fracture, ankle, compound.....	1
Consumption.....	4	Fracture, ankle (Potts).....	10
Constipation.....	26	Fracture, arm (Greenstick).....	2
Conjunctivitis.....	7	Fracture, clavicle.....	15
Chills, congestive.....	1	Fracture, clavicle (Greenstick).....	1
Catarrh.....	1	Fracture, elbow.....	5
Contusion, abdomen.....	1	Fracture, femur.....	8
Contusion, arm.....	16	Fracture, femur, compound.....	2
Contusion, ankle.....	2	Fracture, femur, compound comin.....	2
Contusion, body.....	15	Fracture, finger.....	8
Contusion, back.....	10	Fracture, finger, compound.....	9
Contusion, breast.....	1	Fracture, foot, compound.....	2
Contusion, eye.....	18	Fracture, humurus.....	6
Contusion, ear.....	2	Fracture, humurus, compound.....	1
Contusion, elbow.....	4	Fracture, hand.....	4
Contusion, forehead.....	2	Fracture, infer., maxillary.....	6
Contusion, face.....	5	Fracture, metatarsal bone.....	3
Contusion, finger.....	4	Fracture, nose.....	6
Contusion, foot.....	3	Fracture, patella.....	4
Contusion, hand.....	3	Fracture, pelvis.....	6
Contusion, head.....	5	Fracture, ribs.....	15
Contusion, hip.....	1	Fracture, skull.....	5
Contusion, knee.....	2	Fracture, shoulder.....	9
Contusion, leg.....	7	Fracture, tibia.....	5
Contusion, mouth.....	1	Fracture, fibula.....	4
Contusion, neck.....	1	Fracture, tibia and fibula.....	3
Contusion, ribs.....	6	Fracture, tibia and fibula, comp.....	5
Contusion, spine.....	2	Fracture, tibia and fibula, comp. comin..	4
Contusion, shoulder.....	3	Fracture, thumb.....	4
Contusion, scalp.....	3	Fracture, thumb, comp.....	2
Contusion, side.....	11	Fracture, thigh.....	1
Contusion, thigh.....	1	Fracture, toe.....	2
Contusion, testicle.....	1	Fracture, toe, comp.....	3
Debility.....	34	Fracture, wrist.....	9
Delirium tremens.....	81	Fracture, radius.....	22
Dementia.....	23	Fracture, radius, comp.....	1
Diarrhea.....	10	Fracture, ulna.....	12
Dislocation, ankle.....	2	Fracture, ulna, comp.....	1

DISEASES TREATED AT RECEIVING HOSPITAL CONTINUED.

Fracture, ulna and radius.....	1	Sprain, finger.....	1
Fish-hook in finger.....	5	Sprain, foot.....	4
Gonorrhœa.....	5	Sprain, hand.....	10
Gravel.....	2	Sprain, hip.....	3
Gangrene, foot.....	1	Sprain, knee.....	6
Hemorrhage, brain.....	1	Sprain, neck.....	2
Hemorrhage, lungs.....	8	Sprain, shoulder.....	40
Hemorrhage, nose.....	11	Sprain, thumb.....	6
Hematuria.....	1	Sprain, wrist.....	30
Hysteria.....	24	Tonsillitis.....	2
Hepatitis, chronic.....	1	Tumor, neck, sarcomatous.....	1
Hanging (attempt suicide).....	1	Teeth extracted.....	6
Insanity.....	28	Toothache.....	22
Morphine habit.....	2	Ulcer, arm.....	3
Measles.....	1	Ulcer, leg.....	5
Milk-breast.....	1	Ulcer, gums.....	1
Masturbation.....	1	Ulcer, foot.....	2
Neuralgia.....	6	Ulcer, finger.....	1
Orchitis.....	1	Ulcer, breast.....	1
Obstruction, throat.....	3	Ulcer, toe.....	1
Obstruction, nose.....	2	Varicose vein.....	4
Obstruction, rectum.....	2	Venerial warts.....	1
Paralysis.....	14	Vaginitis.....	1
Pleurisy.....	7	Wound, ankle.....	2
Pharyngitis.....	1	Wound, abdomen.....	7
Pregnancy.....	3	Wound arm.....	42
Phimosis.....	1	Wound, back.....	16
Poisoning, atropia.....	1	Wound, breast.....	7
Poisoning, chloral.....	3	Wound, buttock.....	3
Poisoning, laudanum.....	6	Wound, elbow.....	3
Poisoning, morphine.....	7	Wound, ear.....	24
Poisoning, opium.....	2	Wound, eye.....	147
Poisoning, oil tansy.....	1	Wound, face.....	88
Poisoning, "rough on rats".....	2	Wound, finger.....	147
Poisoning, strychnia.....	4	Wound, foot.....	13
Poisoning, unknown.....	3	Wound, forehead.....	110
Poisoning, valerian.....	1	Wound, hand.....	138
Rape, attempted.....	1	Wound, hip.....	3
Rheumatism.....	14	Wound, knee.....	9
Stricture, urethral.....	6	Wound, leg.....	14
Submersion.....	34	Wound, labia (vaginal).....	1
Scrofula.....	1	Wound, lip.....	34
Starvation.....	1	Wound, mouth.....	3
Spinal disease.....	1	Wound, neck.....	6
Syphilis, primary.....	3	Wound, nose.....	39
Syphilis, secondary.....	2	Wound, shoulder.....	9
Sprain, ankle.....	50	Wound, scalp.....	404
Sprain, arm.....	3	Wound, side.....	11
Sprain, back.....	2	Wound, temple.....	14
Sprain, elbow.....	10	Wound, thigh.....	5

DISEASES TREATED AT RECEIVING HOSPITAL—CONCLUDED.

Wound, throat	9	Forehead.....	1
Wound, thumb.....	50	Hand.....	8
Wound, toe.....	9	Head.....	2
Wound, tongue.....	2	Hip.....	2
Wound, wrist.....	33	Leg.....	2
Wounds, Gunshot of—		Mouth.....	2
Arm.....	2	Shoulders.....	4
Abdomen.....	2	Side.....	3
Back.....	1	Temple.....	2
Breast.....	3	Thigh.....	7
Buttock.....	1	Thumb.....	2
Ear.....	1	Wrist.....	1
Elbow.....	1		
Face.....	4	Total.....	3,238
Finger.....	4		

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

Alcoholism.....	4	Hemorrhage brain.....	1
Apoplexy.....	2	Hemorrhage lungs.....	1
Asthma.....	1	Hepatitis, chronic.....	1
Concussion brain.....	5	Hemiplegia.....	1
Delirium tremens.....	1	Incised wound, abdomen.....	2
Diarrhea, chronic.....	1	Incised wound, side.....	1
Epilepsy.....	4	Paralysis.....	1
Fracture skull.....	1	Rupture bladder.....	1
Fracture skull and hemorrhage brain.....	1	Starvation.....	1
Fracture legs and pelvis.....	1	Suicide, arsenic.....	1
Fracture thigh and pelvis.....	1	Suicide, laudanum.....	1
Fracture thigh, comp. comin.....	1	Suicide, morphia.....	1
Fracture tibia and fibula and femur, comp. comin.....	1	Suicide, opium.....	1
Fracture sternum and ribs.....	1	Suicide, strychnia.....	2
Fracture ribs and dislocation knee.....	1	Suicide, incised wound, throat.....	1
Fracture leg, comp. comin.....	1	Suicide, gunshot wound mouth and head.....	1
Gunshot wound, abdomen.....	2	Suicide, gunshot wound head.....	1
Gunshot wound, head.....	1	Tumor neck sarcomatous.....	1
Gunshot wound, side.....	1		
Gunshot wound, thigh.....	1	Total.....	52

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. DENNIS, M. D.,
Assistant City Physician and Police Surgeon.

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of the City Cemetery.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), I hereby present my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Of the several societies having burial plots in the City Cemetery, there have been interred as follows:

From Jewish Congregation.....	49
French M. B. Society	17
Italian M. B. Society	45
Slavonic M. B. Society	4
Grand Army Republic.....	9
Caledonia and St. Andrews'.....	4
Orthodox Eastern Church.....	3
Ladies' Seamen's M. B. Society	2
I. O. Red Men Society.....	1
Netherland Society.....	1
Colored O. O. F. Society.....	2
Colored.....	11
Christian Chinese.....	4
Chinese Six Companies.....	467
Indigent Dead.....	430
Indigent Dead, Section 2, at friends' expense	56
Interments for the year—total.....	<u>1,105</u>

304 REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY CEMETERY.

Of the indigent dead, seven (7) were of African extraction, one (1) Japanese, and thirteen (13) Mongolians.

Disinterments—Whites	3
“ Mongolians	762
Disinterments for the year—total.....	<u>765</u>

There has been expended for repairs to roads and fences, pump, etc., as follows:

Repairs to Superintendent's office	\$25
Repairs to pump and windmill.....	15
Sundry implements.....	7
Head-boards for indigent dead—500.....	350
Total	<u>\$397</u>

I would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the dilapidated condition of the well, pump and windmill belonging to the Cemetery, and would also state that the northern and eastern fences of the Cemetery, in several places, are completely worn out, making it almost impossible to keep the neighbors' cattle from encroaching, and the fence inclosing the Pioneer Dead is almost entirely gone.

I would also suggest to your honorable Board the fact that several of the societies who have been granted burial plots by the city, in the City Cemetery, have, in some instances, fenced in the roadways, and in others more ground than their concessions called for, according to the cemetery map in the Superintendent's office, while some have not completed the fencing all round their plots as yet.

Very respectfully,
 GEORGE W. GREEN,
 Superintendent of City Cemetery.

ALMS HOUSE REPORT.

*To the Honorable the Board of Health
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit to your Honorable Body the following report of the condition of the affairs of the City and County Alms House, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

NUMBER OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Males	422	
Females	123	
		545
Remaining in the House July 1, 1884.....		565
Total to be accounted for		1,110

NUMBER OF INMATES DISCHARGED, ETC.

Number of inmates discharged at own request.....	330
Number of inmates died.....	74
Number of inmates ran away.....	99
Number of inmates transferred to Insane Asylum.....	9
Remaining in the House July 1, 1885.....	598
Total.....	1,110
Average daily number of inmates.....	582

NATIONALITY OF INMATES.

UNITED STATES.

California	27	Massachusetts	13
Connecticut.....	6	New York.....	34
Florida.....	1	New Hampshire.....	4
Illinois.....	4	New Jersey.....	4
Iowa.....	1	Ohio.....	4
Kentucky.....	3	Pennsylvania	4
Louisiana	4	Tennessee	2
Maryland.....	3	Texas.....	2
Maine.....	9	Rhode Island.....	1
Missouri.....	5	Virginia.....	8
Total for United States.....			144

FOREIGN.

Austria.....	2	Mexico.....	4
Belgium.....	1	Norway.....	2
Canada.....	9	Nova Scotia.....	1
Central America.....	1	New Brunswick.....	1
Chile.....	2	Peru.....	1
Denmark.....	1	Scotland.....	12
England.....	32	Switzerland.....	5
France.....	26	Sweden.....	3
Finland.....	3	Spain.....	1
Germany.....	46	Sierra Leone.....	1
Holland.....	3	West Indies.....	1
Ireland.....	235	Wales.....	3
Italy.....	4	Born at Sea.....	1
Total.....			545

. OCCUPATION OF INMATES.

Artist.....	1	Fireman.....	2
Bookkeeper.....	1	Gardener.....	6
Baker.....	8	Gasfitter.....	1
Butcher.....	10	Housekeeper.....	64
Brick-maker.....	1	Harness-maker.....	1
Barber.....	1	Jeweler.....	1
Basket-maker.....	1	Janitor.....	2
Bricklayer.....	2	Laundress.....	3
Boiler-maker.....	3	Laundryman.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1	Lumberman.....	2
Brewer.....	1	Laborer.....	92
Carpenter.....	21	Miner.....	21
Cook.....	33	Merchant.....	6
Contractor.....	2	Machinist.....	6
Clerk.....	10	Messenger.....	1
Cigar-maker.....	1	Molder.....	1
Confectioner.....	1	Marble-cutter.....	2
Cabinet-maker.....	2	Midwife.....	1
Collector.....	1	Music-teacher.....	1
Cooper.....	3	Malster.....	1
Carriage-painter.....	3	News-dealer.....	2
Chambermaid.....	1	Nurse.....	3
Caulter.....	3	Painter.....	10
Civil engineer.....	1	Porter.....	1
Carriage-trimmer.....	1	Printer.....	9
Coachman.....	1	Pedler.....	7
Dishwasher.....	4	Plumber.....	1
Dairyman.....	1	Pattern-maker.....	1
Dyer.....	2	Railroader.....	1
Dressmaker.....	1	Servant.....	28
Engineer.....	2	Shoemaker.....	15
Farmer.....	6	Sailor.....	22

OCCUPATION OF INMATES—CONCLUDED.

School-teacher.....	2	Tinsmith.....	3
Seamstress.....	3	Teamster.....	6
Saloon-keeper.....	2	Tailor.....	4
Saddler.....	1	Tobacconist.....	1
Stone-cutter.....	5	Tanner.....	2
Stableman.....	2	Upholsterer.....	1
Stevedore.....	8	Waiter.....	12
Sawyer.....	3	Washerwoman.....	1
Surveyor.....	4	Wood-turner.....	2
Sheep-herder.....	2	No occupation.....	37
<hr/>			
Total.....			545

AGES OF INMATES.

From 1 month to 11 months.....	2	From 40 years to 49 years.....	97
From 1 year to 9 years.....	13	From 50 years to 59 years.....	124
From 10 years to 19 years.....	6	From 60 years to 69 years.....	163
From 20 years to 29 years.....	14	From 70 years to 79 years.....	72
From 30 years to 39 years.....	47	From 80 years to 89 years.....	7
<hr/>			
Total.....			545

Average age, years.....	53 7-10
Amount of money taken from inmates on admission.....	\$28 00
Of the 545 inmates admitted only five were in possession of money.	
Average amount for the five.....	\$5 60
Average amount for the 545.....	\$ 5½
Smallest sum taken from any inmate.....	\$1 35
Largest sum taken from any inmate.....	\$3 65

All money or other articles taken from the inmates are returned to them on leaving the Alms House.

BY WHOSE ORDER ADMITTED.

By Dr. J. L. Meares, Health Officer.....	341
By His Honor Mayor Bartlett.....	145
By Dr. E. J. Bryan, Supt. Physician City and County Hospital.....	24
By Dr. M. J. Bolan, Supt. Physician City and County Hospital.....	19
By Commissioners of Insanity.....	6
By Hon. Judge Webb, Police Court No. 1.....	3
By Hon. Judge Rix, Police Court No. 1.....	3
By Hon. Judge Lawlor, Police Court No. 2.....	2
By Dr. J. C. Shorb, of the Board of Health.....	1
By Supervisor Jno. E. Kunk'er, Chairman Hospital Committee.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	545

ALMS HOUSE REPORT.

NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED AND READMITTED AFTER BEING DISCHARGED.

First time.....	287	Ninth time.....	6
Second time.....	86	Tenth time.....	4
Third time.....	56	Eleventh time.....	5
Fourth time.....	36	Twelfth time.....	8
Fifth time.....	22	Thirteenth time.....	3
Sixth time.....	15	Fourteenth time.....	1
Seventh time.....	7	Seventeenth time.....	2
Eighth time.....	6	Twenty-sixth time.....	1
Total.....			545

SOCIAL CONDITION OF INMATES.

Single.....	241
Married.....	90
Widows.....	70
Widowers.....	125
Children.....	19
Total.....	545

COLOR OF INMATES.

White.....	438
Black.....	7
Total.....	545

ALMS HOUSE EXPENSES FOR 1884 AND 1885.

Salaries of officers and employees.....	\$13,559 30
Groceries, provisions and fruit.....	24,873 89
Liquors, drugs, medicines and instruments.....	2,033 96
Clothing, dry goods, shoes, bedding, hats, caps, etc.....	6,905 79
Horse and cattle feed, seed, straw, etc.....	6,339 34
Fuel and lights.....	3,906 90
Materials for improvements and repairs on buildings and grounds.....	1,103 62
Repairs on steam engines, boilers and machinery.....	410 03
Crockery, glass, tinware, etc.....	297 33
Hardware, tools, implements, etc.....	451 04
Hose and couplings.....	54 63
Stationery, school books, stamps and newspapers.....	166 77
Tobacco.....	694 75
Horse shoeing.....	205 75
Laundry supplies—soap, sal soda, starch, blueing, etc.....	670 22
Brooms, brushes, dusters, etc.....	186 46
Vehicles and repairs on vehicles.....	672 85
Furniture and repairs.....	327 75
Harness and harness repairs.....	173 00
Transportation of inmates to Veterans' Home.....	7 80
Sundries, fire grenades and spectacles.....	31 50
Telephone expenses.....	41 58
Total.....	\$63,024 77

The total cost for food for 1884 and 1885 was.....	\$24,873 80
Daily average number of employees and inmates.....	604
Daily cost per employee and inmate for food was.....	11½
The total cost for dry goods, clothing, shoes, bedding, etc., was	\$6,905 79
Daily average number of inmates was	582
Daily cost per inmate for the above articles.....	3½
The total cost for light for the year was.....	\$766 50
Daily cost for gas being.....	\$2 10

There are 54 burners lit in the institution every night, 32 of which burn until 8 o'clock, and 22 burn all night.

According to the Auditor's report the total amount paid out for 1884 and 1885 was \$63,024 77. Deducting therefrom the sums paid into the City and County Treasury, realized from sales of stock, etc., viz: \$1,905 60 and \$1,749 45, received from the State under the Act to "appropriate money for the support of orphan, half-orphan and abandoned children," leaves the actual disbursement \$59,369 72.

The daily average number of inmates was	582
Daily cost for the institution.....	\$162 66
Daily cost per inmate.....	28
Yearly cost per inmate.....	\$102 10

The following is a resume of the work done in the different departments during the year:

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Men's cassimere coats made.....	120
Men's cassimere pants made.....	188
Men's blue jean overalls made.....	192
Boys' blue jean overalls made.....	70
Boys' blue jean blouses made.....	70
Boys' cassimere suits made.....	21
Men's flannel overshirts made.....	532
Men's flannel undershirts made.....	445
Men's flannel drawers made.....	562
Boys' flannel overshirts made.....	38
Number of coats repaired.....	175
Number of pants repaired.....	210
Number of overalls, vests, etc., repaired.....	240

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Men's shoes made, pairs.....	363
Boys' shoes made, pairs.....	14
Slippers (bought), pairs.....	102
Women's shoes (bought), pairs.....	96
Girls' shoes (bought), pairs.....	36
Boys' shoes (bought), pairs.....	102
Children's shoes (bought) pairs.....	30
Men's and boys' shoes repaired, pairs	496

ALMS HOUSE REPORT.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The female inmates have made all the clothing required by them, and have made and delivered during the year 160 dresses and about 700 other garments, besides all the sheets, slips, spreads, etc., required by the institution. They have also repaired about 14,000 pieces belonging to themselves and the male inmates.

ALMS HOUSE DIET TABLE.

Adopted by the Honorable Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco,
July 19, 1883.

DAYS.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Oatmeal mush.....oz. 8	Roast mutton.....oz. 8 Potatoes.....oz. 8 Beets and turnips.....oz. 4 Bread.....oz. 6 Soup.....pt. 1	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Mush.....oz. 8 Syrup.....oz. 1
Monday	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Oatmeal mush.....oz. 8	Corned beef.....oz. 8 Potatoes.....oz. 8 Cabbage and beets.....oz. 4 Bread.....oz. 6 Soup.....pt. 1	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Cracked wheat.....oz. 8 Syrup.....oz. 1
Tuesday	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Oatmeal mush.....oz. 8	Boiled mutton.....oz. 8 Potatoes.....oz. 8 Cabbage and carrots.....oz. 4 Bread.....oz. 6 Soup.....pt. 1	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Rice.....oz. 8 Syrup.....oz. 1
Wednesday	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Mush.....oz. 8	Roast beef.....oz. 8 Potatoes.....oz. 8 Turnips and carrots.....oz. 4 Bread.....oz. 6 Soup.....pt. 1	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Cracked wheat.....oz. 8 Syrup.....oz. 1
Thursday	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Mush.....oz. 8	Mutton stew.....oz. 8 Potatoes.....oz. 8 Bread.....oz. 6 Beets and turnips.....oz. 4 Soup.....pt. 1	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Cracked wheat.....oz. 8 Syrup.....oz. 1
Friday	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Mush.....oz. 8	Fish.....oz. 8 Potatoes.....oz. 8 Turnips and carrots.....oz. 4 Bread.....oz. 6 Soup.....pt. 1	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Rice.....oz. 8 Syrup.....oz. 1
Saturday	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Mush.....oz. 8	Boiled mutton.....oz. 8 Potatoes.....oz. 8 Cabbage & turnips.....oz. 4 Bread.....oz. 6 Soup.....pt. 1	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Mush.....oz. 8 Syrup.....oz. 1

SICK DIET.

BREAXFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Tea.....pt. 1	Tea.....pt. 1	Tea.....pt. 1
Bread or toast.....oz. 4	Bread or toast.....oz. 4	Bread or toast.....oz. 4
Buter.....oz. ½	Boiled rice.....oz. 2	Butter.....oz. ½
Mush and milk.....pt. 1	Mutton chops.....oz. 5½	Mush and milk.....pt. 1
Oatmeal gruel.....pt. 1	Mush and milk.....pt. 1	Oatmeal gruel.....pt. 1
	Broth or soup.....pt. 1	

FARM.

	ACRES.	RODS.
House, lot and grounds.....	5	
Pasturage.....	15	
Potatoes.....	25	
Vegetables.....	8	
Oats and barley for hay.....	22	31
Hospital grounds and roads.....	4	129
Total.....	80	

ESTIMATED CROPS.

	POUNDS.
Potatoes, 45 tons.....	90,000
Hay, 50 tons.....	100,000
Vegetables, 40 tons.....	80,000

LIVE STOCK.

Horses..... 7	Calves under twelve months old..... 27
Cows..... 84	Hogs..... 21
Bulls..... 1	Pigs..... 58
Heifers..... 8	
Total.....	206

AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM SALES OF LIVE STOCK, ETC.

The total amount received from the sales of live stock, etc., was as follows :

Received from sale of 30 hogs.....	\$441 00	
Received from sale of 53 calves.....	1,260 00	
Received from sale of grease.....	109 05	
Received from sale of bones.....	95 55	\$1,905 60
Cash received from State of California on account of support of orphan, half-orphan and abandoned children, for the year ending December 31, 1884.....	1,749 45	1,749 45
Amount paid into the City and County Treasury.....		\$3,655 05

From the foregoing figures it will be found that the expense per inmate has been something less for 1884 and 1885 than ever before since the opening of the institution. This result has been accomplished by watchfulness and close economy, while the food of the inmates has been of the best quality and ample in quantity, and their other comforts unabridged.

As heretofore, whenever an inferior article of food has been delivered it has been returned and exchanged for the best.

The appropriation for Alms House expenses for 1884 and 1885 was \$70,000. The amount actually expended from the City and County Treasury was \$59,369 72; consequently there was a surplus of \$10,630 28 at the close of the fiscal year.

The past year has been an uneventful one; everything connected with the institution having worked smoothly, and on the whole satisfactorily.

The employment of inmates has been the same as usual; their labor being utilized wherever it would be of most advantage. The female portion have been sewing, house cleaning, etc., all who were able being required to do something.

Every child of proper age has been in regular attendance at the Laguna Honda public school.

Improvements and repairs on the buildings and grounds have received attention wherever required. Many trees have been planted, the roads in the neighborhood have been kept in thorough repair, the old, rotten hog-pens have been replaced by substantial new ones, the fences have been kept in good order, and whitening, painting and varnishing have constantly been going on, so that the institution has at all times presented an attractive appearance on the outside and a comfortable one within.

The sanitary condition of the House has been a subject of constant care, the sewers being regularly flushed and disinfectants freely used, so that although the buildings have been over-crowded with inmates, a visitor would never find anything the least offensive.

The farm during the past year has not done as well as I could have wished and as I had every reason to expect from the care used in the selection of seed and planting of crops. This has been the general experience of the neighborhood, owing to adverse atmospheric influences in the shape of warm fogs having caused a partial blight of the potato crop and rust in the hay. The gardens have produced a plentiful supply of table vegetables of the best quality. Our supply of milk has been ample, from which a large proportion of the butter used in the institution has been made. The live stock on the place has done well. It will be seen from the account of sales that I have sold thirty hogs and fifty-three calves, realizing therefrom \$1,701, which amount has been paid into the City and County Treasury.

In my last report I remarked that the character of the inmates of the institution was gradually changing from year to year. This change has been more perceptible last year than ever before—the proportion of old and

infirm people admitted being greater. As this class come to the Alms House as a last resort, the daily average number of inmates is gradually increasing, until at the present time there is not a vacant bed in the institution, and some are sleeping on the floors. This being the case in the middle of summer, what may we expect the coming winter, should it prove a severe one? It is certain the accommodations of the House will have to be increased, and this should be done at once; especially if it is intended that the Alms House shall relieve the City and County Hospital of its convalescents and incurables.

There is another subject in this connection, the right and justice of which I have always maintained and that is the responsibility of the State for payment of a portion of the expenses of this institution. It is a well known fact that one-half the indigent, blind and crippled people, whose necessities compel them to seek the sheltering protection of the Alms House, are not justly chargeable on the charity of the tax-payers of the City and County of San Francisco, their legal residence and claim for support being on other counties of the State. Many of this class come to the city from the interior and from other States and territories of the coast, with more or less money in their possession. They are sick and in search of the best medical advice. After a while their funds give out, and they drift to the City and County Hospital, the physicians of which institution on finding they can do nothing more for them, transfer them here. Another class of shiftless, maimed and helpless people are given money enough to reach the city, either by their friends or the authorities of other counties with a view of ridding themselves of their importunity and the responsibility and expense of their support. So that, from these and other causes combined, an undue percentage of the poor and helpless of the Pacific Coast find their way to San Francisco; and when here have to be cared for. With the view of obtaining relief in this matter, and with the sanction and co-operation of the Hospital Committee, I some months ago presented a claim against the State for three half years ending December 31, 1884, amounting to \$34,499 68. I have also another claim ready for presentation for the half year ending June 30, 1885, amounting to \$12,876 88—the total sum claimed to said date being \$47,376 56.

This claim against the State is made under an "Act to appropriate money for the support of aged persons in indigent circumstances," which took effect the first Monday in July, 1883, or two years ago. This law is the same in letter or intent as the "Act to appropriate money for the support of orphan, half-orphan and abandoned children," under which law we have been claiming and receiving State aid for several years past for the children of the Alms House. The claim for "aged persons," however, is resisted by some of the State authorities on what seems to myself and others the most frivolous prettexts. As to the justice of this claim there can be no doubt; as to the legality the courts must determine. Should their decision under the existing law prove unfavorable, it should be so amended at the next

session of the Legislature as to include inmates of the City and County Alms House in its provisions, a majority of whom are "aged persons in indigent circumstances," beyond question.

Religious services at the institution have continued as formerly, and my thanks are hereby tendered to Rev. Father Brannan and his assistants at the Old Mission Church, for their faithful attention to the spiritual wants of the Catholic portion of the inmates.

My best thanks are also due to Mr. Coley and Rev. E. J. Lion, pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, for their devotion to those of the Protestant faith.

I wish also to return my warmest thanks to the ladies of the Young Women's Christian Association for their kind monthly visits to dispense fruits, flowers and reading matter among the sick.

To all other kind and thoughtful persons, who have from time to time made donations of books, periodicals and papers for use of the inmates, I tender my best acknowledgments, and beg to assure them that their kindness has been fully appreciated.

My warmest thanks are also due to all who helped to contribute so bountiful a supply of toys and candy for the children of the Alms House at Christmas.

From the opening of the Alms House to the present time 8,731 inmates have been admitted and provided with a comfortable home, through the generous charity of the people of the City and County of San Francisco.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I have endeavored to perform my duties in the interests of humanity and economy, and my efforts are more than amply rewarded should they, as I hope, have met with your full approval.

Sincerely thanking your Honorable Body and the Hospital Committee of the Honorable Board of Supervisors for your and their kind support and co-operation, this report is most respectfully submitted.

M. J. KEATING,

Superintendent City and County Alms House.

San Francisco, July 1, 1885.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT PHYSICIAN,
CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith the thirty-second annual report of the City and County Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

M. J. BOLAN,
Superintendent Physician.

PATIENTS.

Patients in Hospital July 1, 1884.....	359
Patients admitted.....	<u>3,191</u>
Total to be accounted for.....	<u>3,550</u>
Patients discharged cured.....	1,497
Patients discharged improved.....	1,208
Patients died.....	399
Patients sent to Insane Asylum.....	11
Patients sent to Alms House.....	<u>44</u>
Total.....	3,159
Patients remaining July 1, 1885.....	391
	<u>3,550</u>

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Average number of patients in Hospital..... 389

According to sex and color those admitted during the year are divided as follows:

Male—	White.....	2,534	
	Black.....	33	
	Yellow.....	26	
		—	2,593
Female—	White.....	588	
	Black..	7	
	Yellow.....	3	598
		—	—
Total.....			<u>3,191</u>

Those who died—

Male—	White.....	309	
	Black.....	10	
	Yellow.....	4	
		—	323
Female—	White.....	74	
	Black.....	2	
		—	76
		—	—
Total.....			<u>399</u>

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS.

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TABLE No. I.

NATIVITIES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama.....	3	Nebraska.....	3
Arkansas.....	4	Nevada.....	2
California.....	198	New Hampshire.....	4
Connecticut.....	21	New Jersey.....	15
Delaware.....	1	New York.....	230
District of Columbia.....	8	North Carolina.....	3
Georgia.....	2	Ohio.....	43
Illinois.....	37	Oregon.....	4
Indiana.....	14	Pennsylvania.....	73
Iowa.....	5	Rhode Island.....	7
Kansas.....	1	South Carolina.....	4
Kentucky.....	14	Tennessee.....	9
Louisiana.....	15	Texas.....	3
Maine.....	45	Vermont.....	10
Maryland.....	20	Virginia.....	11
Massachusetts.....	123	Washington Territory.....	4
Michigan.....	14	West Virginia.....	2
Minnesota.....	1	Wisconsin.....	7
Mississippi.....	4	Unknown.....	9
Missouri.....	22		
Total.....			1,000

FOREIGNERS.

Africa.....	1	Malta.....	4
At Sea.....	1	Mexico.....	19
Australia.....	7	New Brunswick.....	5
Austria.....	22	Newfoundland.....	2
Azores Islands.....	8	Norway.....	60
Belgium.....	3	Nova Scotia.....	10
British Columbia.....	4	Peru.....	2
Canada.....	51	Poland.....	3
Cape Verde Islands.....	3	Portugal.....	21
Central America.....	4	Prince Edward's Islands.....	1
Chile.....	10	Russia.....	6
China.....	7	Sandwich Islands.....	1
Corsica.....	1	San Salvador.....	2
Denmark.....	38	Scotland.....	61
East Indies.....	6	Sicily.....	2
England.....	208	Spain.....	2
Finland.....	30	Sweden.....	81
France.....	91	Switzerland.....	38
German Empire.....	315	Turkey.....	2
Greece.....	5	Wales.....	4
Heligoland.....	1	West Indies.....	8
Holland.....	9		
Hungary.....	4	Total.....	2,191
India.....	1	Natives of the United States.....	1,000
Ireland.....	960		
Italy.....	45	Total.....	3,191
Japan.....	22		

TABLE No. II.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

DISEASES CAUSING DEATH.	1884.						1885.						Total.....
	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	
Abscess of brain.....												1	1
Abscess, ichio rectal.....								1					1
Abscess, perineal.....									1				1
Alcoholism.....		1		2	2		3		2	3	2	1	17
Albuminuria.....						1							3
Ambustio of body.....								1					1
Aneurism, abdominal.....											1		1
Aneurism of aorta.....							1	2	1				4
Aortic regurgitation.....						1	1		3	1	1	1	10
Apoplexy, meningeal.....				1									1
Arteritis.....			1										1
Asthmatic bronchitis.....												1	1
Carcinoma of breast.....						1							1
Carcinoma of colon.....	1												1
Carcinoma of face.....				1									1
Carcinoma of genitalia.....					1								1
Carcinoma of liver.....			1					1	1				3
Carcinoma of pylorus.....									1				1
Carcinoma of rectum.....								1					1
Carcinoma of stomach.....		1	2				2						5
Caries of femur.....											1		1
Caries of ilium.....							1						1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1			2						1			4
Cerebral meningitis.....										1			1
Cerebral softening.....			1	1		1					2		5
Cirrhosis of liver.....				1	1		1	1			1	2	7
Congestion of lungs.....							1	1					2
Coroner's cases.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	1			2	1	3	17
Cystitis.....		2				1							4
Debility, inherent.....											1		1
Debility, senile.....		1									1		3
Diabetes.....											2		3
Diarrhoea.....								1					1
Diarrhoea, chronic.....					1			1					2
Dysentery.....										1			1
Embolism of basilar artery.....	1												1
Enteritis.....									1				1
Epilepsy.....							1						1
Epithelioma infra maxilla.....												1	1
Epithelioma of jaw.....											1		1
Epithelioma of lip.....								1					1
Epithelioma of tongue.....	1								1				2
Erysipelas.....	1												1
Extirpation of spleen.....			1										1
Extravasation of urine.....	1	1											2
Fever, remittent.....								1					1
Fever, typhoid.....		2	1	2		1				1			7
Fracture of tibia and fibula.....							1						1
Gangrene of feet.....							1						2
Gangrene of leg.....										1			1
Gangrene of lungs.....									1				1
Gangrene of scrotum.....													1
Gangrene, senile.....								2			2		4
Hæmoptysis.....												1	1
Hæmorrhage.....	1												2
Heart, dilatation of.....			1	1									2
Heart, fatty degeneration of.....	1								1			1	3
Heart, tricuspid disease of.....											1		1
Heart, valvular disease of.....													1
Hernia, strangulated.....									1				1
Leucæmia.....								2		1			2
Liver, amyloid degeneration of.....									1				1
Liver, fatty degeneration of.....						1							1
Lymphadenitis.....						1							1
Marasmus.....											1		1

TABLE No. II—CONCLUDED.

DISEASES CAUSING DEATH.	1884 .						1885.						Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Measles												1	1
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal											2		2
Mitral regurgitation		3				2						1	10
Mitral and aortic regurgitation				2	2					1			5
Necrosis of ilium	1									1			1
Necrosis of infra maxilla					1								1
Nephritis, chronic tubular						2					1		1
Nephritis													2
Nephritis, chronic tubular		1	1	2	2	2	1			1		1	11
Nephritis, interstitial		1								1	1		3
Nephritis, pyelo										1			1
Edema of brain		1											1
Paraplegia									1				1
Pericarditis									1				1
Perienteritis traumatica					1								1
Peritonitis					1	1		2					4
Phthisis pulmonalis	16	8	5	9	15	9	17	15	9	7	13	8	131
Pleurisy	1			1	1	1		1					5
Pneumonia	4	4	4		2	6	2	2	2	5	1		32
Pyemia				1									1
Sarcoma of neck										1			1
Sarcoma of liver								1					1
Senility										1			1
Septicemia				1		1							2
Still-born	1			1					1	1			4
Surgical shock				1					1			1	2
Syphilis, hereditary	1												1
Syphilis, tertiary	1				1	2	1		1	1		1	8
Stricture of urethra					1	1							2
Tetanus			1	1									2
Tumor of brain											1		1
Tumor mediastinal											1		1
Uremia						3	1						4
Totals	34	27	50	32	35	41	36	41	29	37	41	26	399

TABLE No. III.

SEX, RACE AND NATIONALITY OF DECEASED PATIENTS.

SEX, RACE AND NATIONALITY.	1884.						1885.						Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
SEX.													
Males	27	24	13	25	31	37	28	33	24	32	30	19	323
Females	7	3	7	7	4	4	8	8	5	5	11	7	76
Totals	34	27	20	32	35	41	36	41	29	37	41	26	399
RACE.													
Caucasian	33	25	19	30	34	40	36	39	28	36	37	26	383
African	1	2	1	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	3	....	12
Mongolian .....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	4
Totals	34	27	20	32	35	41	36	41	29	37	41	26	399
NATIONALITY.													
United States	12	16	5	17	6	13	9	17	16	7	13	10	141
Foreign	21	11	15	15	28	27	26	24	13	29	27	16	252
Unknown	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	6
Totals	34	27	20	32	35	41	36	41	29	37	41	26	399

TABLE No. IV.

ADMISSIONS.

DISEASES OF PATIENTS.	1884.						1885.						Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Abortion.....						1			1		1		2
Abscess.....					2			1			1		3
Abscess anal.....					1								2
Abscess of ankle.....	1				1		1						3
Abscess of arm.....				1	1							1	3
Abscess axillary.....	1		1	1				1			2		5
Abscess of brain.....		1										1	2
Abscess of face.....				1				1	1	1			4
Abscess of foot.....									1				1
Abscess of hand.....			2				1						3
Abscess ischio-rectal.....	2	1	1	1		1		1	2	2			10
Abscess of jaw.....												1	1
Abscess of lungs.....				1								1	1
Abscess of neck.....						1					1	2	4
Abscess of parotid gland.....					1	1							1
Abscess pelvic.....									1				1
Abscess perineal.....				1	1				1			1	4
Abscess submaxillary.....											1		1
Abscess of thigh.....								1		2			3
Abscess of toe.....								1					1
Abscess of vulva.....									1				1
Acne.....						1	1						2
Adenitis.....								1					1
Albuminuria.....					1	1		3					5
Alcoholism, acute.....	8	8	10	3	5	5	6	2	4	9	10	8	78
Alcoholism, chronic.....				1			1				1		3
Amblyopia.....												1	1
Amenorrhœa.....									1			2	3
Amputation of arm.....								1					1
Amputation of femur.....	2												2
Amputation of finger.....	1				1			1	1		1		5
Amputation of leg.....			1										1
Amputation of toe.....	1			1		1		1					4
Amyloid degeneration of liver.....							1						2
Anemia.....					1	3							4
Anemia spinal.....				1									1
Anchylosis.....					1								1
Anchylosis of ankle.....									1				1
Anchylosis of knee.....										1			1
Anchylosis of shoulder.....										1			1
Angina pectoris.....											1		1
Aneurism.....				1	1		1						3
Aneurism abdominal.....										1			1
Aneurism of aorta.....		1			1	1		3				1	7
Aneurism of carotid.....											1		1
Aneurism popliteal.....				1									1
Anthrax malignus.....				1									1
Aortic regurgitation.....			3		3	1	1		6		1	2	17
Aphasia.....									1				1
Apoplexy meningeal.....				1									1
Art. ritis.....				1									1
Arthritis.....	1	1	2	1	4	2				2	2		15
Arthritis rheumatic.....										1		2	3
Ascites.....												1	1
Asthma.....				1	1		1				2		5
Asphyxia.....									1				1
Atheroma of cheek.....						1							1
Atrophy of deltoid.....							1						1
Atrophy of eye.....				1									1
Atrophy of muscles.....					1					1			2
Atrophy prog. muscular.....										1			1

TABLE No. IV—CONTINUED.

DISEASES OF PATIENTS.	1884.					1885.					Total		
	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....		May.....	June.....
Hemorrhage, rectal.....					1							2	1
Hemorrhage, uterine.....								1					3
Hemorrhoids.....	2	1	2	1		1	3	1	2	1	3	1	18
Hemiplegia.....	1	4	3	3	3	1							18
Hepatitis.....							1						1
Hernia.....	1	2		1	1								5
Hernia, inguinal.....						1							1
Hernia, strangulated.....										1			1
Herpes zoster.....						1	1		1			1	4
Hordeolum.....							1						1
Hydrocele.....		2	1			1			1		1		6
Hypertrophy of heart.....					1								1
Hypertrophy prostate gland.....							1						1
Hypochondria.....			1		1	4			1	2		2	8
Hysteria.....		1	1		2		1		1	1			7
Infarction of lungs.....				1									1
Inflammation of arm.....			1										1
Inflammation of hand.....			1										1
Inflammation of knee.....											1		1
Inflammation of middle ear.....												1	1
Injury to spondrositis.....												1	1
Insanity.....				1		2		1				1	9
Iritis.....	1	6	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	26
Iritis, syphilitic.....		1		2		1	1	1					5
Irritation of spine.....			1		1	1							3
Jaundice.....												1	1
Keratitis.....							1			1			2
Laceration of cervix.....	1			1							1		3
Laceration of finger.....						2					1		3
Laceration of perineum.....									2				2
Laceration labia majora.....								1					1
Laceration of leg.....								1					1
Laceration of vulva.....					1								1
Laryngitis.....			1							1			2
Lead poisoning.....	1	1						1	2	1			6
Leprosy.....										1			1
Leucemia.....						3							3
Leucocythemia.....							1						1
Locomotor ataxia.....			1		2		1		1			1	6
Lumbago.....	2	1	4	1	2	2			1		2		16
Lupus of nose.....												1	1
Luxation of knee.....								1					1
Luxation of shoulder.....						1					1		1
Lymphadenitis.....													1
Lymphangitis.....		1							1	1			3
Lympho-sarcoma.....									1				1
Malaria.....	5	3	8	6		2	3			5	5	6	43
Malingering.....		1					1					2	4
Mania.....					1			1		1			3
Marasmus.....									1				1
Measles.....										2	3		5
Melancholia.....		2									1		4
Meningitis cerebral.....										1			1
Meningitis cerebro-spinal.....											1		1
Meningitis Pachy.....					1								1
Metritis.....	1			1								1	3
Mitral insufficiency.....	7	2		2		5		2	3	3	3	1	28
Mitral aortic disease.....		1	1	3				1					6
Morbus coxarius.....											2		2
Morbus loxia.....												1	1
Myelitis.....	1			1			1	2	1				6
Myostitis.....	1												1
Nasal polypus.....		1		1			1						3

TABLE No. IV—CONTINUED.

DISEASES OF PATIENTS.	1884.						1885.						Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Necrosis of cartilage.....			1										1
Necrosis of elbow.....	1												1
Necrosis of femur.....				1									1
Necrosis inf. maxilla.....			1										3
Necrosis metacarpal bones.....	1						1		1				1
Necrosis of tarsus.....		1											1
Necrosis of tibia.....				1								1	2
Nephritis.....	3			1	2	6	1	1	1		1	1	19
Nephritis interstitial.....	1	1	1	2	1		1			2			9
Nephritis parenchymatous.....												1	1
Nephritis pyelo.....						1							2
Nephritis tubular.....				1	1								2
Neuralgia.....		2	1	1			2	4	1	1	2	1	15
Neuralgia, facial.....	1		1	1									3
Neuralgia, intercostal.....	5	5	8	3	3	6	2		1	5	3	5	46
Neurasthenia.....												1	1
Œdema of brain.....		1											1
Onaniasm.....					1		1						2
Opacity of cornea.....	1						1	1	1				4
Ophthalmia.....		2											2
Opium habit.....												1	1
Orchitis.....	3	1	2						3	1	1	1	12
Orchitis, syphilitic.....							1						1
Orchitis, traumatic.....			1										1
Osleititis.....					1				1				2
Otitis.....												1	1
Otitis media.....	1		1	2						1			5
Ovaritis.....					1						1	1	4
Ozena.....		1											1
Pannus.....											1	1	2
Paralysis.....	1								2	2	4	2	12
Paralysis sphincter iridis.....				1									1
Paralysis third nerve.....	1												1
Paraplegia.....	1		1						1	1			2
Paresis of bladder.....	1		1										1
Paronychia.....												1	5
Pemphigus.....										1			1
Pericarditis.....									1		1		2
Periostitis.....					1							1	2
Peritonitis.....	1			1	1	1	1			1			7
Peritonitis purulent.....						1							1
Pharyngitis.....		1					1						2
Phlebitis.....				1						1			4
Phlegmasia.....						1				1			1
Phlegmon of foot.....											1		1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	30	20	23	27	26	21	37	19	21	25	28	26	303
Pleurisy, acute.....	1	1	2		3	1			1	1			17
Pleurisy, chronic.....					2								2
Pneumonia.....	4	9	9	8	6	14	8	2	14	16	5	5	100
Pneumonia, chronic.....	1						1						2
Pregnancy.....	4	6	10	4	7	8	6	6	13	9	12	10	95
Proctitis.....				1									1
Prostatis.....												1	1
Prolapse of rectum.....							1						1
Prolapse of uterus.....									1				1
Prolapse of vagina.....												1	1
Psoriasis.....		2			1								4
Pterygium.....							1						1
Ptyalism.....	1												1
Pyemia.....		1											1
Retention of urine.....							1						1
Retinitis.....								1					1
Rheumatism.....	8	14	13	4	8	11	14		20	12	18	23	156

TABLE No. IV—CONTINUED.

DISEASES OF PATIENTS.	1884.						1885.						Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Rheumatism, chronic.....	4	4	6	17	7	2	2	2	5	5	4	5	63
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal.....		2				1	1			1	1	1	6
Rheumatism, subacute.....				3									3
Rheumatism, syphilitic.....	6	4	1	1			1	1	3				17
Rhus poisoning.....	1	2		1							1		4
Rupia.....						1							1
Sarcoma.....						1							1
Sarcoma of liver.....								1				1	2
Sarcoma of neck.....								1	1				2
Sarcoma of scalp.....						1							1
Sarcoma sup. maxilla.....			1		1								2
Sarcoma of uterus.....									1				1
Scabies.....							1						1
Sclerosis, disseminated.....							2						2
Sclerosis, lateral.....			1				1						2
Sciatica.....	1			1	2	3	1	2	1	1		1	13
Scrofula.....		4	1	1			1	1		1	1		6
Senility.....	2		1									3	3
Septicæmia.....		1		1				1	1				4
Spermatorrhea.....	1												1
Sprain.....			1										1
Sprain of ankle.....	4	5	6		3	1	4	5	4	5	4	5	46
Sprain of back.....							1		1				3
Sprain of knee.....				1		1			1	1			4
Sprain of neck.....			1										1
Sprain of shoulder.....												1	1
Sprain of wrist.....			2	1	1		1	1					6
Spinal congestion.....		1		1									2
Staphyloma anterior.....	1												1
Stomach, dilatation of.....		1			1								2
Stricture lachrymal duct.....									1				1
Stricture of rectum.....									1				1
Stricture urethra.....		2	5	4	4	3	5	1	1	1	3	3	32
Sub-involution of uterus.....		1											1
Strychnia poisoning.....												1	1
Sycosis.....		1											1
Synovitis, chronic.....		1	3	1								1	6
Synovitis of knee.....										2			2
Syphilis, secondary.....	15	7	5	5	15	16	8	15	6	14	14	19	139
Syphilis, tertiary.....	2	8	7	1	5	6	4	1	3	11	8	6	62
Syphiloma of brain.....						2							2
Tabes dorsalis.....											2		2
Tetanus.....			2										2
Tonsillitis.....		1		2	1				1	3	1	2	11
Traumatism of chest.....							2						2
Traumatism of eye.....	1			1									2
Tricuspid disease of heart.....							1					1	2
Tumor.....											1		1
Tumor albus.....											1		1
Tumor of brain.....											1		1
Tumor cystic.....											1		1
Tumor of eyelid.....									1				1
Tumor of leg.....			1										1
Tumor of neck.....											1		1
Tumor mediastinal.....										1			1
Tumor recurrent fibroid gland.....	1												1
Tumor of vagina.....							1						1
Ulcers.....								1					1
Ulcer amputated stump.....											1		1
Ulcer of arm.....			1										1
Ulcer of cornea.....		2		1					1	1			5
Ulcer of foot.....								1		1			5
Ulcer of leg.....	9	14	14	12	7	12	11	5	13	16	13	19	145

TABLE No. IV—CONCLUDED.

DISEASES OF PATIENTS.	1884.						1885.						Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Ulcer of nates							1				1		1
Ulcer of stomach								1				1	1
Ulcer of thigh								1				1	2
Ulcer varicose												1	1
Ulceration of larynx		1											1
Uremia						2							2
Urticaria		1							1				2
Vaginitis	2				1				1	1			4
Valvular disease of heart							1						1
Varicose veins											2		2
Vertigo								1				1	2
Wart on penis										1			1
Whitlow			2	2					1				5
Wound, bullet					2								2
Wound, bullet of arm	1											1	2
Wound, bullet of chest													1
Wound, bullet of hand		1					1	1					3
Wound, bullet of head		1		1									2
Wound, bullet of leg								1					1
Wound, contused of elbow	1												1
Wound, contused of face	1							1			1		3
Wound, contused of foot	1				1		1						3
Wound, contused of hand	1		1	1									3
Wound, contused of head		3		1	2	1				2		1	10
Wound, contused of knee			1										1
Wound, contused of leg				2	1								4
Wound, contused of scalp		1	1										2
Wound, contused of thumb						1		1					2
Wound, incised of abdomen		1											1
Wound, incised of back						1			1				2
Wound, incised of face	1		1			1			1		1		5
Wound, incised of finger		2											2
Wound, incised of forearm	1				1								2
Wound, incised of hand				3									3
Wound, incised of head	1			1		1							3
Wound, incised of leg	1							1					2
Wound, incised of neck										1			1
Wound, incised of penis											1		1
Wound, incised of scalp	1	2			1								4
Wound, incised of throat				1									1
Wound, incised of toe					1								1
Wound, lacerated of hand							1						1
Wound, lacerated of leg			1										1
Wound, lacerated of nose									1				1
Wound, lacerated of scalp						1							1
Totals	241	278	294	260	235	276	248	217	259	293	290	300	3191

TABLE No. V.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CORONER'S CASES AND BIRTHS
OCCURRING DURING THE YEAR.

CORONER'S CASES.	1884.						1885.						Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Males	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	13
Females .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Totals	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	17

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.	1884.						1885.						Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Males, white	1	3	6	3	4	3	8	1	2	1	4	6	42
Females, white	3	1	.....	5	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	35
Males, colored .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Females, colored .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	4	5	6	9	6	5	11	4	5	5	8	12	80

TABLE No. VI.

OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

Actor.....	1	Druggist.....	2
Agent.....	5	Dyer.....	1
Assayer.....	1	Engineer.....	15
Athlete.....	1	Expressman.....	2
Author.....	1	Factory boy.....	2
Bag-maker.....	1	Factory girl.....	4
Baker.....	32	Factory man.....	6
Barber.....	13	Factory woman.....	3
Barkeeper.....	43	Farmer.....	64
Bill-poster.....	1	File-cutter.....	1
Blacksmith.....	29	Fireman.....	15
Boatman.....	9	Fisherman.....	9
Boilermaker.....	18	Florist.....	3
Book-keeper.....	9	Foundryman.....	8
Bookbinder.....	3	Fringe-maker.....	1
Bootblack.....	8	Gardener.....	23
Boot-crimper.....	1	Gasfitter.....	2
Box-maker.....	1	Glass-blower.....	2
Brakeman.....	8	Governess.....	1
Brass-finisher.....	1	Hackman.....	4
Brewer.....	8	Harness-maker.....	14
Brick-maker.....	1	Hatter.....	1
Brick-mason.....	7	Horse-shoer.....	8
Broker.....	2	Hostler.....	39
Broom-maker.....	1	Hotel-keeper.....	1
Brush-maker.....	2	House-keeper.....	132
Butcher.....	29	House-mover.....	1
Cabinet-maker.....	6	Hunter.....	1
Canvasser.....	10	Janitor.....	4
Car-driver.....	10	Jeweler.....	7
Carpenter.....	98	Joiner.....	4
Carriage-maker.....	1	Junk Dealer.....	1
Carriage-painter.....	2	Laborer.....	679
Carver.....	1	Laundryman.....	10
Caulker.....	4	Laundress.....	7
Cheese-maker.....	1	Lather.....	2
Chemist.....	1	Lawyer.....	2
Chiropodist.....	1	Lithographer.....	1
Cigar-maker.....	8	Locksmith.....	1
Civil Engineer.....	1	Longshoreman.....	142
Clergyman.....	1	Lumberman.....	9
Clerk.....	52	Machinist.....	40
Cloak-maker.....	1	Mariner.....	11
Coachman.....	6	Mason.....	3
Collar-maker.....	1	Mechanic.....	3
Conductor.....	7	Merchant.....	4
Confectioner.....	4	Miller.....	7
Contractor.....	1	Milliner.....	2
Cook.....	176	Miner.....	85
Cooper.....	13	Mirror-maker.....	1
Currier.....	2	Moulder.....	12
Dairyman.....	13	Morocco-dresser.....	1
Dishwasher.....	39	Musician.....	8
Domestic.....	330	Naturalist.....	1
Dress-maker.....	19	Newsman.....	1
Driver.....	2	Nurse.....	18

TABLE No. VI—CONCLUDED.

Oysterman.....	2	Spinner.....	2
Packer.....	2	Spring-maker.....	1
Painter.....	58	Stationer.....	1
Pantryman.....	4	Stereotyper.....	1
Pattern-maker.....	3	Steward.....	7
Peddler.....	34	Stewardess.....	3
Photographer.....	1	Stevedore.....	14
Physician.....	1	Stone-mason.....	2
Pilot.....	1	Stone-cutter.....	7
Plasterer.....	8	Store-keeper.....	1
Plumber.....	10	Student.....	7
Policeman.....	1	Sausage-maker.....	1
Polisher.....	1	Sugar-refiner.....	1
Porter.....	22	Surveyor.....	3
Printer.....	19	Tailor.....	29
Property-man.....	1	Tailoress.....	6
Purser.....	1	Tanner.....	6
Rancher.....	6	Teacher.....	4
Restaurateur.....	1	Teamster.....	81
Rigger.....	2	Telegraph Operator.....	3
Roofer.....	2	Tinsmith.....	7
Sailor.....	52	Trader.....	3
Sail-maker.....	5	Upholsterer.....	11
Salesman.....	15	Varnisher.....	2
Saleswoman.....	2	Veterinary Surgeon.....	1
Saloon-keeper.....	4	Walter.....	85
Sawyer.....	2	Waitress.....	8
Searcher of Records.....	1	Wharf-builder.....	1
Servant.....	7	Watchman.....	5
School-boy.....	35	Weaver.....	2
School-girl.....	12	Weigher.....	1
Seamstress.....	24	Whitener.....	3
Sheep-shearer.....	1	Wire-drawer.....	2
Shoe-fitter.....	1	Wine-maker.....	2
Showman.....	1	Wool-sorter.....	2
Shirt-maker.....	1	Unknown.....	9
Shoemaker.....	41		
Silversmith.....	3		
Smelter.....	2	Total.....	3,191

TABLE No. VII.

AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

to 10.....	18	60 to 70.....	185
10 to 20.....	156	70 to 80.....	50
20 to 30.....	741	80 to 90.....	4
30 to 40.....	813	90 to 100.....	1
40 to 50.....	728	Unknown.....	9
50 to 60.....	486		
Total.....			3,191

HOSPITAL REPORT.

TABLE No. VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Single	2,203	Widows	151
Married	581	Unknown	9
Widowers	242		
Total			3,191

TABLE No. IX.

RELATIVE AGES AT DEATH OF PATIENTS DYING DURING THE YEAR.

1 to 10	2	70 to 80	15
10 to 20	6	80 to 90	2
20 to 30	62	90 to 100	1
30 to 40	90	Infants	3
40 to 50	100	Still-born	4
50 to 60	77	Unknown	6
60 to 70	31		
Total			399

TABLE No. X.

TEMPERATURE OF CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL.

	WARDS.																									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	O													
	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.												
1884.																										
July	78	58	75	58	74	55	77	57	79	59	78	51	80	57	81	60	70	59	78	59	79	54	80	54	74	54
August	71	55	73	60	67	57	75	58	74	60	69	56	70	58	71	60	67	58	72	58	72	58	72	58	71	56
September	74	57	72	58	69	56	74	58	75	59	72	57	72	60	68	57	74	62	78	50	73	58	69	58	69	58
October	74	53	72	56	65	53	76	53	77	55	70	53	68	52	74	56	67	53	69	55	64	50	68	56	70	55
November	66	54	70	56	64	52	68	55	69	55	64	54	73	53	70	54	67	57	63	52	64	50	66	54	66	52
December	70	48	70	50	63	48	70	43	67	50	67	50	64	47	71	52	74	52	69	52	66	46	66	54	66	44
1885.																										
January	67	52	68	52	64	52	71	52	72	53	66	52	64	53	72	55	74	57	69	57	64	50	66	52	68	52
February	69	53	70	53	64	57	72	52	75	55	70	54	65	54	72	56	74	55	70	55	70	50	70	54	72	54
March	74	54	78	56	66	55	76	55	75	58	73	58	74	55	72	58	70	56	74	58	68	54	72	56	76	54
April	74	52	74	54	72	55	74	52	74	52	72	52	71	52	72	56	73	57	73	56	68	52	70	56	78	56
May	78	54	79	58	76	57	78	56	78	58	77	56	72	55	75	58	70	56	79	56	71	56	70	56	80	58
June	68	55	72	58	68	55	69	55	70	57	68	55	65	54	69	57	64	55	70	57	62	56	66	56	72	58

APOTHECARY'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15, 1885.

Dr. M. J. Bolan, Superintendent Physician City and County Hospital:

DEAR SIR: Herewith I submit my report as Apothecary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. Very respectfully,

JOHN R. GARRETT.

DRUGS FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.

DATE.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1884—July.....	Langley & Michaels.....		\$327 00
August.....	Langley & Michaels.....	\$303 36	
August.....	Lilienthal & Co.....	96 95	
			400 31
September.....	Langley & Michaels.....		389 23
October.....	J. J. Mack & Co.....	330 66	
October.....	Langley & Michaels.....	50	
October.....	Lilienthal & Co.....	99 10	
			430 26
November.....	E. F. Houghton & Co.....	108 00	
November.....	Langley & Michaels.....	295 73	
			403 73
December.....	J. J. Mack & Co.....	334 30	
December.....	Lilienthal & Co.....	100 15	
			434 45
1885—January.....	J. J. Mack & Co.....	6 25	
January.....	Langley & Michaels.....	321 68	
			327 93
February.....	C. F. Richards & Co.....		294 37
March.....	J. J. Mack & Co.....		378 72
April.....	J. J. Mack & Co.....	357 97	
April.....	Lilienthal & Co.....	99 10	
			457 07
May.....	J. J. Mack & Co.....	299 65	
May.....	Lilienthal & Co.....	99 10	
			398 75
June.....	J. J. Mack & Co.....		402 84
			\$4,644 66

HOSPITAL REPORT.

MERCHANDISE FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.

DATE.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1884—September.....	G. M. Josselyn & Co.....		\$20 75
October	Figer & Co.....	\$28 00	
October	A. Carlisle & Co.....	9 00	
			37 00
November.....	B. Nathan & Co.....		22 00
December	G. M. Josselyn & Co.....		20 75
1885—January.....	H. S. Crocker & Co.....		4 25
February.....	G. M. Josselyn & Co.....		20 75
March.....	John Taylor & Co.....	62 00	
March.....	Langley & Michaels.....	2 50	
			64 50
April.....	Dutton & Partridge.....	6 00	
April.....	John Taylor & Co.....	78 00	
			84 00
May.....	M. Heller & Bro.....		10 00
June.....	G. M. Josselyn & Co.....	20 75	
June.....	Wangenheim & Sternheim.....	13 45	
			34 20
			\$318 20

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.

DATE.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1884—September.....	J. H. A. Folkers & Bro.....		\$55 05
December	Electrical Supply Co.....	8 1 95	
December	J. H. A. Folkers & Bro.....	12 25	
			14 20
1885—March.....	J. H. A. Folkers & Bro.....		39 85
May.....	California Electrical Works.....		23 80
June.....	Electrical Supply Co.....	3 75	
June.....	Hatteroth & Russ.....	12 50	
June.....	J. H. A. Folkers & Bro.....	76 30	
			92 55
			\$225 45

APOTHECARY'S REPORT.

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**TABLE SHOWING TOTAL AMOUNT OF EXPENSES PER MONTH FROM JULY 1, 1884,
TO JUNE 30, 1885.**

DATE.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.
1884— July.....	To Expenditure as per Account Rendered	\$427 00
August.....	“ “ “ “	575 81
September.....	“ “ “ “	562 53
October.....	“ “ “ “	567 26
November.....	“ “ “ “	628 98
December.....	“ “ “ “	571 90
1885— January.....	“ “ “ “	332 18
February.....	“ “ “ “	479 87
March.....	“ “ “ “	585 57
April.....	“ “ “ “	638 57
May.....	“ “ “ “	672 05
June.....	“ “ “ “	632 09
		\$6,673 81

WINES AND LIQUORS FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.

DATE.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1884— July.....	P. Comerford.....		\$100 00
August.....	P. Comerford.....		175 50
September.....	P. Comerford.....		97 50
October.....	P. Comerford.....		100 00
November.....	P. Comerford.....		203 25
December.....	P. Comerford.....		102 50
1885— February.....	Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....	805 00	
February.....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	69 75	
			164 75
March.....	Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....		102 50
April.....	Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....		97 50
May.....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	124 50	
May.....	Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....	102 50	
			227 00
June.....	Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....		102 50
			\$1,473 00

HOSPITAL REPORT.

PORTER FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.

DATE.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1885—May.....	S. F. Stock Brewery.....		\$12 50
			\$12 50

SUMMARY.

EXPENDED FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
For Drugs.....	\$4,644 66	
For Wines and Liquors.....	1,473 00	
For Porter.....	12 50	
For Merchandise.....	318 20	
For Surgical Instruments.....	225 45	
		\$6,673 81
Cr.		
By Medicines furnished Magdalen Asylum.....	\$271 15	
By Medicines furnished Ladies' Home.....	46 60	
By 225 Prescriptions furnished outside patients, valued at twenty cents each.....	45 00	
		362 75
		\$6,311 06
Average Number of Patients and Employees.....433		
Annual Cost of each.....	\$14 57½	
Daily Cost of each.....	4	

APOTHECARY'S REPORT.

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INVENTORY OF ALL SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS ON HAND IN THE CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CASE INSTRUMENTS IN OPERATING ROOM.

<p>1 case catheters, silver. 1 case bougies, metallic (old). 1 case bougies, metallic (new). 1 case cupping glasses. 1 case operating (general). 1 case obstetrical. 1 case lithotomy. 1 case aspirator (small). 1 case aspirator (large).</p>	<p>1 case stomach pump. 1 case otoscopes. 1 case transfusion (Aveling's). 1 case dental (White's). 2 cases urethrotomy. 2 cases bone-drills. 1 case hernia. 1 case urethral tubes. 1 case laryngoscopic.</p>
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SINGLE INSTRUMENTS IN OPERATING ROOM.

<p>1 atomizer, rubber bulb. 2 atomizers, steam. 3 bougies (Rectal). 1 bougie, throat. 18 bougies, soft (French). 2 bougies, filiform. 2 bistouries, probe pointed. 1 bandage (Esmarch). 1 battery, (Faradic) old 2 bone-drills. 1 bone instrument. 2 curettes. 1 caustic holder. 24 catheters, gun, Nos. 1 to 12. 2 ecraseurs. 1 elevator, single. 1 forceps, phymosis. 4 forceps, arterial. 1 forceps, obstetrical. 1 forceps, ear. 1 forceps, lion-jawed. 1 forceps, rat-tooth. 2 forceps, hæmostatic. 5 forceps, vulsellum. 2 forceps, hemorrhoidal. 3 forceps, needle holding. 1 forceps, laryngoscopic. 2 forceps, bullet (Ashton's). 3 iron cautery. 1 iron heater. 1 irrigating apparatus. 1 lamp, spirit, brass. 1 lithotrite. 1 mallet. 1 needle, seaton. 1 needle, artery.</p>	<p>1 probe (Nelatton's). 1 pincers. 3 rings, petalla. 2 retractors, metallic. 1 razor. 2 rectal tubes. 2 syringes, bag. 2 syringes, hard rubber, large. 2 syringes, hydrocele. 2 saws, amputating. 1 saw, metacarpil. 2 saws (Hays'). 1 sponge holder. 3 speculums, rectal. 7 speculums, vaginal. 1 speculum, ear. 3 scalpels. 1 scissors, pair. 3 tracheotomy tubes. 7 trocars. 6 tourniquets. 1 tongue depressor. 3 trephines. 1 tray, instrument. 1 tenaculum. 1 tonsilotome. 6 feet tubing, drainage, ¼-inch. 6 feet tubing, drainage, 3-16-inch. 2 dozen toilet pins. 3 spools surgeons' silk, FF. (Blanding's). 6 skeins surgeons' silk, patent (Turner's). 3 coils silver wire, No. 26. 1 dozen surgeons' needles, straight. 1 dozen surgeons' needles, curved. 2 urethometers, single. 2 vertebrates.</p>
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INVENTORY OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—CONTINUED.

EXAMINATION ROOM.

2 tongue depressors.
1 stethoscope (Cammann's).
1 speculum, bivalve.

1 steel sound.
4 catheters.
1 Lechanche battery, 25 cells.

INSTRUMENTS IN THE WARDS.

Ward "A."

1 hard rubber caustic holder.
1 pus basin.
1 pair scissors.
1 tongue depressor.
1 enema syringe.
1 spirit lamp.
12 medicine spoons.

Ward "B."

1 hard rubber caustic holder.
1 enema syringe.
1 tongue depressor.
20 medicine spoons.

Ward "C."

1 spirit lamp.
1 pair scissors.
1 enema syringe.
36 medicine spoons.

Ward "D."

1 ward thermometer.
1 battery (Flemming's), new.
1 spirit lamp.
1 enema syringe.
1 pair scissors.
35 medicine spoons.

Ward "E."

4 bougies, soft.
1 tongue depressor.
2 ear syringes.
1 enema syringe.
3 ear speculums.
1 nasal speculum.
3 ear forceps.
1 Politzer's air-bag.
1 lancet.
2 eustachean catheters.
1 ear probe.
1 spirit lamp.
1 fountain syringe, No. 3.
16 medicine spoons.

Ward "F."

1 Dr. Nichols nasal douche.
1 tongue depressor.
1 rectum speculum (Sims).
1 pus basin, rubber.
6 catheters, soft (French).
1 spirit lamp.
1 pair scissors.
15 bougies, soft.
11 bougies, filiform.
1 pair dressing forceps.
1 enema syringe.
1 hard rubber syringe, No. 4.
1 hard rubber syringe, No. 1, small.
3 whalebone guides.
1 fountain syringe, No. 3.
16 medicine spoons.

Ward "G."

1 spirit lamp.
1 pair scissors.
1 tongue depressor.
16 medicine spoons.

Ward "H."

1 urinometer.
1 spirit lamp.
1 enema syringe.
1 atomizer, steam.
4 catheters.
1 pair scissors.
1 tongue depressor.
1 hard rubber syringe, small.
1 clinical thermometer.
1 ward thermometer.
1 silver-plated hypodermic syringe.
24 medicine spoons.

Ward "J."

4 bots. carbolyzed ligature.
1 pair scissors.
1 spirit lamp.
1 tongue depressor.

INVENTORY OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—CONTINUED.

- 1 enema syringe.
- 1 clinical thermometer.
- 16 medicine spoons.

Ward "K."

- 1 pair scissors.
- 1 spirit lamp.
- 1 tongue depressor.
- 1 clinical thermometer.
- 1 air cushion, rubber.
- 1 nasal douche, small, tin.
- 24 medicine spoons.

Ward "L."

- 1 pocket case instruments (incomplete).
- 2 tenaculums.
- 3 uterine sounds.
- 2 speculums, glass.
- 3 speculums, brass.
- 2 speculums (Sims').
- 1 uterine forceps.
- 1 tongue depressor.
- 1 pair scissors.
- 1 enema syringe.
- 12 pessaries.
- 1 fountain syringe, No. 3.
- 5 catheters.
- 1 pus basin.
- 4 rectal bougies, new.
- 1 hard rubber syringe, small.
- 1 hard rubber syringe, No. 4.
- 20 medicine spoons.

Ward "M."

- 1 silver female catheter.
- 3 catheters, gum elastic.
- 6 catheters, glass.
- 1 enema syringe.
- 3 breast pumps.

- 1 hard rubber syringe, No. 1, small.
- 1 speculum (Cuscoe's).
- 2 fever thermometers.
- 1 hospital bed-pan, tin (Searby's).
- 1 urinometer.
- 1 spirit lamp.
- 3 nipple shields (Needham's).
- 10 medicine spoons.
- 1 ward thermometer.

Ward "O."

- 4 catheters, gum elastic.
- 1 fountain syringe, No. 3.
- 2 enema syringes.
- 1 hard rubber syringe.
- 1 speculum, glass mirror.
- 1 speculum (Sims').
- 1 speculum, bivalve (Brewer's).
- 2 speculums (Ferguson's).
- 1 speculum, wire (Blackbee's).
- 2 tenaculums.
- 2 uterine forceps.
- 1 vulsellum forceps.
- 1 sound.
- 1 spirit lamp.
- 1 hospital bed-pan, tin, (Searby's).
- 1 rubber air cushion.
- 1 rubber bed pan.
- 1 battery, galvano-faradic, old.
- 39 medicine spoons.

Morgue.

- 3 large needles.
- 1 saw.
- 1 knife.

Internes.

- 3 fever thermometers.
- 2 hyperdermic syringes.

ACCOUNT OF ALL SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS CONSUMED IN THE CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

- 29 catheters, gum elastic.
- 5 fever thermometers.
- 10 hypodermic needles.
- 11 Davidson's syringes.
- 6 spools silk twist, FF. (Blanding's).
- 4 skeins silk twist (Turner's).
- 16½ coils silver wire.
- 2 doz. hare-lip pins.
- 2 doz. surgeons' needles.

- 53 feet rubber drainage tubing.
- 3 bots. carbolyzed ligature.
- 1 pair dressing forceps.
- 2 rectal bougies.
- 1 Politzer air bag.
- 1 hard rubber syringe tube (broken).
- 1 vulsellum forceps (lost).
- 1 curette (lost).
- 1 silver probe (lost).

ACCOUNT OF ALL SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS RECEIVED AT THE CITY AND COUNTY
HOSPITAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

1884.		1885.	
July 18..	3 Davidson's syringes. 1 hypodermic needle.	March 28	1 fever thermometer.
Aug. 5...	2 hypodermic needles.	28	2½ doz. catheters, gum (English).
19..	1 Stenson's needle forceps. 1 Hicks' thermometer.	April 3.	1 fever thermometer.
Sept. 3..	6 spools silk twist. 6 skeins silk twist (Turner's). 9 coils silver wire. 1½ doz. catheters, gum elastic.	8.	1 fever thermometer.
12.	1 director. 1 vulsellum forceps. 2 hæmostatic forceps. 1 rectal speculum, wire (Dowell's).	10.	1 fever thermometer. 1 Politzer's air bag.
15.	8 velvet eye catheters.	20.	18 feet drainage tubing. 1 spirit lamp, glass.
16.	2 filiform bougies.	24.	1 Cusco's speculum.
18.	4 rectal bougies (Wales').	25.	1 brass spirit lamp.
19.	1 Davidson's syringe.	27.	1 silver female catheter.
24.	1 hard rubber tube.	30.	1 hypodermic syringe, No. 1. 1 hypodermic needle.
30.	1 Davidson's syringe.	May 5..	1 six-qt. irrigator and 12 ft. tubing. ½ doz. velvet eye catheters. 2 artery forceps. 1 fountain syringe.
Dec. 2..	1 fever thermometer.	11..	4 vulsellum forceps. 1 stopcock.
3..	9 bots. carbolized ligature. 1 ward thermometer.	13..	1 hypodermic needle. 2 velvet eye catheters.
6..	1 fever thermometer.	15..	½ doz. glass catheters. 1 fever thermometer (Ger.) 1 urinometer. 1 nasal douche, tin.
1885.		26..	1 fever thermometer (Ger.)
Jan. 5..	1 Davidson's syringe.	27..	1 hypodermic syringe. 2 hypodermic needles.
21..	1 uterine dressing forceps.	28..	1 hospital bed pan (Searby's).
30..	1 hypodermic needle.	June 5..	2 hypodermic needles.
Feb. 4..	1 Davidson's syringe. 1 air cushion, rubber.	8..	22 feet rubber tubing (French). 2 coils silver wire. 1 fever thermometer (Ger.)
18..	1 French bougie.	17..	1 new tube for stomach pump.
March 6.	2 coils silver wire. 4 feet drainage tube.	20..	3 hard rubber caustic holders.
14	1 Davidson's syringes.		
16	2 Davidson's syringe.		
19	1 fountain syringe, No. 3.		
23	5 catheters, gum elastic.		

STEWARD'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1885.

M. J. Bolan, M. D., Superintendent Physician, City and County of San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: I herewith beg leave to submit to your consideration my report as Steward of the City and County Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

H. A. SHELTON,
Steward

SALARIES.

BY WHOM RECEIVED.	AMOUNTS.	TOTALS.
Superintendent Physician.....	\$2,400 00	
Two Visiting Physicians.....	2,400 00	
Two Visiting Surgeons.....	2,400 00	
Officers and Employees.....	21,541 15	
Total amount of Salaries.....		\$28,741 15

SUBSISTENCE.

Mark Strouse & Co., beef.....	\$4,444 09
Felix Uri & Co., mutton.....	4,326 94
S. Foster & Co., coffee, tea and groceries.....	1,755 13
A. Sbarboro & Co., sugar, meal and hams.....	2,582 17
Bigley Bros., sugar, syrup, eggs, vegetables, etc.....	5,267 30
Buckeye Mills, flour.....	2,403 23
Robb, Haight & Co., butter, salmon, etc.....	1,602 60
Paladini & Co, fresh fish.....	869 17
Michelsen & Brown, bacon and lard.....	405 28
Collins & Read, milk.....	2,744 40
Dailey & Roy, milk.....	954 60
Onesti & Connor, fruit and vegetables.....	151 00
A. Galli & Co., fruit and vegetables.....	94 50

HOSPITAL REPORT.

A. L. Aurodow, poultry	220 50	
Robert Bunker, lurch meat	13 50	
John Curley, sundries	12 00	
John F. English, potatoes	23 28	
Pacific Fruit Co.	21 50	
		<hr/> \$27,891 19

FUEL.

Nicholas Burns, July 1 to Dec. 1, 127 tons Wellington coal, at \$8.47	\$1,075 69	
John Smith, Dec. 1 to Feb. 1, 73 tons Wellington coal, at \$8.47	618 31	
John Smith, May to June 30, 27 tons Wellington coal, at \$8.47	228 57	
A. M. Ebbets, Feb. 1 to May 1, 167 tons Wellington coal, at \$8.47	1,414 49	
Patrick Lynch, 1 cord wood and charcoal	11 85	
E. Mitchell, 1 cord wood	9 00	
John Smith, 1 cord wood	12 00	
		<hr/> 3,369 91

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

Murphy, Grant & Co.	\$ 224 36	
M. Heller & Bros.	359 21	
Feigenbaum & Co.	27 50	
Golden Gate Manufacturing Co.	14 00	
		<hr/> 625 07

FURNITURE.

R. W. Simpson & Co., brooms, brushes, etc.	\$ 271 55	
California Furniture Co.	44 40	
Joseph Fredericks & Co.	27 82	
Starbird & Goldstone.	60 30	
		<hr/> 404 07

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.

Wangenheim, Steinheim & Co., crockery	\$258 25	
Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, hardware	118 17	
“ “ “ “	6 55	
Imhaus, Trisbel & Co., hardware	170 46	
W. W. Montague & Co., hardware ..	56 32	
D. N. & C. A. Hawley, hardware	77 30	
Andrew Comous, clothes-wringers.	35 00	
Thomas Day & Co., 1 gas portable.	7 00	
		<hr/> 729 05

STEWARD'S REPORT.

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PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Dutton & Partridge.....	101 70	
Barry, Baird & Co.....	45 00	
A. Carlisle & Co.....	37 23	
Geo. Spaulding & Co.....	13 00	
H. S. Crocker & Co.....	12 50	
Directory Publishing Co.....	5 00	
Morning Call.....	40	
D. Hicks	5 00	
	219 83	

STABLE EXPENSES.

Larkin & Co., 1 top buggy, etc.....	273 50	
Bigley Bros., oats and bran.....	261 09	
John O'Kane, 1 set of harness.....	45 00	
John Rogers & Son, hay and straw.....	95 50	
Main & Winchester, horse blankets.....	13 00	
C. L. Taylor, 1 ambulance horse.....	200 00	
Goodenough Shoeing Co., shoeing.....	74 25	
D. J. Newkirk, repairs to ambulance.....	28 70	
J. N. Lyons, repairs to harness.....	19 60	
Charles Harold, smith-work.....	7 00	
	1,017 64	

KITCHEN UTENSILS AND REPAIRS.

John G. IIs—For repairing and retinning copper boiler and saucepans, resetting range, putting in new ovens, material, etc.....	\$387 05	
	387 05	

BUILDING MATERIAL AND REPAIRS.

Whittier, Fuller & Co., paints and oils.....	\$298 64
J. T. Bass & Co., paints and oils.....	94 28
Maynehan & Atkin, repairs to boiler and engine.....	207 64
Pope & Talbot, lumber.....	70 98
Fairbanks & Hutchinson, repairs to coal scales.....	19 50
Louis Huffschtmidt Bros., plumbing work.....	23 70
Fritz & Kean, plumbing material.....	59 71
L. J. Dwyer, kalsomining.....	184 00
Ed. M. Gallagher, kalsomining material, etc.....	238 00
W. M. Miller, painting in wards.....	57 50
J. Q. Garfield, plastering and repairs.....	25 00
H. H. Gross, 6 doz. fire granades, \$15.....	90 00

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Davis & Cowell, lime and cement.....	6 25	
W. J. Heney, repairs to tables and chairs.....	5 50	
Seth Thomas & Co., repairs to clock.....	5 00	
Wells & Russell, repairs to tanks, etc.....	82 50	
		1,468 20

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Mission Express Co., cartage on supplies.....	\$603 85	
Union Ice Co., ice for the year.....	185 84	
John A. Sparner, yeast for the year.....	27 50	
Mission Soap Works, soap.....	582 24	
Esberg & Bachman, tobacco.....	19 80	
Pacific Bell Telephone Co.....	33 18	
		1,452 41

Total Expenditure Steward's Department..... \$66,305 57

J. A. Sparner, for yeast, subsistence, etc., not presented in time to put in report.....	\$27 15	
		\$66,332 72

(Not presented in time for report.)

I. N. Lyons, stable.....	2 50	
John G. Iis, repairs to boilers, saucepans, etc., in kitchen	77 75	
		\$66,412 97

Received and corrected by order of Dr. M. J. Bolan, Superintendent
Physician. BOYD BULLOCK.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Home for the Care of the Inebriate.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith please find the annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Home for the Care of the Inebriate, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

DATES.	ADMISSIONS.	Alcoholic....	Insane.....	Total.....	Discharged..	Sent to Napa.	Deceased....	Total.....	Remaining...	Total Under Treatment.
1884.										
July 1.....									15	
July 31.....	Admitted...	74								
July 31.....	"		36	110	72	25	3	100	25	100
August 31.....	"	58								
August 31.....	"		30	88	77	19	1	97	17	97
September 30.....	"	80								
September 30.....	"		22	102	83	16		99	20	99
October 30.....	"	62								
October 30.....	"		27	89	62	25	2	89	20	89
November 30.....	"	68								
November 30.....	"		22	90	79	17	2	98	12	98
December 31.....	"	49								
December 31.....	"		26	75	47	22		69	18	69

STATISTICAL STATEMENT—CONCLUDED.

DATES.	ADMISSIONS.	Alcoholic....	Insane.....	Total.....	Discharged	Sent to Napa.	Deceased....	Total.....	Remaining...	Total Under Treatment..
1885.										
January 31.....	"	49								
January 31.....	"		20	69	60	11	1	72	15	72
February 28.....	"	65								
February 28.....	"		25	90	70	14		84	20	84
March 31.....	"	57								
March 31.....	"		33	90	69	25	1	95	15	95
April 30.....	"	62								
April 30.....	"		27	89	70	18		88	16	88
May 30.....	"	55								
May 30.....	"		24	79	58	17	1	76	19	76
June 30.....	"	64								
June 30.....	"		24	88	70	21	1	92	14	92
		743	316	1,059	817	230	12	1,059	226	1,059

The figures in the "Remaining" column refer to patients remaining in the Home after the first of each month and subsequently discharged.

RECAPITULATION.

Admissions during the year.....	1,059
Discharged during the year.....	817
Sent to Napa during the year.....	230
Deceased during the year.....	12
	— 1,059
Average monthly admissions.....	88½
Whole number treated during the term.....	1,285

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1884.	DR.	
July 1.....	To balance, as per last report.....	\$1,670 78
August 12....	Appropriations from City and County for July.....	793 00
August 12....	Donations received at Home for July.....	316 60
September 10.	Donations received at Home for August.....	274 75
September 10.	Appropriations from City and County for August.....	800 00
October 20....	Appropriations from City and County for September.....	800 00
October 20....	Donations received at Home for September.....	329 35
November 10 .	Donations received at Home for October.....	303 75
November 10..	Appropriations from City and County for October.....	740 00
December 8... .	Appropriations from City and County for November.....	800 00
December 8... .	Donations received at Home for November.....	285 00
1885.		
January 7 ...	Donations received at Home for December.....	230 00
January 7 ...	Appropriations from City and County for December.....	800 00
January 31 ...	Appropriation from City and County for January.....	745 00
January 31 ...	Donations received at Home for January.....	292 00
February 28 ..	Donations received at Home for February.....	273 75
February 28 ..	Appropriation from City and County for February.....	685 00
March 31	Appropriation from City and County for March.....	800 00
March 31	Donations received at Home for March.....	303 85
April 30	Donations received at Home for April.....	285 00
April 30	Appropriation from City and County for April.....	800 00
May 30	Appropriation from City and County for May.....	800 00
May 30	Donations received at Home for May.....	321 00
June 30	Donations received at Home for June.....	307 75
June 30	Appropriation from City and County for June.....	800 00
	Total.....	\$14,556 83

1884 to 1885.	CR.	
July 2.....	By salaries account.....	\$4,620 00
July 2.....	By subsistence account.....	3,144 08
July 2.....	By repairs account.....	2,251 57
July 2.....	By contingent account.....	522 59
July 2.....	By sundries account.....	453 45
July 2.....	By furniture account.....	343 00
July 2.....	By fuel account.....	270 68
July 2.....	By taxes and insurance account.....	251 21
July 2.....	By medicine account.....	160 52
July 2.....	By gas bills account.....	151 41
July 2.....	By telephone account.....	87 25
July 2.....	By stationery account.....	31 00
July 2.....	By rent account.....	20 00
July 2.....	By loss on mutilated coin.....	4 00
July 2.....	By balance on hand.....	2,244 67
	Total.....	\$14,556 43

FINANCIAL RECAPITULATION.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 2,244 67
Deposited in Savings Union Bank.....	10,000 00
Deposited in Savings and Loan Bank.....	8,000 00
Deposited in Anglo-California Bank.....	2,972 74
	<hr/>
Total financial resources July 2, 1885.....	\$23,217 41

Respectfully submitted,

J. DENSMORE, President.
DAVID HUNTER, Treasurer.
PETER BELL, Secretary.

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 31, 1885. }

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your resolution No. 17,142 (New Series), I herewith submit my annual report as City and County Assessor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

In accordance with law I delivered to your honorable body, on the first Monday of June last, the Assessment Roll of Personal Property, contained in sixteen volumes, amounting to fifty-six millions, six hundred and thirty-four thousand, eight hundred and sixty (\$56,634,860) dollars.

On the first Monday of July I also delivered to you the Real Estate Roll, contained in forty-one volumes, and, including improvements, amounting to one hundred and seventy-one millions four hundred and thirty-three thousand, one hundred and twenty-six (\$171,433,126) dollars, of which the improvements amount to fifty-three millions, seventy-four thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three (\$53,074,873) dollars.

In addition to the above I also delivered to your honorable body one volume containing assessment for the payment of principal and interest on Dupont Street Bonds, two volumes of indices and 48 block books containing maps of all the Real Estate of the City and County of San Francisco.

The following is the expense of the office for, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

Apportionment allowed for the fiscal year.....	\$85,400 00
Assessors salary.....	\$ 4,000 00
Salaries of regular Deputies.....	27,900 00
Salaries of extra Deputies.....	49,905 55
Stationery, printing, etc.....	3,614 11
	<hr/>
	\$85,419 66

In addition to the above I have drawn on the following funds:

Urgent necessity	\$744 00	
General.....	97 32	
Advertising.....	903 00	
	<u>\$1,744 32</u>	
Expenses above enumerated.....	<u>\$85,419 66</u>	
Total expenditures.....		\$87,163 98

For the amount of Poll-Tax collected I beg to refer you to the report of the Auditor and Treasurer.

I also herewith submit for your inspection a copy of my annual report to the Surveyor General of the State, and the statistics of the mechanical and manufacturing interests of this City and County.

Yours respectfully,
 LOUIS F. HOLTZ,
 Assessor City and County of San Francisco.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30th, 1885.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORIES—2.

Men Employed	80
Value of manufactures	\$325,000

AIR COMPRESSORS MANUFACTORIES—2.

Men employed	23
Value of manufactures	\$15,000

ARTIFICIAL STONE MANUFACTORIES- 2.

Men employed	85
Value of manufactures	\$200,000

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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AXLE GREASE MANUFACTORIES—2.

Men employed.....	11
Resin consumed yearly, barrels....	1,600
Butter consumed yearly, pounds.....	40,000
Chemicals consumed yearly, pounds	33,000
Value of manufactures	\$60,000

BAG MANUFACTORIES—3.

Men, women and boys employed.....	300
Number of bags manufactured	8,000,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$1,500,000

BARREL MANUFACTORIES—3.

Men and boys employed	300
Barrels, half barrels and kegs made annually.....	527,260
Horsepower of engines.....	112
Barrels made for use of sugar refineries.....	200,000
Syrup kegs made by tub and pail factories.....	22,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$390,000

BED SPRING MANUFACTORIES—4.

Men employed.....	35
Coppered wire used, tons	216
Value of manufactures	\$140,000

BEDDING MANUFACTORIES—7.

Men employed.....	110
Value of manufactures	\$360,000

BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORIES (IRON)—2.

Men employed.....	16
Value of manufactures.....	\$15,000

BELLOWS MANUFACTORIES—2.

Men employed.....	5
Bellows manufactured	1,300
Value of manufactures	\$15,000

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORIES—3.

Men employed.....	42
Billiard tables made annually.....	425
Value of manufactures.....	\$82,500

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPER MANUFACTORIES—138.

Men, women and boys employed	3,500
Value of manufactures	\$5,300,000

BOX MANUFACTORIES (CIGAR)—3.

Men, women and boys employed	260
Value of manufactures	\$405,000
Number of boxes made yearly	5,000,000

BOX MANUFACTORIES (PAPER)—3.

Men, women and boys employed	95
Number of boxes made yearly	2,500,000
Value of manufactures	\$75,000

BOX MANUFACTORIES (WOODEN)—7.

Men employed	350
Horse power of steam engines	330
Lumber used, feet	16,000,000
Value of manufactures	\$1,000,000

BRASS FOUNDRIES—8.

Men employed	350
Value of manufactures, including copper	\$535,000

BREWERIES—33.

Men employed	450
Hops consumed annually, pounds	832,000
Barley consumed annually, tons	28,000
Beer made annually, barrels	418,000
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$2,450,000

BROOM MANUFACTORIES—8.

Men employed	75
Value of manufactures	\$210,006

BRUSH MANUFACTORIES—6.

Men employed	50
Value of manufactures	\$80,000

CANDLE MANUFACTORIES—2.

Men employed	60
Candles manufactured, boxes	120,000
Value of manufactures	\$300,000

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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CARRIAGE AND LOCOMOTIVE CAR SPRING MANUFACTORY-1.

Men and boys employed	15
Springs made, tons	15
Value of manufactures	\$25,000

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORIES-30.

Men employed	290
Carriages and wagons made annually	550
Aggregate value of all branches	\$200,000

CHEMICAL WORKS-2.

Men employed	40
Nitrate soda used, tons	1,200
Sulphur used, tons	1,300
Nitric acid produced annually, pounds	1,600,000
Sulphuric acid produced annually, pounds ..	7,000,000
Muriatic acid produced annually, pounds ..	500,000
Value of manufactures	\$400,000

CIGAR MANUFACTORIES-223.

Men, women and boys employed	8,000
Cigars made annually	104,000,000
Cigarettes made annually	15,000,000
Value of manufactures	\$4,850,000

CLOTHING MANUFACTORIES-17.

Men, women and boys employed	1,900
Value, including overalls, suits and underwear	\$3,750,000

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS-16.

Coffee ground and roasted annually, pounds	3,980,000
Chocolate made annually, pounds	450,000
Spices ground annually, pounds	656,000
Value of manufactures	\$900,000

COFFIN MANUFACTORY-1.

Men employed	15
Value of manufactures	\$25,000

COPPERSMITH-1.

Men employed	33
Value of manufactures	\$126,000

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

CORDAGE AND ROPE MANUFACTORY-1.

Men employed.....	150
Hemp rope manufactured, tons	3,000
Horse power of engines.....	250
Value of manufactures.....	\$600,000

CRACKER MANUFACTORIES-3.

Men and women employed	150
Horse power of engines.....	110
Value of manufactures.....	\$620,000

CUTLERY MANUFACTORIES-2.

Men employed.....	65
Value of manufactures.....	\$55,000

DRY DOCKS FLOATING)-2.

Men employed.....	15
Capacity of dock (one 1,800 and one 800 tons) ..	2,600

DRY DOCK (STONE)-1.

Length of excavation in solid rock, feet	450
Width of top, feet.....	120
Depth, feet.....	30
Width of entrance, feet.....	90
Capacity of length, feet.....	425
Capacity of drawing, feet.....	22
Capacity of pumps for cleaning, per hour, cubic feet.....	325,368
Tubular boilers of 4-inch tubes	4
Dimensions of each boiler, length in feet	16
Dimensions of each boiler, diameter in inches	25
Fire surface of boilers, square feet.....	3,800
Men employed.....	6
Total cost of work.....	\$675,000

ELECTRIC MACHINERY WORKS-1.

Men employed.....	20
Value of manufactures.....	\$10,000

ELEVATOR MANUFACTORIES-3.

Men employed.....	30
Value of manufactures	\$75,000

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

355

FLOUR AND FEED MILLS—8.

Men employed.....	175
Flour made annually, barrels.....	408,000
Hominy made annually, tons.....	320
Buckwheat and rye flour annually, tons.....	585
Oatmeal and groats annually, tons.....	1,800
Cornmeal and farina annually, tons.....	2,310
Feed barley annually, tons.....	17,300
Cracked wheat annually, tons.....	862
Split peas annually, tons.....	110
Graham flour annually, tons.....	5,525
Cracked corn annually, tons.....	1,187
Ground feed annually, tons.....	4,050
Pearl barley annually, tons.....	270
Aggregated value of manufactures.....	\$2,230,000

FOUNDRIES, BOILER AND IRON WORKS—17.

Men employed.....	2,000
Pig iron, annually, tons..	24,000
Bar iron used annually, tons.....	25,600
Rivets used annually, tons.....	480
Horse power of engines.....	2,100
California iron used to June 30th, tons.....	8,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$5,500,000

FRINGE FACTORIES—2.

Men and women employed.....	81
Value of manufactures.....	\$86,000

FUR MANUFACTORIES—3.

Men and women employed....	170
Value of manufactures.....	\$500,000

FURNITURE MANUFACTORIES—10.

Men employed.....	1,000
Lumber used annually, feet.....	6,300,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$2,000,000

GAS WORKS—2.

Men employed (about).....	460
Capital stock.....	\$12,000,000

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

GLASS CUTTING—3.

Men employed	30
Value of manufactures	\$60,000

GLASS WORKS—1.

Men and boys employed	180
Furnaces	2
Pots	14
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$175,000

GLOVE MANUFACTORIES—12.

Men and women employed	140
Value of manufactures	\$200,000

GLUE MANUFACTORIES—2.

Men employed	41
Glue made, tons	220
Neatsfoot oil, gallons	30,000
Value of manufactures	\$117,000

GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBBER MANUFACTORIES—2.

Men employed	12
Sets machinery	2
Value of manufactures	\$35,000

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORIES—18.

Men and women employed	80
Value of manufactures	\$275,000

HARNESS MANUFACTORIES—50.

Men employed	440
Value of manufactures	\$1,150,000

HOSE AND BELTING—4.

Men employed	30
Hose made annually, feet	1,800
Belting made annually, feet equal to 1 inch	700,000
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$150,000

ICE MANUFACTORIES—3.

Men employed	20
Tons made annually	1,600
Capital invested	\$90,000

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

357

INK AND MUCILAGE MANUFACTORY-1.

Men employed.....	13
Number of dozens made annually.....	13,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$18,000

IRON WORKING MACHINES-2.

Men employed.....	35
Value of manufactures.....	\$125,000

JAPANNING AND GALVANIZING MANUFACTORIES -2.

Men and boys employed.....	20
Value of manufactures.....	\$48,000

JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES-16.

Men employed.....	165
Value of manufactures.....	\$600,000

LAUNDRIES (WHITE)-105.

Men, women and boys employed.....	935
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LAUNDRIES (CHINESE)-186.

Men employed.....	1,300
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LAST MANUFACTORIES-2.

Men employed.....	14
Horse power of engines.....	22
Lasts manufactured annually.....	29,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$12,000

LEAD PIPE AND SHOT MANUFACTORY -1.

Men employed.....	30
Lead pipe and shot made annually, tons.....	1,750
Horse power of engines (2).....	500
Value of manufactures.....	\$200,000

LEAD SMELTING WORKS-1.

Men employed.....	116
Horse power of engine.....	60
Value of manufactures.....	\$400,000

LINSEED OIL WORKS-1.

Men employed.....	55
Oil cake, tons.....	4,000

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

Capacity of works annually, gallons	8,000,000
Value of oil	\$500,000
Value of cake	\$100,000

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI FACTORIES—4

Men and boys employed	54
Macaroni and paste made annually, boxes	225,000
Flour used annually, barrels	9,000
Horse power of engines	110
Value of manufactures	\$155,000

MALT HOUSES—6.

Men employed	100
Grain malted annually, tons	30,000
Value of products	\$160,000

MARBLE WORKS—35.

Men employed	190
Value of manufactures	\$320,000

MATCH FACTORIES—4.

Men employed	120
Matches made annually, gross	30,000
Value of manufactures	\$100,000

MIRROR MANUFACTORIES—2.

Men employed	9
Number of square feet manufactured	5,500
Capital invested	\$190,000

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORIES—2.

Men employed	25
Value of manufactures	\$40,000

OAKUM MANUFACTORY—1.

Men employed	20
Bales made annually	13,000
Value of manufactures	\$52,000

OIL CLOTH MANUFACTORIES—4.

Men employed	40
Value of manufactures	\$80,000

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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PICKLE AND FRUIT PRESERVING MANUFACTORIES—12.

Men and women employed	2,000
Fruit put and meat up, dozen cans	750,000
Pickles put up in kegs	110,000
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$1,700,000

PROVISIONS PACKING—2.

Number of men employed	250
Meats packed annually, barrels	9,000
Pork packed annually, barrels	10,500
Ham and bacon, pounds	2,700,000
Lard, pounds	2,300,000
Tallow, pounds	1,000,000
Value of investment in real estate, fixtures, etc	\$165,000
Aggregate value of product	\$1,900,000

ROLLING MILL—1.

Men employed	550
Horse power of engines	725
Scrap iron used, tons	30,000
Coal consumed, tons	21,000
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$1,880,000

SAFE AND VAULT WORKS—4.

Men employed	20
Bar and plate iron used, tons	53
Horse power of engines	60
Steel used, tons	38
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$96,000

SALT WORKS—3.

Men employed	32
Run of stones	8
Number of tons annually	31,000
Value of salt grounds	\$255,000

SASH, DOOR, BLIND AND FINISHING MANUFACTORIES—15.

Men employed	1,550
Horse power of engines	1,050
Lumber consumed annually, feet	10,055,000
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$5,010,000

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

SAW MANUFACTORIES—2.

Men employed.....	38
Horse power of engines.....	44
Steel used annually, tons.....	57
Value of manufactures.....	\$110,000

SHIP YARDS—4.

Men employed.....	200
Number of steamers, barges and other vessels built.....	35
Tonnage.....	6,100
Value of crafts built.....	\$503,000

SHIRT MANUFACTORIES—7.

Men and women employed.....	2,550
Value of manufactures.....	\$1,000,000

SILVERWARE MANUFACTORIES—3.

Men employed.....	40
Value of manufactures.....	\$145,000

SOAP MANUFACTORIES—17.

Men employed.....	190
Soap made annually, pounds.....	15,256,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$715,100

SODA WORKS (BI-CARB. SODA AND SALERATUS)—1

Men employed.....	10
Sal Soda manufactured, tons.....	800
Saleratus manufactured, tons.....	400
Value of manufactures.....	\$100,000

SUGAR REFINERIES—2.

Men employed.....	360
Sugar (raw) used, pounds.....	80,000,000
White sugar made, pounds.....	50,000,000
Yellow sugar made, pounds.....	28,000,000
Syrup made, gallons.....	450,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$8,700,000

TANNERIES—43.

Men employed.....	335
Horse power of engines.....	172

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

361

Bark used annually, cords.....	5,000
Hides of all kinds.....	360,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$1,700,000

TINWARE, TIN-BOX AND CAN MANUFACTORIES-4.

Men and boys employed.....	180
Value of manufactures.....	\$525,000

TYPE FOUNDRIES-3.

Men and women employed.....	40
Value of manufactures.....	\$39,000

VINEGAR MANUFACTORIES-2.

Men employed.....	22
Vinegar made annually, gallons.....	1,600,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$255,000

WHITE LEAD FACTORY-1.

Building 45x275, 4 stories, brick; men employed.....	75
Number of tons manufactured.....	3,000
Capital employed.....	\$290,000

WILLOW AND WOODEN-WARE AND BASKET MANUFACTORY-1.

Men employed.....	32
Value of manufactures.....	\$250,000

WINDMILL MANUFACTORIES-2.

Men employed.....	13
Mills made annually.....	150
Value of manufactures.....	\$40,000

WINE AND BEER CASK MANUFACTORY-1.

Men employed.....	75
Number of casks made annually.....	3,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$200,000

WIRE AND WIRE-ROPE MANUFACTORY-1.

Men employed.....	50
Horse power of engine.....	125
Amount of wire consumed annually, tons.....	800
Value of manufactures.....	\$370,000

WOOLEN MILLS—2.

Men and women employed	1,500
Number of power looms	162
Cards, sets	60
Frames for knitting underwear	28
Frames for knitting hosiery	24
Spindles	21
Blankets made annually, pairs	80,000
Knit underwear, dozens	6,000
Hosiery, dozens	25,000
Wool used, pounds	5,400,000
Cloth and tweed, yards made	600,000
Flannels, yards made	1,600,000
Aggregate value of manufactures	\$1,900,000

REPORT
OF THE
Board of Fire Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
OLD CITY HALL,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Fire Commissioners, in compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 of your honorable Body, herewith present their annual report and report of the Chief of Department, which cover all the details and workings of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

There has been one change in the Board of Commissioners since the last report, namely: Mr. Gustave Reis, resigned. Samuel Newman was elected by your honorable Body as successor to Mr. Reis on December 8th, 1884.

The expenditures of the Department, as shown by the books, are as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Repairs to apparatus and material purchased.....	\$13,918 16	
Repairs to houses and furniture.....	8,477 85	
Forage.....	8,849 83	
Horse-shoeing.....	3,125 50	
Harness and repairs.....	2,940 00	
Fuel.....	2,636 31	
Stores.....	3,853 53	
Hydrants.....	1,494 00	
Hydrant setting.....	1,597 50	
Two Amoskeag engines.....	8,250 00	
Freight on engines.....	504 50	
Eleven horses (11).....	3,800 00	
Board of horses and pasturage.....	774 59	
Medicines for horses.....	480 00	
Printing and stationery.....	317 61	
Telephone service.....	336 59	
Architect services.....	5,333 37	
Chemicals and extinguishers.....	477 10	
New building, Engine Co. 11.....	7,602 50	
New building, Engine Co. 15.....	18,176 87	
Machinery for repair shop.....	640 46	
Surveying engine lots.....	77 00	
Legal expenses.....	191 70	
Patent harness.....	338 82	
		<hr/>
Total material and running expenses.....		\$ 89,893 73
Salaries of officers and employees.....		208,820 00
		<hr/>
Total cost of Department for year.....		<u>\$298,713 73</u>

Two new engine houses have been erected. One on the lot recently purchased, located on Teneriff street near Railroad avenue, South San Francisco, and now occupied by Engine Company No. 11. The other house has been built on the lot situated on California street, between Laguna and Buchanan, and now occupied by Engine Company No. 15, recently organized.

In accordance with authority granted by your honorable body, Hose Company No. 6, located on McAllister street, has been abolished, and in lieu thereof an engine company has been organized and placed on duty; it is designated as Engine Company No. 14.

Two new engines (Amoskeag pattern) have been purchased, at a cost respectively of \$4,000 and \$4,250.

The department, as now organized, consists of—

One Chief Engineer.....	1
One Assistant Chief Engineer.....	1
Four District Engineers.....	4
Total Engineers.....	6
Engine Companies.....15—12 men each.....	180
Hose Companies.....8—9 men each.....	72
Truck Companies.....4—15 men each.....	60
Totals.....27.....	312

Making a force for active fire duty of 318 men of all grades.

Total valuation of the property of the Fire Department held in trust by this Commission, as per inventory, is as follows:

Real estate and improvements.....	\$390,000
Apparatus.....	130,000
Horses and harness.....	30,000
Furniture and supplies.....	6,000
Hose and couplings.....	35,000
Machinery and tools in repair shop.....	10,000
Total valuation.....	\$601,000

Trusting your honorable body will be satisfied with the condition of and work performed by the department under our charge, you will be pleased to see that nothing has occurred to detract from the efficiency and reputation heretofore accorded the Department.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK G. EDWARDS,
 FREDERICK C. SIEBE,
 JOHN MASON,
 GORDON E. SLOSS,
 SAMUEL NEWMAN.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COMPANY EXPENDITURES OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.

ENGINE COMPANIES.										
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	
Repairs to apparatus	\$656 83	\$254 78	\$203 80	\$800 12	\$317 75	\$173 23	\$217 88	\$266 52	\$137 90	
Repairs to houses	197 45	494 68	27 44	44 70	172 81	146 66	94 06	232 53	13 95	
Oats.....	131 89	142 64	134 86	120 12	123 04	161 80	216 10	160 72	150 13	
Bran.....	20 05	17 49	22 85	19 93	18 99	25 00	24 32	29 52	32 79	
Carrots.....	14 41	12 62	13 59	18 65	13 41	18 10	16 83	21 66	24 40	
Hay.....	111 24	105 58	102 44	109 12	99 80	128 03	149 37	115 97	137 56	
Straw.....	29 50	33 04	33 63	31 86	32 45	43 07	44 25	35 40	43 66	
Horse-shoeing	94 00	91 50	81 00	85 50	92 50	90 00	87 00	94 50	91 00	
Harness and repairs.....	73 75	53 00	102 25	84 00	43 50	30 00	67 00	156 25	118 75	
Coal.....	119 25	116 40	166 20	152 55	182 70	35 85	127 50	169 05	163 35	
Wood.....	15 75	15 75	21 00	21 00	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	
Small stores, oils, etc.....	153 15	185 44	138 82	174 92	207 01	144 27	137 91	178 04	168 28	
	\$1,476 78	\$1,672 96	\$1,047 88	\$1,662 47	\$1,314 46	\$1,006 51	\$1,193 22	\$1,470 66	\$1,992 27	

FIRE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

EXPENDITURES OF FIRE DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.

	ENGINE COMPANIES.						HOSE COMPANIES.					
	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.		
Repairs to apparatus.....	\$2,127 67	\$156 54	\$318 82	\$467 89	\$107 50	\$75 20	\$159 35	\$73 25	\$52 25	\$32 54		
Repairs to houses.....	165 54	88 46	72 01	2,282 14	175 49	119 62	189 78	62 06	20 75	113 18		
Oats.....	150 04	108 98	141 52	141 13	41 24	146 24	96 33	42 03	42 80	64 50		
Bran.....	22 44	16 02	17 75	20 13	12 10	16 16	15 33	14 22	7 46	9 70		
Carrots.....	17 18	13 12	15 00	17 11	6 16	21 05	12 20	6 66	5 85	7 72		
Hay.....	109 12	102 97	95 30	89 40	37 76	99 20	64 39	37 86	34 70	40 50		
Straw.....	33 63	33 04	29 50	26 56	16 49	28 91	21 83	11 80	14 16	10 03		
Horse-shoeing.....	92 00	92 00	93 00	83 00	31 50	64 00	67 50	29 50	27 00	20 00		
Harness and repairs.....	38 00	28 75	17 00	163 75	35 00	46 75	52 00	6 25	26 75	14 00		
Coal.....	160 80	242 25	119 25	72 00	.....	16 50	41 55	41 55	9 68	.....	
Wood.....	15 75	5 25	10 50	5 25	4 10	8 20	16 40	4 10	.....	.....
Small stores, oils, etc.....	149 62	208 43	152 71	108 43	114 99	107 07	102 36	90 12	92 05	35 36		
	\$3,081 79	\$1,025 81	\$1,082 36	\$3,476 78	\$588 38	\$748 89	\$889 02	\$419 40	\$833 45	\$327 53		

FIRE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

EXPENDITURES OF FIRE DEPARTMENT—CONCLUDED.

	HOSE COMPANIES.				TRUCK COMPANIES.				Corporation Yard.	Totals.
	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.*	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.			
	Repairs to apparatus.....	\$80 00	\$34 75	\$254 10	\$216 10	\$35 50	\$53 00			$6,089 54	$13,918 16
Repairs to houses.....	36 90	27 70	\$145 23	187 56	192 47	231 67	196 41	2,503 53	8,477 85	
Oats.....	73 54	115 03	.....	107 60	90 45	78 84	85 48	773 12	3,904 35
Bran.....	12 88	16 75	.....	11 76	20 68	12 46	12 35	182 67	658 29
Carrots.....	8 05	10 55	.....	12 76	17 67	12 18	13 14	61 90	430 74
Hay.....	60 19	75 40	.....	80 42	75 27	67 48	78 24	719 09	3,038 06
Straw.....	21 88	21 83	.....	22 42	20 06	19 47	17 49	207 09	918 39
Horse-shoeing.....	64 00	60 00	.....	63 50	62 50	62 00	61 00	1,242 00	3,125 50
Harness and repairs.....	5 50	72 50	.....	42 25	35 25	21 00	50 00	1,445 75	2,940 00
Coal.....	11 10	52 35	16 50	27 60	19 35	15 23	.....	162 25	2,368 76
Wood.....	.....	16 40	.....	4 10	.....	.....	.....	10 50	247 55
Small stores, oils, etc.....	94 24	68 03	14 63	148 55	172 09	127 06	117 35	314 17	3,853 53	
	\$468 23	\$571 29	\$176 36	\$961 62	\$921 99	\$682 89	\$684 46	\$13,711 61	\$43,801 18	

*Fire boat.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE DEPARTMENT, JULY 1, 1885,
OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

	NO. OF EMPLOYEES.	SALARY PER ANNUM, EACH.
Chief Engineer of Department	1	\$3,000
Assistant Engineer of Department	1	2,400
District Engineers	4	1,800
Total	6	
PERMANENT FORCE—UNIFORMED.		
Engineers of steamers	15	1,680
Stokers	15	1,680
Drivers	15	1,680
Drivers of hose companies	8	1,080
Stewards of hose companies	8	960
Drivers of trucks	4	1,080
Tillermen	4	1,080
Hydrantmen	2	1,080
Draymen	1	1,080
Total	72	
MEMBERS AT CALL—NOT UNIFORMED.		
Foremen of companies	27	540
Hosemen	168	420
Hook and ladder men	48	420
Total	243	
REPAIR SHOP, CORPORATION YARD.		
Superintendent of Engines	1	1,800
Assistant Superintendent of Engines	1	1,680
Substitute Engineer and Machinist	1	1,680
Clerk of Corporation Yard	1	1,500
Veterinary Surgeon	1	720
Carpenter	1	1,200
Watchman	1	900
Total	7	
HEADQUARTERS.		
Secretary	1	1,800
Messenger	1	900
Total	2	
Total number of employees	330	\$217,500

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,

FRANK G. EDWARDS,

PRESIDENT.

FREDERICK C. SIEBE,

JOHN MASON,

GORDON E. SLOSS,

SAMUEL NEWMAN.

E. B. VREELAND,

CLERK BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE W. L. POST,

MESSENGER,

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

ON FINANCE:

SIEBE, MASON, NEWMAN.

ON DISCIPLINE AND APPOINTMENTS:

SLOSS, SIEBE, NEWMAN.

ON BUILDINGS:

MASON, SLOSS, NEWMAN.

ON HOSE AND APPARATUS:

NEWMAN, SLOSS, MASON.

ENGINEERS.

DAVID SCANNELL,

CHIEF ENGINEER.

Headquarters..... Old City Hall, Kearny street.

JAMES RILEY,

ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER.

Headquarters..... Old City Hall, Kearny street.

JOHN McCARTHY,

DISTRICT No. 1.

Headquarters..... Engine House No. 2, Bush street.

THOMAS SANDS,

DISTRICT No. 2.

Headquarters.... Engine House No. 10, Bryant street.

A. C. IMBRIE,

DISTRICT No. 3.

Headquarters..... Engine House No. 8, Pacific street.

GEORGE W. KENNARD,

DISTRICT No. 4.

Headquarters..... Engine House No. 7, Sixteenth street.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

OF THE

SAN FRANCISCO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, }
SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885. }

*To the Honorable Board of Fire Commissioners
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor herewith to present my annual report of the operations and condition of the department under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The Department responded to 213 bell alarms (including 4 second alarms) and 204 still or verbal alarms, making a total of 417 actual fires—causing a loss of \$586,710 08.

The number of buildings totally destroyed, 41; partially destroyed, 300; fires and no damage to buildings, 41.

The fire involving the greatest loss of the year occurred August 5th, 1884, at 10:10 A. M. The alarm was turned in from Station 32, which proved to be for a fire in the three-story brick buildings No. 25 to 31 Main street, on the easterly side, between Market and Mission streets, occupied by Tatum and Bowen, agents of the Albany Lubricating Oil Company. The second and third stories, occupied by the firm of M. Schmidt & Co., lithographers, label and chromatic printers.

The loss by this fire aggregated the sum of \$150,000.

The next fire worthy of notice occurred on September 4th, 1884, at 11:30 o'clock P. M. The alarm came from Station 184, and was for a fire on the north side of Bluxome street, between Fifth and Sixth, in the midst of a number of manufacturing establishments. The Department responded promptly and had several streams on the fire when the supply of water gave out. This and the inflammable character of the factories was the cause of the extensive loss. The fire gained such headway that a second alarm was turned in for additional force, with the result that the fire was confined to the buildings and much property thereby saved. The loss was estimated at \$46,000.

January 30th, 1885, 6:30 P. M., an alarm was sent in from Station 52 for a very extensive fire which broke out in David Keer's carriage factory, at 45 and 47 Beal street—the damage amounting to the sum of \$64,000. Keer's factory, together with Holt Brothers' hardware stores, at 27 and 29 Beal street, and the adjoining property, occupied by Taylor & Flint, dealers in carriage trimmings and iron ware, became almost a total loss. In consequence of the inflammable nature of the buildings and contents it was deemed necessary to send for additional help. The reserve force thus summoned proved effectual, and the fire being hemmed in on all sides, much loss was prevented. The heat from this fire was intense and several firemen were slightly injured.

On April 3d, 1885, at 8:45 o'clock P. M., an alarm was sent in from Station 25 for a fire discovered in the three-story brick building on the southeast corner of Sacramento and Dupont streets. The top floors were occupied by Chinese lodgers, who became panic-stricken and helpless at the sight of the flames below them. As soon as their condition was discovered truck-ladders were run up from the truck of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2, and the firemen rescued a score or more of the Chinese—being forced and carried down the ladders. But for the promptness and bravery displayed by the truckmen a number of lives would have been lost. Two or three Chinamen were more or less injured and burned, but as they were immediately lost in the crowds of their countrymen awaiting to receive them, the extent of their injuries were, therefore, unknown.

The loss by this fire amounted to about \$20,000.

ACCIDENTS.

Following is a record of accidents which befell members of the Department while in the discharge of their duty:

Bernard Rawle, Foreman Engine Co. No. 10, was injured at the fire corner Sixth and Bluxome streets. Hand very badly burned.

James Mathews, Hoseman Engine Co. No. 12, was injured at the fire on Howard street by a scantling falling, striking him on the head, inflicting a scalp wound.

Richard Hammond, James Logan, Jerry Dugan and Michael McLaughlin (since deceased) sustained serious injuries by a falling roof of a building in Chinatown at the fire of the Bun Sun Low Restaurant.

Jerry Jones, Hoseman Hose Co. No. 5, was badly burned at the fire at the Townsend street asphaltum works.

John Hewston, Foreman Engine No. 1, was injured at the fire in Chinatown, corner Sacramento and Dupont streets—receiving a severe cut over the left eye.

William Martin, Hoseman Engine Co. No. 1, was injured at the fire corner Sacramento and Dupont streets, Chinatown. His back badly sprained in falling through trap door.

MORTALITY.

The Department has lost by death during the past year three members.

July 26th, 1884, Thomas McCann, Hoseman attached to Hose Co. No. 5, of consumption.

October 4, 1884, John T. Crosby, Hoseman Engine Co. No. 9, died from pistol shot at the hand of Eugene McCarthy.

June 16, 1885, Michael McLaughlin died of lockjaw following injuries received at the fire in Chinatown, June 10, 1885, at the Bun Sun Low Restaurant.

CORPORATION YARD.

The relief apparatus contained in the Corporation Yard consists of one first-class double-acting Amoskeag engine, two second-class single-acting Amoskeag engines, one second-class single-acting Amoskeag engine, one third-class single-acting Kimball engine, one third-class new single-acting Amoskeag engine, one first-class Hook and Ladder Truck (Hayes), two second-class Hook and Ladder Trucks (Hayes), one four-wheeled hose carriage, four relief hose carts—all in good order for service.

During the year eleven horses were purchased, three horses sold, three horses died, one transferred to the Industrial School, one transferred to the Alms House.

The following condemned material was sold by order of his Honor the Mayor, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the City, viz:

One hand-engine.....	\$100 00
Part of steam engine.....	125 00
6,550 lbs. old iron.....	57 31
	<hr/>
	\$282 31

HYDRANTS AND WATER.

During the year 17 hydrants were set and 27 reset.

The supply of water has been largely increased in the section of the city lying South of Market street.

The Water Company have laid their water mains from Bernal Heights reservoir—elevation 79 feet, containing 33,000,000 of gallons—to Alameda and 25th streets—size of main, 37 inches; from 25th street to Harrison, 37 inches; from Harrison to 9th street, 37 inches; from 9th to Ringold street, 37 inches; from 9th to Howard street, 33 inches; from Howard to 7th street, 33 inches; from 7th to 2d street, 30 inch main.

That portion of the city heretofore had been greatly in need of an increased supply of water, and several large and costly fires have occurred which could have been stopped sooner had there been an adequate supply. It is believed that the laying of the above described mains will furnish a water supply amply sufficient for all purposes.

ENGINE HOUSES.

The houses of the Department are all in good repair. The erection of a new engine house for Company No. 11, at South San Francisco, of suitable capacity for additional apparatus, will increase the efficiency of the Department at that vicinity, and gives assurance that in the event of a large fire the Department will be able to successfully operate without calling for assistance from other districts.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that a Hook and Ladder Company be organized and located in the house now occupied by Hose Company No. 2, situated on Post street near Fillmore, and that the building be enlarged and made to suit the requirements of a Hook and Ladder and Hose Company. A Truck Company in that vicinity is much needed.

I also recommend the erection of a suitable building, on one of the lots belonging to the Department in the western portion of the city, to be used as a store-house for apparatus, hose, feed and general supplies for the Department. The remoteness of the supply or Corporation Yard puts the Department to great inconvenience when, at a fire or otherwise, fuel or necessary articles are hastily needed.

My thanks are extended to the officers and men of the Department for their zeal and good judgment displayed in saving life and property of citizens—notably at the fire in Chinatown, corner Dupont and Sacramento streets, whereby a score or more of lives were saved by the courage and presence of mind of members of the Department, and acknowledged in a substantial manner by the Chinese Vice-Consul donating in behalf of the Chinese colony of the sum of two hundred dollars to the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.

Thanks are also extended to Capt. Russel White, of the Fire Patrol, Capt. John L. Durkee, Fire Marshal, Chief of Police Crowley, and Superintendent Curran, of the Fire Alarm. Also to your Honorable Board in your efforts to sustain me in keeping the Department in the best possible condition and efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

San Francisco, July 1, 1885.

DAVID SCANNELL,
Chief of Department.

DEATHS, RESIGNATIONS, DISMISSALS, ETC.

COMPANIES.	Deaths	Resignations ..	Dismissals	Appointments .	Transfers.....	Promotions.....
Engine Company No. 1		1		1	1	
Engine Company No. 2		5		5	4	2
Engine Company No. 3				1	1	
Engine Company No. 4		2		2		2
Engine Company No. 5		1		1		
Engine Company No. 6					1	
Engine Company No. 7		1	1	2		1
Engine Company No. 8			1	2	1	
Engine Company No. 9	1	2	2	5	7	
Engine Company No. 10		2		2	1	
Engine Company No. 11						
Engine Company No. 12		1		1	2	
Engine Company No. 13		2	1	3		
Engine Company No. 14				2	2	1
Hose Company No. 1.....	1			1		
Hose Company No. 2.....		1		1	1	
Hose Company No. 3				1	1	
Hose Company No. 4		1		1		1
Hose Company No. 5	1		1	2	2	
Hose Company No. 6						
Hose Company No. 7						
Hose Company No. 8		2		2		1
Hose Company No. 9						
Truck Company No. 1		1		1		
Truck Company No. 2				1	3	
Truck Company No. 3		1		1		
Truck Company No. 4		2		2	1	
Totals.....	3	25	6	40	28	8

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

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TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE DUTY PERFORMED BY EACH COMPANY DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

COMPANIES.	NO. TIMES IN SERVICE.	TIME AT WORK.		ALARMS.		TOTAL.
		Hrs.	Min.	Hall.	Still.	
Engine Company No. 1.....	33	40	45	213	4	217
Engine Company No. 2.....	54	75	50	213	10	223
Engine Company No. 3.....	19	24	19	213	3	216
Engine Company No. 4.....	40	63	15	213	4	217
Engine Company No. 5.....	33	46	15	213	10	223
Engine Company No. 6.....	32	69	10	213	9	222
Engine Company No. 7.....	19	28	55	213	6	219
Engine Company No. 8.....	8	17	30	213	4	217
Engine Company No. 9.....	36	57	00	213	8	221
Engine Company No. 10.....	85	51	00	213	12	225
Engine Company No. 11.....	22	24	15	213	19	232
Engine Company No. 12.....	23	53	15	213	2	215
Engine Company No. 13.....	19	16	00	213	11	224
Engine Company No. 14.....	11	21	05	213	5	218
Hose Company No. 1.....	37	41	55	213	8	221
Hose Company No. 2.....	14	18	20	213	5	218
Hose Company No. 3.....	14	22	40	213	7	220
Hose Company No. 4.....	12	21	35	213	11	224
Hose Company No. 5.....	27	43	45	213	3	216
Hose Company No. 6.....	11	16	20	213	3	216
Hose Company No. 7.....	28	19	55	213	23	236
Hose Company No. 8.....	4	13	30	213	4	217
Hose Company No. 9.....	8	17	10	213	4	217
Truck Company No. 1.....	72	106	7	213	9	222
Truck Company No. 2.....	41	62	00	213	11	224
Truck Company No. 3.....	67	103	50	213	6	219
Truck Company No. 4.....	34	56	30	213	3	216

CAUSES OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

Attempts at arson.....	2	Drunkenness.....	3
Ashes.....	11	Explosion coal oil lamp.....	17
Boiling over fat.....	1	Explosion coal oil stoves.....	1
Boiling over glue.....	1	Explosion lamp.....	1
Boiling over varnish.....	2	Explosion gas meter.....	2
Bonfires.....	2	Explosion vitriol.....	1
Brimstone.....	1	False alarms.....	5
Carelessness with candle.....	8	Fireworks.....	33
Carelessness with cigar.....	9	Gaslights.....	6
Carelessness with fire.....	2	Incendiary.....	7
Carelessness with matches.....	5	Painter's lamp.....	1
Carelessness with pipe.....	5	Paper balloon.....	1
Children with matches.....	20	Rats.....	1
Chimneys.....	16	Second alarms.....	4
Defective chimneys.....	25	Sparks from chimneys.....	17
Defective dry room.....	1	Sparks from electric lights.....	2
Defective flue.....	1	Sparks from fire.....	1
Defective furnace.....	6	Sparks from furnace.....	1
Defective grate.....	4	Sparks from smokestack.....	4
Defective oven.....	2	Sparks from locomotive.....	1
Defective range.....	8	Spontaneous combustion.....	18
Defective smoke house.....	2	Tinker's furnace.....	1
Defective stoves.....	4	Unknown.....	147
Defective stove pipes.....	4		

MONTHLY LOSSES BY FIRE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING
JUNE 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	LOSS.	INSURANCE	PAID.
1884.			
July.....	\$30,895 55	\$461,504 14	\$20,983 55
August.....	176,425 59	358,844 46	158,584 59
September.....	55,824 68	111,859 33	22,775 15
October.....	22,051 25	106,678 00	12,631 25
November.....	17,755 83	68,216 66	3,103 38
December.....	38,928 90	178,550 00	28,749 68
1885.			
January.....	73,263 10	591,275 00	59,951 75
February.....	25,226 69	168,050 00	14,320 34
March.....	26,920 62	272,500 00	18,790 62
April.....	35,139 00	177,500 00	31,754 00
May.....	38,355 03	124,760 00	25,165 05
June.....	45,893 76	237,665 00	40,936 26
Totals.....	\$586,710 08	\$2,857,352 59	\$437,550 62

LOCATION OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES, HOSE COMPANIES AND TRUCK COMPANIES

Steamer No. 1—Pacific street, between Montgomery and Sansome.
 Steamer No. 2—North side of Bush street, between Kearny and Dupont.
 Steamer No. 3—South side of California street, between Leavenworth and Hyde.
 Steamer No. 4—West side of Second street, between Natoma and Howard.
 Steamer No. 5—West side of Stockton street, between Pacific and Broadway.
 Steamer No. 6—East side of Sixth street, south of Folsom.
 Steamer No. 7—Sixteenth street, above Valencia.
 Steamer No. 8—North side of Pacific avenue, between Polk street and Van Ness avenue.
 Steamer No. 9—West side of Main street, near Folsom.
 Steamer No. 10—Bryant street, between Third and Fourth.
 Steamer No. 11—Fourteenth avenue, near Railroad avenue, South San Francisco.
 Steamer No. 12—Drumm street, southwest corner Commercial.
 Steamer No. 13—Valencia street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.
 Steamer No. 14—McAllister street, between Webster and Buchanan.
 Steamer No. 15—California street, between Laguna and Buchanan.
 Hose Company No. 1—North side of Jackson street, between Front and Davis.
 Hose Company No. 2—Post street, near Fillmore.
 Hose Company No. 3—Folsom street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second.
 Hose Company No. 4—East side of Stockton street, north of Greenwich.
 Hose Company No. 5—South side of Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh.
 Hose Company No. 7—Tennessee street, between Sierra and Napa.
 Hose Company No. 8—South side of Filbert street, between Webster and Fillmore.
 Hose Company No. 9 (Fireboat)—Market Street Wharf.
 Truck No. 1—North side of O'Farrell street, west of Dupont.
 Truck No. 2—South side of Broadway street, between Dupont and Stockton.
 Truck No. 3—South side Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh.
 Truck No. 4—North side of Pacific street, between Jones and Leavenworth.
 Corporation Yard—No. 50 Sacramento street, between East and Drumm.

CORPORATION YARD EMPLOYEES.

Samuel Rainey.....	Superintendent of Engines.
John Reilly.....	Assistant Superintendent of Engines.
Henry H. Gorter.....	Sub-Engineer and Machinist.
William Eyre.....	Clerk of Corporation Yard.
Peter Burns.....	Veterinary Surgeon.
John Wills.....	Carpenter.
George Maxwell.....	Hydrantman.
Dennis Sullivan.....	Hydrantman.
Charles Lyons.....	Drayman.
Cornelius Guinee.....	Watchman.

COMPANY STATISTICS.

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ENGINE COMPANY No. 1.

LOCATION—PACIFIC, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
Geo. Gallagher.....	Engineer.....	2	Engineer.
Eugene Sullivan.....	Blacksmith.....	3	Stoker.
Jno. E. Chapman.....	Teamster.....	4	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Jno. Hewston.....	Collector.....	1	Foreman.
O. F. Baker.....	Stevedore.....	5	Assistant Foreman.
Timothy Regan.....	Clerk.....	6	Hoseman.
Benj. Whitehead.....	Painter.....	7	"
Wm. Martin.....	Boatman.....	8	"
Honry Cooper.....	Bricklayer.....	9	"
Jacob Krausgrill.....	Gunsmith.....	10	"
Geo. Cashel.....	Trunkmaker.....	11	"
T. Langan.....	Special Officer.....	12	"

ENGINE COMPANY No. 2.

LOCATION—NORTH SIDE BUSH, BETWEEN KEARNY AND DUPONT.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
George S. Bromley.....	Engineer.....	14	Engineer.
Stephen F. Neall.....	Clerk.....	16	Stoker.
Cornelius Connell.....	Teamster.....	15	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Richard Downing.....	Plasterer.....	13	Foreman.
John Fay.....	Wire-worker.....	17	Assistant Foreman.
Thomas Tracey.....	Plumber.....	18	Hoseman.
John J. Nagle.....	Salesman.....	19	"
Stephen Fay.....	Whip-maker.....	20	"
Thomas Plunkett.....	Blacksmith.....	21	"
R. O. West.....	Plasterer.....	22	"
John D. Ennis.....	Clerk.....	23	"
D. A. Smith.....	Clerk.....	24	"

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 3.

LOCATION—SOUTH SIDE CALIFORNIA, BETWEEN LEAVENWORTH AND HYDE.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
James C. Fraser.....	Machinist.....	26	Engineer.
Michael Dougherty.....	Plumber.....	28	Stoker.
Howard Holmes.....	Teamster.....	27	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Michael J. Dolan.....	Carriage-maker.....	25	Foreman.
Patrick Barry.....	Boiler-maker.....	29	Assistant Foreman.
George W. Lawton.....	Wagon-maker.....	30	Hoseman.
Thomas J. Shields.....	Lather.....	31	"
Timothy J. Driscoll.....	Printer.....	32	"
Peter Galligan.....	Butcher.....	33	"
John J. Sullivan.....	Gasfitter.....	34	"
Lorenzo A. Henry.....	Printer.....	35	"
George Holmes.....	Butcher.....	36	"

ENGINE COMPANY No. 4.

LOCATION—WEST SIDE SECOND, BETWEEN NATOMA AND HOWARD.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
John J. Murphy.....	Engineer.....	38	Engineer.
Charles Bell.....	Butcher.....	40	Stoker.
Timothy Hallinan.....	Teamster.....	39	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Patrick Curran.....	Carpenter.....	37	Foreman.
Martin Hannan.....	Harness-maker.....	41	Assistant Foreman.
William E. Tracey.....	Gasfitter.....	42	Hoseman.
John Winter.....	Iron-worker.....	43	"
William Brown.....	Stevedore.....	44	"
Michael Hines.....	Grocer.....	45	"
Joseph Burnett.....	Box-maker.....	46	"
William Redmond.....	Tinsmith.....	47	"
Peter Healey.....	Tinsmith.....	48	"

COMPANY STATISTICS.

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ENGINE COMPANY No. 5.

LOCATION—WEST SIDE STOCKTON, BETWEEN PACIFIC AND BROADWAY.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
Hugh J. Colvin.....	Engineer.....	48	Engineer.
Jas. H. Stroud.....	Harness-maker.....	59	Stoker.
Geo. Dougherty.....	Teamster.....	60	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
John J. Mahoney.....	Lamplighter.....	49	Foreman.
Henry J. Robinett.....	Lamplighter.....	50	Assistant Foreman.
Fred. Rose.....	Barkeeper.....	51	Hoseman.
J. Dayton Wilson.....	Advertiser.....	52	"
John Burns.....	Boatman.....	53	"
Ed. Riley.....	Collar-maker.....	54	"
Felix De-mond.....	Painter.....	55	"
Philip McMahon.....	Jeweler.....	56	"
Jas. Sullivan.....	Blacksmith.....	57	"

ENGINE COMPANY No. 6.

LOCATION—EAST SIDE OF SIXTH, SOUTH OF FOLSOM

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
James Mason.....	Engineer.....	61	Engineer.
William Burns.....	Teamster.....	62	Stoker.
Geo. W. Walsh.....	Butcher.....	63	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
John Dougherty.....	Gasfitter.....	64	Foreman.
Geo. Reardon.....	Gasfitter.....	65	Assistant Foreman.
John J. Cain.....	Drayman.....	66	Hoseman.
Thomas Griggins.....	Conductor.....	67	"
John Campbell.....	Boiler-maker.....	68	"
William Gisset.....	Painter.....	69	"
William Kilday.....	Painter.....	70	"
Jerry Reardon.....	Gasfitter.....	71	"
John Daily.....	Gasfitter.....	72	"

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 7.

LOCATION—SIXTEENTH STREET, ABOVE VALENCIA.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
P. H. Fleming.....	Engineer.....	73	Engineer.
John Cook.....	Machinist.....	74	Stoker.
B. B. Lawrence.....	Teamster.....	75	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
John O'Neil.....	Lamplighter.....	76	Foreman.
Wm. Fitzgerald.....	Shoemaker.....	77	Assistant Foreman.
Bryan Burns.....	Teamster.....	78	Hoseman.
Eugene O'Connor.....	Shoemaker.....	79	"
Edward O'Neil.....	Machinist.....	80	"
Thos. Barry.....	Shoemaker.....	81	"
John R. Thompson.....	Machinist.....	82	"
John Schath.....	Expressman.....	83	"
C. J. Simpson.....	Engineer.....	84	"

ENGINE COMPANY No. 8.

LOCATION—NORTH SIDE OF PACIFIC AVENUE, BETWEEN POLK STREET AND
VAN NESS AVENUE.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
Alonzo B. Brandt.....	Engineer.....	86	Engineer.
Charles Nolan.....	Painter.....	88	Stoker.
Richard Colburn.....	Teamster.....	87	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
James Grady.....	Clerk.....	85	Foreman
R. J. Courtier.....	Gasfitter.....	89	Assistant Foreman.
James Crowley.....	Painter.....	90	Hoseman.
James Kennedy.....	Collector.....	91	"
Thomas Canty.....	Lamplighter.....	92	"
James J. Colvin.....	Gasfitter.....	93	"
John Kiernan.....	Painter.....	94	"
Frank F. Northey.....	Butcher.....	95	"
Owen E. Hefferman.....	Collector.....	96	"

COMPANY STATISTICS.

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ENGINE COMPANY No. 9.

WEST SIDE MAIN, NEAR FOLSOM.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
W. Douglas.....	Machinist.....	98	Engineer.
W. H. Davis.....	Tinsmith.....	99	Stoker.
Philip Ray.....	Teamster.....	100	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
J. Welch.....	Shoemaker.....	97	Foreman.
J. Clark.....	Iron-worker.....	101	Assistant Foreman.
J. Donahue.....	File-cutter.....	102	Hoseman.
Frank Johnson.....	Boxmaker.....	103	"
Henry Ryder.....	Shoemaker.....	104	"
J. Cullinane.....	Gasfitter.....	105	"
J. P. Reimers.....	Candle-maker.....	106	"
J. Lennon.....	File-cutter.....	107	"
J. Conniff.....	Calker.....	108	"

ENGINE COMPANY No. 10.

LOCATION—BRYANT, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
L. Curry.....	Machinist.....	110	Engineer.
Chas. Albee.....	Butcher.....	111	Driver.
P. McNamara.....	Machinist.....	112	Stoker.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
B. A. Rawle.....	Ship-joiner.....	109	Foreman.
S. Lander.....	Hay-dealer.....	113	Assistant Foreman.
D. Kirby.....	Raftsmen.....	114	Hoseman.
T. Bender.....	Brick-layer.....	115	"
Chas. Tracay.....	Boiler-maker.....	116	"
W. C. Erben.....	Saloon-keeper.....	117	"
J. McCauley.....	Plasterer.....	118	"
J. Buckley.....	Saloon-keeper.....	119	"
D. J. Lennon.....	Boxmaker.....	120	"

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 11.

LOCATION—TENERIFFE STREET, NEAR RAILROAD AVENUE.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
John S. Jackson.....	Engineer.....	196	Engineer.
Edw. Mandeville.....	Teamster.....	197	Driver.
George Baily.....	Teamster.....	198	Stoker.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Charles J. Gillen.....	Butcher.....	199	Foreman.
John J. Ford.....	Butcher.....	200	Assistant Foreman.
Charles W. Smith.....	Butcher.....	201	Hoseman.
Chris. Windrow.....	Butcher.....	202	"
John Maholy.....	Horseshoer.....	203	"
P. W. Lahaney.....	Saddler.....	204	"
Edw. McCarthy.....	Carpenter.....	205	"
Thos. McTernan.....	Shipsmith.....	206	"
Chris. Koerner.....	Butcher.....	207	"

ENGINE COMPANY No. 12.

LOCATION—CORNER COMMERCIAL AND DRUMM.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
Geo. F. Boyd.....	Machinist.....	248	Engineer.
Francis Atkinson.....	Fireman.....	250	Stoker.
Edward Fleming.....	Teamster.....	249	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
John Lavaroni.....	Marble-cutter.....	247	Foreman.
Thomas Fernandez.....	Plumber.....	256	Assistant Foreman.
Bernard Donnelly.....	Blacksmith.....	256	Hoseman.
Wm. Lodge.....	Janitor.....	255	"
Nicholas Barbetta.....	Fishdealer.....	254	"
Thomas Matthews.....	Shoemaker.....	252	"
James O'Connor.....	Teamster.....	253	"
Isidore Gurmendez.....	Harness maker.....	251	"
Emile Gouri.....	Cigar maker.....	258	"

ENGINE COMPANY No. 13.

LOCATION—VALENCIA, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
L. J. Small.....	Engineer.....	286	Engineer.
J. W. Tully.....	Clerk.....	287	Stoker.
J. C. Castle.....	Teamster.....	288	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Thos. Cavanagh.....	Calker.....	289	Foreman.
E. A. Schumacher.....	Grocer.....	290	Assistant Foreman.
Chas. McMahon.....	Agent.....	291	Hoseman.
Daniel Curtin.....	Peddler.....	292	"
Thos. Gallagher.....	Teamster.....	293	"
John Windrow.....	Butcher.....	294	"
Richard Windrow.....	Butcher.....	295	"
Henry H. Tucker.....	Gasfitter.....	296	"
Maurice Barrett.....	Teamster.....	297	"

ENGINE COMPANY No. 14.

LOCATION—McALLISTER STREET, BETWEEN BUCHANAN AND WEBSTER.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
Bridgewood, Geo. W.....	Engineer.....	298	Engineer.
Cunningham, W. E.....	Wire-worker.....	231	Stoker.
Talbot, James.....	Teamster.....	224	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
John E. Littlefield.....	Builder.....	223	Foreman.
John McDonald.....	Drayman.....	229	Assistant Foreman.
Thos. Minton.....	Shoemaker.....	227	Hoseman.
T. F. McCraith.....	Clerk.....	225	"
James Lineger.....	Painter.....	230	"
H. P. Powers.....	Butcher.....	226	"
Wm. Barry.....	Clerk.....	299	"
Ferd. Dietz.....	S. F. Gas Co.....	300	"
John J. Welch.....	Painter.....	228	"

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 15.

LOCATION—CALIFORNIA STREET, BETWEEN LAGUNA AND BUCHANAN.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
Thomas D. Bulger.....	Machinist.....	302	Engineer.
Robert Connor.....	Moulder.....	303	Stoker.
Henry McMann.....	Teamster.....	304	Driver.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
David A. Smith.....	Clerk.....	301	Foreman.
Peter Goldstone.....	Clerk.....	305	Assistant Foreman
Thomas R. Walsh.....	Clerk.....	306	Hoseman.
Cornelius Mackey.....	Laborer.....	307	"
John Blake.....	Teamster.....	308	"
George Ryan.....	Tinsmith.....	309	"
Henry D. Rice.....	Tinsmith.....	310	"
Henry F. Horn.....	Boot cutter.....	311	"
Edward Toellner.....	Teamster.....	312	"

HOSE COMPANY No. 1.

LOCATION—JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
John Dougherty.....	Teamster.....	128	Driver.
Shad. Campbell.....	Teamster.....	129	Steward.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Charles Towe.....	Calker.....	121	Foreman.
Wm. Ellison.....	Boatman.....	122	Assistant Foreman.
Richard Hammond.....	Boatman.....	123	Hoseman.
John B. Coles.....	Calker.....	124	"
Jerry Dugan.....	Laborer.....	125	"
John Dougherty.....	Telegraph operator.....	126	"
Sylvester Sullivan.....	Painter.....	127	"

COMPANY STATISTICS.

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HOSE COMPANY No. 2.

LOCATION—POST STREET, NEAR FILLMORE.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
Hugh McCue.....	Teamster	131	Driver.
Thos. Hess.....	Painter.....	132	Steward.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Con. Shine.....	Milkman	130	Foreman.
John Clements.....	Printer	133	Assistant Foreman.
Chas. Oram.....	Plumber.....	134	Hoseman.
Thos. Meagher.....	Stevedore.....	135	"
James Smith.....	Butcher	136	"
Thos. Goodman.....	Painter.....	137	"
Louis Cornart	Porter	138	"

HOSE COMPANY No. 3.

LOCATION—FOLSOM, BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
James L. Ward.....	Teamster.....	139	Driver.
James P. Flynn.....	Carpenter.....	140	Steward.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Isaac V. Denniston.....	Silver plater.....	141	Foreman
James Radford.....	Printer	142	Assistant Foreman.
Robert T. Browne.....	Whitener	143	Hoseman
William B. Ludlow.....	Carpenter.....	144	"
James Bain.....	Machinist.....	145	"
John P. Adams.....	Gardener	146	"
James Kerrigan	Shoemaker	147	"

HOSE COMPANY No. 4.

LOCATION—STOCKTON STREET, NEAR GREENWICH.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	BADGE NO.	RANK.
John Riley.....	Teamster.....	149	Driver.
Geo. McGreevy.....	Teamster.....	150	Steward.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
James Derham.....	Carpenter.....	148	Foreman.
F. W. Keene.....	Silver plater.....	153	Assistant Foreman.
D. A. Finn.....	Pressman.....	155	Hoseman.
W. Derham.....	Clerk.....	156	"
Fred. Jackson.....	Upholsterer.....	154	"
J. W. Brady.....	Metal roofer.....	151	"
Ed. Hayden.....	Clerk.....	152	"

HOSE COMPANY No. 5.

LOCATION—MARKET STREET, BETWEEN TENTH AND ELEVENTH.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
N. H. Arnett.....	Teamster.....	157	Driver.
Jno. McCormick.....	Teamster.....	158	Steward.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Jas. Riley.....	Porter.....	159	Foreman.
Wm. Mulcahy.....	S. F. Gas Co.....	163	Assistant Foreman.
Jas. Sawyer.....	Brass worker.....	160	Hoseman.
Wm. Moran.....	S. F. Gas Co.....	161	"
Andrew Meagher.....	Tinsmith.....	162	"
Jno. Cronin.....	Soda bottler.....	164	"
J. Wilkinson.....	Cooper.....	165	"

COMPANY STATISTICS.

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HOSE COMPANY No. 7.

LOCATION—TENNESSEE, BETWEEN SIERRA AND NAPA.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
M. C. Sullivan.....	Teamster.....	259	Driver.
Phil. O'Neal.....	Engineer.....	260	Steward.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
M. McCoy	Ship calker	261	Foreman.
Pat. McCormack.....	Groceries.....	262	Assistant Foreman.
D. Toomey.....	Glass blower	263	Hoseman.
John O'Neill.....	Teamster.....	264	"
John Crumey.....	Butcher.....	265	"
William Geddes.....	Engineer.....	266	"
Matt. Shute	Rope maker.....	267	"

HOSE COMPANY No. 8.

LOCATION—FILBERT, BETWEEN WEBSTER AND FILLMORE.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
J. J. McKnight	Teamster .....	...	Driver.
D. H. Kennard.....	Carpenter.....	270	Steward.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
J. J. Casebolt.....	Blacksmith.....	268	Foreman.
H. Schmidt.....	Teamster	271	Assistant Foreman.
J. McFarland	Porter.....	272	Hoseman.
J. Devlin.....	Laborer.....	273	"
P. Canty.....	Lamplighter.....	274	"
G. Lilly.....	Plumber.....	275	"
H. Perry	Teamster	276	"

HOSE COMPANY No. 9.

(Fire-boat.)

LOCATION—MARKET STREET WHARF, FOOT OF MARKET STREET.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
Samuel Gardner	Shipwright.....	277	Driver.
Thomas Connor.....	Fireman.....	278	Steward.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Thomas Coleman	Porter	279	Foreman.
John H. Gillin.....	Harness maker.....	280	Assistant Foreman.
Henry N. Cohen.....	Barber.....	281	Hoseman.
Edward Gallagher	Teamster.....	282	"
Joseph Keane.....	Boatman	283	"
John Donohue.....	Shoemaker	284	"
Patrick Stevens.....	Boatman	285	"

TRUCK COMPANY No. 1.

LOCATION—O'FARRELL, WEST OF DUPONT.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
Hugh Riley	Teamster.....	...	Driver.
J. F. Dolan	Boxmaker.....	168	Tillerman.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
A. Risland	Grocer.....	166	Forcman.
R. Otto	Brass molder.....	172	Assistant Foreman.
R. S. Ray.....	Pile driver	169	Truckman.
H. Quinn.....	Box maker.....	171	"
J. Crowley	Laborer.....	170	"
M. Byron	Laborer.....	174	"
W. Otto	Painter.....	173	"
M. H. Hussey	Saloon keeper.....	175	"
B. F. Currier	Clerk.....	176	"
G. Oakes.....	Carpet-layer.....	178	"
H. Smith.....	Porter.....	179	"
J. Rice.....	Calker.....	177	"
P. Thelan	Lampighter	180	"

COMPANY STATISTICS.

TRUCK COMPANY No. 2.

LOCATION—BROADWAY, BETWEEN DUPONT AND STOCKTON.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
Michael J. Nagle.....	Teamster.....	194	Driver
Peter H. Fleming.....	Gasfitter.....	195	Tillerman.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
John O'Brien.....	Baker.....	181	Foreman.
Stephen A. McGrath.....	Porter.....	183	Assistant Foreman.
John F. Derham.....	Clerk.....	186	Truckman.
George E. Burr.....	Lampighter.....	190	"
Peter Lonideck.....	Florist.....	187	"
Henry Cumiskey.....	Mariner.....	184	"
Michael Hart.....	Plumber.....	182	"
John Harrigan.....	Plumber.....	191	"
Daniel Sullivan.....	Tinsmith.....	188	"
John Fleming.....	Bagnmaker.....	185	"
Edward Farrell.....	Tinsmith.....	192	"
George H. Williams.....	Bartender.....	189	"
Alfred Florance.....	Clerk.....	193	"

TRUCK COMPANY No. 3.

LOCATION—MARKET, BETWEEN TENTH AND ELEVENTH.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NO. BADGE.	RANK.
D. Kerrigan.....	Teamster.....	208	Driver.
W. E. Gallatin.....	Gasfitter.....	209	Tillerman.
MEMBERS AT CALL.			
Geo. T. Silvey.....	Mariner.....	210	Foreman.
W. Waters.....	Painter.....	211	Assistant Foreman.
S. Appel.....	Speculator.....	212	Truckman.
W. Carew.....	Painter.....	213	"
F. Haskell.....	Plumber.....	214	"
J. McKittrick.....	Butcher.....	215	"
J. Britt.....	Plumber.....	216	"
C. Silvey.....	Straw worker.....	217	"
J. Jones.....	Special officer.....	218	"
J. Walsh.....	Express.....	219	"
F. Carew.....	Painter.....	220	"
E. Kennedy.....	San Francisco Gas Co.....	221	"
Geo. Carew.....	Porter.....	222	"

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

TRUCK COMPANY No. 4.

LOCATION—PACIFIC, BETWEEN JONES AND LEAVENWORTH.

NAME.	OCCESSION.	NO. RABGE.	RANK.
Daniel J. Niles	Tennanter	233	Driver.
Edmund P. Niles	Tennanter	234	Tillerman.
MEMBERS OF CREW.			
James W. Kennzel	Gasfitter	232	Foreman.
Charles Wolf	Stitchman	235	Assistant Foreman.
William H. Kelly	Plumber	236	Truckman.
William Faugus	Engineer	237	"
S. E. Bule	Porter	238	"
William Morgan	Plumber	239	"
Larry Kenny	Engineer	240	"
J. P. McCull	Carpenter	241	"
Charles H. Matthews	Boxman	242	"
James H. Kelly	Tennant	243	"
E. H. Gerhart	Porter	244	"
Joseph Fox	Copperman	245	"
Henry O'Neil	Porter	246	"

APPENDIX

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CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
July 3..	2.45 p. m..	73	389 Eighth.....	Dwelling & Laboratory.	3 story frame ..
July 3..	2.45 p. m..	73	391 Eighth.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ..
July 3..	3.15 p. m..	Still.	1151 Harrison.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 3..	3.33 p. m..	159	14 and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Moss.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 3..	8.00 p. m..	Still.	1806 Polk.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 3..	4.15 p. m..	46	420 Sutter.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 3..	4.29 p. m..	Still.	7 Hopeton terrace	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 3..	4.45 p. m..	Still.	9 Baldwin court.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 3..	5.10 p. m..	Still.	54 Third.....	Clothing store.....	2 story fram ..
July 3..	8.53 p. m..	94	720 Ellis.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	10.00 a. m..	Still.	320 Sixth.....	Clothing store.....	2 story frame ..
July 4..	10.50 a. m..	371	636 Sutter.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	11.00 a. m..	Still.	7 Willow avenue.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	2.35 p. m..	154	13 & 15 Oak Grove av.	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	3.40 p. m..	Still.	103 Sixth	Cigar store	3 story frame ..
July 4..	7.00 p. m..	St'll.	435 Clementina	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	7.15 p. m..	Still.	14 Heron.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	7.30 p. m..	Still.	30 Ellis.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	7.35 p. m..	Still.	313 Sixth.....	Dwelling	3 story frame ..
July 4..	7.45 p. m..	Still.	729 Mission.....	Church.....	1 story frame ..
July 4..	7.48 p. m..	Still.	Harrison and Park av.	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	7.50 p. m..	Still.	631 Stevenson.....	Dwelling	3 story frame ..
July 4..	7.55 p. m..	Still.	523 Howard.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	8.00 p. m..	Still.	Latham place.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	8.16 p. m..	125	2116 Jones.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	8.30 p. m..	Still.	3 and 5 Florence.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 4..	9.00 p. m..	Still.	706 Mason.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 5..	12.32 a. m..	2	2421 Mason	Coal shed.....	1 story frame ..
July 5..	12.40 a. m..	Still.	2832 California.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 5..	12-52 p. m.	371	Sutter and Jones.....	Dwelling and grocery ..	2 story frame ..

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Unknown.....	L. Hilmar.....	\$7,022 15	\$7,000 00	\$6,622 15
Unknown.....	J. Deitz.....	10 00	.....	.....
Sparks from fire.....	J. Smith.....	60 00	2,300 00	60 00
Fireworks.....	L. Kuennecke.....	50 00	5,000 00	50 00
Fireworks.....	Unknown.....	10 00	.....	.....
Fireworks.....	H. Reese.....	16 00	3,600 0	16 00
Fireworks.....	S. Drake.....	12 00	437 50	12 00
Fireworks.....	P. McShaffrey.....	20 00	600 00	20 00
Fireworks.....	A. Har hal.....	20 00	1,000 00	20 00
Fireworks.....	C. O'Connor.....	62 50	1,500 00	62 50
Fireworks.....	M. Farrell.....	50 00	4,100 00	50 00
Fireworks.....	C. Cushing.....	396 50	7,000 00	396 50
Fireworks.....	E. Pavie.....	25 00	1,090 00	25 00
Fireworks.....	E. Bernard.....	660 00	2,600 00	650 00
Fireworks.....	Kafka & Simon.....	5 00	1,200 00	.....
Fireworks.....	M. Pickett.....	10 00	.....	.....
Fireworks.....	P. Lawler.....	10 00	1,800 00	10 00
Ashes.....	W. S. Taylor.....	10 00	.....	.....
Fireworks.....	M. Dillon.....	20 50	2,000 00	20 50
Fireworks.....	Presbyterian Trustees..	5 00	3,500 00	5 00
Fireworks.....	C. C. Westphal.....	15 00	2,000 00	15 00
Fire rks.....	A. McQuade.....	27 00	3,600 00	27 00
Fireworks.....	W. W. Foote.....	10 00	.....	.....
Fireworks.....	L. F. Tuttle.....	10 00	450 00	.....
Fireworks.....	F. Townsend.....	10 00	.....	.....
Fireworks.....	A. D. Augspeorge.....	13 50	2,000 00	13 50
Fireworks.....	P. C. Lawson.....	20 00	3,000 00	20 00
Fireworks.....	P. Olevia.....	5 00	.....	.....
Fireworks.....	A. Bagge.....	10 00	2,000 00	10 00
Carelessness with cigar.....	E. Menke.....	35 00	5,000 00	25 00

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
July 5..	1.10 p. m..	25	833½ Washington.....	Chinese dwelling.....	3 story brick...
July 5..	1.51 p. m..	371	614 Mason.....	Dwelling.....	3 story frame..
July 5..	1.51 p. m..	371	616 Mason.....	Dwelling.....	3 story frame..
July 5..	3.19 p. m..	9	1511 Dupont.....	Dwelling.....	3 story frame..
July 6..	6.34 p. m..	27	427 Montgomery.....	Carriage repository.....	3 story brick...
July 5..	6.45 p. m..	Still.	428 Seventh.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame..
July 5..	7.00 p. m..	Still.	417 Clementina.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame..
July 5..	7.15 p. m..	Still.	1508 Larkin.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame..
July 6..	12.05 a. m.	79	1546 Howard.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame..
July 6..	12.15 a. m.	Still.	1315 Sacramento.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame..
July 8..	7.26 p. m..	31	Sacramento & Sansme.	Book bindery.....	3 story brick...
July 9..	9.00 p. m..	Still.	222 Clara.....	Dwelling.....	3 story frame..
July 10.	12.06 a. m.	Still.	125 Main.....	Fruit canning.....	3 story frame..
July 10.	6.59 p. m..	95	433 Stevenson.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame..
July 10.	7.40 p. m..	Still.	829 Market.....	Furniture store.....	1 story frame..
July 12.	5.06 a. m..	61	246 Third.....	Lodging house.....	3 story brick...
July 12.	5.06 a. m..	61	252 Third.....	Hat man.....	1 story frame..
July 12.	5.06 a. m..	61	710 Folsom.....	Store house.....	1 story frame..
July 12.	9.47 a. m.	128	1447 Leavenworth....	Stable.....	2 story frame..
July 15.	12.20 a. m.	231	Vermont.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame..
July 15.	2.14 a. m..	175	Grove and Webster...	Dwelling and grocery...	2 story frame..
July 15.	7.38 p. m..	95	1114 Market.....	Tailor.....	4 story frame..
July 15.	10.43 p. m..	126	1318 Jackson.....	Clay pipe factory.....	1 story frame..
July 16.	5.30 p. m..	Still.	243 Second.....	Dwelling.....	2 story brick...
July 16.	9.37 p. m..	263	10 Brannan.....	Storage shed.....	1 story frame..
July 16.	9.37 p. m.	263	12 Brannan.....	Cooper shop.....	1 story frame..
July 16.	9.37 p. m..	263	14 Brannan.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame..
July 16.	9.37 p. m..	263	16 Brannan.....	Dwelling and cooper....	1 story frame..
July 17.	8.10 p. m..	Still.	1306 California.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame..
July 21.	1.42 a. m..	19	27 Pacific.....	Saloon.....	1 story frame..

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Carelessness with matches.....	Ly King.....	\$5 00		
Fireworks.....	G. H. Lovegrove.....	133 00	\$ 4,333 32	\$133 00
Fireworks.....	G. H. Lovegrove.....	276 35	4,333 32	176 35
Fireworks.....	N. Marina.....	40 00	5,000 00	40 00
Ashes	H. Whittel.....	98 50	22,500 00	73 50
Fireworks.....	B. Bailey.....	15 00	1,500 00	15 00
Fireworks.....	M. Linnahan.....	30 00	2,000 00	30 00
Fireworks.....	J. Noonan	12 00	3,000 00	12 00
Carelessness with candle	G. Goodrum.....	10 00	4,200 00	
Fireworks.....	M. A. Ward	5 00	1,000 00	5 00
Gaslights.....	M. E. Butterworth.....	311 90	119,000 00	306 90
Explosion of coal oil lamp	M. Horan.....	20 00	500 00	20 00
Tinker's furnace.....	Code, Elfelt & Co.....	50 00		
Sparks from smokestack	C. Kelly.....	25 00	2,000 00	25 00
Carelessness with matches.....	D. Lundy.....	50 00	3,000 00	50 00
Defective furnace	J. F. Swift.....	106 00	32,000 00	106 00
Defective furnace	D. Staidoharo.....	503 25	500 00	428 25
Defective furnace	M. Landent.....	100 00		
Ashes.....	Clay Street Railroad....	1 00	1,500 00	
Defective chimney	M. Conley.....	250 00		
Carelessness with matches	J. Lyng.....	476 00	3,500 00	476 00
Gaslight.....	W. E. Dean.....	702 00	47,000 00	702 00
False.....	J. Garvin.....			
Children with matches.....	D. C. McRuer.....	257 00	3,700 00	107 00
Carelessness with fire	J. Danman.....	50 00		
Carelessness with fire	G. Lanson.....	794 50	1,000 00	544 50
Carelessness with fire	E. Jacobson.....	150 00		
Carelessness with fire	G. Lansen.....	1,381 00	800 00	800 00
Carelessness with candle	V. Desjardin.....	2,100 00	3,000 00	2,100 00
Unknown.....	W. Kerchner.....	624 50	500 00	324 50

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
July 23.	12.28 a. m..	15	3 and 5 Commercial...	Stable.....	2 story frame ..
July 24.	12.05 a. m..	5	Union and Sansome...	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 24.	12.05 a. m..	5	Sansome.....	Unoccupied.....	2 story frame ..
July 24.	12.05 a. m..	5	Sansome.....	Unoccupied.....	2 story frame ..
July 24.	12.05 a. m..	5	Sansome.....	Dwelling	1 story frame ..
July 24.	12.05 a. m..	5	203 Union.....	Unoccupied.....	1 story frame ..
July 24.	12.05 a. m..	5	205 Union.....	Dwelling	1 story frame ..
July 24.	12.30 a. m..	6	Union.....	.....	.....
July 27.	3.00 a. m..	Still.	1812 Powell.....	Stable.....	2 story frame ..
July 27.	4.35 p. m..	61	243 and 245 Third....	Dwelling and bakery...	1 story frame ..
July 28.	4.15 a. m..	12	514 Pine.....	Carpenter shop	2 story frame ..
July 28.	8.00 a. m..	Still.	8 Hyde.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
July 29.	8.05 a. m..	158	903 Folsom.....	Paint shop.....	2 story frame ..
July 30.	12.17 a. m..	281	San Bruno road	Packing house.....	2 story frame ..
July 30.	2.05 a. m..	31	415 and 417 Sact'o	Wood turner.....	3 story brick ...
July 30.	11,12 a. m..	245	Geary.....	School.....	3 story frame ..
Aug. 2..	8.59 a. m..	273	Collingwood.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 2..	12.30 p. m..	Still.	1901 Stockton.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 3..	12.33 p. m..	172	900 McAllister	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 3..	12.33 p. m..	172	902 McAllister.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 3..	12.33 p. m..	172	904 McAllister.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 3..	12.33 p. m..	172	906 McAllister.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 3..	12.33 p. m..	172	908 McAllister.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 3..	12.33 p. m..	172	910 McAllister.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 3..	12 33 p. m..	172	912 McAllister.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug 3..	12.47 p. m..	172	McAllister.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 3..	5 29 p. m..	8	1516 Stockton	Dwelling and barber....	2 story frame ..
Aug. 3..	7.20 p. m..	62	Jessie and Fourth	Lodgings.....	2 story frame ..
Aug. 4..	5.00 p. m..	Still.	Chattanooga	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 5..	12.12 a. m..	156	King	Freight shed	1 story frame ..

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Carelessness with pipe	Whitney & Co.	\$25 00	\$3,000 00	.....
Unknown	J. Shirley.....	850 00	300 00	\$150 00
Unknown.....	J. Shirley	300 00	500 00	150 00
Unknown.....	J. Shirley	150 00	200 00	100 00
Unknown.....	M. Anderson.	700 00	.....	.....
Unknown	J. Shirley	150 00	200 00	100 00
Unknown.....	J. Keeler.....	350 00	.....	.....
Second alarm .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt.....	T. Foley.....	.....	.....	.....
Sparks from chimney	W. A. Piper.....	45 00	2,500 00	10 00
Sparks from chimney	S. Blumenberg.....	360 00	1,000 00	300 00
Children with matches.....	A. Cahn	80 00	1,500 00	80 00
Spontaneous combustion.....	D. D. Sweet.....	105 00	1,400 00	105 00
Defective smokehouse.....	M. Strouse & Co.	7,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00
Supposed ashes.....	T. Williams.....	3,333 40	119,950 00	2,883 40
False	City.....	.....	.....	.....
Defective chimney.....	J. Wieland.....	25 00	1,300 00	25 00
Children with matches.....	J. Levy.....	629 50	4,500 00	629 50
Sparks from chimney	T. Ashworth	785 00	6,777 78	785 00
Sparks from chimney	T. Ashworth	1,790 00	4,027 78	1,790 00
Sparks from chimney	T. Ashworth	2,937 75	4,777 78	2,937 75
Sparks from chimney	T. Ashworth	2,530 00	2,777 78	1,730 00
Sparks from chimney	T. Ashworth	2,775 00	3,777 78	2,775 00
Sparks from chimney	T. Ashworth	3,114 35	5,277 78	3,114 35
Sparks from chimney	T. Ashworth	1,080 00	6,277 78	1,080 00
Second alarm .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defective stove.....	F. Britano.....	335 00	100 00	85 00
Carelessness with cigar.....	J. Phelan.....	5 00	.....	.....
Sparks from chimney	M. Fogerty.....	5 00	2,000 00	5 00
Carelessness with pipe	C. P. R. R. Co.....	700 00	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
Aug. 5..	12 12 a. m..	156	King.....	Cars.....	Cars
Aug. 5..	3.00 a. m..	Still.	532 Fourth	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 5..	10.08 a. m..	32	17 to 23 Main.....	Bindery & lithographer.	3 story brick ...
Aug. 5..	10.08 a. m..	32	25 to 31 Main.....	Lithographer and mach.	3 story brick ...
Aug. 5..	10.08 a. m..	32	33 Main.....	Saloon.....	1 story frame ..
Aug. 5..	4.08 p. m..	241	Pine .....	.....	.....
Aug. 5..	10.13 p. m..	25	Cum Cook alley	Chinese dwelling	2 story brick ...
Aug. 6..	7.45 p. m..	Still.	179 Jessie.....	Paper box factory	2 story frame ..
Aug. 8..	5.32 p. m..	283	Thirtieth.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 12.	1.20 p. m	174	10 Bourbon.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 21.	1.28 a. m..	78	Iowa.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 21.	1.28 a. m..	78	Iowa.....	Unfinished.....	2 story frame ..
Aug. 24.	4.15 a. m..	46	214 Dupont.....	Club room.....	2 story brick ...
Aug. 26.	9.00 p. m..	Still.	121 Montgomery.....	Lodging house.....	3 story brick ...
Aug. 29.	10.37 a. m..	154	32 and 34 Gilbert	Dwelling	1 story frame ..
Aug. 29.	10.37 a. m..	154	123 Gilbert.....	Dwelling and grocery ..	1 story frame ..
Aug. 29.	10.37 a. m..	154	121 Gilbert.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 29.	10.37 a. m..	154	124 Gilbert.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Aug. 30.	10.10 p. m..	13	818 Battery	Fruit drying.	2 story brick ...
Aug. 31.	3.45 a. m..	Still.	Folsom & Serpentine.	Tannery.....	2 story frame ..
Sept. 1.	9.58 a. m.	83	112 Lilly avenue.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Sept. 1.	10.30 p. m..	Still.	532 Mission	Dwelling and grocery ..	2 story frame ..
Sept. 2.	6.25 p. m..	52	42 Main.....	Foundry.....	2 story frame ..
Sept. 3.	11.16 a. m..	33	Stewart.....	Hay barn.....	1 story frame ..
Sept. 4.	3.10 a. m..	18	412 Pacific.....	Lodging house.....	3 story frame ..
Sept. 4.	3.10 a. m..	18	414 Pacific.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ..
Sept. 4.	11.39 a. m..	158	405 Clementina.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ..
Sept. 4.	11.44 p. m..	182	146 Bluxome	Furniture manufactory .	2 story frame ..
Sept. 4.	11.44 p. m..	182	148 Bluxome	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ..
Sept. 4.	11.44 p. m..	182	148 Bluxome (rear) ...	Furniture Manufactory .	3 story frame ..

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Carelessness with pipe	C. P. R. R. Co.....	\$2,000 00	.....	.....
Explosion of coal oil lamp.....	N. Scow.....	8 50	\$1,500 00	\$8 50
Upsetting of varnish	R. R. Thompson.....	1,313 00	52,000 00	1,313 00
Upsetting of varnish	R. R. Thompson.....	146,616 35	222,700 00	133,905 35
Upsetting of varnish	D. Gerken.....	75 00	800 00	25 00
Bonfire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Explosion coal oil lamp	P. Mariscano.....	477 39	4,100 00	477 39
Boiling over of glue.....	W. Sharon.....	55 00	.....	.....
Chimney.....	Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....
Chimney	A. Brainbridge.....	.....	.....	.....
Incendiary.....	J. McLean.....	2,470 00	8,750 00	2,470 00
Incendiary	J. McLean.....	1,200 00	600 00	600 00
Rats and matches	G. W. Osborne.....	2,265 00	13,000 00	2,265 00
Carelessness with cigar.....	D. C. Bain.....	15 00	200 00	15 00
Supposed defective stove.....	B. Cullinan.....	400 00	.....	.....
Supposed defective stove.....	John Lynch.....	1,400 00	900 00	900 00
Supposed defective stove.....	Jos. Lynch.....	600 00	1,600 00	260 00
Supposed defective stove.....	T. Donnelly	50 00	2,000 00	50 00
Defective furnace.....	M. M. O'Dell.....	358 75	5,000 00	358 75
Drunkenness.....	B. Joost.....	2,300 00	1,100 00	930 00
Defective stovepipe.....	J. Flaherty.....	10 00	3,000 00	.....
Carelessness with cigar.....	M. Hearty.....	5 80	850 00	5 80
Chimney.....	Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....
Carelessness with pipe	Scott & McCord	50 00	4,250 00	50 00
Ashes.....	W. K. Van Allen.....	155 50	4,100 00	145 00
Ashes.....	A. Borromeo	47 00	1,000 00	47 00
Defective chimney.....	W. Teague.....	35 00	.....	.....
Unknown.....	H. Granz.....	12,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Unknown	C. Klemm.....	1,600 00	450 00	450 00
Unknown	C. Klemm.....	10,000 00	2,250 00	2,250 00

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
Sept. 4.	12.44 p. m..	182	148 Bluxome (rear) ...	Furniture manufactory	2 story frame ...
Sept. 4.	11.44 p. m..	182	152 Bluxome	Cabinet-maker.....	3 story frame...
Sept. 4.	11.44 p. m..	182	154 Bluxome	Hair manufacturer....	1 story frame ...
Sept. 4.	11.44 p. m..	182	156 Bluxome.....	Dwelling and saloon...	2 story frame ...
Sept. 4.	11.44 p. m..	182	Bluxome.....	Dwelling and stable ...	2 story frame ...
Sept. 4.	11.44 p. m..	182	617 Brannan.....	Furniture manufactory.	3 story frame ...
Sept. 4.	11.44 p. m..	182	617 Brannan (rear)....	Boiler house.....	2 story brick....
Sept. 5.	12.04 a. m..	182	617 Brannan.....	.....	.....
Sept. 5.	8.36 p. m..	9	423 Green.....	Dwelling.....	3 story frame ...
Sept. 6.	2.40 p. m..	73	728 Natoma.....	Dwelling.....	3 story frame ...
Sept. 6.	7.40 p. m..	32	Market and Pine.....	Office.....	4 story brick....
Sept. 6.	11.30 p. m..	Still.	Precita avenue.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Sept. 10	1.50 p. m..	Still.	13 Beale.....	Store-house.....	3 story frame ...
Sept. 11	5.50 p. m..	283	Thirtieth.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Sept. 11	11.30 p. m..	Still.	907 Folsom.....	Boarding-house.....	3 story frame ...
Sept. 12	7.19 p. m..	45	426 Jones.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Sept. 13	10.27 p. m..	73	Rouch.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Sept. 15	1.38 p. m..	29	Oneida place.....	Chinese dwelling	2 story brick....
Sept. 16	7.00 p. m..	Still.	1319 Laurel avenue....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Sept. 17	9.47 a. m..	341	1633 Eddy.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame ...
Sept. 18	7.30 p. m..	137	911 Larkin.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Sept. 18	7.45 p. m..	64	Mission and Fifth.....	Lodging-house	4 story frame ...
Sept. 20	10.00 p. m..	Still.	1131 Dupont.....	Junk store.....	3 story brick....
Sept. 21	9.00 p. m..	Still.	619 Golden Gate ave....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Sept. 22	4.19 a. m..	175	Grove and Webster ...	Dwelling and grocery..	2 story frame ...
Sept. 22	1.19 p. m..	271	553 Seventeenth	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Sept. 25	3.14 a. m..	246	1609 Broderick.....	Dairy barn.....	2 story frame ...
Sept. 26	9.00 p. m..	Still.	2114 Mason	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Sept. 29	10.47 p. m..	35	Pine and Montgomery.	Restaurant and offices..	5 story brick....
Oct. 3..	11.13 p. m..	61	20 Hunt	Dwelling and grocery ..	2 story frame ...

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Unknown	H. Granz	\$3,500 00	\$600 00	\$600 00
Unknown	G. Fuller	12,131 00	3,100 00	3,100 00
Unknown	F. C. Hagedom	2,462 50	3,050 00	2,212 50
Unknown	W. A. Noacks	3,500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Unknown	B. Jackson	250 00	1,583 33	200 00
Unknown	H. Granz	200 00	7,301 03	200 00
Unknown	H. Granz	250 00	.....	.....
Second alarm .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Explosion of coal oil lamp	H. Medrich	510 00	3,500 00	500 00
Sparks from chimney	J. Caplis	17 00	1,600 00	17 00
Chimney	Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....
Supposed carelessness with matches	T. Leroux	10 00	1,000 00	10 00
Sparks from chimney	Hobbs & Gillmore	30 00	.....	.....
Chimney	Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....
Carelessness with candle	J. Grundies	40 00	1,000 00	40 00
Spontaneous combustion	A. W. Green	524 40	3,500 00	524 40
Chimney	Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....
Explosion coal oil lamp	C. McDermott	350 00	1,500 00	250 00
Carelessness with candle	L. Gendotti	62 25	2,000 00	62 25
Explosion coal oil lamp	R. Neubert	54 00	500 00	34 00
Chimney	Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....
Chimney	Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....
Spontaneous combustion	R. C. Johnson	55 00	3,350 00	55 00
Explosion coal oil lamp	R. Jordan	195 00	4,000 00	195 00
Incendiary	J. Lyng	903 53	3,800 00	550 50
Sparks from chimney	J. J. Hardy	193 70	2,725 00	193 70
Supposed carelessness with candle	W. F. Wilson	370 00	900 00	370 00
Explosion coal oil lamp	E. Burk	17 50	500 00	17 50
Defective range	J. C. Flood	5,913 00	35,000 00	5,413 00
Unknown	O. Brady	20 00	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
Oct. 3..	11.23 p. m..	93	113 Leavenworth	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 4..	10.24 p. m..	Still.	12 Quincy	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Oct. 4..	7.02 p. m..	94	802 Van Ness avenue..	Dwelling.....	3 story frame ...
Oct. 6..	10.21 a. m..	34	116 Main.....	Box factory.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 6..	8.46 p. m..	239	Harrison	Foundry.....	1 story frame ...
Oct. 6..	10.25 p. m..	39	225 Main	Asphaltum works.....	1 story frame ...
Oct. 7..	2.15 p. m..	172	1007 McAllister	Upholstery.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 8..	9.00 p. m..	Still.	1805 Steiner.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 9..	1.40 a. m..	135	1203 and 1210 Polk....	Dry goods store.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 9..	1.40 a. m..	135	1210½ Polk.....	Dwelling and paint store	2 story frame ...
Oct. 9..	9.34 a. m..	235	Potrero avenue	Hospital	2 story frame ...
Oct. 9..	8.00 p. m..	Still.	427 Sutter	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 10.	5.12 a. m..	156	316 Townsend	Boiler covering.....	1 story frame ...
Oct. 10.	5.12 a. m..	156	318 Townsend	Asphaltum works.....	1 story frame ...
Oct. 12.	5.03 a. m..	34	Mission and Stewart ..	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 12.	8.00 p. m..	Still.	815 Harrison.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 14.	11.40 p. m..	Still.	Bush and Kearny	Tailor shop.....	4 story brick....
Oct. 15.	9.11 p. m..	52	Mission and Fremont..	Machine shop.....	3 story frame ...
Oct. 16.	1.11 a. m..	32	206 to 212 Sacramento.	{ Chinese cigar fact'y } { Dairy produce..... }	2 story brick ...
Oct. 17.	12.00 m.....	Still.	730 Market.....	Jewelry store.....	3 story frame ...
Oct. 17.	7.10 p. m..	62	259 Minna	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 20.	7.32 p. m..	18	712 Sansome.....	Junk store	2 story brick....
Oct. 20.	10.00 p. m..	Still	867 Folsom.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 21.	5.45 p. m..	49	418 Sutter	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 23.	5.03 p. m..	247	Scott.....	Dry goods.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 27.	8.00 p. m..	Still.	419 Hayes	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 27.	9.00 p. m..	Still.	1706½ Jessie.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 28.	10.50 a. m..	Still.	914 Greenwich.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 29.	10 00 a. m..	Still.	1406½ Powell.....	Upholstery.....	2 story frame ...
Oct. 29.	9.09 p. m..	32	37 and 39 Main.....	Moulding Works	3 story frame ...

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Defective chimney.....	M. Duncan	\$200 0	\$1,600 00	\$100 00
Fireworks :.....	C. L. Tilden	18 00	5,000 00	18 00
Carelessness with candle	T. Kavanagh.....	10 00	2,500 00	10 00
Sparks from smokestack.....	G. W. Swan & Co.....	1 00	.....	.....
Explosion of vitriol	W. Axford.....	10 00	.....	.....
Sparks from smokestack.....	Spring Valley.....	10 00	.....	.....
Carelessness with cigar.....	C. Kiernan	40 00	300 00	40 00
Defective stove	A. Sparborra.....	25 00	1,000 00	25 00
Spontaneous combustion.....	L. Strauss	249 00	6,000 00	249 00
Spontaneous combustion.....	E. E. Cook	4,150 00	5,100 00	3,030 00
False	City and County .....	.....	.....	.....
Gaslight.....	C. A. Johnson	15 00	2,000 00	15 00
Explosion of varnish.....	J. L. Merrill.....	270 00	3,500 00	270 00
Explosion of varnish.....	W. Perine	6,600 00	.....	.....
Children with matches	G. D. Mellitz.....	10 00	.....	.....
Children with matches	J. Boehrer.....	17 00	800 00	13 00
Sparks from electric light	C. Lyons.....	25 00	22,728 00	.....
Spontaneous combustion.....	J. Hendry.....	3,180 00	12,100 00	1,980 00
Unknown.....	J. Stanford.....	6,457 50	14,900 00	6,107 50
Carelessness with fire	Naphael & Co.....	75 00	1,000 00	75 00
Upsetting coal oil lamp	M. A. Kennedy	50 00	300 00	50 00
Spontaneous combustion.....	Goodman & Co.....	10 00	1,000 00	.....
Defective chimney.....	Schmidt	43 00	2,250 00	43 00
Chimney	Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....
Chimney	Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaslight.....	R. Feder	9 75	1,000 0	9 75
Explosion coal oil lamp	J. B. Phibbrick.....	25 00	450 00	25 00
Painter's lamp.....	R. Myrick	280 00	9,300 00	280 00
Carelessness with cigar.....	O. Mowrey	79 75	1,100 00	79 75
Spontaneous combustion.....	M. Nelson	41 25	2,250 00	41 25

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
Oct. 29.	9.30 p. m..	Still.	116 Thirteenth.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Oct. 30.	9.20 a. m..	8	Union and Stockton...	Unfinished.....	3 story frame...
Nov. 2..	1.18 p. m..	25	845 Washington.....	Chinese dwelling..	4 story brick....
Nov. 3..	6.15 p. m..	Still.	225 Third	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Nov. 4..	10.17 p. m..	351	Montgomery.....	Bon-fire.....	Bonfire.....
Nov. 5..	9.20 p. m..	96	244 Taylor	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Nov. 5..	11.50 p. m..	153	439 Seventh	Shoddy mill.....	1 story frame...
Nov. 6..	10.50 a. m..	154	16 Gilbert	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Nov. 6..	2.51 p. m..	53	Third street wharf....	Hay.....	Hay.....
Nov. 13.	8.45 a. m..	Still.	Presidio.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...
Nov. 13.	2.14 p. m..	65	945 Mission	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Nov. 13.	7.30 p. m..	Still.	538 Sacramento	Printing office.....	3 story brick....
Nov. 14.	6.32 p. m..	75	1045 Market	Millinery store.....	2 story frame...
Nov. 16.	5.37 p. m..	276	528 Eighteenth.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Nov. 17.	7.09 p. m..	95	5 Taylor.....	Sausage factory.....	1 story frame...
Nov. 20.	1.15 a. m..	Still.	400 and 402 Kearny ...	Furnishing goods.....	2 story brick....
Nov. 20.	9.00 a. m..	Still.	Harbor	Ship	Ship.....
Nov. 22.	5.10 p. m..	Still.	Pacific and Dupont....	Chinese tailor.....	3 story brick....
Nov. 26	2.05 a. m..	32	116 Davis	Junk store.....	2 story frame...
Nov. 28.	1.02 a. m..	288	San Bruno road	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Nov. 28.	1.02 a. m..	288	San Bruno road.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Nov. 28.	1.02 a. m..	288	San Bruno road.....	Soap factory.....	1 story frame...
Nov. 29.	12.50 a. m..	Still.	28 and 30 Jessie.....	Paint manufactory....	3 story brick....
Nov. 29.	9.00 a. m..	Still.	Harbor	Ship	Ship.....
Nov. 30.	10.00 a. m..	Still.	Harbor	Ship	Ship.....
Dec. 4..	1.02 a. m..	74	437 and 439 Guerrero..	{ Chinese laundry, { Hay and feed store. }	1 story frame...
Dec. 4..	1.02 a. m..	74	443 Guerrero.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...
Dec. 4..	9.34 p. m..	159	Howard and Sixth	Boarding-house.....	4 story frame...
Dec. 5..	3.08 p. m..	57	600 Second.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Dec. 10.	1.00 a. m..	251	Filbert	Tannery.....	3 story frame...

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Unknown	J. Sweeney	\$50 00	\$200 00	\$50 00
Carelessness with candle	M. Menesini	100 00	5,000 00	100 00
Carelessness with pipe	G. Mitchler	260 00	12,100 00	260 00
Upsetting coal oil lamp	J. W. Womble	214 37	2,000 00	214 37
Bonfire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defective chimney	A. Porter	73 51	3,700 00	73 51
Spontaneous combustion	Western Wool Co.	700 00	1,600 00	700 00
Defective chimney	T. O'Dey	50 00	.....	.....
Carelessness with pipe	Miller, Ellis & Chace ...	300 00	.....	.....
Defective chimney	U. S. Government	100 00	.....	.....
Defective chimney	J. Farrin	255 00	3,666 66	255 00
Upsetting coal oil lamp	Examiner Co.	50 00	.....	.....
Gaslight	M. J. Lemmon	302 00	3,300 00	302 00
Chimney	Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....
Ashes	H. Winters	2 50	.....	.....
Sparks from electric light	M. Hart	26 50	19,000 00	25 00
Spontaneous combustion	Unknown	570 00	11,000 00	250 00
Explosion coal oil lamp	Wong Lee	100 00	350 00	16 50
Spontaneous combustion	C. Hawley	260 00	.....	.....
Defective furnace	C. Mason	1,300 00	.....	.....
Defective furnace	F. Seibel	100 00	500 00	100 00
Defective furnace	F. Seibel	12,500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Spontaneous combustion	Belden & Co.	12 00	5,000 00	12 00
Spontaneous combustion	Unknown	275 00	.....	.....
Spontaneous combustion	Unknown	305 00	5,000 00	100 00
Defective chimney	Hibernia Bank	4,135 00	700 00	635 00
Defective chimney	Hibernia Bank	112 00	200 00	112 00
Ashes	E. W. Playter	3,880 00	64,500 00	3,880 00
Children with matches	P. J. Parsons	5 00	.....	.....
Unknown	O. L. Krenz	23,894 45	23,086 35	20,519 08

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
Dec. 10.	1.00 a. m..	251	Filbert	Bark house.....	1 story frame ...
Dec. 10.	1.00 a. m..	251	Filbert	Engine and boiler house	1 story frame ...
Dec. 10.	1.00 a. m..	251	Filbert	Stable.....	1 story frame ...
Dec. 10.	1.00 a. m..	251	Filbert	Dwelling.....	1 story frame ...
Dec. 10.	1.00 a. m..	151	Filbert	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Dec. 10.	2.30 a. m..	138	California	Engine house.....	2 story frame ...
Dec. 11.	3.19 a. m..	52	41 Fremont.....	Blacksmith.....	2 story frame ...
Dec. 12.	2.00 a. m.	Still.	Lombard and Jones...	Dwelling	2 story frame ...
Dec. 12.	6.10 p. m..	38	5 Post	Shoemaker.....	2 story brick ...
Dec. 12.	7 12 p. m..	47	15 Eddy.....	Lodging-house.....	4 story frame ...
Dec. 12.	7.50 p. m..	29	22 Prospect place.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ...
Dec. 13.	11.00 a. m..	Still.	116 Montgomery ave ..	Lodgings.	3 story brick ...
Dec. 14	3.05 p. m..	183	639½ Minna.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ...
Dec. 15.	2.00 a. m..	Still.	Fulton and Buchanan.	Dwelling and grocery..	2 story frame ...
Dec. 15.	8.58 p. m..	32	44 Main.....	Machine shop	1 story frame ...
Dec. 16.	2 00 p. m..	Still.	Merchant and Montg'y.	Dwelling and office....	3 story brick ...
Dec. 20.	12.30 p. m..	371	820 Bush.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ...
Dec. 23.	12.05 a. m..	Still.	403 Kearny.....	Clothing store.....	3 story brick ...
Dec. 23.	6.45 a. m..	Still.	83 Stevenson.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ...
Dec. 25.	8.20 a. m..	Still.	27 Anthony.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ...
Dec. 25.	9.26 a. m..	135	104 Austin.....	Chinese laundry.....	2 story frame ...
Dec. 29.	12.59 a. m..	87	217 Waller.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ...
Dec. 29.	3.15 a. m..	133	Union and Hyde.....	Dwelling & fancy store.	1 story frame ...
Dec. 30.	4.30 p. m..	68	523 Fourth.....	Grocery.....	2 story frame ...
Dec. 31.	7.15 a. m..	47	20 and 20½ Fifth	Lodging house.....	4 story frame ...
Dec. 31.	5.30 p. m..	25	707 Jackson.....	Chinese dwelling.....	2 story brick ...
Dec. 31.	7.31 p. m..	2	Lombard and Taylor ..	Dwelling.....	1 story frame ...
Dec. 31.	9.00 p. m..	Still.	722 Valencia	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 1..	9.00 p. m..	Still.	132 Oak.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 7..	2.23 a. m..	13	Vallejo	Office.....	1 story frame ...

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Unknown	O. L. Krenz.....	\$250 00	\$2,000 00	.....
Unknown	O. L. Krenz.....	1,092 50	1,413 65	\$916 15
Unknown	O. L. Krenz.....	1,050 00	.....	.....
Unknown	O. L. Krenz.....	300 00	.....	.....
Unknown	O. L. Krenz.....	55 00	3,000 00	55 00
Defective chimney.....	City and County	350 00	.....	.....
Spontaneous combustion.....	J. Hendy	15 00	.....	.....
Defective grate.....	F. S. Moody.....	51 00	3,000 00	51 00
Explosion coal oil lamp.....	D. E. Martin	40 00	5,000 00	.....
Explosion coal oil stove	A. Stoeten.....	5 00	6,000 00	5 00
Ashes	R. C. Robinson.....	12 70	5,000 00	12 70
Defective grate.....	S. E. Kirby	57 00	6,200 00	57 00
Defective chimney.....	L. Deipew.....	10 00	.....	.....
Incendiary.....	J. W. Manning.....	12 50	1,800 00	12 50
Sparks from smokestack	A. Sinot	5 00	.....	.....
Defective grate	H. M. Nagle.....	45 00	17,000 00	45 00
Defective range.....	E. Ladd.....	35 00	7,000 00	35 00
Attempt.....	N. Luning .....	.....	6,000 00	.....
Drunkenness	Mrs. McDonald.....	15 00	750 00	.....
Defective stove	A. Larkin.....	5 00	.....	.....
Defective chimney.....	M. Sweeney.....	55 00	400 00	55 00
Defective grate	R. McCann.....	10 00	2,000 00	.....
Explosion coal oil lamp	W. R. Sloan.....	265 00	1,500 00	265 00
Explosion coal oil tank.....	W. R. Walsh.....	930 00	2,200 00	930 00
Ashes.....	M. Kelly.....	850 00	14,000 00	850 00
Chimney	Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....
Defective chimney.....	W. H. Moore.....	300 00	1,000 00	250 00
Children with matches.....	O. G. Woods.....	56 75	5,300 00	56 75
Defective grate	M. Donovan	49 35	2,500 00	49 35
Chimney	Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
Jan. 9..	1.50 p. m..	256	2504 Scott.....	Dwelling	2 story frame ...
Jan. 9..	4.15 p. m..	128	10 Reed.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 11.	7.37 a. m..	18	421 Front.....	{ Coffee and spice } { mill, cigar factory. }	2 story brick....
Jan. 14.	1.00 p. m..	61	Everett.....	.....	.....
Jan. 15.	4.53 a. m..	Still.	43 Second.....	Restaurant.....	3 story brick....
Jan. 19.	2.05 a. m..	139	O'Farrell and Hyde ...	.....	.....
Jan. 20.	2.05 a. m..	96	Ellis and Taylor.....	.....	.....
Jan. 20.	2.40 a. m..	86	1633 Market	Saloon	1 story frame ...
Jan. 20.	2.40 a. m..	86	1633 Market (rear) ...	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 25.	4.22 a. m..	14	Broadway and Stocktn	.....	.....
Jan. 27.	1.50 p. m..	15	10 Washington.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 27.	1.50 p. m..	15	12 Washington.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 27.	1.50 p. m..	15	14 Washington.....	Boarding-house.....	3 story frame ...
Jan. 28.	8.37 p. m..	61	736 Howard	Dwelling..	3 story frame ...
Jan. 28.	8.37 p. m..	61	738 Howard.....	Dwelling and bakery...	2 story frame ...
Jan. 29.	3.15 a. m..	184	20 Rausch	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 29.	3.15 a. m..	184	22 Rausch	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 30.	6.33 p. m..	52	17 and 19 Beale	Hardware, wholesale...	3 story brick ...
Jan. 30.	6.33 p. m..	52	25 Beale	Iron store-house.....	1 story brick....
Jan. 30.	6.33 p. m..	52	27 to 35 Beale	Carriage trimming.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 30.	6.33 p. m..	52	37 to 39 Beale	Carriage factory.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 30.	6.33 p. m..	52	41 Beale	Wind-mill factory.....	2 story frame ...
Jan. 30.	6.33 p. m..	52	220 and 222 Mission ...	Iron store, wholesale ..	3 story brick....
Jan. 30.	6.33 p. m..	52	30 and 32 Main.....	Hardwood lumber.....	3 story brick....
Jan. 30.	6.33 p. m..	52	34 and 36 Main.....	Tin and iron works....	1 story brick....
Jan. 30.	6.40 p. m..	52	34 and 36 Main.....	.....	.....
Feb. 1..	10.04 a. m..	182	Townsend	Hay.....	Hay.....
Feb. 3..	4.48 a. m..	25	733 Washington	Chinese dwelling.....	4 story brick....
Feb. 3..	4.46 p. m..	264	California and Front ..	Lamp store.....	2 story brick....
Feb. 7..	2.38 a. m..	64	843 Howard	Dwelling and saloon...	2 story frame ...

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Defective chimney.....	H. H. Smith.....	100 25	5,125 00	100 25
Children with matches.....	M. Hyman.....	199 00	700 00	199 00
Defective furnace.....	Josselyn & Pitman.....	4,935 00	11,800 00	4,685 00
False.....				
Explosion coal oil lamp.....	O. Webb.....	1,001 00	16,000 00	827 65
False.....				
False.....				
Unknown.....	W. S. Hobert.....	349 00	300 00	99 00
Unknown.....	T. Rodgers.....	91 00	250 00	91 00
False.....				
Sparks from chimney.....	C. Johnson.....	10 00	750 00	10 00
Sparks from chimney.....	G. Leviston.....	50 00	2,000 00	40 00
Sparks from chimney.....	R. Mills.....	100 00	2,500 00	100 00
Boiling over fat.....	E. Woodhead.....	130 00	2,400 00	120 00
Boiling over fat.....	S. Gamlick.....	1,275 00	2,500 00	1,275 00
Ashes.....	J. Burne.....	750 00	2,500 00	475 00
Ashes.....	P. Kenifick.....	267 00	2,200 00	267 00
Supposed spontaneous combustion.	Dunham & Carrigan....	550 00	326,500 00	550 00
Supposed spontaneous combustion.	W. W. Montague & Co..	1,564 79	49,500 00	1,564 79
Supposed spontaneous combustion.	I. S. Van Winkle.....	55,213 61	57,750 00	45,932 61
Supposed spontaneous combustion.	D. Kerr.....	5,732 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
Supposed spontaneous combustion.	F. W. Krogh & Co.....	416 10	2,500 00	416 10
Supposed spontaneous combustion.	T. H. Selby & Co.....	125 00	10,000 00	125 00
Supposed spontaneous combustion.	Holt Bros.....	125 00	90,500 00	125 00
Supposed spontaneous combustion.	Jno. Lee & Co.....	250 00		
Second alarm.....				
Sparks from locomotive.....	Unknown.....	100 00		
Defective flue.....	M. Weise.....	15 00	5,000 00	15 00
Carelessness with matches.....	M. Rosenbaum.....	125 00	32,400 00	100 00
Unknown.....	M. P. Perine.....	40 00	1,300 00	35 00

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
Feb. 7..	2.38 a. m..	64	848 and 850 Howard...	Dwelling and stable....	2 story frame...
Feb. 7..	2.38 a. m..	64	852 Howard	{ Carriage trimming and carriage painter. }	2 story frame...
Feb. 7..	2.38 a. m..	64	854 Howard		Coal yard.....	1 story frame...
Feb. 7..	2.38 a. m..	64	856 Howard	Dwelling and junk....	2 story frame...
Feb. 7..	2.38 a. m..	64	371 Natoma	Veterinary surgeon....	2 story frame...
Feb. 7..	2.38 a. m..	64	373 Natoma.....	Carpenter shop.....	2 story frame...
Feb. 7..	2.50 a. m..	64	373 Natoma.....	.....	.....
Feb. 8..	6.41 p. m..	26	419 Battery.....	Cigarette factory	3 story brick....
Feb. 8..	6.41 p. m..	26	421 Battery.....	Macaroni factory.....	3 story brick....
Feb. 18.	3.50 a. m..	26	417 Commercial.....	Chinese slipper factory	3 story brick....
Feb. 22.	1.53 a. m..	37	202 Bush	Jobbing store.....	2 story brick....
Feb. 22.	1.53 a. m..	37	206 Bush	Satchel manufactory ..	2 story frame...
Feb. 23.	6.15 p. m..	263	Fremont.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...
Feb. 24.	1.46 a. m..	Still.	903 Post.....	Chinese laundry	2 story frame...
Feb. 25.	12.06 a. m..	Still.	115 Jackson	Clothing store.....	2 story frame...
Feb. 27.	3.30 a. m..	152	725 Brannan.....	Dwelling and grocery..	2 story frame...
Feb. 27.	11.46 a. m..	24	835 California.....	Dwelling and laundry..	2 story frame...
Feb. 28.	2.16 p. m..	Still.	738 and 740 Market....	Boot and shoe store....	1 story frame ..
Mar. 2..	5.34 a. m..	31	Sac'to and Battery....	Chinese shoe factory...	2 story frame...
Mar. 3..	2.21 p. m..	45	16 William.....	Dwelling	1 story frame...
Mar. 3..	3.44 p. m..	237	917 Dolores	Unoccupied.....	1 story frame...
Mar. 3..	3.44 p. m..	237	919 Dolores.....	Dwelling	2 story frame...
Mar. 3..	6.18 p. m..	275	Diamond	Dwelling	2 story frame...
Mar. 4..	7.20 a. m..	Still.	205 Sixth.....	Restaurant.....	2 story frame...
Mar. 5..	2.44 a. m..	62	2 to 16 Fourth.....	Stores	1 story frame...
Mar. 5..	6.27 p. m..	185	Utah	Varnish factory.....	1 story frame...
Mar. 7..	7.50 p. m..	321	California and Steiner.	Dwelling	2 story frame. .
Mar. 8..	7.14 p. m..	62	Fourth	Sidewalk	Sidewalk
Mar. 16.	11.25 a. m..	12	Spring and Summer...	Restaurant.....	2 story brick....
Mar. 17.	1.35 a. m..	Still.	107 Kearny	Dry goods.....	3 story brick....

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Unknown	M. P. Perine.....	\$1,609 00	\$3,100 00	\$3,212 38
Unknown	M. P. Perine.....	2,506 90	3,800 00	2,156 90
Unknown	M. P. Perine.....	650 00	.....	.....
Unknown	M. P. Perine.....	160 00	3,100 00	160 00
Unknown	M. P. Perine.....	645 00	1,000 00	645 00
Unknown	M. P. Perine.....	15 00	500 00	15 00
Second alarm.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defective dry room	Baumgarten & Co.....	1,878 00	5,000 00	1,678 00
Defective dry room	Ghirardelli & Co.	123 50	12,000 00	123 50
Defective range.....	Wo Lee	80 25	8,000 00	45 75
Supposed spontaneous combustion.	Jno. Dillon.....	577 55	4,400 00	575 25
Supposed spontaneous combustion.	Jno. Dillon	4,445 19	7,100 00	4,445 19
Defective stovepipe	J. Morton	5 00	.....	.....
Defective chimney.....	J. Van Cout.....	25 00	.....	.....
Supposed carelessness with cigar ..	L. A. Nunes	893 50	10,000 00	891 00
Incendiary.....	M. Dowling.....	184 30	2,000 00	184 30
Defective chimney.....	C. Reese.....	100 00	.....	.....
Defective chimney.....	Kast & Co.....	58 00	65,950 00	58 00
Defective chimney.....	H. Isaac	45 00	3,000 00	45 00
Children with matches.....	L. Rosenberg	30 00	100 00	20 00
Sparks from chimney.....	C. Kiernan	150 00	.....	.....
Sparks from chimney	A. Postel.....	1,375 00	2,000 00	1,375 00
Defective chimney.....	J. Linahan.....	10 00	2,200 00	10 00
Defective range.....	E. Jacks.....	35 00	200 00	35 00
Unknown	J. C. Flood.....	11,504 85	30,600 00	10,979 85
Boiling over of varnish.....	W. H. Worden	6,0 0 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Children with matches.....	J. Goodman.....	315 00	1,700 00	115 00
Carelessness with cigar.....	City.....	5 00	.....	.....
Defective stovepipe	R. J. Techau.....	24 00	5,000 00	24 00
Gaslight.....	Keane Bros.....	\$152 25	160,000 00	152 25

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
Mar. 21.	1.40 a. m..	Still.	Shasta and Michigan..	Boarding.....	2 story frame...
Mar. 21.	9.15 p. m..	Still.	34 Montgomery.....	Offices.....	3 story brick....
Mar. 23.	1.21 a. m..	159	1021 to 1027 Howard..	Dwelling and stores....	1 story frame...
Mar. 23.	1.21 a. m..	159	1029 Howard.....	Dwelling and stores....	2 story frame..
Mar. 23.	8.45 p. m..	47	1034 Market.....	Cigar store.....	2 story frame...
Mar. 24	4.10 p. m..	48	16 Stockton.....	{ Lodgings and res- } { taurant. }	3 story brick....
Mar. 24.	7.30 p. m..	Still.	916 Dupont.....	Chinese store.....	2 story frame...
Mar. 26.	3.58 a. m..	62	323½ Minna.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Mar. 27.	7.30 p. m..	137	1025 Post.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
Mar. 30.	1.41 a. m..	283	436 Valley.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...
Mar. 31.	2.10 p. m..	91	206 Hyde.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame..
April 1.	1.03 a. m..	176	Geary.....	Store-house.....	1 story frame...
April 1.	7.59 p. m..	94	914 O'Farrell.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
April 3.	8.35 p. m..	25	Sacramento and Dupnt	{ Chinese dwelling } { and stores. }	3 story brick....
April 3.	8.35 p. m..	25	743 Sacramento.....	{ Chinese dwelling } { and stores. }	3 story brick....
April 3.	8.35 p. m..	25	745 and 747 Sact'o....	{ Chinese dwelling } { and stores. }	3 story brick....
April 3.	8.35 p. m..	25	610 Dupont.....	{ Chinese dwelling } { and stores. }	2 story brick....
April 3.	8.35 p. m..	25	612 to 618 Dupont....	{ Chinese dwelling } { and stores. }	3 story brick....
April 5.	8.44 p. m..	29	720 California.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
April 5.	8.44 p. m..	29	722 California.....	Dwelling.....	3 story frame..
April 7.	6.45 a. m..	25	Clay and Dupont.....	Chinese stores.....	3 story brick....
April 7.	1.32 p. m..	4	1329 Sansome.....	Dwelling and grocery..	3 story frame...
April 7.	7.24 p. m..	94	1122 Market.....	Lodgings.....	3 story frame...
April 11	11.05 a. m..	45	421 Jones.....	Carpenter shop.....	2 story frame..
April 11	11.54 p. m..	19	Washington.....	.....	.....
April 12	1.30 a. m..	Still.	Mission street wharf..	Tug boat.....	Tug boat.....
April 12	1.23 p. m..	153	868 Howard.....	Junk store.....	2 story frame...
April 13	11.00 p. m..	Still.	802 Shotwell.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Defective range.....	S. C. Roberts	1,550 00	5,500 00	1,550 00
Carelessness with matches.....	Mrs. Nuttall.....	175 00	15,000 00	100 00
Unknown	J. T. O'Neil.....	4,315 00	2,500 00	1,700 00
Unknown	T. G. Holt.....	25 00	.....	.....
Unknown	M. Cohn	298 52	2,000 00	243 52
Carelessness with cigar.....	J. Figel.....	510 00	29,000 00	510 00
Carelessness with cigar.....	Loon Yee.....	40 00	5,500 00	40 00
Explosion coal oil lamp	J. Powers	255 50	3,800 00	255 50
Chimney	Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....
Explosion coal oil lamp	A. M. Miles.....	115 50	1,000 00	115 50
Defective chimney.....	F. Conrades	15 00	3,000 00	15 00
Incendiary	Scholie Bros.....	50 00	.....	.....
Children with matches.....	M. M. Feder.....	167 00	8,500 00	167 00
Supposed explosion coal oil lamp..	Estate of D. Jobson ...	7,640 00	11,900 00	7,440 00
Supposed explosion coal oil lamp..	Fung Foo & Co.....	60 00	12,000 00	60 00
Supposed explosion coal oil lamp..	Estate of D. Jobson ..	7,090 50	43,650 00	7,090 50
Supposed explosion coal oil lamp..	Tuck Hop	837 50	8,800 00	837 50
Supposed explosion coal oil lamp..	Estate of D. Jobson....	5,570 40	21,800 00	5,570 40
Supposed carelessness with cigar ..	B. J. Hull	277 50	500 00	77 50
Supposed carelessness with cigar ..	Sarah Millzner.....	3,312 75	4,000 00	3,312 75
Explosion coal oil lamp	C. Stoelzle.....	4,300 00	41,200 00	4,190 00
Defective chimney	E. Paul.....	55 55	2,500 00	55 55
Defective chimney	G. H. Parker.....	1,575 00	9,000 00	1,675 00
Boiling over of glue.....	Paulsen & Sanders	10 00	.....	.....
False.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defective furnace.....	M. W. Belshaw.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Spontaneous combustion.....	M. Cohn & Co.....	175 00	800 00	75 00
Paper balloon.....	C. H. Steele.....	10 00	750 00	10 00

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
April 14	10.14 p. m..	72	1616 Mission.....	Hay barn.....	1 story frame...
April 14	11.45 p. m..	275	Columbia.....	Wool pulling.....	1 story frame...
April 15	2.07 p. m..	42	404 Geary.....	Lodgings.....	3 story frame...
April 16	12.40 p. m..	61	235 Third.....	Smoke-house.....	2 story brick....
April 23	12.00 p. m..	Still.	331 Geary.....	Lodgings.....	2 story frame...
April 23	7.27 p. m..	Still.	8 and 10 Stevenson....	Paint work.....	4 story brick....
April 24	2.05 p. m..	Still.	657 Mission.....	Nickel plating.....	3 story frame...
April 24	3.24 p. m..	324	207 Twenty-third.....	Stable.....	1 story frame...
April 27	9.47 p. m..	32	California and Drumm.	.....	.....
April 29	12.50 a. m..	Still.	Anderson ave.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...
May 2..	9.25 p. m..	284	Valencia.....	Unoccupied.....	2 story frame...
May 3..	6.17 p. m..	17	Lozier alley.....	Chinese dwelling.....	2 story brick....
May 4..	9.08 a. m..	253	620 Union.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
May 4..	6.48 p. m..	13	216 Broadway.....	Macaroni factory.....	2 story frame...
May 6..	11.23 p. m..	286	1106 Hampshire.....	Tannery.....	2 story frame...
May 6..	11.23 p. m..	286	1108 Hampshire.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame..
May 6..	11.23 p. m..	286	1109 York.....	Carpenter shop.....	1 story frame...
May 10.	2.10 a. m..	57	Brannan.....	Flour mill.....	4 story frame...
May 12.	5.17 p. m..	63	834 Harrison.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
May 13.	8.30 p. m..	Still	615 Commercial.....	Chinese tailor.....	3 story brick....
May 15.	12.27 a. m..	156	Butte and Kentucky..	Drug store.....	1 story frame...
May 15.	12.27 a. m..	156	Butte.....	Fancy store.....	1 story frame...
May 15.	12.27 a. m..	156	Butte.....	Public hall.....	1 story frame...
May 15.	12.27 a. m..	156	Butte.....	Butcher shop.....	1 story frame...
May 15.	1.07 a. m..	34	112 Steuart.....	Boarding house.....	3 story frame...
May 18.	12.33 p. m..	152	Seventh.....	Chemical works.....	1 story frame...
May 18.	12.33 p. m..	152	Seventh.....	Chemical works.....	1 story frame...
May 18.	12.33 p. m..	152	Seventh.....	Store-house.....	1 story frame...
May 18.	12.33 p. m..	152	Seventh.....	Stable.....	2 story frame...

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Carelessness with candle	J. Shulken.....	\$5 00		
Unknown	R. Booth	1,215 00	\$750 00	\$5 65
Sparks from chimney	M. V. Baldwin.....	10 00	4,250 00	
Defective smokehouse.....	D. M. Dixon.....	25 00		
Unknown	C. J. Allen.....	65 30	1,500 00	65 30
Spontaneous combustion.....	Eisen Bros.....	10 00		
Defective chimney.....	J. Patterson.....	87 50	4,300 00	62 50
Children with matches	A. Duffy	150 00		
False.....				
Incendiary.....	E. Helverson.....	1,250 00	1,300 00	500 00
Sparks from chimney	T. B. Hebbard.....	232 80	500 00	232 80
Carelessness with candle	Lee Room.....	200 00	4,000 00	115 00
Carelessness with matches.....	G. W. Hattman.....	425 00	3,200 00	425 00
Defective oven.....	L. Valenti.....	230 00	6,500 00	230 00
Unknown	D. J. Callahan.....	2,916 75	6,000 00	2,916 75
Unknown	C. H. Flowers.....	30 00	900 00	30 00
Unknown	H. Heddenich.....	24 00	50 00	24 00
Incendiary.....	Del Monte Company.....	7,779 00	45,300 00	
Sparks from chimney	F. Rothganger.....	25 00		
Defective range	Chong Lee.....	7 50	2,300 00	7 50
Supposed carelessness with cigar ..	R. Day.....	200 00	1,600 00	200 00
Supposed carelessness with cigar ..	R. Day	1,075 00	1,500 00	925 00
Supposed carelessness with cigar ..	T. F. Hatton.....	2,700 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
Supposed carelessness with cigar ..	J. Knobloch.....	25 00	200 00	25 00
Unknown.....	J. Custin.....	10 00	1,000 00	
Sparks from furnace	{ Golden City Chem- } { ical Works. }	5,512 89	3,248 00	1,376 45
Sparks from furnace	{ Golden City Chem- } { ical Works. }	1,767 12	1,812 00	523 55
Sparks from furnace	{ Golden City Chem- } { ical Works. }	1,000 00		
Sparks from furnace	Jno. Fear.....	225 00		

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE
May 18.	12.33 p. m..	152	Seventh	Brewery.....	2 story frame ...
May 18.	12.33 p. m..	152	Seventh	Malt-house.....	3 story frame ...
May 19.	11.00 a. m..	Still.	3031 Sixteenth.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
May 19.	11.00 a. m..	Still.	6 Second avenue.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
May 19.	7.15 p. m..	327	Wood	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
May 21.	11.14 a. m..	13	15 Vallejo	Restaurant.....	2 story frame ...
May 21.	3.05 p. m..	79	N. W. Folsom & 11th..	{ Dwelling, bakery } { and grocery. }	2 story frame ...
May 21.	3.05 p. m..	79	N.W. Folsom & 11th (r.)	Tank-house.....	1 story frame ...
May 21.	3.05 p. m..	79	248 Eleventh.....	Chinese laundry.....	2 story frame ...
May 21.	3.05 p. m..	79	246 Eleventh.....	{ Dwelling and fancy } { goods. }	2 story frame ...
May 21.	3.05 p. m..	79	246 Eleventh (rear)...	Stable.....	2 story frame ...
May 21.	3.05 p. m..	79	1506 Folsom	Dwelling.....	1 story frame ...
May 21.	3.05 p. m..	79	S. E. Folsom and 11th.	Malt house.....	3 story frame ...
May 21.	6.17 p. m..	372	Geary and Leavenwrth	Fruit store.....	3 story frame ...
May 22.	2.52 a. m..	58	213 to 219 First.....	Foundry.....	2 story frame ...
May 22.	9.30 p. m..	Still.	10 St. Charles.....	Lodgings.....	2 story frame ..
May 23.	8.30 p. m..	Still.	2616 Mission.....	Stable.....	2 story frame ...
May 24.	5.54 p. m..	97	505 Golden Gate ave ..	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
May 28.	11.18 a. m..	381	313 Haight	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
May 28.	11.18 a. m..	381	313 Haight (rear)	Stable.....	2 story frame ...
June 3..	2.14 a. m..	241	1588 Bush	Chinese laundry ..	1 story frame ...
June 5..	3.34 p. m..	138	1420 Larkin.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
June 5..	3.34 p. m..	138	1422 Larkin.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
June 6..	9.47 a. m..	42	306 Mason.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
June 7..	11.00 p. m..	129	1716 Hyde.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
June 8..	1.57 p. m..	283	Noe.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame ...
June 8..	1.57 p. m..	283	Noe (rear).....	Stable.....	1 story frame ...
June 8..	1.57 p. m..	283	Noe	Dwelling.....	1 story frame ...
June 8..	1.57 p. m..	283	Noe and Twenty-ninth	Dwelling.....	1 story frame ...

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Sparks from furnace	Lurmann & Co.	100 00	3,500 00	.....
Sparks from furnace	Bach & Lux.	4,100 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Children with matches	M. Meyer.	95 00	800 00	95 00
Children with matches	Judge Lamb.	50 00	.....	.....
Defective chimney.....	Z. Magoovis.....	70 00	1,300 00	70 00
Sparks from chimney	S. C. Hastings.....	12 00	800 00	12 00
Children with matches	M. V. Stevens.....	3,850 00	5,150 00	3,378 00
Children with matches	M. V. Stevens.....	250 00	.....	.....
Children with matches	M. V. Stevens.....	800 00	.....	.....
Children with matches	E. Hanbach.....	1,205 00	1,650 00	1,080 00
Children with matches	E. Hanbach.....	550 00	300 00	300 00
Children with matches	John Dolan.....	250 00	1,300 00	200 00
Children with matches	Rosener Bros.....	410 00	9,500 00	410 00
Explosion gas meter	D. Anozitus.....	20 00	1,500 00	.....
Sparks from chimney	J. C. Quinn.....	1,488 00	6,700 00	1,488 00
Incendiary.....	J. Cuneo.....	20 00	2,000 00	.....
Attempt.....	C. Kellett.....	.....	3,200 00	.....
Children with matches	J. Gottlieb.....	75 00	2,000 00	75 00
Children with matches	C. E. Edwards.....	75 00	3,750 00	75 00
Children with matches	C. E. Edwards.....	550 00	.....	.....
Defective range	Ah Wing.....	25 00	.....	.....
Explosion gas meter	I. Bush.....	25 00	3,000 00	25 00
Explosion gas meter	L. Goodwin.....	45 25	10,000 00	45 25
Defective stove	J. Silverberg.....	27 50	500 00	25 00
Upsetting coal oil lamp... ..	J. Bush.....	50 00	1,500 00	25 00
Unknown	G. Hansson.....	1,650 00	1,750 00	1,265 00
Unknown	G. Hansson.....	918 00	1,055 00	818 00
Unknown	H. Moore.....	96 90	600 00	96 90
Unknown	J. Mooney.....	5 00	900 00	5 00

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
June 8..	1.57 p. m..	283	409 Valley.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...
June 8..	1.57 p. m..	283	Valley.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 10.	7.58 p. m..	25	621 to 627 Jackson....	{ Chinese theater and stores. }	3 story brick....
June 10.	7.58 p. m..	25	Jackson (rear).....	Chinese dwelling.....	3 story brick....
June 10.	7.58 p. m..	25	629 Jackson.....	Chinese restaurant....	3 story brick....
June 10.	7.58 p. m..	25	631 to 633 Jackson....	Chinese stores.....	3 story brick....
June 10	7.58 p. m..	25	21 Washington alley...	{ Chinese dwelling and stores. }	3 story brick....
June 10.	7.58 p. m..	25	635 Jackson.....	{ Chinese dwelling and stores. }	3 story brick....
June 10.	7.58 p. m..	25	Washington.....	{ Chinese dwelling and stores. }	3 story brick....
June 11.	1.00 a. m..	Still.	Tingley.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...
June 12.	7.15 p. m..	Still.	639 Broadway.....	Bakery.....	3 story brick....
June 13	11.05 p. m..	19	117 Jackson.....	Boarding-house.....	2 story frame...
June 13.	11.05 p. m..	19	119 and 121 Jackson...	Boarding-house.....	3 story brick....
June 13.	11.05 p. m..	19	123 Jackson.....	Boarding-house.....	2 story frame...
June 13.	11.05 p. m..	19	72 Oregon.....	Cooper shop.....	1 story frame...
June 13.	11.05 p. m..	19	121 Oregon.....	Salt works.....	2 story frame...
June 13.	11.05 p. m..	19	123 Oregon.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 14.	11.30 p. m..	Still.	1520 Stockton.....	Millinery store.....	2 story brick....
June 16.	3.33 p. m..	8	617 Union.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 16.	4.55 p. m..	56	19 Broderick.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...
June 17.	4.30 p. m..	Still.	217 Beale.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 19.	4.40 a. m..	46	314 and 316 Kearny....	Tailor shop.....	4 story brick....
June 24.	5 14 p. m..	93	317 Eddy.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 24.	7.00 p. m..	Still.	507 Pine.....	Hotel.....	4 story brick....
June 25.	1.25 a. m..	12	612 California.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 26.	2.12 a. m..	52	114 and 116 Beale....	Machine shop.....	3 story frame...
June 26.	2.12 a. m..	52	114 and 116 Beale (rear)	Boiler house.....	1 story frame...
June 26	2.12 a. m..	52	315 Mission.....	Machine shop.....	1 story frame...
June 26.	2.12 a. m..	52	127 Fremont.....	Unoccupied.....	1 story frame...

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

423

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Unknown	H. F. Smith	15 00	2,100 00	15 00
Unknown	M. Maher	25 00	1,900 00	25 00
Defective range	Leung Kum	1,486 00	7,300 00	1,486 00
Defective range	Quong Lee	214 00	2,700 00	214 00
Defective range	Bun Sun Low	9,614 27	15,500 00	9,314 27
Defective range	Cho Ky Lung	12,915 00	24,000 00	10,415 00
Defective range	Guen Ye	191 00	4,450 00	191 00
Defective range	B Keesing	12 00	10,000 00	12 00
Defective range	Sun Lun Sang	325 00	2,000 00	325 00
Explosion coal oil lamp	Frederick O. Mills	577 00	700 00	500 00
Defective oven	G. Bini	17 50	8,000 00	17 50
Supposed defective furnace	W. K. Van Allen	860 00	8,500 00	860 00
Supposed defective furnace	S. E. Kirby	2,300 00	8,000 00	1,700 00
Supposed defective furnace	B. Smith	950 00	4,000 00	950 00
Supposed defective furnace	R. Armstrong	6,700 00	6,900 00	6,100 00
Supposed defective furnace	A. Jacobs	24 00	1,000 00	24 00
Supposed defective furnace	A. S. Rosenbaum	42 50	4,700 00	42 50
Unknown	A. Lavezzari	180 00	1,000 00	180 00
Chimney	Unknown			
Children with matches	R. Corr	10 00		
Sparks from chimney	M. Blac	100 00	3,000 00	100 00
Supposed rats with matches	J. S. Hand		46,000 00	1,887 24
Defective range	W. Sharon	5 00		
Ashes	C. Gailhard	85 00	13,000 00	85 00
Brimstone taking fire	S. Heydenfeldt	10 00	250 00	
Defective furnace	Goss & Dow	1,701 00	19,710 00	1,701 00
Defective furnace	Goss & Dow	510 00	500 00	470 00
Defective furnace	H. Sanders	300 00		
Defective furnace	Pretorious & Co	45 00	1,500 00	45 00

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

STATEMENT OF DETAILS OF FIRES AND ALARMS

DATE.	TIME.	BOX.	LOCATION.	HOW OCCUPIED.	STYLE.
June 26.	2.20 p. m..	153	27 Chesley.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...
June 26.	2.57 p. m..	283	Twenty-eighth.....	Dwelling.....	1 story frame...
June 27.	2.30 p. m..	Still.	519 Montgomery.....	Restaurant.....	4 story brick....
June 27.	8.35 p. m..	42	24 Derby place.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 27.	8.35 p. m..	42	26 Derby place.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 27.	8.35 p. m..	42	22 Metcalf place.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 28.	10.00 a. m.	Still.	2438 California.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 30.	12.44 p. m..	91	335 Turk.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 30.	12.51 p. m..	13	222 Broadway.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...
June 30.	12.33 p. m..	Still.	1509 Geary.....	Dwelling.....	2 story frame...

STATEMENT OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

425

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CAUSE.	OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	LOSS.	INSURANCE.	PAID.
Children with matches	J. J. Kelly	475 00	700 00	375 00
Drunkenness	M. J. Baker	110 60	500 00	110 60
Sparks from chimney	C. Josselyn	15 00	2,000 00	15 00
Unknown	H. West	1,198 00	3,300 00	1,048 00
Unknown	A. Rhodes	300 00	600 00	50 00
Unknown	P. D. Bernard		1,200 00	
Ashes	O. Walkheim	23 00	2,400 00	23 00
Sparks from chimney	W. Stohlman	10 00	5,000 00	10 00
Fireworks	L. Paravagna	5 00	1,000 00	
Children with matches	J. C. E. Otzman	1 00	4,950 00	

DAVID SCANNELL,
Chief of Department.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH, }
BRENHAM PLACE, San Francisco, June 30, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), I have the honor herewith to submit this, the Twentieth Annual Report of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885.

The Signal Boxes consist of—

Automatic Boxes.....	156
Crank Boxes.....	31
Total..	187

Located throughout the city as follows:

SIGNAL BOXES.

Box.

- 2—S. W. corner Mason and Lombard.
- 3—S. E. corner Stockton and Greenwich.
- 4—N. W. corner Sansome and Greenwich.
- 5—N. E. corner Battery and Union.
- 6—S. E. corner Montgomery and Green.
- 7—S. E. corner Kearny and Union.
- 8—S. W. corner Powell and Union.
- 9—N. E. corner Dupont and Vallejo.
- 12—S. W. corner California and Kearny.
- 13—S. W. corner Front and Broadway.
- 14—S. W. corner Stockton and Broadway.
- 15—S. W. corner Clay and East.
- 16—N. W. corner Mason and Pacific.
- 17—N. E. corner Pacific and Kearny.
- 18—N. E. corner Sansome and Jackson.
- 19—N. E. corner Davis and Washington.
- 21—S. E. cor. Clay and Kearny.
- 23—S. E. corner Clay and Taylor.
- 24—S. E. corner Clay and Powell.
- 25—N. W. corner Washington and Dupont.
- 26—S. E. corner Clay and Battery.
- 27—N. W. corner Montgomery and Commer'l
- 28—N. W. corner Pine and Dupont.
- 29—N. W. corner Stockton and California.
- 31—N. W. corner Sansome and Halleck.
- 32—N. E. corner California and Drumm.
- 34—S. W. corner Mission and Steuart.
- 35—S. E. corner Montgomery and Pine.
- 36—N. W. corner Folsom and Steuart.
- 37—N. E. corner Battery and Bush.
- 38—S. W. corner Market and Second.
- 39—S. E. corner Howard and Spear.
- 41—N. W. corner Sutter and Jones.
- 42—S. E. corner Geary and Mason.
- 43—O'Farrell, near Dupont.
- 45—S. E. corner O'Farrell and Jones.
- 46—N. W. corner Sutter and Kearny.
- 47—S. W. corner Eldy and Powell.
- 48—S. W. corner Geary and Kearny.
- 49—N. W. corner Stockton and Sutter.
- 51—N. W. corner Folsom and Beale.
- 52—S. W. corner Mission and Fremont.
- 53—King, East of Third.
- 54—Engine No. 4, Second, near Howard.
- 56—South side Bryant, west of First.
- 57—N. W. corner Brannan and Second.
- 58—N. W. corner Folsom and First.
- 59—S. W. cor. Brannan and First.
- 61—S. W. corner Howard and Third.
- 62—S. W. corner Mission and Fourth.

Box.

- 63—N. W. corner Harrison and Fourth.
- 64—S. W. corner Howard and Fifth.
- 65—S. W. corner Mission and Sixth.
- 67—N. E. corner Harrison and Hawthorne.
- 68—N. E. corner Brannan and Fourth.
- 69—N. W. corner Bryant and Third.
- 71—S. W. corner Mission and Eleventh.
- 72—S. E. corner Mission and Thirteenth.
- 73—S. E. corner Howard and Eighth.
- 74—Engine No. 7, Sixteenth street.
- 75—N. W. corner Jones and McAllister.
- 76—S. W. corner Market and Hayes.
- 78—N. E. corner Folsom and Ninth.
- 79—S. E. corner Folsom and Twelfth.
- 81—S. W. corner Franklin and Hayes.
- 82—N. E. corner Fulton and Gough.
- 83—N. E. corner Octavia and Oak.
- 84—Valencia and Market. ●
- 85—S. E. corner Laguna and Hayes.
- 86—S. W. cor. Oak and Van Ness av.
- 91—N. E. corner Hyde and Turk.
- 92—S. E. corner Franklin and Turk.
- 93—N. E. corner Jones and Turk.
- 94—S. E. corner Polk and Ellis.
- 95—N. W. corner Taylor and Golden Gate av.
- 96—S. W. corner Ellis and Taylor.
- 97—S. E. cor. McAllister and Polk.
- 123—S. W. corner Hyde and Union.
- 124—Woolen Mills, Black Point.
- 125—N. W. corner Filbert and Jones.
- 126—S. E. corner Hyde and Washington.
- 127—S. E. corner Broadway and Polk.
- 128—S. E. corner Clay and Leavenworth.
- 129—N. W. corner Pacific and Leavenworth.
- 132—S. W. corner Pine and Mason.
- 134—S. E. corner Bush and Hyde.
- 135—S. E. corner Bush and Polk.
- 136—S. E. corner Post and Van Ness avenue.
- 137—S. W. corner Post and Larkin.
- 138—S. W. corner California and Larkin.
- 139—S. E. corner O'Farrell and Hyde.
- 142—N. E. corner Valencia and Twentieth.
- 143—N. E. corner Mission and Twenty-second.
- 145—N. W. corner Folsom and Twenty-second.
- 146—N. E. corner Folsom and Sixteenth.
- 147—N. E. corner Howard and Twentieth.
- 148—N. E. corner Mission and Sixteenth.
- 149—N. E. corner Folsom and Eighteenth.
- 152—N. W. corner Brannan and Eighth.
- 153—N. W. corner Harrison and Seventh.

SIGNAL BOXES—CONCLUDED.

Box.

- 154—N. W. corner Bryant and Sixth.
 156—N. E. corner Fourth and Berry.
 157—N. W. cor. Fourth and Folsom.
 158—N. W. cor. Folsom and Fifth.
 159—N. W. corner Folsom and Sixth.
 162—S. E. corner Pacific and Franklin.
 163—S. E. corner Sacramento and Franklin.
 164—S. E. corner Clay and Polk.
 172—S. E. corner McAllister and Buchanan.
 173—S. W. corner Ellis and Buchanan.
 174—N. E. corner Turk and Fillmore.
 175—N. E. corner Mission and Webster and Grove.
 176—N. W. cor. Post and Octavia.
 178—N. W. corner Buchanan and Geary.
 182—N. E. corner Sixth and Townsend.
 183—S. E. corner Mission and Eighth.
 184—Folsom east of Eighth.
 185—N. E. cor. Tenth and Harrison.
 192—S. W. cor. Francisco and Mason.
 193—S. W. corner Hyde and Chestnut.
 194—N. W. corner Stockton and Francisco.
 213—S. W. corner Bush and Buchanan.
 214—S. E. corner Bush and Steiner.
 215—S. W. corner Washington and Webster.
 216—S. E. corner Sacramento and Fillmore.
 217—S. E. corner Bush and Devisadero.
 218—N. E. corner Post and Fillmore.
 219—S. E. corner Filbert and Fillmore.
 231—N. W. corner Howard and Twenty-fourth
 234—N. W. corner Harrison and Twenty-fourth
 235—S. W. cor. Twenty-Second and Potrero av.
 236—N. E. corner Mission and Twenty-sixth.
 237—S. W. corner Dolores and Twenty-second.
 238—Potrero av. and Santa Clara.
 239—N. W. cor. Butte and Bryant.
 241—S. E. corner Gough and Bush.
 243—N. W. corner Clay and Scott.
 245—S. W. corner Geary and Steiner.
 246—S. E. corner Geary and Devisadero.
 247—N. W. corner Turk and Scott.

Box.

- 248—N. E. corner Devisadero and Fulton.
 251—N. E. corner Broadway and Octavia.
 253—N. E. corner Union and Laguna.
 254—N. E. corner Union and Pierce.
 256—S. E. cor. Fillmore and Pacific.
 261—S. W. corner Stevenson and Ecker.
 263—N. E. cor. Main and Bryant.
 264—N. E. cor. California and Front.
 271—S. W. corner Seventeenth and Church.
 273—Eighteenth, east of Castro.
 274—N. W. cor. Twenty fourth and Guerrero.
 275—N. E. cor. 24th and Church.
 276—S. W. cor. Valencia and 18th.
 281—San Bruno Road and Twenty-eighth.
 283—N. W. cor. 28th and Church.
 284—N. W. cor. 29th and Mission.
 285—S. W. cor. 25th and Florida.
 286—N. E. cor. 24th and York.
 291—S. W. corner Jones and Vallejo.
 312—N. E. corner Jackson and Laguna.
 314—S. E. corner California and Laguna.
 321—S. E. corner Pierce and California.
 324—S. E. corner Sacramento and Broderick.
 325—S. E. corner California and Central ave.
 326—S. E. corner Sutter and Baker.
 327—N. W. cor. Geary and Boyce.
 341—S. W. cor. Ellis and Pierce.
 342—S. E. cor. Golden Gate Av. & Octavia.
 351—N. W. cor. Montgomery and Broadway.
 352—North Point Sea Wall.
 361—S. E. cor. Ridley and Guerrero.
 362—N. W. corner Noe and Fifteenth.
 364—S. E. corner Howard and Fourteenth.
 371—N. E. corner Sutter and Mason.
 372—S. E. corner Post and Leavenworth.
 381—S. E. corner Haight and Buchanan.
 382—N. W. corner Fillmore and Waller.
 384—N. E. corner Webster and Oak.
 385—S. E. corner Haight and Scott.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH.

- 2—San Bruno Road and 28th.
 3—N. E. cor. First avenue and Kentucky.
 4—S. W. cor. Fifteenth avenue and P.
 5—East side Kentucky, bet. Sierra and Nev'a.

- 6—S. W. cor. Butte and Kentucky.
 7—Fifth avenue and M.
 8—Michigan, between Sierra and Nevada.

Eighty-eight Gongs and Tower Bells are operated in connection with this office.

Gongs (large).....	47
Gongs (small).....	33

BELLS.

Of 4,500 pounds weight.....	1
Of 2,000 " "	4
Of 800 " "	1
Of 300 " "	2
Total.....	<u>8</u>

The Battery consists of 319 cells, divided as follows:

Gravity.....	202
Electropoion.....	111
Leclanche.....	6
Total.....	<u>319</u>

We are now operating one hundred and forty-four miles of wire, one hundred and forty miles on poles and four miles on houses—divided into thirteen signal circuits, seven alarm circuits and one tapper circuit.

During the past year the following extensions and improvements were made:

Transferred, reset and straightened one hundred and sixteen poles, guyed forty-seven poles, took down thirty old poles (bad), and fifty-four old poles (good). One hundred and ninety-six poles used in construction.

Ten miles of No. 9 ex BB wire were used, and one mile of No. 12 galvanized wire, seven miles of No. 9 in extensions and three miles in repairs, etc. The No. 12 galvanized wire was used to run lines into Hose Co. No. 9, and for drop wires into engine houses where it was impracticable to use No. 9 wire.

Twenty-four Automatic Boxes were added to the system, thirteen being new Stations, viz: 184, 185, 192, 285, 286, 327, 342, 364, 372, 381, 382, 384, 385 and box 8 at South San Francisco. Box 87 was taken down and station abolished. Box 385 was erected one block west of the abolished station. Eleven crank boxes were taken down and replaced by automatics, leaving now thirty-one crank boxes in use.

The following is a statement of work done:

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Put in two new stretches of wire on Clay from East to Drumm, two on Larkin near Bush, two on Second below Minna, two on McAllister above Buchanan, two on Hayes from Polk street to Van Ness avenue, two on Mission above Eighth, three in South Harbor tapper, one on Turk street above Van Ness avenue, one block from Montgomery and Green along Montgomery to Broadway, two blocks from Hayes and Franklin along Franklin to Oak, one block on three lines from Golden Gate avenue and Jones along Jones to McAllister, one block on Mission between Sixth and Seventh, six blocks on Mission between Fourth and Tenth on two lines, one block on Mission from

Fourth to between Sixth and Seventh, one block on Mission from Fourth to Fifth, two stretches leading into box 231, two stretches of worn but serviceable wire on Franklin between Hayes and Fell—replacing old and rusty wire.

Ran new wire on Pacific from Dupont to Stockton to steamer Five's bell to Truck Two, to Stockton, to Union, changing route of alarm line advantageously, and placing Five's bell on one alarm, thus giving them two alarm circuits. Also from Pierce and Haight to Scott, to Waller, to Pierce. From Tenth and Folsom to Harrison and return. From Twenty-fourth and Harrison to Columbia, to Twenty-sixth, to Howard, to Twenty-fourth. From Octavia and McAllister along Octavia and return. From Hayes and Webster along Webster to Oak and return. From Seventh and Folsom along Seventh to Bryant. From Montgomery avenue and Francisco street along Francisco to Mason, to Lombard. From Sutter and Jones along Sutter to Leavenworth, to Geary, to Jones. From Sutter and Baker along Baker to Geary, continuing to Boyce street and Point Lobos avenue, returning to Geary street and Central avenue, for new signal boxes.

Ran new wire from Corporation Yard on Clay below Drumm to Alameda Ferry slips, to Hose Co. No. 9 and return.

Extended line at the Potrero from Box 6, Kentucky and Butte, along Kentucky to Napa, to Michigan, to Sierra, to Georgia, to the vicinity of the Sugar Refinery, between Sierra and Nevada, where new Station No. 8 was erected.

Took down wire and old poles on Geary between Steiner and Pierce. Also in South Park, and used the same on Bryant between Second and Third.

Took down loop on Eighth between Howard and Folsom and transferred it to Eighth between Mission and Howard; took down old wire on Pierce from Haight to Waller. Also on Mission from 4th to 10th—two lines. On 16th from Mission to Folsom. One block (3 wires) Golden Gate avenue to McAllister and Jones. The foregoing is all old wire.

Took down (new wire) four blocks on Davis street from North Harbor Police Station to Vallejo street wharf and return; two blocks on Montgomery avenue from Lombard to Francisco.

Changed box 37 from Signal Circuit Two to Signal Circuit One; box 78 from Signal Circuit Ten to Signal Circuit Seven; changed line on Bryant street between Second and Third from the south to the north side, and put in new block of wire.

Removed wires from housetops to our poles in the following localities: On Haight from Webster to Fillmore; on Twenty-fourth from York to Harrison; on Sutter from Dupont to Kearny and return.

Trees were trimmed in the following localities to clear wires: On Mission from 4th to 5th, on Howard from 18th to 24th, on Folsom from 1st to 2nd and from 6th to 7th, on Bryant from 3rd to 4th, on 7th from Folsom to Harrison, on 17th from Guerrero to Sanchez, on 24th from Folsom to Harrison and Shotwell to Howard, on Guerrero from Ridley to 16th, on Buchanan

from McAllister to Eddy, on Webster from Fulton to McAllister and from Ellis to O'Farrell, on Fillmore from Washington to Jackson, on Devisadero from Geary to Turk, on Pierce from California to Sacramento, on Fulton from Van Ness avenue to Franklin street, on McAllister near Buchanan and from Gough to Octavia, on Golden Gate avenue from Buchanan to Webster, on Turk from Taylor to Jones and from Scott to Devisadero, on Sutter from Broderick to Lyon, on Bush from Pierce to Scott, on Pine near Lyon, on California from Fillmore to Webster and from Broderick to Baker, on Clay from Fillmore to Steiner, on Jackson from Fillmore to Steiner, on Pacific from Larkin to Polk and on Vallejo from Jones to Leavenworth.

Two hundred and thirteen alarms were given through this Department:

Fires.....	183
Second alarms.....	4
False alarms.....	5
Chimneys.....	16
Total.....	<u>213</u>

The employees of this Department are:

Superintendent.....	JOHN CURRAN
Operator.....	ALFRED CLARKE, JR
Operator.....	EDWIN H. REESE
Operator.....	WILLIAM MORTON
Chief Repairer.....	A. B. KINNE
Assistant Repairer.....	DANIEL SHAY
Assistant Repairer.....	ANTONE CHRISTIANSEN

EXPENDITURES.

Superintendent.....	\$2,400 00
Operators (3), at \$125 per month.....	4,500 00
Chief Repairer.....	1,200 00
Assistant Repairers (2), at \$90 per month.....	1,080 00
Electrical apparatus, boxes, repairs, battery, supplies, etc.....	4,820 25
Plumbing, etc.....	106 70
Blacksmithing, repairs, etc.....	518 50
Lumber and poles.....	499 75
Paints, oil, etc.....	41 75
Printing.....	162 20
Furnishing time.....	60 00
Hardware.....	219 98
Hauling.....	97 55
Carpenter.....	178 44
Directory.....	10 00
Horse keep, hire and shoeing.....	784 25
Chemicals.....	291 86
Wire.....	197 67
Repairs to harness.....	5 25
Veterinary surgeon.....	25 00
Total.....	<u>\$18,099 15</u>

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

TABLE No. I.
SHOWING NUMBER OF ALARMS FOR EACH HOUR OF THE DAY DURING THE YEAR.

1884.	A. M.												Totals	1884.	P. M.												Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	July	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	7		24
August	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	9			
September	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	13			
October	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	12			
November	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9			
December	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	9			
1885.																											
January	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8			
February	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3			
March	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	11			
April	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	12			
May	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10			
June	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	13			
Totals	14	14	7	7	4	1	2	2	8	6	9	6	80	9	11	13	9	9	15	19	12	7	8	183			
Totals																								213			

TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ALARMS EACH MONTH AND DAY OF THE WEEK DURING THE YEAR.

Box.....	Alarms....	Box.....	Alarms....	Box.....	Alarms....	Box.....	Alarms....	Box.....	Alarms....
2	2	46	3	91	2	163	.....	253	1
3	.....	47	3	92	.....	164	.....	254	.....
4	1	48	1	93	2	172	3	256	1
5	1	49	2	94	3	173	.....	261	.....
6	1	51	.....	95	4	174	1	263	2
7	.....	52	6	96	2	175	2	264	1
8	3	53	1	97	1	176	1	271	1
9	2	54	.....	123	1	178	.....	273	1
12	3	56	1	124	.....	182	3	274	.....
13	5	57	2	125	1	183	1	275	1
14	1	58	1	126	1	184	1	276	1
15	2	59	.....	127	.....	185	1	281	3
16	.....	61	6	128	2	192	.....	283	5
17	1	62	5	129	1	193	.....	284	1
18	3	63	1	132	.....	194	.....	285	1
19	3	64	3	134	.....	213	.....	286	1
21	.....	65	1	135	2	214	.....	312	.....
23	.....	67	.....	136	.....	215	.....	314	.....
24	1	68	1	137	2	216	.....	321	1
25	8	69	.....	138	2	217	.....	324	.....
26	2	71	.....	139	1	218	.....	325	.....
27	1	72	1	142	.....	219	.....	326	.....
28	.....	73	3	143	.....	231	.....	327	1
29	3	74	1	145	.....	234	1	341	1
31	3	75	1	146	.....	235	1	342	.....
32	7	76	.....	147	.....	236	.....	351	1
34	3	78	1	148	.....	237	1	352	.....
35	1	79	2	149	.....	238	.....	361	.....
36	1	81	.....	152	2	239	1	362	.....
37	1	82	.....	153	2	241	2	364	.....
38	1	83	1	154	4	243	.....	371	4
39	1	84	.....	156	3	245	1	372	1
41	.....	85	.....	157	.....	246	1	381	1
42	3	86	1	158	3	247	1	384	.....
43	.....	87	1	159	3	248	.....	385	.....
45	3	89	.....	162	.....	251	1	.....	.....
Total.....									
									213

TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING NUMBER OF ALARMS FROM EACH BOX
DURING THE YEAR.

DAY OF WEEK.	1884.						1885.						Totals.....
	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	
Sunday.....	2	5	...	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	....
Monday.....	2	....	5	4	1	3	1	1	6	....	3	1	....
Tuesday.....	6	5	1	2	1	1	3	2	5	5	2	4	....
Wednesday.....	7	....	2	2	3	5	4	1	....	3	1	3	....
Thursday.....	5	1	7	5	3	4	1	....	3	1	4	1	....
Friday.....	3	2	3	4	2	4	4	2	1	2	3	5	....
Saturday.....	8	2	3	1	....	1	....	2	1	3	1	3	....
Totals.....	33	15	21	19	12	19	15	11	17	16	17	18	213

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to His Honor the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the Fire and Water Committee, the Board of Fire Commissioners, Chief Engineer David Scannell, Assistant Chief James Riley, District Engineers Kennard, Imbrie, McCarthy and Sands, Chief of Police Crowley, the Board of Underwriters, Captain Russell White and Fire Marshal Durkee for their kindness and courtesy to this Department, and I also take pleasure in returning my thanks to the employees of this Department for their cheerful co-operation and valuable assistance in promoting the efficiency and reliability of the service.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN CURRAN,
Superintendent Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.

COUNTY CLERK'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
July 15, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit the Annual Report of the County Clerk, showing the transactions of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Respectfully,

JAS. J. FLYNN,
County Clerk.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

District Attorney.....J. N. E. WILSON.
City and County Attorney.....JOHN L. LOVE.
County Clerk and *ex-officio* Clerk of the Superior Court...JAS. J. FLYNN.
Sheriff.....PETER HOPKINS.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Presiding Judge.....HON. F. W. LAWLER.
Judge.....HON. T. K. WILSON.
Judge.....HON. J. F. SULLIVAN.
Judge.....HON. J. F. FINN.
Judge.....HON. J. G. MAGUIRE.
Judge.....HON. JOHN HUNT.
Judge.....HON. M. A. EDMONDS.
Judge.....HON. T. H. REARDEN.
Judge.....HON. J. V. COFFEY.
Judge.....HON. F. M. CLOUGH.
Judge.....HON. D. J. TOOHY.
Judge.....HON. D. J. MURPHY.

COUNTY CLERK'S REPORT.

CAUSES ON FILE IN THE LATE DISTRICT COURTS, AND TRANSFERRED TO THE SUPERIOR COURT BY LAW.

In the Fourth District Court (transferred from Courts of First Instance).....	1,472
In the Fourth District Court (transferred from Old Superior Court)	6,306
In the Fourth District Court.....	23,665
In the Twelfth District Court.....	23,969
In the Fifteenth District Court.....	11,667
In the Nineteenth District Court.....	7,091
In the Twenty-third District Court.....	8,708
	<hr/>
Total number of causes in late District Courts.....	82,878

TOTAL NUMBER OF CAUSES ON FILE IN THE LATE COUNTY COURT, PROBATE COURT AND MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS AND TRANSFERRED TO THE SUPERIOR COURT BY LAW.

In the County Court.....	17,236
In the Probate Court.....	9,582
In the Municipal Court of Appeals.....	1,556
	<hr/>
Total in late County and Probate Courts and Municipal Court of Appeals.....	28,374

NUMBER OF CAUSES ON FILE IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, JUNE 30, 1885.

General Department, Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive.....	15,443
Department No. 1, Appeals from Justices' Court.....	2,050
Department No. 9, Probate Causes.....	4,376
Department No. 10, Special Proceedings.....	2,167
Department No. 10, Insolvency Cases.....	1,211
	<hr/>
Total number of causes on file in Civil Departments of Superior Court.....	25,238

CHARACTER OF ACTIONS.

CHARACTER OF ACTIONS

COMMENCED IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CHARACTER OF ACTIONS.	Dep. No. 1.	Dep. No. 2.	Dep. No. 3.	Dep. No. 4.	Dep. No. 5.	Dep. No. 6.	Dep. No. 7.	Dep. No. 8.	Total
For Money.....	163	156	151	153	175	159	143	135	1235
For Foreclosure of Mortgage.....	16	19	9	13	12	14	9	17	109
For Foreclosure of Lien.....	7	5	8	7	6	6	8	8	55
For Ejectment.....	2	6	7	8	1	3	2	3	32
For Injunction.....	3	8	10	7	8	9	8	5	58
For Partition of Real Estate.....	2	1	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	9
For Leave to Sell Real Estate.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5
For Leave to Mortgage Real Est.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6
For Recovery of Personal Prop.....	8	5	11	4	2	8	6	7	51
For Writ of Review.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	6
For Writ of Mandate.....	2	1	4	3	4	1	2	5	22
For Writ of Prohibition.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
For Writ of Habeas Corpus.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	5	16
For Submission to Arbitration.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
For Divorce.....	68	62	70	74	59	71	72	89	565
For Libel.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2	1	9
For Slander.....	.....	2	2	4	1	3	2	.....	14
For Breach of Contract.....	7	2	5	4	4	1	3	4	30
For Breach of Promise of Mar.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	8
For Malicious Prosecution.....	1	1	4	3	2	4	1	3	19
For False Imprisonment.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	6
For Injury to Property.....	9	2	2	3	5	1	6	4	32
For Injury to Person.....	13	22	16	17	12	17	13	14	130
For Delinquent Taxes.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	12
For Accounting.....	2	5	5	5	5	3	11	2	38
For Conversion.....	5	3	2	1	1	2	7	1	22
For Maintenance.....	2	2	2	1	.....	6	1	2	11
To Quiet Title.....	12	9	8	9	7	1	7	6	64
To Compel Conveyance.....	.....	2	2	3	5	5	4	1	22
To Set Aside Conveyance.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
To Dissolve Copartnership.....	1	3	4	1	4	1	3	6	23
To Declare Trust.....	2	1	.....	2	2	2	4	7	20
To Reform Deed.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
On Transfer from Other Courts.....	1	4	2	3	5	5	3	3	26
Miscellaneous.....	9	12	6	7	13	12	7	9	75
Totals.....	343	343	342	342	343	343	343	343	2742

COUNTY CLERK'S REPORT.

NUMBER OF ACTIONS

COMMENCED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT (GENERAL DEPARTMENT) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885, AND DISPOSITION MADE OF THEM.

HOW DISPOSED OF.	Dep.	Dep.	Dep.	Dep.	Dep.	Dep.	Dep.	Dep.	Total.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	
Adjudicated.....	92	111	94	92	92	94	108	111	794
Discontinued.....	36	33	39	30	42	30	35	40	285
Transferred to other courts.....	3	5	6	7	6	3	4	7	41
Still pending.....	212	194	203	213	203	216	196	185	1622
Totals.....	343	343	342	342	343	343	343	343	2742

NUMBER OF ACTIONS

APPEALED FROM THE JUSTICES' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO TO THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Total number.....	302
HOW DISPOSED OF.	
Adjudicated.....	50
Discontinued.....	32
Still pending.....	220
Total.....	302

JUDGMENTS ENTERED

IN DEPARTMENT NO. 1 OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN ACTIONS APPEALED FROM THE JUSTICES' COURT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

For money.....	54
For possession of personal property.....	2
For nonsuits dismissed and for defendants.....	7
Total.....	63

CHARACTER OF ACTIONS.

439

JUDGMENTS ENTERED

IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

CHARACTER OF JUDGMENTS.	NUMBER.
For Money.....	407
For Foreclosure of Mortgage.....	38
For Foreclosure of Lien.....	22
For Recovery of Real Property.....	14
For Possession of Personal Property.....	11
For Injunction.....	4
For Divorce.....	391
For Partition of Real Property.....	3
For Confirmation of Partition of Real Estate.....	7
For Leave to Sell Real Estate.....	9
For Leave to Mortgage Real Estate.....	5
For Nonsuits, Dismissals and for Defendants.....	111
For Writ of Mandate.....	6
To Quiet Title Against City.....	2
To Quiet Title Against Others.....	52
To Compel Conveyance.....	6
To Set Aside Conveyance.....	1
To Declare Trust.....	2
To Reform Deed.....	1
To Dissolve Copartnership.....	4
On Arbitration.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	53
Total.....	1,150

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF JUDGMENTS

ENTERED IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Department No. 1.....	\$219,638 82
Department No. 2.....	426,150 20
Department No. 3.....	230,533 03
Department No. 4.....	81,171 54
Department No. 5.....	184,489 03
Department No. 6.....	32,673 16
Department No. 7.....	215,390 08
Department No. 8.....	122,858 38
Department No. 1—Appeals from Justices' Courts.....	10,300 45
Total.....	\$1,523,204 69

ATTACHMENT SUITS

COMMENCED IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Department No. 1.....	79
Department No. 2.....	83
Department No. 3.....	80
Department No. 4.....	73
Department No. 5.....	89
Department No. 6.....	88
Department No. 7.....	67
Department No. 8.....	69
Total.....	<u>628</u>

SAN FRANCISCO LAW LIBRARY FUND.

There was collected and paid to the Treasurer of the San Francisco Law Library during the fiscal year 1884-85 the sum of \$4,414, resulting from a tax of one dollar upon each new action and proceeding instituted in the Civil Department of the Superior Court.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MARRIAGE LICENSES.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1885.

1884.		1885.	
July.....	220	January.....	237
August.....	278	February.....	202
September.....	234	March.....	197
October.....	227	April.....	230
November.....	251	May.....	230
December.....	270	June.....	228
Total.....			2,804
Increase over last year.....			45

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS.

NUMBER OF DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

England.....	152	Holland.....	11
Ireland.....	362	Portugal.....	2
Scotland.....	59	Belgium.....	3
Australia.....	5	Nova Scotia.....	25
Canada.....	41	New Brunswick.....	4
Germany.....	476	Africa.....	1
France.....	54	Prince Edward Island.....	4
Italy.....	64	Chile.....	1
Austria.....	63	Spain.....	5
Wales.....	3	Greece.....	4
Sweden.....	139	Finland.....	35
Norway.....	60	India.....	1
Denmark.....	79	Newfoundland.....	1
Switzerland.....	70	Bermuda Islands.....	1
Russia.....	39	Japan.....	1
Hungary.....	2		
Jamaica.....	1	Total.....	1,772
Poland.....	4		

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

NATIVITY.	Totals.....											
	Department 1.	Department 2.	Department 3.	Department 4.	Department 5.	Department 6.	Department 7.	Department 8.	Department 11.	Department 12.	Totals.....	
GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.												
England.....	27	29	3	2	4	2	30	2	19	137	255	
Ireland.....	27	72	6	5	15	4	64	23	43	244	503	
Scotland.....	6	11	1	1	1	.....	8	.....	8	37	73
Wales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	8
Canada.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	31	50
New Brunswick.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	6	11
Nova Scotia.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1	12	25
Germany.....	45	51	3	12	7	5	43	16	83	379	644	
Holland.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	11
Switzerland.....	6	8	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	8	69	98
Italy.....	10	43	.....	.....	1	.....	16	1	1	101	173
France.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	39	54
Austria.....	3	4	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	28	42
Sweden.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12	52	87	87
Belgium.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	5	1	2	4	16
Norway.....	3	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	5	15	31
Russia.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	3	21	36
Finland.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	6
Poland.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	8
Denmark.....	8	4	.....	1	.....	1	9	5	4	37	69
Portugal.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	10	23
Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Chile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Totals.....	153	267	13	26	35	15	202	69	206	1243	2229	

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS OF DEPARTMENT NO. 9--PROBATE--SUPERIOR COURT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

COURT STATISTICS.

MONTHS.	INVENTORIES FILED.		CLAIMS FILED.		BONDS FILED.		ACCOUNTS RENDERED.			SALES OF REAL ESTATE.		DEGREE OF DISTRIBUTION.	
	No.	Valuation of Estate.	No.	Amounts.	No.	Amounts.	No.	Amount of Receipts.	Amount of Disbursements	No.	Value of Property Sold.	No.	Value of Property Distributed.
1884.													
July	36	\$249,501 19	85	\$15,142 38	43	\$38,503 00	53	\$404,242 93	\$269,689 86	6	\$22,153 00	24	\$518,900 33
August	43	192,342 12	83	29,282 30	74	205,465 00	38	284,840 21	103,877 13	4	54,476 00	24	26,245 91
September	40	436,071 22	91	23,613 20	78	73,926 00	30	267,012 69	178,242 72	7	39,350 00	13	45,658 96
October	45	433,041 43	76	59,104 41	81	292,755 00	41	635,384 50	324,689 43	10	35,240 00	18	182,977 10
November	39	587,123 00	62	59,196 98	60	159,370 00	50	707,900 99	384,810 42	8	14,167 50	26	316,807 85
December	51	265,257 74	83	31,733 19	80	372,185 00	46	325,658 04	144,961 21	12	25,850 55	30	212,217 11
1885.													
January	36	716,911 85	101	155,428 42	65	234,190 00	43	368,665 98	139,282 35	3	5,875 00	32	160,811 22
February	42	2,297,464 00	70	32,096 76	71	122,600 00	31	347,890 99	110,108 58	9	32,462 50	32	454,711 58
March	53	1,702,601 34	88	135,029 69	93	145,191 00	44	631,975 02	372,324 49	11	43,665 00	21	69,138 52
April	53	433,120 57	103	160,184 39	97	151,420 00	31	283,883 70	80,740 38	5	52,700 00	23	127,515 07
May	42	683,476 66	51	50,064 68	85	139,555 00	53	270,208 72	84,294 64	3	8,775 00	32	215,494 00
June	58	6,976,917 50	63	31,127 83	83	197,515 00	35	1,647,853 03	211,533 43	6	5,186 00	13	190,946 07
Totals	588	\$14,910,728 62	976	\$781,959 43	910	\$2,132,655 00	495	\$6,075,478 05	\$2,394,469 67	84	\$340,900 55	288	\$2,753,423 71

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS OF DEPARTMENT No. 10 (SPECIAL
SUPERIOR COURT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Whole number of cases on file June 30, 1885.....	2,168
Number of cases filed during year ending June 30, 1885.....	344

CHARACTER OF ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS—

Unlawful detainer.....	149
Transcripts from Justices' Court.....	135
Sole trader.....	26
Adoption.....	15
Change of name.....	6
Dissolution of corporation.....	7
In reference to certain taxes.....	2
Habeas corpus.....	2
Change of grade.....	1
Assignment.....	1
Total.....	344

PROCEEDINGS IN INSOLVENCY.

Whole number of cases on file June 30, 1885.....	1,211
Number of cases filed during year ending June 30, 1885.....	120
Voluntary.....	104
Involuntary.....	16
Number of decrees of final discharge granted during the year ending June 30, 1885.....	31

JUDGMENTS AND DECREES.

Number of judgments and decrees entered.....	195
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CHARACTER OF JUDGMENTS AND DECREES.

For restitution and possession of premises.....	71
Street assessment (for defendant).....	1
Sole trader.....	22
Adoption.....	15
Dissolution of corporation.....	6
Change of name.....	4
For defendant.....	1
Dismissal.....	43
Discharge in insolvency.....	31
Habeas corpus.....	1
Total.....	195

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Whole number on file June 30, 1885.....	9,707
Number filed during year ending June 30, 1885.....	255

CHARACTER OF INCORPORATIONS.

Mining.....	73	Church.....	8
Manufacturing.....	56	Educational.....	1
Real estate.....	13	Agricultural.....	4
Water.....	4	Telegraph.....	1
Railroad.....	10	Transportation.....	4
Benevolent.....	24	Electric light.....	5
Lumber.....	2	Miscellaneous.....	13
Publishing.....	9		—
Commercial.....	21	Total.....	256
Social.....	2		

CERTIFICATES OF PARTNERSHIP.

General—	
Whole number on file June 30, 1885.....	3,416
Number filed during year ending June 30, 1885.....	260
Special—	
Whole number on file June 30, 1885.....	57
Number filed during year ending June 30, 1885.....	6

NOTARIAL BONDS.

Whole number paid during year ending June 30, 1885.....	17
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AUCTIONEERS' BONDS.

Whole number paid and filed during year ending June 30, 1885.....	11
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CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Whole number on file June 30, 1885.....	4,106
Number filed during year ending June 30, 1885.....	222

OF THE INSANE.

Number of warrants of arrest of insane issued during year ending June 30, 1885

EXAMINATIONS.

Total examinations..... 431

RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Sent to asylum at Stockton, males.....	27
Sent to asylum at Stockton, females.....	18
Sent to asylum at Napa, males.....	105
Sent to asylum at Napa, females.....	100
Sent to Almshouse, males.....	4
Sent to Almshouse, females.....	4
Sent to Home of Inebriate, males.....	13
Sent to Home of Inebriate, females.....	6
Sent to Hospital, males.....	8
Sent to Hospital, females.....	2
Returned to police authorities, males.....	9
Returned to police authorities, females.....	1
Discharged, males.....	44
Discharged, females.....	26
Returned to China, males.....	1
Sent to private asylum, males.....	3
Total.....	431

NATIONALITIES.

United States.....	141
Ireland.....	104
Germany.....	52
France.....	18
England.....	12
China.....	14
Italy.....	7
Sweden.....	8
Canada.....	6
Switzerland.....	4
Scotland.....	5
Greece.....	2
New Brunswick.....	3
Prussia.....	5
Poland.....	2
Denmark.....	5

NATIONALITIES—CONCLUDED.

Finland.....	2
Chili.....	2
Spain.....	2
Mexico.....	5
Holland.....	1
New Zealand.....	2
Jamaica.....	1
West Indies.....	1
Sandwich Islands.....	1
Australia.....	1
Austria.....	1
Wales.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1
Japan.....	1
Norway.....	2
Hungary.....	2
Island of Malta.....	1
Unknown.....	16
	431

SUMMARY

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF DEPARTMENTS Nos. 1, 11 AND 12 OF THE SUPERIOR COURT (CRIMINAL) OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Indictments presented and filed by the Grand Jury during the year ending June 30, 1885, and assigned to Departments 1, 11 and 12 for trial and determination	35
Indictments pending July 1, 1884, and acted on during the year ending June 30, 1885.....	75
Informations presented and filed by the District Attorney during the year ending June 30, 1885, and assigned to Departments 1, 11 and 12 for trial and determination.....	491
Informations pending July 1, 1884, and acted on during the year ending June 30, 1885	174
Totals.....	775
Number of cases embraced in said indictments and informations.....	866
Number of persons convicted as charged.....	243
Number of persons convicted of lesser offense.....	16
Number of persons convicted of misdemeanor.....	63
Number of persons acquitted.....	113
Number of persons dismissed.....	130
Number of persons discharged on own recognizance.....	29
Number of persons forfeiting bail.....	2
Number of cases pending.....	270
Totals.....	866

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENTS Nos. 1, 11 AND 12 OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1884, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1885, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDICTMENTS, PRESENTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS FILED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE SAME DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	Indictments presented and filed by the Grand Jury.....	Informations presented and filed by the District Attorney.....	Number of cases.....	Number of indictments and informations filed.....	Number convicted.....	Number convicted of misdemeanor.....	Number acquitted.....	Number dismissed.....	Convicted of lesser offense.....	Bail forfeitures.....	Own recognizance.....	Pending.....
Assault to murder.....	1	45	46	47	10	9	5	12				11
Assault with deadly weapon.....		65	66	67	8	30	7	10	1		3	8
Attempt to commit burglary.....		8	8	11	3		4					4
Arson.....		3	3	3	1		1					1
Assault to rob.....		7	7	9	4		3					2
Attempt to commit grand larceny.....		2	2	2	1					1		
Assault to commit sodomy.....		1	1	1	1							
Assault to commit rape.....		1	1	1			1					
Accessory to crime.....		1	1	1	1							
Attempt to commit arson.....		1	1	1								1
Burglary.....	5	141	146	181	99		18	38	1		7	18
Bigamy.....	1	2	3	3	1		1					1
Conspiracy.....	1		1	2				2				
Embezzlement.....	5	16	21	25	4		6	2				13
Forgery.....		16	16	16	6		1	1				7
Felony.....	10	5	15	15	4		2	1				6
Grand larceny.....	2	94	96	107	44	12	24	11			5	17
Incest.....	1	1	2	2	1			1				
Libel.....	1	4	5	5			1	1			1	2
Murder.....		20	20	23	7		4	1				11
Manslaughter.....		1	1	1			1					
Mayhem.....		1	1	1	1							
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....	3	2	5	8	1		1	2				4
Petit larceny, second offense.....		20	20	20	14		1	2				3
Perjury.....	3	2	5	5	2			2			1	
Robbery.....	1	27	28	30	17	3	6	7	1			5
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1	2	2								2
Rape.....		1	1	1								1
Sodomy.....		2	2	2	1		1					
Totals.....	35	491	526	601	221	55	92	86	15	1	20	111

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT (CRIMINAL)
DEPARTMENTS Nos. 1, 11 AND 12,

OF CASES REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF JULY 1, 1884, AND ACTED ON DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	Indictments pend'g July 1, '84, acted on dur'g year end'g June 30, 1885.	Informations acted on during '84 end'g June 30, '85.	Total number of indictments and informations.	Number of cases	Number convicted	Number convicted of lesser offense.	Number convicted of misdemeanor.	Number acquitted	Number dismissed	Discharged on own recognizance.	Bail forfeitures	Pending June 30, 1885.
Assault to murder	1	9	10	11	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	8
Assault with deadly weapon	...	9	9	9	3	...	12	1	2	...	...	1
Assault to commit rape	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Assault to rob	...	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Attempt to rescue prisoner	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Arson	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attempt to commit burglary	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary	1	24	25	28	2	...	...	3	4	2	...	17
Embezzlement	13	31	44	44	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	41
Forgery	30	29	59	60	3	...	...	4	15	...	...	38
False imprisonment	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Falsifying public records	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Grand larceny	17	26	43	49	5	...	3	2	5	1	...	33
Kidnaping	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Libel	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Murder	1	6	7	7	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1
Obtaining money by false pretenses	3	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Offering to receive bribe	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Prize-fighting	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Perjury	4	9	13	13	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	3
Petit larceny, second offense	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Possessing counterfeiting tools	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Robbery	...	7	7	8	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	3
Receiving stolen goods	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Telegraph employee using knowledge of message	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	75	174	249	265	22	1	8	21	44	9	1	159

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT (CRIMINAL)
DEPARTMENTS Nos. 1, 11 AND 12.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES ACTED UPON, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1884, AND ENDING
JUNE 30, 1885, SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF THE SAME.

Number of cases.....	56
Granted.....	10
Denied.....	46
Total.....	56

STATEMENT OF CASES ON APPEAL

FROM THE POLICE JUDGES COURTS Nos. 1 AND 2 OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF
SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TO THE SUPERIOR COURT, AND AS
SIGNED TO DEPARTMENTS 1, 11 AND 12 OF SAID COURT FOR HEARING, DUR-
ING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885, SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF
THE SAME.

	Dept. 1.	Dept. 11.	Dept. 12.
Number of transcripts on appeal.....	37	17	12
Number of appellants included in said causes on ap- peal.....	38	19	12
Number of judgments reversed.....	6	13	.....
Number of judgments affirmed... .	3	3	5
Number of appeals dismissed	29	2	6
Number of appellants whose appeals are pending .....	.....	1	1

APPEAL CASES TO THE SUPREME COURT.

CASES ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT, DEPARTMENTS 1, 11 AND 12 (CRIMINAL) TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	NUMBER OF APPEALS.			AFFIRMED.			REVERSED.			PENDING.		
	Department 1..	Department 11.	Department 12.	Department 1..	Department 11.	Department 12.	Department 1..	Department 11.	Department 12.	Department 1..	Department 11.	Department 12.
Assault to rob			1						1			
Assault with deadly weapon			1			1						
Burglary		1			1							
Embezzlement	1	2			1			1		1		
Felony		1						1				
Grand larceny		1						1				
Murder		2										2
Manslaughter	1				1							
Mayhem	1						1					
Obtaining money by false pretenses		1						1				
Sodomy			1			1						
Totals	3	8	3	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	2	....

DEPOSITS IN COURT.

Amount on deposit in Court July 1, 1884, and deposited in the City and County Treasury (less taxes paid by the City and County Treasurer under orders of the Court)	\$161,119 19
Amount deposited from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885	21,253 87
Total	\$182,373 06
Amount withdrawn on orders of Court during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885	155,280 78
Amount remaining on deposit June 30, 1885 (less taxes paid by Treasurer under order of Court)	27,092 28

AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED BY COURT AND PAID INTO THE CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY BY THE CLERK.

Superior Court—Criminal Department	\$1,864 00
Superior Court—Civil Department	1,295 00
Total	\$3,159 00

COUNTY CLERK'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS OF FEES IN THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885,
AND PAID INTO THE SPECIAL FEE FUND.

MONTHS.	GENERAL DEPARTMENT, Nos. 1 to 8, INCLUSIVE.	DEPARTMENT No. 9, PROBATE.	DEPARTMENT No. 10, SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.	MARRIAGE LICENSES.	MONTHLY TOTALS.
July, 1884.....	\$2,096 50	\$878 25	\$295 00	\$440 00	\$3,709 75
August, 1884.....	2,139 00	1,325 00	343 75	556 00	4,363 75
September, 1884.....	2,233 50	1,001 00	351 25	468 00	4,053 75
October, 1884.....	2,330 00	1,126 25	292 50	454 00	4,202 75
November, 1884.....	1,777 50	1,130 50	329 50	502 00	3,739 50
December, 1884.....	2,313 00	1,211 50	326 75	540 00	4,391 25
January, 1885.....	2,184 00	1,237 00	361 50	474 00	4,250 50
February, 1885.....	2,152 50	1,077 75	408 25	404 00	4,042 50
March, 1885.....	2,208 50	1,232 50	417 00	394 00	4,256 00
April, 1885.....	2,135 50	1,316 00	469 50	460 00	4,381 00
May, 1885.....	2,307 00	1,147 50	409 50	460 00	4,324 00
June, 1885.....	2,126 50	1,167 25	396 25	456 00	4,146 00
Totals.....	\$26,003 50	\$13,850 50	\$4,400 75	\$5,608 00	\$49,862 75

EXPENDITURES.

453

EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1885.

Salary of County Clerk.....		\$4,000 00
Salaries of deputies.....		54,823 15
Salaries of copyists.....		17,120 00
Record books, blanks and stationery, stamps and postal cards for office and Courts during half year of County Clerk Sesnon's administra- tion.....	\$3,431 79	
During half year of County Clerk Flynn's administration.....	2,198 54—	5,630 33
Incidental expenses of telephones and repairs.....		260 40
Total.....		<u>\$81,833 88</u>

RECEIPTS.

Total receipts of office fees paid into the City and County Treasury.....	\$49,862 75	
Fines imposed by Court and paid into Treasury.....	3,159 00	
Law Library Fund taxes paid to Treasurer of San Francisco Law Library.....	4,414 00	
Total.....		<u>\$57,435 75</u>
Salaries of deputies and copyists during half year of County Clerk's Ses- non's administration.....	\$37,685 80	
Salary of deputies and copyists during half year of County Clerk Flynn's administration.....	34,257 35	
Total.....		<u>\$71,943 15</u>

REMARKS.

The suggestions made by former County Clerks in regard to the cramped condition of this office are as pertinent now as they were then. More room is required for the files of papers and the care of records.

The rooms of the main office are entirely too small for the satisfactory transaction of business, and a great saving could be made by enlarging them and making them more commodious.

The force should be concentrated in one or two large rooms, where they would at all times be under the eye of the Clerk.

My predecessors have annually called attention to the inadequate receipts of fees in many of the departments of this office, and more particularly in the Probate Department, owing to the imperfections of the "Fee Bill."

The receipts are increasing and the expenses are being reduced as low as the necessities and the public good will permit.

The receipts for last fiscal year were \$55,013.28. Receipts for this year were \$57,435.75, an increase over last year of \$2,422.47.

Expenses last fiscal year, \$87,292.71. Expenses this year, \$81,833.88, a decrease of \$5,458.83—making a total saving over last year of \$7,881.30.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. J. FLYNN,
County Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

CITY AND COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, A. D. 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the
City and County of San Francisco, State of California:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with law and with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), adopted at a meeting of your Honorable Body held June 1, A. D. 1885, my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
FLEET F. STROTHER,
Auditor.

DEMANDS AUDITED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-1885—
ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

ON THE GENERAL FUND.

ADVERTISING—

For Assessor.....	\$1,175 72
“ Auditor.....	773 50
“ Board of Supervisors.....	618 95
“ Funded Debt Commissioners..	756 20
“ License Collector.....	565 00
“ Tax Collector.....	383 35
“ Treasurer.....	1,357 00

Carried forward

\$5,629 72

Amount Brought forward.....

\$5,629 72

ALMSHOUSE EXPENSES—

Brooms, brushes, etc.....	\$186 46
Brass work	48 60
Clothing, drygoods and shoes.....	5,735 05
Crockery, tinware, etc.....	297 33
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	654 81
Eureka hair.....	96 07
Fruit and vegetables.....	776 12
Fresh fish.....	1,529 71
Fuel	2,904 74
Furniture.....	237 75
Groceries, flour and provisions.....	16,130 10
Globe valves.....	6 71
Garden seeds.....	40 50
Grain seeds.....	116 29
Hardware.....	751 64
Horse feed.....	2,658 84
Horse shoeing.....	205 75
Horse treatment.....	35 00
Hose and coupling.....	54 63
Harness and repairing.....	173 00
Hand grenades.....	15 00
Leather and findings.....	1,074 67
Lumber.....	499 41
Lime, cement and bricks	83 50
Meats, beef and mutton.....	10,292 43
Machinery and repairing	304 72
Newspapers.....	86 95
Poultry.....	625 12
Plumbing work.....	89 95
Plastering and whitening.....	29 25
Paints, oils, glass, etc.....	1,098 13
Range and repairing.....	55 74
Stationery	129 82
Spectacles, 6 dozen.....	16 50
Salary of Superintendent.....	2,400 00
" Resident Physician.....	1,500 00
" Matron.....	540 00
" Employees.....	9,119 30
Telephone service	41 58
Carried forward.....	\$60,591 17

\$5,629 72

DEMANDS AUDITED.

457

Amount brought forward.....	\$60,591 17	\$5,629 72
Tobacco	374 00	
Transportation of inmates.....	7 80	
Vehicles and repairs.....	672 85	
Wines, liquors and beer.....	1,379 15	
	<hr/>	63,024 97

ASSESSMENT AND MILITARY ROLL—

Services of Clerks of the Board of Equalization.....	\$1,455 00	
Services of Clerks copying Personal Property Roll.....	3,037 15	
Services of Clerks copying Real Estate Roll.....	8,924 98	
Services of Clerks compiling 35,001 names	1,224 99	
Services of Clerks computing tables	25 00	
Services of Clerks making triplicate copies of Military and Assessment Roll	325 00	
Services of Clerks verifying Real Estate and Personal Property Roll.....	1,483 33	
	<hr/>	16,475 45

AUCTIONEER'S SERVICES —

Tax Sales		200 00
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BURIAL OF INDIGENT DEAD—

From Board of Health.....	\$1,256 87	
“ City and County Hospital.....	457 37	
“ Coroner's Office.....	139 20	
“ City and County Almshouse.....	222 73	
“ Morgue	306 24	
“ Small-pox Hospital.....	15 89	
	<hr/>	2,398 30

CITY CEMETERY IMPROVEMENT—.....		390 00
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CORONER'S EXPENSES—

Chemicals.....	\$47 75	
Chemical Analysis	200 00	
Directory	5 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$252 75	\$88,118 44

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$252 75	\$88,118 44
Furniture.....	72 90	
Plumbing work.....	114 10	
Rents, repairs, etc.....	77 50	
Repairing Whitehall boat.....	30 00	
Repairs to vehicle and stabling.....	41 50	
	<hr/>	588 75
COUNTY ROAD REPAIRS—		
Blasting material, etc.....	\$141 40	
Lumber.....	1,066 89	
Rent of quarry.....	50 00	
Repairs to Islais Creek Bridge.....	150 00	
Tools and repairing.....	423 05	
Salary of Foreman.....	585 00	
" Laborers.....	3,836 00	
" Quarrymen.....	718 50	
Services of double teams.....	2,535 00	
Water-cart repairs.....	35 00	
	<hr/>	9,540 84
DAMAGES—		
H. Burger.....	\$500 00	
H. Schulte.....	1,625 00	
M. P. Jones.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	2 625 00
EXAMINING INSANE PERSONS—		
		4,160 00
EXTRA DEPUTIES' SALARIES—		
For Clerks in Auditor's and Recorder's Offices.....		1,925 00
FINANCE COMMITTEE EXPENSES—		
Expert's services.....	\$2,570 00	
Stationery.....	4 40	
	<hr/>	2,574 40
FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH SALARIES—		
Salary of Superintendent.....	\$2,400 00	
" Operators.....	4,500 00	
" Repairer.....	1,200 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,100 00
Carried forward.....		\$117,632 43

DEMANDS AUDITED.

459

Amount brought forward.....

\$117,632 43

FIRE ALARM AND POLICE EXTENSION AND REPAIRS--

Alarm boxes.....	\$2,625 77
Alarm box signs.....	22 50
Buggy and repairs.....	510 24
Chemicals and materials.	939 59
Cross-arms.....	81 00
Carpenter work.....	37 25
Gongs, insulators, wire and pipes.....	466 56
Hardware.....	219 98
Horse-keeping.....	784 25
Hauling poles.....	97 55
Horse-treatment.....	25 00
Iron work and labor.....	69 90
Lumber.....	7 15
Post irons.....	9 00
Poles.....	411 55
Paints and oils.....	19 25
Plumbing work.....	177 99
Repairs to apparatus.....	335 21
Repairs and supplies.....	1,035 36
Salary of Repairers.....	1,980 00
Stationery and printing.....	172 20
Time furnished.....	60 00

10,087 30

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATERIAL--

Coupling reformer.....	\$100 00
Horses purchased (11).....	3,800 00
Patent relief valves.....	540 40
Steam fire engines (2).....	8,250 00
Steam boiler.....	906 80
Safety valves.....	105 00

13,702 20

FIRE DEPARTMENT RENTS--

Rent of house on Bryant street.....

600 00

Carried forward.....

\$142,021 93

Amount carried forward

\$142,021 93

FIRE DEPARTMENT RUNNING EXPENSES--

Architect's services	\$1,333 37
Ash kettles, cups and chimney tops	116 15
Board and shoeing horses	633 00
Boiler for Engine No. 11	400 00
Blacksmith work	2,931 28
Blocks, ropes, pitch, oakum, etc.	145 47
Brass work	1,642 38
Badges	13 00
Coal	2,411 56
Clock and repairing	3 50
Connection service	20 00
Contracts and labor on engine houses	23,990 75
Chimney for engine house	162 25
Concrete sidewalk Engine House No. 15	150 00
Drugs and chemicals	767 14
Engine covering	77 68
Forage	8,849 83
Furniture	14 50
Freight on machinery, etc.	658 20
Fire extinguishers and charges	112 10
Grading engine lot, McAllister street	17 00
Gunny sacks	40 00
Horse shoeing	3,125 50
Hydrants and bends	1,300 40
Hydrants, setting and re-setting	1,597 50
Harness and repairing	2,940 00
Heaters, cylinders and casings	241 20
Hardware	1,126 12
Hauling	10 50
Hay racks	20 50
Legal services	191 70
Lumber, mill and carpenter work	3,305 66
Lime and cement	1,308 75
Lathing and plastering houses	41 70
Labor	814 00
Medicines for horses	440 00
Machinist work	2,761 08
Paints, oils, etc.	1,236 88
Printing and stationery	460 21

Carried forward	\$65,440 86	\$142,021 93
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DEMANDS AUDITED.

461

Amount brought forward.....	\$65,440 86	\$142,021 93
Pasture and horse hire.....	39 53	
Plumbing and gas fittings.....	1,041 89	
Repairs to roofs.....	187 55	
Repairs to engines and trucks.....	6,425 26	
Repairs to buggies and wagons.....	227 40	
Rags.....	150 00	
Repairing extinguishers.....	65 00	
Rubber and packing.....	341 21	
Repairs to brass work.....	317 47	
Russian polish.....	15 00	
Stoves, etc.....	28 02	
Sponges.....	277 20	
Soap, brushes, brooms, etc.....	764 03	
Sewering.....	193 00	
Shades for engine houses.....	22 50	
Surveying.....	65 00	
Stable rent.....	20 00	
Telephone rentals.....	335 59	
Tin and crockeryware.....	51 45	
Wood.....	224 75	
	<hr/>	76,232 71

FIRE DEPARTMENT SALARIES—

Salary of Chief Engineer.....	\$3,000 00	
“ Assistant Chief Engineer.....	2,400 00	
“ Assistant District Engineers....	7,200 00	
“ Superintendent of Fire Engines..	1,800 00	
“ Assistant Superintendent of Fire Engines.....	1,680 00	
Salary of Substitute Machinist and Relief Engineer.....	1,680 00	
Salary of Clerk of Corporation Yard.....	1,500 00	
“ Clerk of Board of Fire Comis- sioners.....	1,800 00	
Salary of Messenger and Janitor.....	900 00	
“ Hydrantmen.....	2,160 00	
“ Corporation Yard Draymen....	1,080 00	
“ Corporation Yard Watchman....	900 00	
“ Carpenter.....	1,200 00	
“ Veterinary Surgeon.....	720 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$28,020 00	\$218,254 64

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$28,020 00	\$218,254 64
Steam fire engines: (13) engines for four months, and (14) engines for eight months; total for each engine, \$650 per month.....	106,600 00	
Hook and ladder companies, (4); total per month for each company, \$650	31,200 00	
Hose companies: (9) companies for four months, and (8) companies for eight months; total per month for each company, \$430.....	43,000 00	
	<hr/>	208,820 00
 FIRE DEPARTMENT RELIEF FUND—		
George Burr.....	\$150 00	
Patrick Barry	100 00	
Thos. F. Brady.....	150 00	
Wm. Cunningham.....	75 00	
Jerry Jones	100 00	
John Murphy.....	150 00	
B. A. Rawle	50 00	
	<hr/>	775 00
 FOURTH OF JULY APPROPRIATION—.....		
		3,000 00
 GAS INSPECTOR'S EXPENSES—		
Gas Inspector's salary.....	1,800 00	
Horse and buggy hire.....	24 50	
Repairs to apparatus.....	49 90	
Sulphur condensers.....	5 00	
Stationery.....	51 25	
	<hr/>	1,930 65
 GRAND JURY EXPENSES—		
Carriage hire.....	\$112 00	
Experts' services	1,617 50	
Stationery.....	122 16	
	<hr/>	1,851 66
Carried forward		<hr/> \$434,631 95

DEMANDS AUDITED.

463

Amount brought forward..... \$434,631 95

HEALTH DEPARTMENT EXPENSES—

Cow-pox virus.....	\$163 75
Disinfectants.....	84 00
Furniture, carpets, shades, etc.....	536 25
Horse keeping and shoeing.....	840 00
Incidental expenses.....	140 82
Medicine for indigents.....	14 45
Printing and stationery.....	729 66
Repairs to wagon of Market Inspector....	31 25
Resolutions in memoria of Dr. Foye (de- ceased).....	25 00
Salary of—	
Health Officer.....	3,000 00
Secretary of the Board of Health.....	2,100 00
Assistant Secretary of the Board of Health.....	1,200 00
Messenger.....	900 00
Health Inspectors (6).....	7,200 00
Market Inspector.....	1,200 00
Plumbing Inspector.....	1,500 00
Assistant Plumbing Inspector.....	225 00
City Physician.....	1,800 00
Assistant City Physician.....	1,200 00
Visiting Physician of the Industrial School.....	900 00
Superintendent of City Cemetery.....	900 00

24,690 18

HEALTH DEPARTMENT QUARANTINE EXPENSES—

Boat-hire.....	\$57 50
Docking launch and mooring.....	122 00
Fuel.....	709 00
Inspectors of launch.....	10 00
Printing and stationery.....	19 50
Repairs to launch.....	223 85
Repairs to barge office.....	5 00
Reporting arrivals.....	180 00
Ropes, oils, blocks, etc.....	147 47
Rent of Quarantine Office.....	180 00

Carried forward..... \$1,654 32 \$459,322 13

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,654 32	\$459,322 13
Salary of Quarantine Officer.....	1,800 00	
“ Captain of launch.....	1,380 00	
“ Engineer of launch.....	1,200 00	
“ Deck hand.....	900 00	
Telephone expenses.....	119 89	
	<hr/>	7,054 21

HEALTH EXPENSES FOR SANITARY PURPOSES
AND CITY RECEIVING HOSPITAL—

Blankets, etc., for Receiving Hospital....	\$125 70	
Medicines and drugs for indigent persons.	307 70	
Medicines and drugs for County Jail.....	642 90	
Medicines, etc., for Receiving Hospital and Morgue.....	581 73	
Paints, oils, etc.....	48 55	
Plumbing work.....	425 10	
Rubber covers for Coroner.....	145 50	
Straight-jackets and straps.....	14 50	
Surgical instruments.....	123 25	
Stationery.....	181 38	
Upholstery.....	13 75	
Washing.....	218 00	
Wines and liquors.....	45 50	
	<hr/>	2,873 56

CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL EXPENSES—

Brooms, brushes, soap, etc.....	\$657 45	
Blankets.....	14 00	
Brickwork, plastering and lime.....	1 50	
Buggy.....	255 00	
Buggy and carriage hire.....	5 00	
Beef and mutton.....	8,922 15	
Clothing, drygoods and shoes.....	617 99	
Crockery and tinware.....	500 55	
Cartage.....	552 35	
Cosmoline.....	108 00	
Drugs and medicines.....	4,059 80	
Fish.....	868 77	
Fruits.....	267 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$16,829 56	\$469,249 90

DEMANDS AUDITED.

465

Amount brought forward	\$16,829 56	\$469,249 90
Fuel.....	3,359 02	
Furniture.....	85 70	
Groceries, flour and provisions.....	13,352 93	
Horse.....	200 00	
Horse-feed.....	97 75	
Horse shoeing.....	83 25	
Harness and repairs.....	84 95	
Hardware.....	523 87	
Hose and couplings.....	63 00	
Hand grenades.....	90 00	
Ice.....	184 38	
Lumber.....	131 28	
Milk.....	3,699 00	
Oakum.....	83 00	
Printing and stationery.....	238 68	
Plumbing work.....	78 21	
Paints, oil and glass.....	393 72	
Painting and whitening.....	504 50	
Poultry.....	220 50	
Repairs to clock.....	5 00	
Repairs to battery.....	56 55	
Repairs to vehicle.....	47 45	
Repairs to washing machine.....	56 95	
Range and utensils.....	282 24	
Repairs to boiler.....	100 93	
Salary of Superintendent Physician.....	2,400 00	
" Resident Physician.....	41 67	
" Visiting Physicians (2).....	2,400 00	
" Visiting Surgeons (2).....	2,400 00	
" Employees.....	21,546 80	
Surgical instruments.....	238 05	
Telephone expenses.....	39 47	
Tanks.....	82 50	
Tobacco.....	19 80	
Vegetables.....	1,042 47	
Wines, liquors and alcohol.....	1,967 40	
		<hr/>
		73,030 58

HOUSE OF CORRECTION EXPENSES—

Buggy.....	\$207 00	
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	55 35	
Carpets.....	413 41	
		<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$675 76	\$542,280 48

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$675 76	\$542,280 48
Crockery and tinware.....	211 79	
Cow.....	90 00	
Drugs and medicines.....	531 18	
Drygoods.....	1,091 12	
Dining-room and kitchen utensils.....	62 77	
Furniture.....	27 50	
Horse-feed.....	1,409 16	
Horse-shoeing and blacksmithing.....	167 35	
Horse treatment.....	7 50	
Harness and repairs.....	123 25	
Hose and couplings.....	53 41	
Hardware.....	330 05	
Lumber.....	269 12	
Milk.....	54 60	
Paints, oils, glass, etc.....	773 75	
Printing and stationery.....	170 49	
Rations (86,146).....	19,969 58	
Repairs to vehicles.....	99 05	
Repairs to lawn-mower.....	9 00	
Repairs to reservoir.....	21 15	
Salary of Superintendent.....	975 00	
" Assistant Superintendent.....	1,199 88	
" Matron.....	600 00	
" Commissary.....	830 66	
" Guards.....	10,021 48	
Seeds.....	7 20	
Surgical instruments.....	21 65	
Telephone expenses.....	41 97	
Wines and liquors.....	58 50	
		39,903 92

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL EXPENSES—

Asphaltum.....	\$80 00	
Beef and mutton.....	3,855 68	
Blankets.....	374 30	
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	151 96	
Blacksmith work.....	60 35	
Crockery and tinware.....	304 76	
Carpets and lining.....	362 33	
Drugs and medicines.....	28 48	
Drygoods and clothing.....	1,009 06	
		\$6,226 92
Carried forward.....	\$6,226 92	\$582,184 40

DEMANDS AUDITED.

467

Amount brought forward.....	\$6,226 92	\$582,184 40
Fish.....	271 88	
Fuel.....	990 51	
Groceries, flour and provisions ..	4,788 09	
Garden implements.....	4 50	
Horse-feed.....	412 21	
Horse-shoeing.....	218 45	
Harness and repairs.....	69 00	
Hardware.....	124 07	
Hack hire, conveying girls to Magdalen Asylum.....	24 00	
Leather and findings.....	276 29	
Lumber.....	81 14	
Maintenance of girls transported to Mag- dalen Asylum.....	14,204 00	
Paints, oils, etc.....	723 23	
Plumbing work.....	46 90	
Printing and stationery.....	152 91	
Poultry.....	67 20	
Repairs to vehicles.....	26 40	
Repairs to reservoir.....	21 15	
Salary of Superintendent.....	1,680 00	
" Assistant Superintendent.....	1,080 00	
" Matron.....	575 00	
" Employees.....	10,485 34	
Tinware and repairs.....	70 95	
Telephone expenses.....	39 85	
	<hr/>	42,659 99

JUDGMENTS—

Paul Friedhofer.....	\$2,049 47	
J. H. Colbert.....	43 25	
Fannie C. Heth.....	43 25	
Maggie Mathewson.....	43 25	
S. S. Pennoye.....	43 25	
F. Hodgkinson.....	24 22	
H. F. Bangs.....	43 25	
P. C. Williams.....	43 25	
M. J. Kelly.....	1,561 00	
McVan Daalen.....	1,683 14	
Hugh McClusky.....	2,988 29	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$8,565 62	\$624,844 39

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$8,565 62	\$624,844 39
Ferdinand Smith.....	1,174 63	
Charles Lehn.....	980 99	
James Shea.....	950 27	
Michael Conniff.....	678 37	
John F. Winter.....	397 43	
Charles Barney.....	220 80	
H. C. Murphy.....	215 33	
	<hr/>	13,183 44
JURY EXPENSES IN CRIMINAL CASES—.....		272 00
KEEPING HORSES FOR PRISON PURPOSES—..		600 00
LAW LIBRARY EXPENSES—		
Salary of Librarian.....	\$2,400 00	
“ Janitor.....	840 00	
Stationery.....	301 93	
	<hr/>	3,541 93
LICENSE COLLECTOR'S TAGS AND NUMBERS—		
Chinese basket numbers.....	\$165 00	
Dog tags.....	258 00	
Produce peddlers' numbers.....	35 00	
Runners' badges.....	78 00	
Vehicle numbers.....	121 16	
	<hr/>	657 16
MAYOR'S CONTINGENT EXPENSES—.....		1,800 00
MUNICIPAL REPORTS—		
Addressing, mailing and delivering reports	\$150 00	
Expert's services on coupons and bonds..	120 00	
Printing and binding 2500 Municipal Re- ports.....	5,077 88	
Printing Auditor's annual report ...	111 70	
Printing Coroner's annual report	76 66	
Printing City and County Hospital annual report.....	46 74	
Printing County Clerk's annual report ...	33 21	
Printing Industrial School annual report..	24 60	
Printing and binding annual report of Board of Health.....	121 47	
Supervising the publishing of annual reports.....	504 12	
	<hr/>	6,266 38
Carried forward.....		\$651,165 30

DEMANDS AUDITED.

469

Amount brought forward \$651,165 30

POLICE DEPARTMENT SALARIES—

Salary of Clerk of Chief of Police.....	\$1,776 00	
“ Captains (5).....	8,880 00	
“ Detectives (11).....	16,236 00	
“ Sergeants (15).....	36,900 00	
“ Corporals (11) for 11 months, and (12) for 1 month.....	15,295 00	
Salary of Property Clerk.....	1,776 00	
“ Police Officers.....	419,609 86	
Contributions to Police Life and Health Insurance Fund.....	9,696 00	
	<hr/>	510,168 86

POLICE DEPARTMENT RENTS—

Folsom street, No. 829.....	\$960 00	
Howard and Seventeenth streets.....	600 00	
Polk and Jackson streets.....	300 00	
Railroad avenue and Eleventh avenue....	120 00	
South Harbor.....	240 00	
	<hr/>	2,220 00

POLICE DEPARTMENT RENTS, HARBOR
POLICE STATION—.....

540 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FUEL—

New City Hall.....	\$4,357 58	
Public offices.....	1,010 86	
	<hr/>	5,368 44

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING—

City Hall.....	\$10,946 32	
Engine houses.....	1,940 79	
	<hr/>	12,887 11

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FURNITURE AND REPAIRS—

City Hall, Court-rooms and City Prison..	\$13,321 52	
County Jail.....	1,184 72	
Police Stations.....	492 94	
	<hr/>	14,999 18

Carried forward..... \$1,197,348 89

Amount brought forward.....

\$1,197,348 89

PUBLIC GROUNDS, IMPROVEMENTS—

Carpenter work.....	\$299 58
Hose, couplings and sprinklers.....	142 75
Hardware.....	307 68
Incidentals.....	32 50
Labor.....	4,627 08
Lumber.....	251 97
Lawn mower and repairing tools.....	43 65
Manure.....	53 55
Plumbing work.....	44 05
Painting.....	143 53
Plants and seeds.....	269 13
Salary of Head Gardener.....	662 50
" Gardeners for Public Squares...	2,623 28
" Watchman.....	150 00
Service connections.....	65 80

9,717 05

PRISONERS, SUBSISTENCE OF—

County Jail.....	\$17,145 26
City Prison.....	10,868 17
Prisons and jails for 1883-84.....	1,000 00

29,013 43

RECORDER'S NEWSPAPERS—.....

49 90

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION EXPENSES—

Advertising.....	\$5,619 50
Brushes, brooms, etc.....	16 55
Ballot boxes.....	209 25
Car-fare.....	30 80
Election precincts (95-foot line).....	164 00
Expressage.....	160 00
Horse and buggy hire.....	250 15
Incidentals.....	65 85
Linoleum (48½ yards).....	60 40
Messengers, election service.....	448 25
Maps.....	8 50
Printing and stationery.....	12,971 04
Plumbing and gas-fitting.....	41 25
Posting cards in Assembly districts.....	90 00

Carried forward..... \$20,135 54 \$1,236,129 27

DEMANDS AUDITED.

471

Amount brought forward.....	\$20,135 54	\$1,236,129 27
Posting Election Proclamation.....	20 00	
Rents of polling places	1,801 00	
Salary of Clerk and Messenger.. ..	1,000 00	
“ Extra Clerk	187 50	
“ Inspectors, Judges and Clerks..	57,461 60	
Telephone expenses	53 64	
	<hr/>	80,659 28

REPORTERS' EXPENSES—

Reporting and transcribing testimony in criminal cases, Police Judge's Court....	\$3,871 40	
Reporting and transcribing testimony in criminal cases, Police Judge's Court No. 2	3,814 60	
Reporting and transcribing testimony in criminal cases, Superior Court.....	2,680 50	
	<hr/>	10,366 50

By order of Court, without passing the Board of Supervisors, and without being audited, but paid by Treasurer, according to decision of the Supreme Court of the State of California, to wit:

Superior Court, Department No. 1	\$1,592 33
Superior Court, Department No. 11.....	5,451 60
Superior Court, Department No. 12	3,828 30
	<hr/>
	\$10,872 23

SAN FRANCISCO BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—

5,000 00

SPECIAL COUNSEL—

Legal services in the case of The People vs. S. W. Holladay.....	\$250 00	
Legal services as per Resolution No. 17,539	1,500 00	
Legal services as per Resolution No. 17,623	600 00	
Legal services as per Resolution No. 17,720	250 00	
Legal services as per Resolution No. 17,721	250 00	
Legal services as per Resolution No. 17,722	250 00	
	<hr/>	3,100 00

Carried forward.....

\$1,335,255 05

Amount brought forward \$1,335,255 05

SALARIES OF CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS—

Salary of Assessor	\$4,000 00
Assessor's Chief Office Deputy..	2,400 00
Assessor's Office Deputies (7)..	12,600 00
Assessor's Head Draughtsman..	2,400 00
Assessor's Assistant Draughts- man	1,800 00
Assessor's Chief Field Deputy...	2,400 00
Assessor's Field Deputies.....	6,300 00
Assessor's Extra Deputies	49,905 55
Auditor's Deputy	3,000 00
Auditor's Clerks (2)	3,299 99
Chief of Police	4,000 00
President Board of Police Com- missioners	3,000 00
Police Commissioners (2)	2,400 00
City and County Attorney	5,000 00
City and County Attorney's As- sistant	2,675 00
City and County Attorney's Clerks (2)	2,700 00
City and County Attorney's Mes- senger	300 00
Coroner	4,000 00
Court Interpreters (3)	5,375 00
County Clerk's Deputies	54,823 15
County Clerk's Copyists	17,120 00
District Attorney	5,000 00
District Attorney's First Attend- ant	3,600 00
District Attorney's Second At- tendant	3,000 00
District Attorney's Clerks (2)...	3,300 00
Engineer New City Hall	1,375 00
Elevator Conductor New City Hall	720 00
Fireman New City Hall	960 00
Gardeners Public Plazas and Squares (5)	4,500 00
Judges of Superior Courts	24,000 00

Carried forward \$235,953 69 \$1,335,255 05

DEMANDS AUDITED.

473

Amount brought forward....	\$235,953 69	\$1,335,255 05
Judges of Superior Courts' At- tendant.....	700 00	
License Collector's Deputy..	1,800 00	
License Collector's Assistants (12).....	18,000 00	
Mayor.....	3,000 00	
Mayor's Clerk.....	3,000 00	
Pound Keeper for 6 months....	450 00	
Police Judges Court, Judge of...	4,000 00	
Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court.....	3,000 00	
Prosecuting Attorney's Clerk...	1,500 00	
Police Judges Court No. 2, Judge of.....	4,000 00	
Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court No. 2.....	3,000 00	
Police Court No. 2, Bailiff.....	1,212 00	
Porter (Head).....	1,080 00	
Porters and Janitors at City Hall and Court-rooms	15,956 30	
Recorder's Deputies (2).....	4,800 00	
Recorder's Messenger and Jani- tor.....	900 00	
Recorder's Folio Clerks.	19,699 08	
Registrar of Voters.....	3,600 00	
Registrar's Clerk.....	1,800 00	
Sheriff's Attorney and counsel fees	1,800 00	
Sheriff's Book-keeper.....	3,000 00	
Under Sheriff.	2,400 00	
Sheriff's Deputies, Bailiffs and Jail-keepers.....	53,389 94	
Sheriff's Driver of Prison Van..	815 00	
Matron, County Jail.....	780 00	
Superintendent of Common Schools.....	4,000 00	
Deputy Superintendent of Com- mon Schools.....	3,000 00	
Secretary of the Board of Educa- tion	2,400 00	
Carried forward.....	\$399,036 01	\$1,335,255 05

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward . . .	\$399,036 01	\$1,335,255 05
Superintendent of Streets, Squares and Highways.	4,000 00	
Superintendent of Streets' Chief Deputy.	2,400 00	
Superintendent of Streets' Depu- ties.	24,153 32	
Supervisors.	14,186 67	
Supervisors' Clerk.	1,800 00	
Supervisors' extra Clerk.	1,500 00	
Supervisors' Sergeant-at-Arms.	1,200 00	
Surveyor.	499 80	
Tax Collector's Chief Deputy	2,400 00	
Tax Collector's Cashier.	2,400 00	
Tax Collector's Deputies.	5,400 00	
Tax Collector's extra Clerks and Porters.	30,093 09	
Treasurer's Deputies (2).	5,100 00	
Watchmen of City Halls.	2,820 00	
	<hr/>	496,993 89

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL EXPENSES—

Bread	\$68 83	
Buggy and repairs	62 00	
Drugs, medicine and surgical instruments.	72 23	
Expressage	54 00	
Fuel	208 28	
Groceries	735 85	
Horse feed.	89 37	
Horseshoeing.	17 50	
Hand grenades	60 00	
Hardware	36 54	
Harness and repairs.	73 00	
Lumber.	134 17	
Milk.	100 40	
Meats, fruits and vegetables.	544 13	
Plumbing work	58 67	
Salary of Resident Physician	300 00	
Salary of employees.	900 00	
Telephone expenses.	8 44	
Whitening, etc.	35 56	
	<hr/>	3,558 97
Carried forward		\$1,835,807 91

DEMANDS AUDITED.

475

Amount brought forward.....		\$1,835,807 91
SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, SANITARY PURPOSES—		
Transportation of 23 Chinese to China....		1,327 48
TAXES REFUNDED—.....		390 51
URGENT NECESSITY—		
Miscellaneous Expenses not otherwise provided for:		
Ash-barrels for County Jail.....	\$12 00	
Abstract of title for Mission Plaza.	325 00	
Attorney fee, services rendered John P. Dunn.....	5,000 00	
Binding Delinquent Tax-list	30 00	
Bail refunded.....	25 00	
Badges for License Collector's Office.....	18 00	
Cleaning Public Vaults	281 88	
Crockery and tinware.	100 90	
Clerk's Fees, United States Court.....	135 00	
Copying Annual Report and Statement of the Spring Valley Water Company.....	270 00	
Copying and transcribing for the City and County Attorney.....	53 20	
Care and expenses of Lotta Fountain.....	217 75	
Care and expenses of Ben. Franklin Fountain.	120 00	
Cooking utensils for City Prison.....	45 55	
Dusters, brooms, brushes, etc.....	875 55	
Disinfectants.	8 61	
Expressage, moving furniture, etc.....	242 00	
Expert's services.....	270 00	
Expenses incurred by defaulting witnesses	30 00	
Expenses incurred searching for fugitives from justice.....	70 00	
Expenses incurred searching for violators of license orders.....	153 00	
Expenses incurred by Finance Committee of Board of Supervisors.	113 20	
Expenses of executing criminals at County Jail.....	189 50	
Expenses to and from Sacramento City...	49 95	
Carried forward.....	\$8,636 09	\$1,837,525 90

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$8,636 09	\$1,837,525 90
Expenses of Special Committee of Board of Supervisors in Chinese Quarters.	1,194 25	
Expense of shipping lepers to China.....	131 10	
Electric lights.....	1,500 60	
Engrossing Resolution to J. Henly Smith by Board of Supervisors.....	30 00	
Furniture for Harbor Police Station.....	40 50	
Horse and buggy for jury.....	24 00	
Horse and buggy for Assessor.....	744 00	
Horse and buggy for District Attorney....	4 00	
Horse and buggy for Board of Supervisors	119 50	
Horse and buggy for Sheriff.....	84 00	
Horseshoeing for Sheriff.....	70 00	
Horse treatment for Sheriff.....	44 00	
Horse-keeping for City Physician.....	422 00	
Hauling coin for Tax Collector.....	50 00	
Handcuffs, etc., for Sheriff.....	234 80	
Hardware.....	19 35	
Ice for Superior and Police Courts	118 82	
Interpreters for Superior Courts—Chinese, Italian, etc.....	630 00	
Impounding and feeding dogs.....	2,874 90	
Incidentals for District Attorney's Office..	13 65	
Legal services, serving subpoenas, witness expenses and transcribing.....	1,238 75	
Legal expenses, City and County vs. Chas. Lux et al.....	43 00	
Legal expenses, Blake vs. City and County	521 00	
Legal expenses testing Laundry Ordinance.	80 00	
Legal expenses, special counsel.....	269 75	
Legal damages.....	98 00	
Legal services as Referee, City and County vs. Saml. McCullough	150 00	
Legal expenses, Supreme Court fees.....	15 00	
Lumber for Long Bridge.....	1,000 21	
Lumber and carpenter work for Public Pound	243 74	
Oils, hemp, packing, etc., for Engineer New City Hall.....	27 25	
Purchase and furnishing new Morgue....	4,773 20	
Paints, oils, etc.....	63 33	
Carried forward.....	\$25,508 79	\$1,837,525 90

DEMANDS AUDITED.

477

Amount brought forward.....	\$25,508 79	\$1,837,525 90
Photographing unknown dead.....	100 00	
Plumbing	57 45	
Recovering bodies from the bay (51).....	510 00	
Rent of Public Pound	120 00	
Rent of automatic gas regulator..	600 00	
Repairs to prison van and harness.....	225 25	
Repairs to boiler City Prison.....	28 40	
Repairs to flag.....	5 75	
Removing rubbish from offices and public grounds.....	1,947 00	
Removing remains of Jane Thompson....	28 00	
Reporting and transcribing for Water Committee.....	150 00	
Refunding duplicate license.....	5 00	
Salary of District Attorney.....	3,000 00	
Salary of Prosecuting Attorney Police Court No. 2.....	1,500 00	
Salary of Assistant License Collectors ...	3,950 00	
" Assistant Clerk Justices' Court..	1,200 00	
" Tender of Sixth Street Bridge...	350 00	
" Tender of Mission Street Bridge	490 00	
" Superintendent of Sixth Street Dump.....	350 00	
Salary of Gardener and assistants.....	1,119 99	
Sawdust for New City Hall.....	18 90	
Setting and re-setting lamp-posts.....	363 74	
Subscription to Bulletin.....	14 25	
Survey of Mission Creek and Howard street.....	200 00	
Service connections, public buildings.....	46 90	
Sign plates for Board of Supervisors.....	5 00	
Sheriff's incidental expenses.....	7 00	
Safe for Recorder's Office.....	320 00	
Safes, moving and repairing in public offices.....	70 50	
Sheriff's extra supplies.....	49 10	
Telephone expenses for Assessor.....	72 12	
" for Board of Supervisors.....	92 09	
" " City and County Attorney .	98 46	
" " County Clerk.....	260 40	
" " District Attorney.....	72 10	
Carried forward.....	\$42,936 19	\$1,837,525 90

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$42,933 19	\$1,837,525 90
Telephone for Mayor.....	57 42	
" " Sheriff.....	209 84	
" " Chief of Police.....	1,138 97	
" " City Physician.....	132 62	
" " Tax Collector.....	12 91	
" " Coroner.....	164 18	
Towels, washing.....	309 35	
Traveling expenses for Sheriff.....	44 70	
Tools and repairs for Engineer at New City Hall.....	133 25	
Washing for prisons.....	18 50	
Watchman in Auditor's Office while re- pairing glass door.....	12 00	
	<hr/>	45,169 93

WITNESS EXPENSES—

Fees for attendance and detention in crim- inal cases.....		1,179 10
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WATER FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES—

Supplying Hydrants.....	\$42,875 00	
" Public Buildings.....	20 843 11	
" Golden Gate Park.....	13,221 84	
" Public Squares.....	6,847 04	
" Engine House No. 11.....	28 22	
	<hr/>	83,815 21

SCHOOL FUND—

Advertising.....	\$714 85	
Architect's services.....	1,113 05	
Books.....	847 86	
Census marshals.....	2,482 50	
Erection of buildings.....	42,017 66	
Fuel.....	5,706 88	
Furniture.....	11,691 89	
Incidentals.....	2,678 20	
Light.....	1,662 41	
Legal expenses.....	480 50	
Miscellanies.....	285 00	
Postage.....	96 10	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$69,776 90	\$1,967,690 14

DEMANDS AUDITED.

479

Amount brought forward	\$69,776 90	\$1,967,690 14
Printing	3,215 35	
Permanent improvements	6,547 62	
Rents	6,235 83	
Repairs	19,281 11	
Salary of Teachers	647,726 25	
Salary of Janitors	40,797 90	
Salary of officers, assistant secretaries, book-keeper, etc	6,557 55	
Supplies	9,017 52	
Stationery	5,165 20	
School apparatus	1,064 75	
Telegraph service	1,782 16	
	<hr/>	817,168 14

DISINTERMENT FUND—

Salary of Inspector of Vaults	\$1,200 00	
Stationery and printing	30 00	
	<hr/>	1,230 00

DUPLICATE TAX FUND—

Taxes refunded		1,090 39
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LIBRARY FUND—

Books, pamphlets, periodicals and papers.	\$5,408 75	
Fuel	10 00	
Freight and insurance	1,249 75	
Gas and electric light	1,326 25	
Incidentals	83 33	
Oils, brooms, brushes, dusters, etc.	20 50	
Printing and binding	1,538 90	
Repairs and alterations	46 00	
Removing ashes	12 00	
Rent of hall	2,400 00	
Stationery	51 76	
Salary of Secretary	1,090 00	
Salary of Librarian	2,400 00	
Salary of Assistant Librarian	937 50	
Salary of Janitors	3,811 33	
Salary of Messengers	894 00	
	<hr/>	21,280 07

Carried forward..... \$2,808,458 74

Amount brought forward.....

\$2,808,458 74

LIGHTING STREETS AND REPAIRS TO LAMPS
AND LAMP POSTS--

Month and Year.	Lighting Streets. Gas.	Lighting Streets. Electric Light.	Repairs on Lamps and Lamp Posts	Total.
July.....1884	\$17,815 25		\$850 83	\$18,666 08
August.....1884	17,081 88			17,081 88
September.....1884	16,524 00	\$712 80		17,236 80
October.....1884	17,136 00	739 20		17,875 20
November.....1884	16,485 81	955 68		17,441 52
December.....1884	15,867 24	1,034 98		16,902 22
January.....1885	16,499 04	1,034 88	57 55	17,591 47
February.....1885	15,896 83	686 40		16,583 28
March.....1885	17,114 40	712 80	81 79	17,908 99
April.....1885	16,495 92	712 80	10 05	17,218 77
May.....1885	17,092 32	739 20		17,831 52
June.....1885	16,486 20	712 80	136 06	17,335 06
	\$200,494 97	\$8,041 54	\$1,136 28	\$209,672 79

209,672 79

POLICE CONTINGENT FUND--

Conveying prisoners, keeping and shoeing horses, etc.....	\$6,299 40
Photographing criminals.....	900 60

7,200 00

POUND FEE FUND--

Salary of Pound Keeper for six months...	450 00
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POLICE LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE FUND--

Insurance paid.....	\$4,000 00
Dues refunded.....	1,711 66

5,711 66

PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND--

Advertisement.....	\$10 00
Boiler, pipes and fittings.....	1,414 85
Brooms, brushes, buckets, etc.....	18 91

Carried forward..... \$1,443 76 \$3,031,493 19

DEMANDS AUDITED.

481

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,443 76	\$3,031,493 19
Cartage and expressage	7 60	
Fuel	637 50	
Flower pots	134 28	
Hay and grain.....	1,629 51	
Hardware.....	1,045 14	
Hose and couplings.....	237 63	
Horses (2)	325 00	
Horseshoeing and blacksmithing.....	495 00	
Incidentals	103 81	
Labor.....	33,161 90	
Lumber.....	463 41	
Lime, cement and brick.....	21 00	
Legal services.....	400 00	
Mules and transportation (14).....	958 75	
Moving house.....	15 00	
Medicine for horses.....	32 50	
Manure.....	15 31	
Music stands.....	15 00	
Powder, fuse, oils, etc.....	580 26	
Pasturage	120 15	
Pumps and repairing.....	113 80	
Paints, oils and glass.....	89 20	
Repairs to vehicles and harness.....	481 40	
Repairing walks.....	50 00	
Salary of Superintendent.....	1,800 00	
Salary of Secretary.....	705 00	
Salary of Engineer.....	1,250 00	
Stationery.....	34 88	
Seeds and plants.....	116 03	
Surveyor	20 00	
Sinking well, etc.....	1,305 05	
Seats and benches.....	261 10	
Sacks, bags and rope.....	40 50	
Tools and implements.....	265 39	
Tree boxes.....	42 00	
Water Works contract, February, 1885— first payment.....	5,000 00	
		53,416 86
Carried forward.....		\$3,084,910 05

Amount brought forward.....		\$3,084,910 05
ROBINSON BEQUEST INTEREST FUND—		
Relief donated.....		1,220 00
SPECIAL FEE FUND—		
Salary of—		
Auditor.....	\$4,000 00	
County Clerk	4,000 00	
Clerk in Treasurer's Office.....	1,200 00	
Clerk in Justices' Court.....	2,400 00	
Clerk in Police Judges' Court ..	2,400 00	
Clerk in Police Judges' Court No. 2.....	1,800 00	
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.....	3,600 00	
Coroner's Deputies (2) and Messenger...	4,200 00	
Deputy Clerks Justices' Courts (2).....	2,400 00	
Extra Clerk Board of Supervisors.....	1,800 00	
Justices' Court, Presiding Justice.....	2,700 00	
Justices' Court, Associate Justices.	9,600 00	
License Collector.....	3,000 00	
Recorder	4,000 00	
Recorder's Extra Deputy.....	1,800 00	
Sheriff	8,000 00	
Sheriff's Assistant Book-keeper.....	986 69	
Sheriff's Deputies.....	5,008 40	
Sheriff's Porters (2),.....	1,800 00	
Tax Collector.....	4,000 00	
Treasurer.....	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	72,695 09

**STATIONERY, ETC., PRINTING AND BINDING
BOOKS, LICENSES, BLANKS, BRIEFS, ETC.,
FOR CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS AND
SUPERIOR COURTS—**

Auditor.....	\$1,813 59	
Assessor.....	3,620 86	
Board of Supervisors.....	1,465 50	
County Clerk and Superior Courts.....	5,630 33	
Chief of Police.....	2,912 08	
City and County Attorney.....	2,280 23	
Coroner....	271 73	
District Attorney.....	439 02	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$18,433 34	\$3,158,825 14

DEMANDS AUDITED.

483

Amount brought forward.....	\$18,433 34	\$3,158,825 14
Justices' Court.....	1,215 05	
License Collector.....	587 38	
Police Court.....	534 18	
Police Court No. 2.....	767 15	
Recorder.....	1,394 66	
Sheriff.....	1,773 53	
Superintendent of Streets.....	1,784 97	
Surveyor.....	153 83	
Tax Collector.....	5,344 28	
Treasurer..	412 93	
License blanks.....	1,376 00	
Publishing Law and Motion Calendar....	2,400 00	
Publishing Delinquent Tax List.....	4,157 63	
	<hr/>	40,334 93

STREET DEPARTMENT FUND—ACCEPTED STREETS—

Asphaltum work.....	\$228 75	
Basalt blocks.....	18,782 82	
Bulkheading and filling crossing Twenty-sixth and Howard streets..	100 00	
Crosswalk and curbs.....	2,933 73	
Cement, lime and sand.....	1,269 25	
Constructing sewer Seventeenth and Folsom streets.....	65 00	
Constructing sewer corner Hayward and Harrison streets.....	62 50	
Constructing sewer on Harrison between Twelfth and Channel streets.....	560 65	
Constructing sewer on Fifth from Folsom to Harrison streets.....	1,188 00	
Constructing crosswalks, etc., corner Polk and McAllister streets.....	15 55	
Contract No. 1, paving Merchant street from Montgomery to Sansome streets..	498 00	
Contract No. 2, paving Merchant street from Montgomery to Sansome streets...	498 00	
Contract No. 3, paving Merchant street from Montgomery to Sansome streets...	498 00	
Contract for repairing accepted streets....	4,520 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$31,220 25	\$3,199,160 07

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$31,220 25	\$3,199,160 07
Difference in cost between 3x5 and 5x5 sewer on Fifth street between Berry and Channel streets.....	518 40	
Difference in cost between 3x5 and 5x5 sewer at crossing of Berry and Fifth streets.....	178 20	
Difference in cost between 5x5 and 3x5 sewer in Fifth street between Townsend and Berry streets.....	1,263 60	
Difference in cost between 5x5 and 3x5 sewer in crossing between Fifth and Townsend streets.....	178 20	
Difference in cost between 3x5 and 5x5 sewer in Fifth street between Brannan and Townsend streets.....	1,188 00	
Difference in cost between 3x5 and 5x5 sewer in crossing between Fifth and Brannan streets.....	178 20	
Difference in cost between 5x5 and 3x5 sewer in crossing between Fifth and Bryant streets.....	178 20	
Difference in cost between 5x5 and 3x5 sewer in Fifth street between Harrison and Bryant streets.....	1,188 00	
Difference in cost between 3x5 and 5x5 sewer in Fifth street between Brannan and Bryant streets.....	1,188 00	
Gravel and bricks.....	1,992 51	
Grading Sacramento street.....	158 12	
Hardware, pipes, etc.....	1,705 40	
Hauling and weighing.....	1,267 63	
Iron work, manhole covers, grating, etc...	2,321 85	
Inspecting Fifth street sewer.....	100 00	
Labor, horse and carts.....	68,528 07	
Lumber.....	13,398 53	
Laying asphaltum, First and Folsom streets	37 50	
Macadamizing and curbing Hayes street between Steiner and Scott streets.....	1,016 75	
Macadamizing and curbing Scott street between Washington and Jackson streets.	319 22	
Carried forward.....	\$128,124 63	\$3,199,160 07

DEMANDS AUDITED.

485

Amount brought forward.....	\$128,124 63	\$3,199,160 07
Oils and sacks	98 56	
Oil cans and lamps	6 95	
Powder and fuse	62 10	
Painting Fourth street bridge.....	40 00	
Piles for Fifth street sewer.....	180 00	
Payment on Fifth street sewer.....	110 11	
Repairing tools.....	868 49	
Rent of telephone	70 66	
Rent of storehouse, South San Francisco bridge.....	5 00	
Repairing north portion of Taylor between Clay and Washington streets.....	399 75	
Repairing north portion of Taylor between Washington and Jackson streets.....	380 18	
Repairing Taylor between Clay and Wash- ington streets.....	399 45	
Repairing crossing at Taylor and Jackson streets.....	228 75	
Sundries for Corporation Yard.....	3 06	
Sign boards.....	56 11	
Sprinkling Golden Gate avenue.....	683 35	
Salary of Keeper of Corporation Yard ...	375 00	
Keeper Fourth street bridge....	410 00	
Keeper of Sixth street bridge...	300 00	
Keeper of Sixth street dump...	250 00	
	<hr/>	133,052 15

REPAIRING STREETS IN FRONT OF CITY PROPERTY—

Curbing on Park avenue.....	\$497 50	
Constructing brick sewer on Seventeenth street bet. Folsom Channel and streets..	589 60	
Constructing sidewalk on Harrison between Tenth and Eleventh streets	27 50	
Constructing brick sewer on Filmore from Hermann to Ridley streets.....	849 43	
Constructing culvert foot of Seventh street	100 00	
Grading McAllister street between Broder- ick and Laker streets.....	214 54	
Grading Page street from Broderick to Baker streets.....	688 60	
Carried forward.....	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,967 17	\$3,332,212 22

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,967 17	\$3,332,212 22
Grading Castro street on block H. A. No. 163, school lot.....	53 80	
Grading Hayes street between Pierce and Scott streets.....	475 00	
Laying asphaltum sidewalk corner of Washington and Kearny streets.....	429 80	
Laying asphaltum sidewalk in front of Portsmouth Square.....	588 70	
Paving street and constructing sidewalk and curbing Harrison street between Sixth and Seventh streets.....	1,524 45	
Paving in front of school lot north side of Eddy street between Polk and Van Ness streets.....	54 50	
Paving crossing on Polk street and Willow avenue....	54 50	
Paving and curbing Birch avenue between Larkin and Polk streets.	530 06	
Paving, curbing and constructing sidewalk on Bryant between Sixth and Seventh streets.....	642 96	
Paving and laying crosswalk on Seventeenth and Folsom streets.....	54 00	
Paving and constructing sidewalk on Washington and Larkin streets.....	61 85	
Paving and reconstructing sidewalk on Clay street between Powell and Stockton streets.....	76 85	
Paving crossing of Seventh and Bryant streets.....	66 13	
Paving Austin street from Polk to Larkin streets.....	722 00	
Planking Washington street between Hyde and Larkin streets.....	192 50	
Repairing crossing on Harrison street and Columbia Square.....	152 56	
Regrading and remacadamizing Scott street between Post and Geary streets.....	343 75	
Carried forward.....	<u>\$8,990 58</u>	<u>\$3,332,212 22</u>

DEMANDS AUDITED.

487

Amount brought forward	\$8,990 58	\$3,332,212 22	
Remacadamizing and reconstructing sidewalk on Seventeenth street between Folsom and Harrison streets	227 70		
Surveyor's Assistant in surveying Park and City Hall avenues	45 00		
	<hr/>		9,263 28
 SWEEPING STREETS—			
2,566 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{66}{100}$ miles			87,100 41
 SEWER CLEANING—			
Labor, horse and carts			29,915 25
 URGENT REPAIRS—			
Damages allowed in case of City and County of San Francisco vs. M. P. Jones	\$250 00		
Labor	62 00		
Laying sidewalk south side Pacific between Battery and Front streets	53 30		
Lumber delivered on Long Bridge for the Street Department	2,736 55		
Sprinkling Golden Gate avenue	867 08		
	<hr/>		3,968 93
 TEACHERS' INSTITUTE FUND.....			
			135 00
 NEW CITY HALL FUND—			
Material furnished, advertising, etc.....	\$1,237 40		
Payment on Contract No. 160.....	1,500 00		
Salary of Commissioners (3) for 6 months and 4 days.....	1,839 99		
Salary of Architect.....	250 00		
	<hr/>		4,827 39
Carried forward.....			<hr/>
			\$3,467,422 48

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,467,122 48
SCHOOL BONDS OF 1870—	
585 Coupons of School Bonds.....	20,475 00
SCHOOL BONDS OF 1874—	
400 Coupons of School Bonds.....	12,000 00
BONDS OF 1858—	
446 Coupons of Bonds of 1858.....	10,065 00
CITY HALL CONSTRUCTION BONDS—	
1,902 Coupons of City Hall Construction Bonds.....	28,530 00
BONDS OF 1863-64—	
11 Coupons of Bonds of 1863-64.....	210 00
BONDS OF 1867—	
491 Coupons of Bonds of 1867.....	17,185 00
PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST TAX ACCOUNT—	
661 Coupons of Central Pacific and West- ern Pacific Railroad Bonds.....	23,135 00
PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS—	
951 Coupons of Park Improvement Bonds	28,530 00
HOSPITAL BONDS—	
411 Coupons of Hospital Bonds.....	12,330 00
HOUSE OF CORRECTION BONDS—	
300 Coupons of House of Correction Bonds	10,500 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$3,630,382 48</u>

SINKING FUNDS.

Amount brought forward.....		\$3,630,382 48
HOSPITAL BONDS—		
Loans made on State, City and County and United States Bonds.....		148,000 00
SCHOOL BONDS OF 1870—		
Loans made on State, City and County and United States Bonds.....		221,000 00
BONDS OF 1867—		
Loans made on State, City and County and United States Bonds.....		222,000 00
HOUSE OF CORRECTION BONDS—		
Loans made on State, City and County and United States Bonds.....		61,500 00
SCHOOL BONDS OF 1874—		
Loans made on State, City and County and United States Bonds.....		52,000 00
PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS OF 1872-73—		
Loans made on State, City and County and United States Bonds.....		96,000 00
PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS OF 1874-75—		
Loans made on State, City and County and United States Bonds.....		27,000 00
BONDS OF 1858—		
43 Bonds redeemed at \$1,000 each.....	\$43,000 00	
20 Bonds redeemed at \$500 each.....	10,000 00	
Accrued interest on same.....	398 75	
		<u>53,398 75</u>
Carried forward.....		\$4,511,281 23

Amount brought forward.....		\$4,511,281 23
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—		
26 Bonds redeemed of C. P. R. R. of \$1,000 each.....	\$26,000 00	
Accrued interest on same.....	489 89	
2 Bonds redeemed of W. P. R. R. of \$1,000 each.....	2,000 00	
Accrued interest on same.....	54 44	
	<u> </u>	28,544 33
BONDS OF 1863-64—		
16 Bonds redeemed of \$500 each.....		8,000 00
CITY HALL CONSTRUCTION BONDS—		
60 Bonds redeemed of \$500 each.....	\$30,000 00	
Accrued interest on same.....	450 00	
	<u> </u>	30,450 00
		<u> </u>
		<u> </u>
		\$4,578,275 56
LOANS MADE OF SINKING FUNDS		
	\$827,500 00	
Grand total expenditures for fiscal year 1884-85.....	\$3,750,775 56	
	<u> </u>	\$4,578,275 56
		<u> </u>

**STATEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED IN DIFFERENT DEPART-
MENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.**

Assessor's	\$87,418 25
Auditor's	13,117 88
County Clerk's (including stationery, etc., for Superior Courts)	81,833 88
City and County Attorney's.....	13,049 69
Coroner's	8,689 83
Chief of Police and Police Commissioners	13,451 05

DEMANDS AUDITED.

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District Attorney's	18,411 12
Justices' Court.....	19,515 05
License Collector's	27,902 38
Mayor's	7,800 00
Police Judges' Court.....	11,434 18
Police Judges' Court No. 2.....	10,479 15
Recorder's.	34,094 74
Registrar of Voters	86,059 28
School Department (including salaries of Superintendent of Schools, Deputy Superintendent and Secretary of the Board of Education) ...	826,568 14
Sheriff's.....	80,821 95
Superintendent of Streets (excluding street work, material, etc.).....	32,343 29
Street work, materials, etc.....	263,300 02
Surveyor's.....	653 63
Tax Collector's.....	50,083 60
Treasurer's	12,069 93

RECAPITULATION OF DEMANDS AUDITED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

Advertising	\$5,629 72
Almshouse expenses.....	63,024 97
Auctioneer's services.....	200 00
Assessment and Military Roll.. ..	16,475 45
Burials of indigent dead.....	2,398 30
City Cemetery improvements.....	390 00
Coroner's expenses	588 75
County Road repairs.....	9,540 84
Damages.....	2,625 00
Extra deputies' salaries.....	1,925 00
Examining insane persons.....	4,100 00
Finance Committee's expenses, Board of Supervisors.. ..	2,574 40
Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph — extension and repairs.....	10,087 30
Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph salaries.....	8,100 00
Fire Department material.....	13,702 29
Carried forward.....	\$141,421 93

Amount brought forward.....		\$141,421 93
Fire Department rents.....		600 00
Fire Department running expenses.....		76,232 71
Fire Department salaries.....		208,820 00
Fire Department relief fund.....		775 00
Fourth of July appropriation.....		3,000 00
Gas Inspector's expenses.....		1,930 65
Grand Jury expenses.....		1,851 66
Health Department expenses.....		24,690 18
Health Department Quarantine expenses.....		7,054 21
Health expenses for sanitary purposes.....		2,873 56
Horse keeping for prison purposes.....		600 00
Hospital expenses.....		73,030 58
House of Correction expenses.....		39,903 92
Industrial School expenses.....		42,659 99
Jury expenses in criminal cases.....		272 00
Judgments.....		13,183 44
Law Library expenses.....		3,541 93
License Collector's dog tags, vehicle and basket numbers.....		657 16
Mayor's contingent expenses.....		1,800 00
Municipal Reports, printing, binding, etc.....		6,266 38
Police Department—Rents.....		2,220 00
Rent of Harbor Police Office.....		540 00
Salaries.....		510,168 86
Public Buildings—Fuel.....		5,368 44
Furniture and repairs.....		14,999 18
Lighting.....		12,887 11
Public Grounds—Improvements.....		9,717 05
Prisoners, subsistence of.....		29,013 43
Recorder's newspapers.....		49 90
Registration and Election expenses.....		80,659 28
Reporters' expenses in criminal cases.....		10,366 50
Salary of City and County officers (General Fund)	\$496,993 89	
Salary of City and County officers (Special Fee Fund).....	72,695 09	
	<hr/>	569,688 98
Special counsel.....		3,100 00
San Francisco Benevolent Association appropriation.....		5,000 00
Small-Pox Hospital expenses.....		3,558 97
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....		\$1,908,503 00

DEMANDS AUDITED.

493

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,908,503 00
Sanitary purposes.....	1,327 48
Taxes refunded.....	390 51
Urgent necessity.....	45,169 93
Water for Municipal purposes.....	83,815 21
Witness expenses.....	1 179 10
Advertising Delinquent Tax List.....	4,157 63
Bonds redeemed.....	120,393 08
Disinterment Fund.....	1,230 00
Duplicate Tax Fund.....	1,090 39
Interest on Funded Debt.....	162,960 00
Loans made of Sinking Fund.....	827,500 00
Library Fund.....	21,280 07
New City Hall Fund.....	4,827 39
Park Improvement Fund.....	53,416 86
Police Contingent Fund.....	7,200 00
Police Life and Health Insurance Fund.....	5,711 66
Pound Fee Fund.....	450 00
Printing License blanks.....	1,376 00
Publishing Law and Motion Calender.....	2,400 00
Robinson Bequest Interest Fund.....	1,220 00
Stationery for City and County officers.....	32,401 30
School Fund.....	817,168 14
Street Light Fund.....	209,672 79
Street Department Expenses.....	263,300 02
Teachers' Institute Fund.....	135 00
<hr/>	
Total amount of demands audited for fiscal year 1884-85.....	\$4,578,275 56

OUTSTANDING DEMANDS JULY 1, 1885.

FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS.	Demands unpaid July 1, 1884.	Demands Audited 1884-85.	Total.	Demands Paid 1884-85.	Demands Unpaid July 1, 1885.
General Fund.....	\$180,371 60	\$1,967,690 14	\$2,148,061 74	\$1,961,440 61	\$186,621 13
School Fund.....	68,464 16	817,168 14	885,632 30	821,063 10	64,569 20
Special Fee Fund.....	2,688 92	113,030 02	115,668 94	104,949 93	10,719 01
Street Light Fund.....	18,041 45	209,672 79	227,714 24	210,379 18	17,335 06
Park Improvement Fund.....	3,803 73	53,416 86	57,220 59	53,566 23	3,654 36
Library Fund.....	3,271 96	21,250 07	24,522 03	22,494 97	2,027 06
Street Department Fund.....	24,228 51	263,300 02	287,528 53	266,115 40	21,413 13
New City Hall Fund.....	568 12	4,827 39	5,395 51	5,382 39	13 12
Police Life and Health Fund.....	11 10	5,711 66	5,722 76	5,539 66	183 10
Police Contingent Fund.....	.....	7,200 00	7,200 00	7,025 00	175 00
Pound Fee Fund.....	.....	450 00	450 00	375 00	75 00
Disinterment Fund.....	.....	1,230 00	1,230 00	1,130 00	100 00
Teachers' Institute Fund.....	.....	135 00	135 00	135 00	.....
Duplicate Tax Fund.....	.....	1,090 39	1,090 39	1,023 63	66 76
Robinson Bequest Fund.....	.....	1,220 00	1,220 00	1,210 00	10 00
Interest Account, School Bonds of 1870.....	.....	20,475 00	20,475 00	20,300 00	175 00
Interest Account, School Bonds of 1874.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....
Interest Account, City Hall Construction Bonds.....	.....	28,530 00	28,530 00	28,530 00	.....
Interest Account, Bonds of 1858.....	.....	10,065 00	10,065 00	10,065 00	.....
Interest Account, Bonds of 1883-4.....	.....	210 00	210 00	210 00	.....
Interest Account, Bonds of 1867.....	.....	17,185 00	17,185 00	17,185 00	.....
Interest Account, Pacific R. R. Bond.....	.....	23,135 00	23,135 00	23,135 00	.....
Interest Account, Park Improvement Bonds.....	.....	28,530 00	28,530 00	28,530 00	.....
Interest Account, Hospital Bonds.....	.....	12,330 00	12,330 00	12,330 00	.....
Interest Account, House of Correction Bonds.....	.....	10,500 00	10,500 00	10,500 00	.....
Sinking Fund, School Bonds of 1870.....	.....	221,000 00	221,000 00	221,000 00	.....
Sinking Fund, House of Correction Bonds.....	.....	61,500 00	61,500 00	61,500 00	.....
Sinking Fund, School Bonds of 1874.....	.....	52,000 00	52,000 00	52,000 00	.....
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds of 1872-73.....	.....	96,000 00	96,000 00	96,000 00	.....
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds of 1874-75.....	.....	27,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	.....
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1858.....	.....	53,398 75	53,398 75	53,398 75	.....
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1863-4.....	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1867.....	.....	222,000 00	222,000 00	222,000 00	.....
Sinking Fund, Hospital Bonds.....	.....	148,000 00	148,000 00	148,000 00	.....
City Hall Construction Bonds.....	.....	30,450 00	30,450 00	30,450 00	.....
Sinking Fund, Pacific R. R. Bonds.....	.....	28,544 33	28,544 33	28,544 33	.....
Totals.....	\$301,399 55	\$4,578,275 56	\$4,879,675 11	\$4,572,508 18	\$307,166 93

JOHN A. BAUER, TREASURER, IN CASH ACCOUNT WITH THE AUDITOR FOR MONEYS BELONGING TO THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1884 85, ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

GENERAL FUND—

From—

Taxes.....	\$1,438,247 66	
Almshouse produce.....	2,780 80	
Assessment expenses from the State....	34,057 04	
Board of Prisoners (House of Correction)	58 48	
City and County Attorney's Court costs.	60 35	
Fines in Police Judges' Court.....	27,924 50	
Fines in Police Judges' Court No. 2....	22,977 00	
Fines in Superior Court.....	3,159 00	
Hospital produce.	344 75	
Health Officer.....	57 00	
Licenses, State and County.....	336,892 00	
Licenses, Municipal.....	65,069 00	
License Tax on stock certificates.....	588 70	
Quarantine fees.....	5,547 50	
Rents of City and County property.....	43 00	
Redemption of real estate sold to the State (City and County's portion)....	70 05	
Sale of provisions by Board of Supervisors.....	65 00	
Sale of effects of prisoners.....	847 25	
Sale of Fire Department property.....	438 85	
Sale of Industrial School produce.....	627 90	
Sale of public property by the Mayor...	182 30	
Subsistence of U. S. prisoners by the Sheriff.	1,706 60	
Superintendent of Streets, 5 per cent. collected on street assessments.....	427 69	
Support of poor at the Almshouse from the State.....	874 25	
	<hr/>	1,943,046 67

SPECIAL FEE FUND—

From—

Auditor.....	\$16 00	
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.....	78 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward... ..	\$94 00	\$1,943,046 67

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$94 00	\$1,943,046 67
Clerk of Justices' Court.....	17,266 00	
Coroner....	29 50	
County Clerk.....	49,862 75	
License Collector.....	28,216 00	
Recorder.....	38,910 75	
Ex-Recorder (J. W. Cherry).....	498 75	
Ex-Recorder (W. J. Bryan)....	41 50	
Sheriff.....	16,616 73	
Ex-Sheriff (P. Connolly).....	737 26	
Tax Collector.....	16,491 58	
Treasurer.....	7,345 53	
	<hr/>	176,110 35
DISINTERMENT FUND—		
From—		
Permits		5,420 00
DUPLICATE TAX FUND—		
From—		
Duplicate taxes.....		3,140 29
LIBRARY FUND—		
From—		
Taxes.....	\$23,918 29	
Fines.....	778 60	
	<hr/>	24,696 89
NEW CITY HALL FUND—		
From—		
Taxes.....		152 36
PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND—		
From—		
Donations	\$50 00	
Fines.....	371 00	
Carried forward.....	<hr/>	\$421 00 \$2,155,566 56

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

497

Amount brought forward.....	\$421 00	\$2,155,656 56
Pound fees	6 00	
Rent	100 00	
Sale of old material (horses \$306 25, and trees \$164).....	470 25	
Taxes	32,916 64	
	<u> </u>	33,913 89

POUND FEE FUND—

From—		
Fees.....		221 70

ROBINSON BEQUEST INTEREST FUND—

From—		
Interest accrued on legacy of H. E. Rob- inson, deceased,.....		1,197 75

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT FUND—

From—		
Rents.....	\$5,381 75	
Sale of old material.....	207 75	
State apportionment	489,368 03	
Taxes	249,359 06	
	<u> </u>	744,316 59

STREET DEPARTMENT FUND—

From—		
Licenses on vehicles.....	\$20,723 00	
Street railroads.....	1,176 00	
Taxes	214,333 77	
	<u> </u>	236,262 77

STREET LIGHT FUND—

From--		
Taxes.....		208,455 14
Carried forward.....		<u> </u>
		\$3,379,934 40

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,379,934 40
TEACHERS' INSTITUTE FUND—	
From—	
Examination fees	271 00
THE POLICE AND HEALTH LIFE INSURANCE FUND—	
From—	
Contributions.....	9,696 00
STATE TWO PER CENT ACCOUNT—	
From--	
Taxes awaiting decision from Supreme Court.....	222 55
CORPORATION DEBT FUND—	
From—	
Taxes.....	11,411 25
INTEREST ACCOUNT OF SCHOOL BONDS, 1870—	
From—	
Taxes.....	20,186 05
INTEREST ACCOUNT OF SCHOOL BONDS, 1874—	
From—	
Rent of Lincoln School lot	22,680 00
INTEREST ACCOUNT OF BONDS, 1867—	
From—	
Taxes.....	17,114 41
Carried forward.....	<u>\$3,461,515 66</u>

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

499

Amount brought forward.....		\$3,461,515 66
INTEREST ACCOUNT OF PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS—		
From—		
Taxes.....		35,103 12
PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST TAX ACCOUNT—		
From—		
Taxes.....		23,479 10
INTEREST ACCOUNT OF HOSPITAL BONDS—		
From—		
Taxes.....		12,506 69
INTEREST ACCOUNT OF HOUSE OF CORRECTION BONDS—		
From—		
Taxes.....		10,531 94
INTEREST ACCOUNT OF CITY HALL CONSTRUCTION BONDS—		
From—		
Taxes.....		28,526 10
SINKING FUND SCHOOL BONDS OF 1870—		
From—		
Interest received.....	\$5,915 90	
Loans returned.....	208,500 00	
Taxes.....	8,340 24	
	<hr/>	222,756 14
Carried forward.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$3,794,418 75

Amount brought forward.....		\$3,794,418 75
SINKING FUND SCHOOL BONDS OF 1874--		
From--		
Interest received.....	\$43,500 00	
Loans returned.....	881 94	
	<u> </u>	44,381 94
SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1858--		
From--		
Taxes		42,347 14
SINKING FUNDS OF 1867--		
From--		
Interest received.....	\$5,293 84	
Loans returned.....	206,000 00	
Taxes	11,411 88	
	<u> </u>	222,705 72
SINKING FUND PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS OF 1872-73--		
From--		
Interest received.....	\$2,006 29	
Loans returned.....	84,000 00	
Taxes.....	10,313 25	
	<u> </u>	96,319 54
SINKING FUND PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS OF 1874--		
From--		
Interest received.....	\$519 94	
Loans returned.....	14,500 00	
Taxes.....	12,287 40	
	<u> </u>	27,307 34
Carried forward.....		<u> </u> \$4,227,480 43

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

501

Amount brought forward..... \$4,227,480 43

SINKING FUND C. P. AND W. P. RAILROAD
BONDS—

From—
Taxes..... 33,351 10

SINKING FUND HOSPITAL BONDS—

From—
Interest received..... \$3,811 34
Loans returned..... 158,000 00
Taxes..... 8,119 88

169,931 22

SINKING FUND HOUSE OF CORRECTION
BONDS—

From—
Interest received..... \$1,298 58
Loans returned..... 51,000 00
Taxes..... 9,874 10

62,172 68

SINKING FUND CITY HALL CONSTRUCTION
BONDS—

From—
Taxes..... 33,790 13

AND STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

From—
Escheated estates..... \$31 92
Poll taxes..... 68,238 85
Redemption money of real estate sold to
State..... 16 40
Taxes..... 1,095,038 96

1,163,326 13

\$5,690,051 69

CR.

*By Payments from the Treasury of the following Funds and Accounts for the
Fiscal Year 1884-5—Ending June 30th, 1885.*

DEMANDS REDEEMED.

Disinterment Fund.....	\$1,130 00
Duplicate Tax Fund.....	1,023 63
General Fund.....	1,961,440 61
Library Fund.....	22,494 97
New City Hall Fund.....	5,382 39
Park Improvement Fund.....	53,566 23
Police Contingent Fund.....	7,025 00
Pound Fee Fund.....	375 00
Robinson Bequest Interest Fund.....	1,210 00
School Fund.....	821,063 10
Special Fee Fund.....	104,949 93
Street Department Fund.....	266,115 40
Street Light Fund.....	210,379 18
The Police Life and Health Insurance Fund...	5,539 66
Teachers' Institute Fund.....	135 00
Interest Account, School Bonds of 1870.....	20,300 00
Interest Account, School Bonds of 1874.....	12,000 00
Interest Account, Bonds of 1858.....	10,065 00
Interest Account, Bonds of 1867.....	17,185 00
Interest Account, Bonds of 1863-64.....	210 00
Interest Account, Park Improvement Bonds...	28,530 00
Interest Tax Account, C. P. and W. P. Railroad Bonds.....	23,135 00
Interest Account, Hospital Bonds.....	12,330 00
Interest Account, House of Correction Bonds..	10,500 00
Interest Account, City Hall Construction Bonds	28,530 00
Sinking Fund, School Bonds of 1870.....	221,000 00
Sinking Fund, School Bonds of 1874.....	52,000 00
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1858.....	53,398 75
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1867.....	222,000 00
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1863-64.....	8,000 00
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds of 1872-73.....	96,000 00
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds of 1874-75.....	27,000 00
Sinking Fund, Pacific Railroad Bonds.....	28,544 33
Sinking Fund, Hospital Bonds.....	148,000 00
Sinking Fund, House of Correction Bonds....	61,500 00
Sinking Fund, City Hall Construction Bonds..	30,450 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,572,508 18

CONDITION OF TREASURY.

503

*By Cash on hand July 1, 1885, at the Credit of
the following Funds and Accounts—*

Disinterment Fund.....	\$19,862 00
Duplicate Tax Fund.....	2,116 66
General Fund.....	189,010 43
Library Fund	6,818 12
New City Hall Fund	3,370 37
Park Improvement Fund.....	23,41 67
Police Contingent Fund... ..	175 00
Pound Fee Fund	75 00
Robinson Bequest Interest Fund.	13 41
School Fund.....	33,663 14
Special Fee Fund.....	9,027 98
State Two Per Cent. Account.....	5,407 54
Street Department Fund.....	14,939 10
Street Light Fund.....	18,617 41
Teachers' Institute Fund.....	246 00
The Police Life and Health Insurance Fund ...	28,110 48
Corporation Debt Fund	9,136 02
Interest Account, School Bonds, 1870.....	14 90
Interest Account, School Bonds, 1874.....	9,378 48
Interest Account, Bonds, 1858.....	2,910 91
Interest Account, Bonds, 1867.....	10,835 28
Interest Account, Park Improvement Bonds ...	7,167 25
Interest Tax Account, Pacific Railroad Bonds..	16,774 14
Interest Account, Hospital Bonds.....	2,034 97
Interest Account, House of Correction Bonds..	5,144 92
Interest Account, City Hall Construction Bonds.	15,448 56
Interest Account, Montgomery Avenue Bonds..	95
Interest Account, Dupont St. Widening Bonds..	20 38
Sinking Fund, School Bonds, 1870.....	4,342 11
Sinking Fund, School Bonds, 1874.....	561 87
Sinking Fund, Bonds, 1858	9,205 05
Sinking Fund, Bonds, 1867	3,287 53
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds, 1872-73	1,703 88
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds, 1874-75	874 28
Sinking Fund, C. P. and W. P. Railroad Bonds.	7,018 21
Sinking Fund, Hospital Bonds.....	23,738 84
Sinking Fund, House of Correction Bonds.....	1,803 53
Sinking Fund City Hall Construction Bonds....	4,608 45
Sinking Fund, Montgomery Avenue Bonds ...	12,318 20
Sinking Fund, Dupont Street Widening Bonds.	641 13

\$503,833 15

LOAN ACCOUNT.

LOANS OUTSTANDING JULY 1, 1885—

Of the—

Sinking Fund, House Correction Bonds.	\$52,000 00	
Sinking Fund, School Bonds, 1870.....	221,000 00	
Sinking Fund, School Bonds, 1874.....	37,000 00	
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds, 1872-73.....	83,000 00	
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds, 1874.....	25,000 00	
Sinking Fund, Bonds, 1867.....	200,000 00	
Sinking Fund, Hospital Bonds.....	124,000 00	
	<hr/>	742,000 00

TRANSFER ENTRIES.

FROM GENERAL FUND—

To School Fund.....	65,144 26
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FROM GENERAL FUND—

To Street Department Fund.....	15,000 00
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FROM GENERAL FUND—

To Park Improvement Fund.....	35,500 00
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FROM GENERAL FUND—

To Police Contingent Fund.....	7,200 00
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FROM GENERAL FUND—

To Street Light Fund.....	2,500 00
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FROM GENERAL FUND—

To State of California.....	5,184 99
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FROM SPECIAL FEE FUND—

To General Fund.....	64,000 00
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FROM STATE OF CALIFORNIA—

To Two Per Cent. Account.....	5,208 48
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TREASURER'S REPORT.

505

FROM STREET LIGHT FUND—	
To General Fund.....	16,555 08
FROM POUND FEE FUND—	
To General Fund.....	34 20
FROM COUPON ACCOUNT, SCHOOL BONDS, 1874--	
To Sinking Fund, School Bonds, 1874....	7,600 00
FROM CORPORATION DEBT FUND--	
To Coupon Account, 1858.....	12,000 00
FROM COUPON ACCOUNT 1863-64—	
To General Fund.....	52 50

JOHN A. BAUER, TREASURER, IN CASH ACCOUNT WITH THE AUDITOR FOR MONEYS BELONGING TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, RECEIVED, ETC., DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85—ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

	DR.	
To—		
	Balance on hand July 1, 1884.....	\$96,013 27
	Amount received from taxes	1,095,038 96
	Amount received from poll-taxes.....	68,238 85
	Amount received from redemption of real estate sold to the State.....	16 40
	Amount received from escheated estates.....	31 92
		<u> </u> \$1,259,339 40
	CR.	
By—		
	Amount paid State Treasurer from taxes.....	\$1,061,677 65
	Amount paid State Treasurer from poll-taxes.....	69,712 85
	Tax Collector's commissions	7,116 37
	Treasurer's commissions	8,191 73
	Treasurer's mileage.....	168 00
	State's proportion of Auditor's and Assessor's expenses, preparing, etc., the Assessment Book.....	34,057 04
	Balance cash on hand.....	78,415 76
		<u> </u> \$1,259,339 40

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LOAN ACCOUNT OF FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

LOANS ARE MADE OF SINKING FUNDS ON SECURITY OF UNITED STATES, STATE AND CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Total.....	\$680,000 00	827,500 00	\$1,507,500 00	\$765,500 00	\$742,000 00
	Sinking Fund Hospital Bonds.....	\$134,000 00	148,000 00	\$28,200 00	\$158,000 00	\$124,000 00
	Sinking Fund Park Improvement Bonds, 1874-75.....	\$12,500 00	27,000 00	\$89,500 00	\$14,500 00	\$25,000 00
	Sinking Fund Park Improvement Bonds, 1872-73.....	\$71,000 00	96,000 00	\$107,000 00	\$84,000 00	\$83,000 00
	Sinking Fund School Bonds, 1874.....	\$28,500 00	52,000 00	\$80,500 00	\$43,500 00	\$37,000 00
	Sinking Fund School Bonds, 1870.....	\$208,500 00	221,000 00	\$429,500 00	\$208,500 00	\$221,000 00
	Sinking Fund Bonds 1867.....	\$184,000 00	222,000 00	\$406,000 00	\$206,000 00	\$200,000 00
	Sinking Fund House of Correction Bonds..	\$41,500 00	61,500 00	\$103,000 00	\$51,000 00	\$52,000 00
Loans unpaid July 1, 1884..						
Loans made during 1884-5..						
Loans returned dur'g 1884-5						
Loans unpaid July 1, 1885..						

CITY AND COUNTY FINANCE RECAPITULATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

Demands unpaid July 1, 1884 (including \$568 12 New City Hall demands).....	\$301,399 55	
Demands audited during the fiscal year 1884-85 (including \$4,827 39 New City Hall demands).....	4,578,275 56	
	<hr/>	4,879,675 11
Demands paid during the fiscal year 1884-85 (including \$5,382 39 New City Hall demands)....	4,572,508 18	
Demands unpaid July 1, 1885 (including \$13 12 New City Hall demands).....	307,166 93	
	<hr/>	4,879,675 11
Cash on hand July 1, 1884 (including \$8,600 40 New City Hall Fund).....	549,615 77	
Receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1884-85 (including \$152 36 New City Hall Fund).....	4,526,725 56	
	<hr/>	5,076,341 33
Demands paid during the fiscal year 1884-85 (including \$5,382 39 New City Hall demands).....	4,572,508 18	
Cash on hand July 1, 1885 (including \$3,370 37 New City Hall Fund).....	503,833 15	
	<hr/>	5,076,341 33

STATEMENT OF CITY AND COUNTY LICENSES ISSUED DURING
FISCAL YEAR 1884-5.

NO.	CHARACTER OF LICENSES ISSUED.	CLASS.	TIME.	AMOUNT EACH.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
9	Merchandise.....	First.....	Quarterly.	\$250 00	\$2,250 00
31	Merchandise.....	Second.....	Quarterly.	150 00	4,650 00
53	Merchandise.....	Third.....	Quarterly.	100 00	5,300 00
110	Merchandise.....	Fourth.....	Quarterly.	65 00	7,150 00
232	Merchandise.....	Fifth.....	Quarterly.	40 00	9,280 00
238	Merchandise.....	Sixth.....	Quarterly.	25 00	5,950 00
410	Merchandise.....	Seventh.....	Quarterly.	18 00	7,330 00
620	Merchandise.....	Eighth.....	Quarterly.	12 00	7,440 00
1123	Merchandise.....	Ninth.....	Quarterly.	7 00	7,861 00
1454	Merchandise.....	Tenth.....	Quarterly.	5 00	7,270 00
4008	Merchandise.....	Eleventh.....	Quarterly.	3 00	12,024 00
8098	Merchandise.....	Twelfth.....	Quarterly.	1 00	8,098 00
40	Bankers.....	First.....	Quarterly.	300 00	12,000 00
24	Bankers.....	Second.....	Quarterly.	200 00	4,800 00
28	Bankers.....	Third.....	Quarterly.	100 00	2,800 00
53	Bankers.....	Fourth.....	Quarterly.	50 00	2,650 00
5	Brokers.....	First.....	Quarterly.	50 00	250 00
5	Brokers.....	Second.....	Quarterly.	40 00	200 00
39	Brokers.....	Third.....	Quarterly.	25 00	975 00
22	Brokers.....	Fourth.....	Quarterly.	15 00	330 00
37	Brokers.....	Fifth.....	Quarterly.	10 00	370 00
139	Brokers.....	Sixth.....	Quarterly.	5 00	695 00
152	Billiard and Pool Tables.....	1 Table.....	Quarterly.	5 00	760 00
18	Billiard.....	2 Tables.....	Quarterly.	10 00	180 00
10	Billiard.....	3 Tables.....	Quarterly.	15 00	150 00
8	Billiard.....	4 Tables.....	Quarterly.	20 00	160 00
1	Billiard.....	5 Tables.....	Quarterly.	25 00	25 00
4	Billiard.....	6 Tables.....	Quarterly.	30 00	120 00
12	Billiard.....	8 Tables.....	Quarterly.	40 00	480 00
4	Billiard.....	10 Tables.....	Quarterly.	50 00	200 00
4	Billiard.....	12 Tables.....	Quarterly.	60 00	240 00
1	Auctioneers.....	First.....	Quarterly.	200 00	200 00
5	Auctioneers.....	Second.....	Quarterly.	100 00	500 00
3	Auctioneers.....	Third.....	Quarterly.	50 00	150 00
9	Auctioneers.....	Fourth.....	Quarterly.	25 00	225 00
14	Auctioneers.....	Fifth.....	Quarterly.	10 00	140 00
98	Auctioneers.....	Sixth.....	Quarterly.	5 00	490 00
13	Bowling Alleys.....	1 Alley.....	Quarterly.	5 00	65 00
1	Bowling Alleys.....	2 Alleys.....	Quarterly.	10 00	10 00
3	Bowling Alleys.....	3 Alleys.....	Quarterly.	15 00	45 00
250	Livery Stables.....	Second.....	Quarterly.	3 00	750 00
235	Pawnbrokers.....	Second.....	Quarterly.	30 00	7,050 00
64	Intelligence Offices.....	Second.....	Quarterly.	15 00	960 00
2	Theatres, Exhibitions, Etc.....	First.....	1 year.....	300 00	600 00
14	Theatres, Exhibitions, Etc.....	Second.....	1 year.....	200 00	2,800 00
23	Theatres, Exhibitions, Etc.....	Second.....	3 months.....	75 00	1,725 00
4	Theatres, Exhibitions, Etc.....	Second.....	1 month.....	40 00	160 00
1	Theatres, Exhibitions, Etc.....	First.....	1 month.....	50 00	50 00
71	Theatres, Exhibitions, Etc.....	First.....	1 day.....	4 00	284 00
12	Skating Rinks.....	Second.....	3 months.....	50 00	600 00
7,372	Retail Liquor Dealers.....	Second.....	Quarterly.	20 00	147,440 00
3,030	Grocery and Retail Liquor Dealers.....	Second.....	Quarterly.	20 00	60,800 00
28,216					\$336,882 00
	Fee of \$1.00 on each License issued, paid to credit of Special Fee Fund.				28,216 00
					\$365,098 00

LICENSE STATEMENTS.

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MUNICIPAL LICENSES, GENERAL FUND.

NO.	CHARACTER OF LICENSES ISSUED.	TIME.	AMOUNT EACH	TOTAL AMOUNT.
85	Municipal	Quarterly...	\$2 50	\$212 50
1950	Municipal	Quarterly...	3 00	5,850 00
1036	Municipal	Quarterly...	5 00	5,180 00
1268	Municipal	Quarterly...	6 00	7,608 00
469	Municipal	Quarterly...	7 50	3,517 50
624	Municipal	Quarterly...	10 00	6,240 00
33	Municipal	Quarterly...	12 00	396 00
92	Municipal	Quarterly...	15 00	1,380 00
59	Municipal	Quarterly...	20 00	1,180 00
317	Municipal	Quarterly...	25 00	7,925 00
28	Municipal	Quarterly...	30 00	840 00
11	Municipal	Quarterly...	40 00	440 00
79	Municipal	Quarterly...	50 00	3,950 00
1	Municipal	Quarterly...	60 00	60 00
9	Municipal	Quarterly...	75 00	675 00
3	Municipal	Quarterly...	80 00	240 00
28	Municipal	Quarterly...	100 00	2,800 00
632	Produce peddlers' numbers	Quarterly...	10 00	6,320 00
520	Chinese basket numbers	Quarterly...	10 00	5,200 00
2,415	Dog tags	Yearly	2 00	4,830 00
347	Duplicate dog tags	Yearly	50	173 50
41	Runners' badges	Yearly	1 50	61 50
299	Gratuitous licenses	Quarterly...		
10,346				\$65,079 00
5,887	Stock certificate transfers		10	588 70
16,233				\$65,667 70

MUNICIPAL LICENSES, STREET DEPARTMENT FUND.

NO.	CHARACTER OF LICENSES ISSUED.	AMOUNT EACH.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
2247	Licenses on vehicles.	\$ 1 50	\$3,370 50
554	Licenses on vehicles.	1 75	969 50
184	Licenses on vehicles.	2 00	368 90
168	Licenses on vehicles.	2 25	378 00
433	Licenses on vehicles.	2 50	1,082 50
121	Licenses on vehicles.	2 75	332 75
237	Licenses on vehicles.	3 00	711 00
64	Licenses on vehicles.	3 25	208 00
50	Licenses on vehicles.	3 50	175 00
3	Licenses on vehicles.	3 75	11 25
83	Licenses on vehicles.	4 00	332 00
3	Licenses on vehicles.	4 25	12 75
53	Licenses on vehicles.	4 50	238 50
195	Licenses on vehicles.	5 00	975 00
2)	Licenses on vehicles.	5 25	105 00
71	Licenses on vehicles.	5 50	390 50
5	Licenses on vehicles.	5 75	28 75
32	Licenses on vehicles.	6 00	192 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	6 25	6 25
53	Licenses on vehicles.	6 50	344 50
14	Licenses on vehicles.	7 00	98 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	7 25	7 25
26	Licenses on vehicles.	7 50	195 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	7 75	7 75
23	Licenses on vehicles.	8 00	184 00
2	Licenses on vehicles.	8 25	16 50
6	Licenses on vehicles.	8 50	51 00
20	Licenses on vehicles.	9 00	180 00
3	Licenses on vehicles.	9 50	28 50
84	Licenses on vehicles.	10 00	840 00
2	Licenses on vehicles.	10 25	20 50
30	Licenses on vehicles.	10 50	315 00
21	Licenses on vehicles.	11 00	231 00
8	Licenses on vehicles.	12 00	96 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	13 00	13 00
2	Licenses on vehicles.	14 00	28 00
55	Licenses on vehicles.	15 00	825 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	15 25	15 25
2	Licenses on vehicles.	15 50	31 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	17 50	17 50
1	Licenses on vehicles.	19 50	19 50
1	Licenses on vehicles.	19 75	19 75
1	Licenses on vehicles.	20 00	20 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	21 25	21 25
1	Licenses on vehicles.	22 50	22 50
1	Licenses on vehicles.	22 75	22 75
1	Licenses on vehicles.	23 00	23 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	23 50	23 50
2	Licenses on vehicles.	25 00	50 00
2	Licenses on vehicles.	26 00	52 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	27 00	27 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	27 50	27 50
1	Licenses on vehicles.	28 00	28 00
2	Licenses on vehicles.	29 00	58 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	29 50	29 50
3	Licenses on vehicles.	30 00	90 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.	30 75	30 75
1	Licenses on vehicles.	31 50	31 50
	Amount carried forward		\$14,028 50

LICENSE STATEMENTS.

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MUNICIPAL LICENSES, STREET DEPARTMENT—CONCLUDED.

NO.	CHARACTER OF LICENSES ISSUED.	AMOUNT EACH.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
	Amount brought forward		\$14,028 50
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	32 00	32 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	35 00	35 00
2	Licenses on vehicles.....	37 50	75 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	40 00	40 00
2	Licenses on vehicles.....	45 00	90 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	47 50	47 50
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	53 00	53 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	55 00	55 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	60 50	60 50
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	61 50	61 50
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	63 50	63 50
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	69 00	69 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	75 00	75 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	80 00	80 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	95 00	95 00
1	Licenses on vehicles.....	125 00	125 00
4	Licenses for street railway cars.....	7 50	30 00
2	Licenses for street railway cars.....	15 00	30 00
2	Licenses for street railway cars.....	18 75	37 50
1	Licenses for street railway cars.....	22 50	22 50
4	Licenses for street railway cars.....	26 25	105 00
4	Licenses for street railway cars.....	52 50	210 00
4	Licenses for street railway cars.....	60 00	240 00
4	Licenses for street railway cars.....	63 75	255 00
2	Licenses for street railway cars.....	75 00	150 00
2	Licenses for street railway cars.....	86 25	172 50
4	Licenses for street railway cars.....	96 25	385 00
4	Licenses for street railway cars.....	110 00	440 00
2	Licenses for street railway cars.....	112 50	225 00
2	Licenses for street railway cars.....	127 50	255 00
3	Licenses for street railway cars.....	152 50	457 50
1	Licenses for street railway cars.....	160 00	160 00
1	Licenses for street railway cars.....	237 50	237 50
1	Licenses for street railway cars.....	260 00	260 00
2	Licenses for street railway cars.....	266 25	532 50
1010	Vehicle numbers in duplicate.....	1 00	1,010 00
345	Hack-drivers' cards.....	1 00	345 00
31	Hack badges.....	2 50	77 50
6356			\$20,723 00

RECAPITULATION OF LICENSES ISSUED 1884-85.

28,216	City and County Licenses (General Fund).....	\$336,882 00	
	Fee of \$1.00 on each license issued (Special Fee Fund)...	28,218 00	
10,346	Municipal Licenses, dog tags, etc. (General Fund).....	65,079 00	
5,887	Stock Certificate transfers (General Fund).....	588 70	
6,356	License on Vehicles, etc. (Street Department Fund)	20,723 00	
	Total amount paid City and County Treasurer.....		\$451,488 70

STATEMENT OF POLLTAXES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

Sold by Louis F. Holtz, Assessor—			
4,693	polltax receipts of 1884, at \$2.00 each.....	\$9,386 00	
	Less 15 per cent commission.....	1,407 90	
			\$7,978 10

Sold by Louis F. Holtz, Assessor—			
3,615	polltax receipts of 1884, at \$3.00 each.....	\$10,845 00	
	Less 15 per cent commission.....	1,626 75	
			\$9,218 25

Sold by Louis F. Holtz, Assessor—			
29,755	polltax receipts of 1885, at \$2.00 each.....	\$59,570 00	
	Less 15 per cent commission.....	8,935 50	
			\$50,634 50

Sold by Tax Collector—			
136	delinquent polltax receipts at \$4.00 each.....	\$544 00	
	Less 25 per cent commission.....	136 00	
			\$408 00

STATEMENT OF TAXES.

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STATEMENT OF TAXES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

L. WADHAM, TAX COLLECTOR, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE AUDITOR FOR TAXES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

	Total Tax, \$1.12½ on each \$100 Valuation.	
DR.		
To Real Estate Roll, City and County.....	\$1,847,383 84	
To Penalties, 5 per cent.....	3,637 67	\$1,851,021 51
CR.		
By amount collected and paid into the treasury.....	\$1,847,859 51	
By Property sold to the State.....	933 81	
Erroneous assessment.....	197 96	
Property exempt.....	1,722 89	
Penalties on the above.....	186 15	
Delinquent taxes.....	115 42	
By Penalties.....	5 77	
		\$1,851,021 51

	Total Tax, \$1.12½ on each \$100 Valuation.	
DR.		
To City and County Personal Roll.....	\$663,903 80	
To Penalties, 5 per cent.....	4,697 84	\$668,601 64
CR.		
By amounts collected and paid into the treasury.....	\$625,400 97	
By erroneous assessment.....	3,074 61	
By penalties on above.....	157 21	
By delinquent taxes.....	38,065 57	
By penalties on above.....	1,903 28	
		\$668,601 64

STATE ROLL.

	Total Tax, \$0.45 2-10 on each \$100 Valuation.	
DR.		
To State Real Estate Roll.....	\$816,461 55	
Penalties, 5 per cent.....	1,593 77	
\$318,055 32		
CR.		
To amount collected and paid into the treasury.....	\$816,657 17	
To property sold to State.....	413 32	
To erroneous assessment.....	87 48	
To property exempt.....	761 45	
To penalties on above.....	82 36	
To delinquent taxes.....	50 99	
To penalties on above.....	2 55	
\$318,055 32		

	Total Tax, \$0.45 2-10 on each \$100 Valuation.	
DR.		
To State Personal Roll.....	\$290,365 78	
To penalties, 5 per cent.....	1,797 95	
\$292,163 73		
CR.		
By amount collected and paid into the treasury.....	\$270,288 18	
By erroneous assessment.....	1,341 25	
By penalties on above.....	67 32	
By delinquent taxes.....	19,492 36	
By penalties on above.....	974 62	
\$292,163 73		

STATEMENT OF TAXES.

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DR.	
To Dupont Street Real Estate Roll.....	\$99,060 51
CR.	
By delinquent taxes.....	\$99,060 51

DR.	
To State and City and County railroad tax.....	\$1,283 64
CR.	
By delinquent taxes.....	\$1,283 64

TAXES HELD UNDER PROTEST BY ALEXANDER AUSTIN, EX-TAX COLLECTOR.

Taxes for Fiscal Year 1868-69.....	\$3,362 63	
Taxes for Fiscal Year 1869-70.....	3,572 80	
Taxes for Fiscal Year 1870-71.....	44,365 30	
Taxes for Fiscal Year 1871-72.....	14,503 94	
Taxes for Fiscal Year 1872-73.....	39,440 56	
Taxes for Fiscal Year 1873-74.....	109,670 96	
Taxes for Fiscal Year 1874-75.....	71,320 34	
		\$286,236 53

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

SUMMARY OF TAXES COLLECTED AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

		Total Collected.
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1884.....	\$3,551,857 96	
Penalties on same.....	8,347 87	
		\$3,560,205 83
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1883.....	\$10,091 38	
Penalties on same.....	1,282 57	
		11,373 95
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1882.....	\$1,408 45	
Penalties on same.....	70 11	
		1,478 56
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1881-2.....	\$4,767 59	
Penalties on same.....	226 79	
		4,994 38
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1880-81.....	\$2,147 44	
Penalties on same.....	124 61	
		2,272 05
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1878-79.....	\$181 14	
Penalties on same.....	115 03	
		296 17
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1877-78.....	\$298 88	
Penalties on same.....	95 24	
		394 12
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 18 6-77.....	\$166 20	
Penalties on same.....	226 24	
		392 44
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1875-76.....	\$748 42	
Penalties on same.....	105 88	
		854 30
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1874-75.....	\$6,216 04	
Penalties on same.....	92 12	
		6,308 16
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1873-74.....	\$1,260 12	
Penalties on same.....	26 81	
		1,286 93
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1872-73.....	\$1,226 73	
		1,226 73
Real Estate and Personal Taxes, City and County and State, 1869-70.....	\$271 04	
Penalties on same.....	13 55	
		284 59

APPORTIONMENT OF TAXES COLLECTED DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR 1884-85.

General Fund	\$1,438,247 66	
School Fund	249,359 06	
Street Light Fund	208,455 14	
Park Improvement Fund	32,916 64	
Street Department Fund	214,363 77	
New City Hall Fund	152 36	
Library Fund	23,918 29	
Corporation Debt Fund	11,411 25	
Sinking Fund, Hospital Bonds	8,119 88	
Sinking Fund, School Bonds, 1870	8,340 24	
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds, 1874-75	12,287 40	
Sinking Fund, House of Correction Bonds	9,874 10	
Sinking Fund, Bonds, 1858	42,347 14	
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds, 1872-73	10,313 25	
Sinking Fund, Bonds, 1867	11,411 88	
Sinking Fund, Pacific Railroad Bonds	33,351 10	
Sinking Fund, City Hall Construction Bonds ..	33,790 13	
Interest Tax Account, Pacific Railroad Bonds .	23,479 10	
Interest Account, Bonds, 1867	17,114 41	
Interest Account, Park Improvement Bonds ..	35,103 12	
Interest Account, Hospital Bonds	12,506 69	
Interest Account, School Bonds, 1870	20,186 05	
Interest Account, House of Correction Bonds ..	10,531 94	
Interest Account, City Hall Bonds	28,526 10	
	<hr/>	2,496,106 70
State of California		1,095,038 96
Two Per Cent. State Account		222 55
		<hr/>
		\$3,591,368 21

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

BONDED DEBT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30, 1885.

YEAR OF ISSUE.	WHEN DUE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	CHARACTER OF BOND.	BONDS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1885.	SINKING FUND— RAISED ANNUALLY.	SINKING FUND ON HAND JUNE 30, 1885.
1858	January 1, 1888.	6 per cent.	Old claims	\$136,500 00	About \$42,000 00	\$9,205 05
1864	July 1, 1894.	7 per cent.	Central Pacific R. R.	191,000 00	} About 33,000 00	7,018 21
1865	May 1, 1895.	7 per cent.	Western Pacific R. R.	116,000 00	} About 15,000 00	203,287 53
1867	October 1, 1887.	7 per cent.	Judgment	246,000 00	} About 12,000 00	
1872	July 1, 1897.	6 per cent.	Park improvement	150,000 00	} About 11,000 00	84,703 88
1873	July 1, 1897.	6 per cent.	Park improvement	75,000 00	} About 11,000 00	147,738 84
1871	November 1, 1891.	6 per cent.	Hospital	170,000 00	} About 12,000 00	25,874 28
1873	November 1, 1891.	6 per cent.	Hospital	40,000 00	} About 11,000 00	37,561 87
1874	April 1, 1904.	6 per cent.	Park improvement	125,000 00	} About 11,000 00	58,808 53
1875	April 1, 1904.	6 per cent.	Park improvement	200,000 00	} About 34,000 00	4,608 45
1874	July 1, 1894.	6 per cent.	School	150,000 00	} About 12,000 00	
1874	July 1, 1894.	7 per cent.	House of Correction	150,000 00		
1875-6	July 1, 1899.	6 per cent.	City Hall Construction	445,500 00		
1870	June 1, 1890.	7 per cent.	School	285,000 00		
				\$2,455,000 00	\$193,000 00	\$799,143 75

Net bonded indebtedness (less amount in sinking fund), \$1,655,856 25.

BOND ACCOUNT.

519

**SPECIAL BONDS MADE PAYABLE BY STATUTE FROM TAXES
ON LANDS BENEFITED.**

	RATE OF INTEREST.	BONDS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1885.	SINKING FUND ON HAND JUNE 30, 1885.
Montgomery avenue.....	6 per cent..	\$1,579,000 00	\$12,318 20
Dupont street.....	7 per cent..	919,000 00	611 13
		\$2,498,000 00	\$12,959 33

BONDS REDEEMED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1884-85, AT PAR.

Date.	Issue of	Amount.	Total.
1858	Old Claims.....	\$53,000 00	
1863	Judgments.....	8,000 00	
1864	Central Pacific Railroad.....	19,000 00	
1865	Western Pacific Railroad.....	9,000 00	
1875-76	City Hall Construction.....	30,000 00	
			\$119,000 00

BOND ACCOUNT.

DATE.	BONDS.	OUTSTANDING	REDEEMED	OUTSTANDING
		JUNE 30, 1884.	1884-5.	JUNE 30, 1885.
1858	Old claims.....	\$189,500 00	\$53,000 00	\$136,500 00
1863	Judgment.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	
1864	Central Pacific Railroad.....	210,000 00	19,000 00	191,000 00
1865	Western Pacific Railroad.....	125,000 00	9,000 00	116,000 00
1867	Judgment.....	246,000 00		246,000 00
1870	School.....	285,000 00		285,000 00
1872	Park improvement.....	150,000 00		150,000 00
1871-3	Hospital.....	210,000 00		210,000 00
1873-4	Park improvement.....	200,000 00		200,000 00
1874	School.....	200,000 00		200,000 00
1874	House of Correction.....	150,000 00		150,000 00
1875	Park improvement.....	125,000 00		125,000 00
1875-6	City Hall construction.....	475,500 00	30,000 00	445,500 00
		\$2,574,000 00	\$119,000 00	\$2,455,000 00

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

BONDS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO OUTSTANDING
JUNE 30, 1885.

1858.

\$500 each—Nos. 871, 874, 878, 905, 961, 962, 974, 976, 977, 982, 986, 987, 988, 993, 994, 1014, 1015, 1025, 1060, 1081, 1110, 1136, 1140, 1147, 1152, 1153, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1159, 1170, 1175, 1176, 1178, 1184, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1196, 1198, 1199, 1201, 1204, 1207, 1215, 1216, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1230, 1232, 1235, 1237, 1238, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1255, 1267, 1269, 1275, 1276, (71 in all)	\$35,500 00	
\$1,000 each—Nos. 85, 835, 841, 865, 866, 881, 900, 920, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 937, 943, 945, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 958, 963, 964, 965, 969, 973, 979, 981, 983, 985, 990, 995, 998, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1023, 1027, 1029, 1054, 1058, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1066, 1067, 1075, 1077, 1101, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1138, 1141, 1158, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1190, 1206, 1248, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1265, 1266, 1272, 1273, (101 in all)	\$101,000 00	\$136,500 00

1864—CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

\$1,000 each—Nos. 202 to 245, 251 to 300, 304 to 400 (191 Bonds)	\$191,000 00
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1865—WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

\$1,000 each—Nos. 129, 135, 137 to 250 (116 Bonds)	116,000 00
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1867—JUDGMENT.

\$1,000 each—Nos. 1, 5 to 15, 35 to 41, 44 to 60, 66 to 110, 112 to 115, 129 to 255, 259 to 273, 288 to 306 (246 Bonds)	246,000 00
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Coupon Account.

521

1870—SCHOOL.

\$1,000 each—Nos. 1 to 157, 173 to 300 (285 Bonds)..... 285,000 00

1871-73—HOSPITAL.

\$1,000 each—Nos. 1 to 70, 76 to 215 (210 Bonds) 210,000 00

1872-75—PARK IMPROVEMENT.

\$1,000 each—Nos. 1 to 225, and Nos. 1 to 250 (475 Bonds)..... 475,000 00

1874—SCHOOL.

\$1,000 each—Nos. 1 to 200 (200 Bonds)..... 200,000 00

1874—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

\$1,000 each—Nos. 1 to 150 (150 Bonds)..... 150,000 00

CITY HALL CONSTRUCTION.

\$500 each—Nos. 610 to 1,500 (891 Bonds)..... 445,500 00

\$2,455,000 00

Coupon Account.

BONDS OF 1858.

Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1884..... \$3,015 00
 Coupon due 1884-85, 6 per cent. on \$189,500... 11,370 00

14,385 00

Coupons paid 1884-85..... 10,065 00
 Coupons canceled in 1884-85..... 1,860 00

11,925 00

Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1885.....

\$2,460 00

Coupons, \$30 each—Nos. 6 to 53 of Bond 85,
 No. 45 of Bond 812, No. 33 of Bond 1,165,
 No. 46 of Bond 1,256 (51 coupons)..... 1,530 00

Coupons, \$15 each—No. 10 of Bond 68, No. 39
 of Bond 267, No. 9 of Bond 818, No. 18 of
 Bond No. 845, Nos. 52 and 53 of Bond 1,140,
 No. 46 of Bond 1,159, Nos. 51, 52, 53 of Bond
 1,170, Nos. 6 to 53 of Bond 1,187, Nos. 51
 to 53 of Bond 1,237, No. 46 of Bond 1,245,
 (62 coupons).....

930 00

\$2,460 00

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

BONDS OF 1863-64.

Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1884.....		262 50
Coupons paid 1884-85.		210 00
		<hr/>
Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1885.....		52 50
Coupon \$35—No. 7 of Bond 231.....	35 00	
Coupon \$17 50—No. 14 of Bond 699.....	17 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$52 50	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF 1864-65.

Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1884.....	\$910 00	
Coupons due 1884-85, 7 per cent. on \$335,000.	23,450 00	
	<hr/>	\$24,360 00
Coupons paid 1884-85.....	23,135 00	
Coupons canceled (13 Western Pacific).....	455 00	
	<hr/>	23,590 00
	<hr/>	
Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1885.....		\$770 00
Coupons, \$35 each—No. 35 of Bond 70, No. 33 of Bond 77, 33 of each Bond from 86 to 90 —No. 46 of Bond 200, No. 36 of Bond 300, No. 27 of Bond 307 Central Pacific R. R., (10 coupons).....	\$350 00	
Coupons, \$35 each—Nos. 29 and 30 of Bond 27, No. 29 of Bond 46, No. 39 of Bonds 129, 135, 137, 138, 139 219, 222, 231, 237, (12 coupons).....	420 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$770 00	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

JUDGMENT OF 1867.

Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1884.....	\$105 00	
Coupons due 1884-85, 7 per cent. on \$246,000.	17,220 00	
	<hr/>	17,325 00
Coupons paid 1884-85		17,185 00
		<hr/>
Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1885.....		\$140 00
Coupons, \$35 each—No. 35 of Bonds 139, 150, 163, and 170 (4 coupons).....	\$140 00	
	<hr/>	
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COUPON ACCOUNT.

523

SCHOOL—1870.

Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1884.....	\$2,590 00	
Coupons due 1884-85, 7 per cent. on \$285,000.	19,950 00	
	<hr/>	\$22,540 00
Coupons paid 1884-85.....		20,475 00
		<hr/>
Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1885.....		\$2,065 00
Coupons, \$35 each—No. 30 of each Bond from 1 to 6, and 17, 23, 24, 27 to 31, 49, 58, 64, 65, 71, 74, 83, 91, 96 to 98, 103, 104, 108, 113, 114, 116 to 118, 125, 143 to 146, 148 to 150, 207 to 210, 212 to 215, 221, 222, 224, 225, 244, 246 to 249 and 282 (59 cou- pons).....	\$2,065 00	

HOSPITAL—1871-72.

Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1884.....	\$120 00	
Coupons due 1884-85, 6 per cent. on \$210,000.	12,600 00	
	<hr/>	\$12,720 00
Coupons paid 1884-85.....		12,330 00
		<hr/>
Coupons unpaid June 30, 1885.....		\$390 00
Coupons, \$30 each—Nos. 27 of Bonds 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, 48 to 52, 61, 63, 65 (13 cou- pons).....	\$390 00	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

PARK IMPROVEMENT—1872-75.

Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1884.....	\$210 00	
Coupons due 1884-85, 6 per cent. on \$475,000.	28,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$28,710 00
Coupons paid 1884-85.....		28,530 00
		<hr/>
Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1885.....		\$180 00
Coupons, \$30 each—Nos. 21 and 25 of Bond 21, No. 21 of Bond 45, Nos. 21 and 25 of Bond 71, No. 22 of Bond 124 (6 coupons).	\$180 00	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

SCHOOL—1874.

Coupons due 1884-85, 6 per cent. on \$200,000	\$12,000 00
Coupons paid 1884-85.....	12,000 00

HOUSE OF CORRECTION—1874.

Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1884.....	\$35 00	
Coupons due 1884-85, 7 per cent. on \$150,000	10,500 00	
	<u> </u>	\$10,535 00
Coupons paid 1884-85.....		10,500 00
		<u> </u>
Coupons due and unpaid June 30, 1885.....		\$35 00
Coupon, \$35—No 11 Bond 10 (1 coupon)...	\$35 00	
	<u> </u>	

CITY HALL CONSTRUCTION—1875-76.

Coupons due 1884-85, 6 per cent. on \$475,000	\$28,530 00
Coupons paid 1884-85.....	\$28,530 00

The City Hall Coupons paid in fiscal year 1883-84, due July 1, 1884, amounting to \$1,050, were coupons on Bonds redeemed during the year 1883-84.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE.

12,080 Coupons, \$30 each, outstanding July 1, 1884, as per report of last fiscal year....	\$362,400 00	
2 Coupons, \$30 each, on 1,579 Bonds of \$1,000, each due 1884-85.....	94,740 00	
	<u> </u>	\$457,140 00
		<u> </u>

DUPONT STREET.

8,833 Coupons, \$35 each, outstanding July 1, 1884, as per report of last fiscal year....	\$309,155 00	
2 Coupons, \$35 each, on 1,838 Bonds of \$1,000, each due 1884-85.....	64,330 00	
	<u> </u>	\$373,485 00
		<u> </u>

CUPON ACCOUNT.

CUPON ACCOUNT.

RECAPITULATION OF COUPON ACCOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

Date.	Bonds.	Coupons Due and Unpaid June 30, 1884.	Coupons Due 1884-85.	Total.	Coupons Paid and Canceled 1884-85.	Coupons Outstanding June 30, 1885.
1858	Judgment.....	\$3,015 00	\$11,370 00	\$14,385 00	\$11,925 00	\$2,460 00
1863-64	Pacific Railroad.....	262 50	.....	262 50	210 00	52 50
1864-65	Judgment.....	910 00	23,450 00	24,360 00	23,500 00	770 00
1867	School.....	105 00	17,220 00	17,325 00	17,185 00	140 00
1870	Hospital.....	2,500 00	19,950 00	22,546 00	20,475 00	2,065 00
1871-73	Park improvement.....	120 00	12,600 00	12,720 00	12,330 00	390 00
1872-75	School.....	210 00	28,500 00	28,710 00	28,530 00	180 00
1874	House of Correction.....	35 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....
1874	City Hall construction.....	.....	10,500 00	10,500 00	10,500 00	.....
1875-76	.....	.....	28,530 00	28,530 00	28,530 00	.....
		\$7,247 50	\$164,120 00	\$171,367 50	\$165,275 00	\$6,092 50
	Montgomery avenue.....	\$362,400 00	\$94,740 00	\$457,140 00	.....	\$457,140 00
	Dupont street.....	309,155 00	64,330 00	373,485 00	.....	373,485 00
		\$671,555 00	\$159,070 00	\$830,625 00	.....	\$830,625 00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1885-86.

EXPENDITURES OF THE GENERAL FUND, SPECIAL FEE FUND, POUND FEE FUND
AND THE POLICE CONTINGENT FUND.

Advertising for City and County Officers.	\$5,000 00
Advertising Delinquent Tax List.....	5,000 00
Alms House Expenditures.....	67,000 00
Assessor's Salary,.....	4,000 00
Assessor's Deputies' Salaries.....	27,900 00
Assessor's Extra Deputies' Salaries.....	47,000 00
Assessment and Military Roll Expenses..	14,500 00
Auctioneer's Services at Tax Sale.....	200 00
Auditor's Salary.....	4,000 00
Auditor's Deputy and Clerks' Salaries....	6,300 00
Board of Education, Secretary's Salary..	2,400 00
Board of Equalization, Clerk's Salaries..	1,500 00
Board of Health, Secretary's Salary.....	2,100 00
Board of Health, Asst. Secretary's Salary.	1,200 00
Board of Health, Messenger's Salary....	900 00
Board of Health, Market Inspector's Sal- ary.....	1,200 00
Board of Health, 6 Health Inspectors' Salaries.....	7,200 00
Board of Health, Plumbing Inspector's Salary.....	1,500 00
Board of Supervisors, Clerk's Salary.....	3,600 00
Board of Supervisors, Deputy Clerk's Sal- ary.....	1,800 00
Board of Supervisors, (2) Clerks' Salaries	3,300 00
Board of Supervisors, Sergeant-at-Arms' Salary.....	1,200 00
Burials of Indigent Dead.....	2,500 00
City and County Attorney's Salary.....	5,000 00
City and County Assistant Attorney and Messenger's Salary.....	3,000 00
City and County Attorney's Clerks' (2) Salaries.....	2,700 00
City Cemetery Superintendent's Salary..	900 00
City Cemetery Improvement.....	400 00
Carried forward.....	\$223,300 00

EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE.

527

Amount brought forward.....	\$223,300 00
City Physician's Salary.....	1,800 00
City Physician's Assistant's Salary.....	1,200 00
Coroner's Expenses.....	1,500 00
Coroner's Salary.....	4,000 00
Coroner's Deputies' (2) Salaries.....	3,300 00
Coroner's Messenger's Salary.....	900 00
Common Schools, Superintendent's Salary.....	4,000 00
Common Schools, Deputy Superintendent's Salary.....	3,000 00
County Clerk's Salary.....	4,000 00
County Clerk's Deputies' and Copyists' Salaries.....	72,000 00
County Road Repairs.....	6,000 00
Court Room Inspectors' (5) Salaries.....	7,500 00
District Attorney's Salary.....	5,000 00
District Attorney's First Assistant's Salary.....	3,600 00
District Attorney's Second Assistant's Salary.....	3,000 00
District Attorney's Clerks' (2) Salaries...	3,300 00
District Attorney's Third Assistant's Salary.....	3,000 00
Examining Insane Persons.....	4,000 00
Engineer, Fireman and Elevator Conductors' Salaries.....	2,880 00
Finance Committee's Expenses (Board of Supervisors).....	3,000 00
Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Extension and Repairs.....	10,000 00
Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Salaries	8,100 00
Fire Department Horses and Apparatus..	30,000 00
Fire Department Relief Fund.....	1,500 00
Fire Department Rents.....	600 00
Fire Department Running Expenses.....	60,000 00
Fire Department Salaries.....	217,500 00
Fourth of July Appropriations.....	3,000 00
Gas Inspector's Salary.....	1,800 00
Gas Inspector's Expenses.....	200 00
Grand Jury Expenses.....	1,000 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$693,360 00</u>

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$693,360 00
Health Department Expenses.....	7,000 00
Health Expenses for Sanitary Purposes in Jails and Prisons.	3,350 00
Health Officer's Salary.....	3,000 00
Horse-keeping for Prison Purposes, in- cluding the Shoeing of Horses.....	600 00
Hospital Expenses.....	73,000 00
House of Correction Expenses.....	40,000 00
Industrial School Expenses....	40,000 00
Janitor of City Hall (Chief) Salary.....	1,080 00
Janitors of City Halls and Court-rooms, Salaries.....	16,020 00
Judges of Superior Court (12) and Attend- ant, Salaries.....	25,000 00
Jury Expenses in Criminal Cases.....	500 00
Justices' Court, Presiding Justice's Salary	2,700 00
Justices' Court, (4) Associate Justices' Salaries.....	9,600 00
Justices' Court, (3) Clerks' and Janitors' Salaries.....	5,700 00
Law Library Expenses....	1,200 00
Law Library, Librarian and Janitor's Sal- aries.....	3,300 00
License Collector's Salary.....	3,000 00
License Collector's Deputy's Salary.....	1,800 00
License Collector's Assistants' (12) Sala- ries.....	18,000 00
License Collector's Tags and Numbers...	1,000 00
Mayor's Salary.....	3,000 00
Mayor's Clerk's Salary.....	3,000 00
Mayor's Contingent Expenses.....	1,800 00
Matron and Assistant of County Jail, Sal- ary.....	750 00
Municipal Report Expenses.....	7,000 00
Police Contingent Fund Expenses.....	7,200 00
Police, Chief of, Salary.....	4,000 00
Police Commissioners, President of, Sal- ary.....	3,000 00
Police Commissioners' (2) Salaries.....	2,400 00
Police Court, Judge's Salary.....	4,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$985,360 00

EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE.

529

Amount brought forward.....	\$985,980 00
Police Court, Clerk's Salary.....	2,400 00
Police Court, Prosecuting Attorney's Salary.....	3,000 00
Police Court, Prosecuting Attorney's Clerk's Salary.....	1,500 00
Police Court No. 2, Judge's Salary.....	4,000 00
Police Court No. 2, Clerk's Salary.....	1,800 00
Police Court No. 2, Prosecuting Attorney's Salary.....	3,000 00
Police Court No. 2, Bailiff's Salary.....	1,224 00
Police Department, Rents.....	2,760 00
Police Department, Salaries.....	512,125 00
Pound Keeper's Expenses.....	500 00
Prisoners, Subsistence of.....	27,000 00
Public Buildings, Fuel for.....	6,000 00
Public Buildings, Furniture for, and Repairs of.....	15,350 00
Public Buildings, Lighting of.....	13,000 00
Public Grounds, Improvement of.....	2,000 00
Public Grounds, 5 Gardeners' Salaries..	4,500 00
Publishing Law and Motion Calendar....	2,400 00
Quarantine Launch Expenses.....	5,000 00
Quarantine's Officer's Salary.....	1,800 00
Recorder's Salary.....	4,000 00
Recorder's Deputies' (3) Salaries.....	6,600 00
Recorder's Folio Clerks' Salaries.....	19,000 00
Recorder's Messenger and Janitor's Salary.....	900 00
Recorder's Copyist of Deeds of Trust, etc. (Salary).....	1,500 00
Recorder's Newspapers.....	100 00
Registrar of Voters, Salary.....	3,600 00
Registrar's Deputy's Salary.....	1,800 00
Registration and Election Expenses.....	1,250 00
Reporters' Expenses in Criminal Cases..	20,000 00
San Francisco Benevolent Association....	5,000 00
Sheriff's Salary.....	8,000 00
Sheriff's Under Sheriff's Salary	2,400 00
Sheriff's Bookkeeper's Salary.....	3,000 00
Sheriff's Assistant Bookeepes's Salary...	1,200 00
Sheriff's Deputies and Bailiffs' Salaries..	58,800 00
Carried forward.....	\$1,732,489 00

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,732 489 00	
Sheriff's Driver of Prison Van, Salary...	900 00	
Sheriff's Porters (2) Salaries.....	1,800 00	
Sheriff's Expenses for Counsel and At- torney's Fees.....	1,800 00	
Small Pox Hospital Expenses.....	6,000 00	
Special Counsel Expenses.....	5,000 00	
Stationery for City and County Officers..	25,000 00	
Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways' Salary.....	4,000 00	
Superintendent of Streets, Deputies' Sal- aries.....	28,500 00	
Supervisors' (12) Salaries.....	14,400 00	
Surveyor's Salary.....	500 00	
Tax Collector's Salary.....	4 000 00	
Tax Collector's Deputies' (5) Salaries...	10,200 00	
Tax Collector's Clerks' Salaries.....	27,500 00	
Treasurer's Salary.....	4,000 00	
Treasurer's Deputies' (2) and Clerks' Salaries.....	6,300 00	
Urgent Necessity Expenses.....	36,000 00	
Watchmen, City Hall (3), Salaries of....	2,820 00	
Water for Municipal purposes.....	75,000 00	
Witness Expenses.....	2,000 00	
		<u>\$1,988,209 00</u>

ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND REVENUE.

From—

Assessment Expenses from State.....	\$35,000 00	
Alms House Produce.....	1,400 00	
Alms House Support from the State (chil- dren).....	1,600 00	
Fees of City and County Officers.....	170,000 00	
Fines imposed in Police Courts.....	50,000 00	
Fines imposed in Superior Courts.....	2,500 00	
Licenses, City and County.....	345,000 00	
Licenses, Municipal.....	65,000 00	
License Tax on Stock Certificates.....	500 00	
Quarantine Fees.....	5,500 00	
Sale of effects of Prisoners.....	600 00	
Subsistence of United States Prisoners by Sheriff.....	1,000 00	
Sundries.....	2,000 00	
Taxes.....	1,308,109 00	
		<u>\$1,988,209 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND—

Maintaining Public Library and purchase of books.....	\$18,000 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	\$18,000 00
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PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND—

Maintaining and improving Golden Gate Park.....	\$33,000 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes, 1½ cents on each \$100 valuation, estimated on \$220,000,000	\$33,000 00
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SCHOOL FUND—

Estimated Expenditures for Board of Education.....	\$772,000 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	\$267,000 00
Apportionment of State School moneys, rents and sale of School Department property.....	505,000 00
	<u>772,000 00</u>

STREET DEPARTMENT FUND—

Repairing and cleaning streets and sewers and improving plazas and squares.....	\$190,000 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes.....	\$168,000 00	
License on vehicles.....	22,000 00	
		<u>\$190,000 00</u>

STREET LIGHT FUND—

Lighting streets and repairs to lamps and lamp posts.....	\$210,000 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	<u>\$210,000 00</u>
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INTEREST ACCOUNT.

CORPORATION DEBT FUND—

Coupons of Bonds of 1858 required for the fiscal year 1885-86, on \$139,500 at 6 per cent.....	\$8,370 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	<u>\$8,370 00</u>
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INTEREST ACCOUNT—SCHOOL BONDS, 1870—

Coupons of School Bonds of 1870, required for the fiscal year 1885-86, on \$285,000, at 7 per cent.....	\$19,950 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	<u>\$19,950 00</u>
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INTEREST ACCOUNT—SCHOOL BONDS, 1874—

Coupons of School Bonds of 1874, required for the fiscal year 1885-86, on \$200,000, at 6 per cent	\$12,000 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Rent of Lincoln School lots.....	\$12,000 00
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INTEREST ACCOUNT—JUDGMENT BONDS, 1867—

Coupons of Judgment Bonds of 1867, required for the fiscal year 1885-86, on \$246,000 at 7 per cent.....	\$17,220 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes.....	\$17,220 00
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INTEREST ACCOUNT—PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1872-73-74—

Coupons of Park Improvement Bonds required for the fiscal year 1885-86, on \$475,000, at 6 per cent.....	\$28,500 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	\$28,500 00
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INTEREST ACCOUNT — PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—

Coupons of C. P. and W. P. R. R. Bonds, required for the fiscal year 1885-86, on \$310,000, at 7 per cent.....	\$21,700 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From--

Taxes	<u>\$21,700 00</u>
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INTEREST ACCOUNT—HOSPITAL BONDS—

Coupons of Hospital Bonds required for the fiscal year 1885-86, on \$210,000, at 6 per cent.	\$12,600 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	<u>\$12,600 00</u>
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INTEREST ACCOUNT—HOUSE OF CORRECTION
BONDS—

Coupons of House of Correction Bonds re- quired for the fiscal year 1885-86, on \$150,000, at 7 per cent.....	\$10,500 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	<u>\$10,500 00</u>
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INTEREST ACCOUNT—CITY HALL BONDS—

Coupons of City Hall Bonds required for the fiscal year 1885-86, on \$445,000, at 6 per cent.	\$26,730 00
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ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	<u>\$26,730 00</u>
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EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE.

535

SINKING FUND.

SINKING FUND—SCHOOL BONDS OF 1870—

Bonds due Jan. 1, 1890 (5 sinking funds re-
quired)—

Bonds outstanding.....	\$285,000 00	
Less cash on hand.....	223,660 00	
1-5 at par.....	61,340 00	
	<u> </u>	\$12,270 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes.....	\$5,770 00	
Interest on loans.....	6,500 00	
	<u> </u>	\$12,270 00

SINKING FUND—SCHOOL BONDS OF 1874—

Bonds due July 1, 1894—

Bonds outstanding.....	\$200,000 00	
Less cash on hand.....	37,285 00	
	<u> </u>	\$162,715 00
		\$11,680 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Rent of Lincoln School lots.....	\$10,680 00	
Interest on loans.....	1,000 00	
	<u> </u>	\$11,680 00

SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1858—

Bonds due January 1, 1888 (3 sinking funds
required)—

Bonds outstanding.....	\$139,500 00	
Less cash on hand.....	12,100 00	
	<u> </u>	\$127,400 00
		\$42,465 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes		\$42,465 00
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SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1867—

Bonds due October 1, 1887 (3 sinking funds required)—

Bonds outstanding.....	\$246,000 00	
Less cash on hand.....	201,755 00	
	<hr/>	
1-3 at par.....	\$44,245 00	\$14,750 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	\$9,250 00	
Interest on loans	5,500 00	
	<hr/>	
		<hr/> <hr/> \$14,750 00

SINKING FUND, PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS
OF 1872-73—

Bonds due July 1, 1897 (12 sinking funds required)—

Bonds outstanding.....	\$225,000 00	
Less cash on hand.....	84,050 00	
	<hr/>	
1-12 at par.....	\$140,950 00	\$11,745 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	\$9,745 00	
Interest on loans	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		<hr/> <hr/> \$11,745 00

SINKING FUND, PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS
OF 1874—

Bonds due April 1, 1904 (18 sinking funds required)—.....	\$250,000 00	
Bonds outstanding.....	25,650 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$224,350 00	\$12,465 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—		
Taxes	\$11,965 00	
Interest on loans..	500 00	
	<hr/>	
		<u>\$12,465 00</u>

SINKING FUND, PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—

Bonds due July 1, 1894, and May 1, 1895, (9 sinking funds required)—		
Bonds outstanding.....	\$310,000 00	
Less cash on hand.....	9,990 00	
	<hr/>	
1-9 at par.....	\$300,010 00	\$33,335 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—		
Taxes		<u>\$33,335 00</u>

SINKING FUND, HOSPITAL BONDS—

Bonds due November 1, 1891, (6 sinking funds required)—		
Bonds outstanding.....	\$210,000 00	
Less cash on hand..	146,670 00	
	<hr/>	
1-6 at par.....	\$63,330 00	\$10,555 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	\$6,355 00	
Interest on loans	4,200 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,555 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

SINKING FUND, HOUSE OF CORRECTION
BONDS—

Bonds due July 1, 1894 (9 sinking funds re-
quired)—

Bonds outstanding	\$150,000 00	
Less cash on hand	53,385 00	
	<hr/>	
1-9 at par	\$96,615 00	\$ 10,735 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes	\$9,335 00	
Interest on loans	1,400 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,735 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

SINKING FUND, CITY HALL BONDS—

Bonds due July 1, 1899, (13 sinking funds
required)—

Bonds outstanding	\$445,000 00	
Less cash on hand	4,510 00	
	<hr/>	
1-13 at par	\$440,990 00	\$33,920 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE—

From—

Taxes		\$33,920 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES OF TAXES, ETC., REQUIRED
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1885 86.

FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS.	Estimated Amount Re- quired from Taxes for Fiscal Year 1885-86..	Estim'd Revenue from Other Sources than Taxes.....	Total Estimate of Ex- penditures for the Fiscal Year 1885-86..
General Fund.....	\$1,308,100 00	\$608,100 00	\$1,988,209 00
Library Fund.....	18,000 00		18,000 00
Park Improvement.....	33,000 00		33,000 00
School Fund.....	267,000 00	505,000 00	772,000 00
Street Department Fund.....	168,000 00	22,000 00	190,000 00
Street Light Fund.....	210,000 00		210,000 00
Corporation Debt Fund.....	8,370 00		8,370 00
Interest account—School bonds of 1870.....	19,950 00		19,950 00
Interest account—School bonds of 1874.....		12,000 00	12,000 00
Interest account—Bonds of 1867.....	17,220 00		17,220 00
Interest account—Park bonds of 1872-73.....	13,500 00		13,500 00
Interest account—Park bonds of 1874.....	15,000 00		15,000 00
Interest account—Pacific Railroad bonds.....	21,700 00		21,700 00
Interest account—Hospital bonds.....	12,600 00		12,600 00
Interest account—House of Correction bonds.....	10,500 00		10,500 00
Interest account—City Hall bonds.....	26,730 00		26,730 00
Sinking Fund—School bonds of 1870.....	5,770 00	6,500 00	12,270 00
Sinking Fund—School bonds of 1874.....		11,680 00	11,680 00
Sinking Fund—Bonds of 1858.....	42,465 00		42,465 00
Sinking Fund—Bonds of 1867.....	9,250 00	5,500 00	14,750 00
Sinking Fund—Park bonds of 1872-73.....	9,745 00	2,000 00	11,745 00
Sinking Fund—Park bonds of 1874.....	11,965 00	500 00	12,465 00
Sinking Fund—Pacific Railroad bonds.....	33,335 00		33,335 00
Sinking Fund—Hospital bonds.....	6,355 00	4,200 00	10,555 00
Sinking Fund—House of Correction bonds.....	9,335 00	1,400 00	10,735 00
Sinking Fund—City Hall bonds.....	33,920 00		33,920 00
	\$2,311,819 00	\$1,250,880 00	\$3,562,699 00

TAX LEVY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1885.

General Fund	\$.5926
Interest Account, Pacific Railroad Bonds.....	.0099
Interest Account, Bonds of 1867.....	.0078
Interest Account, Bonds of 1872-73.....	.0062
Interest Account, School Bonds of 1870.....	.0091
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1858. ....	.0193
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1867.....	.0042
Sinking Fund, Pacific Railroad Bonds .....	.0151
Sinking Fund, School Bonds of 1870. ....	.0026
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1872-73.....	.0044
	<hr/>
	\$.6712
Street Light Fund.....	\$.0955
Street Department Fund ..	.0764
School Fund.....	.1214
Library Fund.....	.0082
Park Improvement Fund.....	.0150
Corporation Debt Fund (Interest Account, Bonds of 1858) .	.0038
Interest Account, Park Bonds of 1874.....	.0068
Interest Account, Hospital Bonds.....	.0057
Interest Account, House of Correction Bonds. ....	.0048
Interest Account, City Hall Bonds .....	.0122
Sinking Fund, Hospital Bonds.....	.0029
Sinking Fund, City Hall Bonds.....	.0154
Sinking Fund, House of Correction Bonds.....	.0042
Sinking Fund, Park Bonds of 1874.....	.0054
	<hr/>
	\$1.0489

PROPERTY VALUATION AND TAXATION.

STATEMENT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY, RATE OF TAXATION AND DELINQUENCY FROM 1861-62 TO 1885-86, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Year.	Valuation of Real Estate and Improvements.	Valuation of Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Rate for City and County Purposes.	Rate for State Purposes	Total Rate per \$100.	Total Tax Levied.	Taxes Delinquent.
1861-62	\$41,870,811 00	Real and personal.	\$41,870,811 00	\$2 25	\$ 62	\$2 87	\$1,201,692 27	\$19,749 70
1862-63	37,016,101 87	29,540,553 83	66,556,655 80	1 97½	77	2 74½	1,826,980 19	410,903 24
1863-64	43,153,212 50	35,596,125 21	78,709,337 71	1 90	90	2 10	1,652,896 09	374,561 59
1864-65	47,345,973 66	35,851,652 13	83,197,625 79	1 73	1 25	2 98	2,470,289 24	400,066 31
1865-66	49,159,047 00	39,775,496 34	88,934,543 34	1 97	1 15	3 12	2,774,557 75	421,308 53
1866-67	53,531,183 00	43,214,976 43	96,746,159 43	1 97	1 13	3 10	2,999,130 94	527,207 40
1867-68	58,207,861 85	51,152,963 88	109,360,825 73	1 87	1 13	3 00	3,280,824 77	733,735 01
1868-69	63,631,721 22	42,782,307 60	106,414,028 82	2 05	1 00	3 05	3,245,627 87	409,570 25
1869-70	69,776,603 00	44,982,907 67	114,759,510 67	2 11	97	3 08	3,534,592 91	541,570 71
1870-71	75,145,717 00	31,246,159 00	106,391,876 00	1 98	86½	2 84½	3,026,848 80	120,140 87
1871-72	76,124,551 00	28,900,988 00	105,025,539 00	2 10½	86½	2 97	3,119,258 51	104,679 80
1872-73	180,371,640 00	108,011,616 90	288,383,256 90	1 00	50	1 50	4,328,748 84	559,018 88
D'lint	State Taxes of	1872-3 and	1873-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	328,759 75
1873-74	212,407,505 00	Real and personal.	212,407,505 00	1 10	50	1 60	3,398,520 08	56,636 34
1874-75	162,466,177 00	101,763,267 00	264,229,444 00	1 45	64 9-10	2 09 9-10	5,546,176 02	141,525 87
1875-76	169,944,327 00	99,160,814 00	269,105,141 00	1 00	60 5-10	1 60 5-10	4,319,137 51	788,976 43
1876-77	190,222,363 00	70,354,615 00	260,576,978 00	1 39	73 5-10	2 12 5-10	5,537,260 78	484,363 16
1877-78	190,973,730 00	63,893,330 00	254,867,060 00	1 20	61	2 21	4,664,067 02	401,330 13
1878-79	190,280,810 00	64,196,560 00	244,477,360 00	1 69	55	2 24	5,476,292 86	378,529 24
1879-80	168,429,845 00	51,057,229 00	219,487,074 00	1 37	62½	2 21	4,338,867 13	328,510 49
1880-81	165,023,858 00	279,287,738 00	444,311,396 00	1 57	64	2 21	9,891,281 89	4,885,679 86
*1881-82	168,301,669 00	71,121,993 00	239,423,662 00	.....	65 5-10	65 5-10	1,568,224 97	44,278 11
*1882-83	155,834,879 00	66,598,521 00	222,433,400 00	1 15	.....	1 15	2,557,984 10	80,009 37
*1883-84	151,894,908 00	50,267,089 00	202,162,000 00	1 20 63-100	49 6-10	1 80 23-100	3,643,565 85	.....
*1884-85	158,723,269 00	70,691,188 00	229,414,457 00	1 20	59 7-10	49 7-10	1,259,658 37	.....
*1885-86	180,917,078 00	64,240,218 00	245,157,296 00	.....	45 2-10	45 2-10	2,654,702 94	80,023 68
*1886-87	164,495,888 00	59,013,672 00	223,509,560 00	1 12½	.....	1 12½	1,108,110 97	.....
*1887-88	171,416,426 00	56,192,922 00	227,609,348 00	1 04 89-100	54 4-10	1 59 23-100	2,514,482 54	60,610 56

* State. † City and County. ‡ Including \$283,091, value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, July 15, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit my Annual Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,

J. A. BAUER,
City and County Treasurer.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1884	\$ 96,013 27
From Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes	1,095,055 36
Poll Taxes of 1885.....	67,830 85
Delinquent Poll Taxes.....	408 00
Escheated Estates.....	31 92
	<hr/>
	\$1,259,339 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State Treasurer as per settlements with Controller.....	\$1,180,923 64
Balance on hand June 30, 1885.....	<hr/>
	\$78,415 76

TREASURER'S REPORT.

543

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1884	\$ 549,615 77	
From Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes	2,496,176 75	
City and County and Municipal Licenses	401,961 00	
Stock Transfer Tax.....	588 70	
Vehicle Licenses.....	20,723 00	
Quarantine Fees.....	5,547 50	
State proportion of assessment expenses.	34,057 04	
Fees collected by the different officers...	176,110 35	
State School moneys	489,368 03	
Rent of School lots.....	5,381 75	
Police Court Fines.....	50,901 50	
Superior Court Fines.....	3,159 00	
Board of U. S. Prisoners.....	1,706 60	
Police Life and Health Insurance Fund.	9,696 00	
Disinterment Fund	8,420 00	
Rent of Lincoln School Lot.....	22,680 00	
Robinson Bequest Interest Fund.....	1,197 75	
Duplicate Tax Fund.....	3,140 29	
Loans from Sinking Fund returned.....	765,500 00	
Interest on Loans from Sinking Funds..	19,727 83	
Various other sources.....	10,459 92	
		<hr/>
		\$5,076,118 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Audited Demands paid from General Fund....	\$1,948,500 88
Orders of Superior Court paid from General Fund.....	12,939 73
Transferred to State 2 Per Cent. Account from General Fund	5,184 99
Audited demands paid from Special Fee Fund.	104,949 93
Audited demands paid from School Fund.....	821,063 10
Audited demands paid from Street Department Fund	266,115 40
Audited demands paid from Park Improvement Fund	53,566 23
Audited demands paid from New City Hall Fund.....	5,382 39
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$317,702 65

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$317,702 65	
Audited demands paid from Library Fund. ...	22,494 97	
Audited demands paid from Street Light Fund.	210,379 18	
Audited demands paid from Police Contingent Fund	7,025 00	
Audited demands paid from Pound Fee Fund..	375 00	
Audited demands paid from Robinson Bequest Interest Fund.	1,210 00	
Audited demands paid from Disinterment Fund	1,130 00	
Audited demands paid from Police Life and Health Insurance Fund	5,539 66	
Audited demands paid from Duplicate Tax Fund	1,023 63	
Audited demands paid from Teachers' Institute Fund.....	135 00	
Interest on Bonded Debt paid.....	164,178 08	
Loans made from Sinking Funds.....	827,500 00	
Bonds redeemed.....	119,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,577,693 17
Balance on hand June 30, 1885.....		<u><u>\$498,425 61</u></u>

STATE TWO PER CENT. ACCOUNT.

(Being two per cent. collected on Delinquent State Taxes, now in litigation.)

Transferred from General Fund, Dec. 1884....	\$5,184 99	
Amount received since.....	222 55	
	<hr/>	<u><u>\$5,407 54</u></u>

BALANCE AT CREDIT OF THE VARIOUS FUNDS JUNE 30, 1885.

General Fund.....	\$189,010 43
Special Fee Fund.....	9,027 98
School Fund	33,663 14
Street Department Fund.....	14,939 10
Park Improvement Fund.....	23,410 67
New City Hall Fund.....	3,370 37
Library Fund	6,818 12
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$480,239 81

CONDITION OF FUNDS.

545

Amount brought forward.....	\$480,239 81
Street Light Fund.....	18,617 41
Police Contingent Fund.....	175 00
Pound Fee Fund.....	75 00
State of California	78,415 76
Corporation Debt Fund.....	9,136 02
Coupons, Bonds of 1858.....	2,910 91
Coupons, Bonds of 1867.....	10,835 28
Pacific Railroad Interest Tax Account.....	16,774 14
Coupons, School Bonds of 1870.....	14 90
Coupons, School Bonds of 1874.....	9,378 48
Coupons of Hospital Bonds.....	2,034 97
Coupons, Park Improvement Bonds....	7,167 25
Coupons, House of Correction Bonds.....	5,144 92
Coupons, City Hall Construction Bonds.....	15,448 56
Coupons, Montgomery Avenue Bonds.....	95
Coupons, Dupont Street Widening Bonds....	20 38
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1858	9,205 05
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1867.....	3,287 53
Sinking Fund, Pacific Railroad Bonds	7,018 21
Sinking Fund, School Bonds of 1870.....	4,342 11
Sinking Fund, School Bonds of 1874....	561 87
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds of 1874	874 28
Sinking Fund, Hospital Bonds.....	23,738 84
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds of 1872-73.....	1,703 88
Sinking Fund, House of Correction Bonds....	1,803 53
Sinking Fund, City Hall Construction Bonds..	4,608 45
Sinking Fund, Montgomery Avenue Bonds....	12,318 20
Sinking Fund, Dupont Street Bonds	641 13
Police Life and Health Insurance Fund.....	28,110 48
Disinterment Fund.....	19,862 00
Teachers' Institute Fund	246 00
Duplicate Tax Fund.....	2,116 66
Robinson Bequest Interest Fund.	13 41
State Two Per Cent. Account	5,407 54

\$582,248 91

LOANS FROM SINKING FUNDS OUTSTANDING ON JUNE 30, 1885

Sinking Fund, School Bonds of 1870.	\$221,000 00	
Sinking Fund, School Bonds of 1874.	37,000 00	
Sinking Fund, Bonds of 1867.	200,000 00	
Sinking Fund, Hospital Bonds.	124,000 00	
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds of 1872-73.	83,000 00	
Sinking Fund, House of Correction Bonds.	52,000 00	
Sinking Fund, Park Improvement Bonds of 1874	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$742,000 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

ACCOUNT WITH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1884.	\$100,945 40	
Received during the year.	199,747 65	
	<hr/>	\$300,693 05
Orders paid during the year.		175,754 46
		<hr/>
Balance on hand June 30, 1885, (as per recapitulation below)		\$124,938 59
		<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR SIMON MAYER.

Estate of—

Charles Genthner	\$1,624 36
Edward Marciline.	5 90
James Gowrie.	84 46
Constant Sauveur	19 12
Jacob Dahlen.	66
Joseph Kipp.	54 59
N. Minnie Potter.	64 85
Manuel Canas.	39 00
Paul Fischer.	3 00
Ellen Stray.	4 44
Chas. Robertson.	35 74
G. D. Shick.	19 19
J. M. Gueguen.	14 10
John C. Heistand.	5 60
E. W. Polkinghorn.	2 75
T. B. de Borden.	6 20
Pierre Leg Marie.	7 56
Louis Chely.	235 40
Jos. A. Heard.	3 71
Emma K. Brandt.	49 00

ACCOUNT WITH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS.

547

A. H. Wiegand.....	13 12
Martin Manning.....	445 50
James Toury.....	1 30
Franz Gohlke.....	31 50
A. Miller	17 06
M. Blake.....	2 36
Daniel Parry.....	2 88
F. Ettlín.....	20 30
Peter Schneider.....	68 69
	<hr/> —2,883 24

EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR WM. DOOLAN.

Estate of—

Jean Bordelongue.....	1 00
Chas. Benjamin.....	9 90
Jas. R. Hamilton.....	26 81
Annie P. Leube.....	6 66
Henry Nash.....	13 21
Mary Ann Greenwood.....	323 25
Mary Hartnett	2,680 07
	<hr/> \$3,060 90

EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR B. A. REYNOLDS.

Estate of—

John B. Butler.....	12
Eliza Balhouse.....	230 20
Edward Zeipel.....	48 50
Patrick Sullivan.....	31
Catherine Vandall.....	11 87
Mary Johana Miller.....	8 00
Barney Ward.....	172 50
John Weber.....	113 05
Peter Derwin.....	344 00
Garrett Stammard.....	38 65
	<hr/> \$967 20

EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR W. M. LEMAN.

Estate of—

John Wittiger.....	\$1,116 60
B. F. Carter.....	137 22
Jacob Smith.....	236 24
Chas. V. Burns.....	237 34
Ann Murphy.....	417 57
Mads. Joegen Thomsen.....	354 44
James Smith.....	245 86
Frank Ammon.....	336 70

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mary O'Donnell.....	7 24
Chas. O'Brien.....	57 04
Chas. Doerr.....	40 28
John Cassidy.....	34 40
Elizabeth Meyer.....	74 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,359 93

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR P. A. ROACH.

Estate of-

James Henry.....	220 14
Juliette Pierce.....	168 45
Franz Edvard Nystrom.....	18 38
Julia King.....	727 25
James S. Shields.....	945 94
Max Christiansen.....	82 19
Thos. C. Coburn.....	1 00
John Kelly.....	372 93
Patrick McMenemin.....	1,956 20
Daniel O'Keefe.....	35 51
Charles Fraser.....	2 50
Michael Mullins.....	231 93
Mary Keating.....	5,055 45
Chas. Pestel.....	1,375 98
Peter Goodman.....	973 52
John Smith.....	1,451 96
Christian Holm.....	111 27
B. Charbarau.....	5 95
Timothy D. Sullivan.....	542 82
Pierre Janneau.....	66 38
Carlos Salvador.....	556 41
John Wickland.....	3,604 21
Patrick Sullivan.....	1,188 47
F. A. Berringer.....	4,145 35
John Lane.....	2,343 55
Chas. Albrandt.....	3 21
Edward Perry.....	97
James Jordan.....	21 85
William Snider.....	19 50
Christian Tamm.....	5 64
Felix Faber.....	26 85
Joseph Rigeaud.....	26 51
Chris. Trentwedel.....	108 54
John Reid.....	115 54
Joseph Maurel.....	4 06
Fred'k Schuman.....	109 98
D. Witgen.....	10,395 00
F. W. Berger.....	12 00
A. Larson.....	172 48
Andrew Wilson.....	1,584 00
B. Rodahan.....	380 98
Josephine Karrenberg.....	990 00

SPECIAL REDEMPTION FUND.

549

A. Arrechea	1,421 21
J. O. Lytle	297 00
Felicite Charbonnier.....	594 00
H. A. Dunlap.....	297 00
Richard Pinnix.....	924 29
Nicholas Skerrett.....	6,668 60
John Stevenson.....	21,780 00
Samuel McMaster.....	32,670 00
Thomas H. Blythe.....	5,754 69
Prospero Bia.....	1,485 00
J. Madison Platt.....	693 00
Nora Sullivan.....	1,921 70
	<hr/>
	\$114,667 32
	<hr/>
	\$124,938 59

SPECIAL REDEMPTION FUND.

(Moneys Received for Redemption of Real Estate Sold for Taxes.)

Balance on hand July 1, 1884.....	\$2,772 54	
Received during the year.....	12,649 39	
	<hr/>	
Repaid to purchasers during the year.....		\$15,421 93
		<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1885 (as per recapitulation below).....		2,743 87

RECAPITULATION.

IN FAVOR OF—	No. of Certificate.	No. of Treasurer's Receipt.	Amount.	Totals.
Taxes of 1871-72.				
R. L. Corcoran.....	716	38	\$15 45	
— Judson.....	763	91	15 45	
— Judson.....	764	92	18 25	
Wm. Bosworth.....	562	172	17 79	
J. P. Dameron.....	803	201	38 84	
J. C. Tucker.....	343	328	37 89	
D. Swett.....	416	538	106 65	
				\$250 32
Taxes of 1872-73.				
A. Mayer.....	19	4	\$13 20	
S. F. Sinclair.....	167	51	10 84	
				\$24 04
Taxes of 1873-74.				
P. Cummings.....	1063	1	\$9 28	
J. P. Dameron.....	826	107	6 27	
F. M. Hart.....	809	1 9	32 10	
J. B. Lewis..... M. A.	256	333	7 80	
				<hr/>
				\$55 45

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

IN FAVOR OF—	No. of Certificate.	No. of Treasurer's Receipt.	Amount.	Totals.
Taxes of 1874-75.				
J. P. Dameron.....	2651	97	\$2 00	
J. Napthaly.....	605	288	4 80	
J. Napthaly.....	606	289	4 80	
J. Napthaly.....	610	293	4 80	
J. Napthaly.....	611	294	8 11	
T. C. Haven.....	1525	356	31 24	
J. B. Lewis.....	506	389	19 68	
F. B. Haswell.....	324	463	31 26	
D. Swett.....	1542	516	5 79	
M. J. Kelly.....	1153	520	15 72	
M. J. Kelly.....	1155	521	4 33	
H. Farley.....	2855	637	3 48	
B. B. Minor.....	2938	663	16 11	
				\$152 12
Taxes of 1875-76.				
M. Crooks.....	1019	86	\$4 53	
I. N. Thorne.....	563	300	5 30	
Ellen Sinclair.....	1129	349	1 75	
J. G. Klumpke.....	92	460	4 04	
S. F. Sinclair.....	2495	574	2 46	
S. F. Sinclair.....	190	587	52 05	
George Mearnes.....	817	628	216 38	
J. G. Klumpke.....	1249	674	21 33	
W. Bosworth.....	1239	676	28 29	
W. B. Swain.....	1822	695	2 76	
S. F. Sinclair.....	2519	731	10 42	
				\$349 31
Taxes of 1876-77.				
A. Mecartney.....	2263	15	\$11 55	
A. Mecartney.....	932	97	2 83	
A. Mecartney.....	832	106	2 84	
C. C. Butler.....	613	158	25 42	
A. Mecartney.....	2362	192	8 50	
M. Kelsey.....	2180	342	4 18	
M. Kelsey.....	2181	343	4 86	
A. W. Hanna.....	419	384	28 27	
J. M. Smyth.....	969	396	8 86	
				\$97 01
Taxes of 1877-78.				
— Winters.....	1598	100	\$8 71	
E. W. Ashby.....	3311	367	2 03	
W. B. Swain.....	2081	442	3 23	
W. Rollins.....	127	583	1 92	
B. Kelsey.....	363	755	23 68	
L. McNeal.....	121	827	30 31	
W. Bosworth.....	948	930	48 48	
— Farley.....	1926	963	3 24	
J. G. Klumpke.....	1629	978	6 55	
— Farley.....	3430	1029	1 93	
				\$130 08

RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

IN FAVOR OF—	No. of Certificate.	No. of Treasurer's Receipt.	Amount.	Totals.
Taxes of 1878-79.				
M. B. Kellogg.....M. A.	3863½	331	\$25 77	
D. C. Henderson	3021	422	7 14	
D. C. Henderson	3022	423	3 60	
W. S. Lyons.....	2510	579	5 03	
B. Kelsey	829	726	89 70	
W. S. Lyons.....	2230	771	2 38	
H. Farley.....	2069	813	3 61	
J. P. Dameron.....	2935	818	2 55	\$139 78
Taxes of 1879-80.				
W. Bosworth.....	2652	308	4 95	
W. Bosworth.....	2653	3 9	4 33	
J. G. Klumpke.....	2655	310	4 95	
Wm. Center.....	595	319	12 81	
W. Rollins.....	1040	614	9 04	
W. Rollins.....	1137	620	1 81	
W. F. Chase.....	1592½	680	1 06	
S. F. Sinclair.....	1598	690	2 13	\$41 68
Taxes of 1880-81.				
S. F. Sinclair.....	1538	177	2 20	
Wm. Center.....	657	413	15 42	
Wm. Center.....	658	414	25 86	
E. Wall.....	93	610	17 75	\$61 23
Taxes of 1881-82.				
Daniel Swett.....	639	29	10 01	
A. N. Nelson.....	359	283	6 76	
E. Wall.....	108	337	36 05	
George Mearns.....	133	350	8 82	
E. Wall.....	374	446	8 52	
Wm. Center.....	595	457	6 63	
Wm. Center.....	596	458	5 15	
Wm. Center.....	597	459	10 98	
Wm. Center.....	598	460	8 13	
W. B. Swain.....	1351	647	2 39	
A. Mecartney.....	2264	778	2 67	\$106 11
Taxes of 1882-83.				
Daniel Buckley.....	154	43	12 43	
S. F. Sinclair.....	1441	47	5 19	
Geo. Mearns.....	1308	108	4 77	
S. S. Wright.....	1378	163	4 62	
Daniel Buckley.....	191	216	10 93	
S. F. Sinclair.....	964	443	2 07	\$40 01

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECAPITULATION—CONCLUDED.

IN FAVOR OF—	No. of Certificate.	No. of Treasurer's Receipts.	Amount.	Totals.
Taxes of 1883-84.				
J. P. Dameron.....	1203	4	2 76	
Thomas Penniman.....	663	58	3 04	
D. Swett.....	1207	78	3 18	
Chas. Babb.....	901	214	2 34	
Chas. Babb.....	902	215	2 32	
J. R. Morgan.....	1262	290	2 07	
D. Swett.....	1151	312	2 63	
Wm. Bosworth.....	987	388	3 47	
J. J. Donovan.....	909	407	9 60	
J. E. Brown.....	63	471	47 55	
Thos. Penniman.....	935	487	2 49	
Wm. Nicol.....	966	496	2 63	
Wm. Nicol.....	968	497	2 49	
Wm. Nicol.....	967	498	2 49	
				\$89 06
Taxes of 1884-85.				
Treasurer's receipts, Nos. 1 to 100, inclusive.....				\$1,207 67
				\$2,743 87

SPECIAL DEPOSITS OF COUNTY CLERKS—

(Moneys deposited by order of Court in suits

now pending)—

Balance on hand July 1, 1884..... \$155,432 02

Deposited during the year..... 21,253 86

\$176,685 88

Paid by order of Court.....

150,700 72

Balance on hand June 30, 1885.....

\$25,985 16

STREET ASSESSMENT FUNDS—

Balance cash on hand June 30, 1885.....

24 52

STREET ASSESSMENT FUNDS—"Vrooman Act"—

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1884.....	\$22,533 10	
Received during the year	127,477 00	
	<hr/>	\$150,010 10
Disbursed during the year... ..		101,835 31
		<hr/>
Cash on hand June 30, 1885 (as per recapitulation below).....		\$48,174 79
		<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION—

For brick sewer in Eighteenth street, from Church to Castro streets, No. 8.....	\$38 70	
For brick sewer in crossing of Eighteenth and Dolores streets, No. 11.....	28 00	
For brick sewer in crossing of Eighteenth and Church streets, No. 12.....	10 25	
For pipe sewer in Buchanan street, from Union to Lombard streets, No. 24.....	39 29	
For pipe sewer on Waller street, from Buchanan to Fillmore streets, No. 26...	17 65	
For paving Fillmore street, from Chestnut to Lombard streets, No. 28.....	2,255 30	
For brick sewer in Ninth street, from Howard to Bryant streets, No. 35.....	10,636 00	
For brick sewer in Fillmore street, from Herman to Ridley streets, No. 36.....	5,467 60	
For grading Castro street, from Twentieth to Twenty-sixth streets, No. 39.....	25,792 29	
	<hr/>	\$48,174 79
		<hr/> <hr/>

FIFTEENTH AVENUE EXTENSION FUND—

Balance on hand July 1, 1884.....	\$19 00	
Warrants paid.....		19 00
		<hr/>
		\$19 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

MONTGOMERY AVENUE FUND—

Balance on hand.....	\$317 51	
Warrant No. 1, due City and County of San Francisco.....		\$726 42
Twelve Montgomery Avenue Bonds, Nos. 1 to 12, for \$1,000 each.....		
		<u> </u>

SECOND STREET GRADING FUND—

Balance cash on hand.....		<u>\$15 00</u>
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LEIDESDORFF STREET OPENING FUND—

Balance cash on hand.....		<u>\$84 91</u>
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UNCLAIMED MONEY AND OTHER PROPERTY

RECEIVED FROM POLICE DEPARTMENT—

Received from Property Clerk, coin.....	\$593 80	
Proceeds of sale at auction, April 13, 1885.	196 40	
	<u> </u>	<u>\$587 90</u>

MONEYS BELONGING TO INSANE PERSONS—

Deposited by Chief of Police, P. Crowley, November 29, 1873.....		<u>\$570 68</u>
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CORONER'S DEPOSITS—

From sale of effects, also money found on deceased persons.....		\$125 20
Also, wearing apparel, jewelry, papers, etc., of but little value.....		
		<u> </u>

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

555

BRIDGE SILVER MEDAL FUND—

On deposit with Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, June 30, 1884.....	\$2,276 44	
Accrued dividends to date.....	130 65	
	<hr/>	\$2,407 09
Disbursed by Board of Education for medals.....		164 90
		<hr/>
Balance on deposit June 30, 1885.....		<u>\$2,242 19</u>

SUNDRY SPECIAL DEPOSITS—

Public Colored School Piano Fund		<u>\$29 00</u>
G. Reis, for redemption of property sold for taxes		<u>\$177 02</u>
S. C. Hastings, on account of City Slip lot		<u>\$337 50</u>
E. H. Washburn, taxes of 1863-64, paid under protest.....		<u>\$44 60</u>
By order of County Court for taxes on money in the matter of widening Kearny and Third streets.....		<u>\$203 31</u>
Forty Yuba County Bonds of \$1,000 each, being the property of the Robinson Be- quest Fund.....		<u><u> </u></u>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS OF OFFICE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

EXPENSES.

Salary of Treasurer.....	\$4,000 00	
Salary of Deputies	5,100 00	
Salary of Clerk	1,200 00	
Stationery and books.....	125 93	
Advertising monthly reports (one paper as au- thorized by Treasurer)	704 20	
	<u> </u>	<u>\$11,130 13</u>

RECEIPTS.

From commissions allowed by State.....	\$8,191 73	
Less freight on coin to Sacramento.....	846 20	
	<u> </u>	
Net amount paid into the Special Fee Fund.....		<u>\$7,345 53</u>

J. A. BAUER,
Treasurer.

Tax Collector's Report.

OFFICE OF CITY AND COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, A. D. 1885.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :

GENTLEMEN—Herewith find my report in reply to your resolution No. 18,187 (New Series).

Respectfully,
L. WADHAM, Tax Collector.

	City and County Taxes.	State Taxes.	Totals.
DR.			
To total amount charged Real Estate Roll 1884, including penalty.....	\$1,851,021 51	\$818,055 32	\$2,669,076 83
To increase of Roll.....	628 37	277 71	906 08
CR.			
By taxes and penalties collected and paid to the Treasurer.....	\$1,847,960 78	\$816,701 93	\$2,664,662 71
By taxes on erroneous assessments.....	826 33	365 19	1,191 52
By 5 per cent not collected on \$808 68 and \$384 88 through error in making out bills.....	43 42	19 25	62 67
By delinquent taxes.....	113 28	50 05	163 33
By property sold to the State.....	843 81	373 54	1,217 35
By property exempt from taxation.....	1,722 89	761 45	2,484 34
By interest on unpaid value.....	139 37	61 62	200 99
	\$1,851,649 88	\$818,333 03	\$2,669,982 91

TAX COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

DR.		
To total amount charged City and County Personal Property Roll 1884, including penalty.....	\$668,601 64	
To amount of taxes on increased assessment.....	1,217 42	
CR.		\$669,819 06
By taxes and penalties collected and paid to the Treasurer..	\$625,450 36	
By 5 per cent not collected on \$70 56 through error in making out bills.....	3 48	
By taxes on erroneous assessments	4,292 03	
By delinquent taxes.....	38,018 53	
By interest on unpaid value.....	2,054 66	
		\$669,819 06

DR.		
To total amount charged State Personal Property Roll 1884, including penalty.....	\$292,163 72	
To amount of taxes on increased assessment.....	513 38	
CR.		\$292,677 10
By taxes and penalties collected and paid into the treasury..	\$270,330 14	
By 5 per cent not collected on \$5 40 through error in making out bills.....	26	
By taxes on erroneous decrease.....	1,854 63	
By delinquent taxes.....	19,452 38	
By interest on unpaid value.....	1,039 69	
		\$292,677 10

TAXES COLLECTED.

559

DR.		
To taxes charged on railroad assessment made by the State Board of Equalization.....		\$4,702 46
CR.		
By delinquent taxes.....		\$4,702 46

DR.		
To amount charged to Dupont street widening roll.....		\$99,060 47
CR.		
By delinquent taxes.....		\$99,060 47

DR.		
To amount collected from duplicate taxes and over-payments		\$552 26
CR.		
By cash deposited with Treasurer.....		\$552 26

TOTAL AMOUNT OF FEES COLLECTED AND PAID TO THE TREASURER.

Advertising and fees.....	\$8,943 30	
Commission on State taxes.....	1,116 37	
		\$16,059 67

TAX COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

Taxes and penalties of previous years.....	\$29,687 32	
From sale of one hundred and thirty-six (136) polltax receipts	408 00	
		\$30,095 32

RECAPITULATION OF TAXES, PENALTIES AND FEES COLLECTED DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR 1884.

Total amount collected and paid to the Treasurer.....		\$3,607,150 46
From real estate taxes, including penalty.....	\$2,664,662 71	
From city and county personal property taxes, including penalty.....	625,450 36	
From State personal property taxes, including penalty.....	270,330 14	
From duplicate taxes and over-payments.....	552 26	
From advertising and fees.....	8,943 30	
From commission on State taxes.....	7,116 37	
From taxes and penalties of previous years.....	29,687 32	
From sale of one hundred and thirty-six polltax receipts ...	408 00	
	\$3,607,150 46	\$3,607,150 46

Reports of Special Counsel.

OFFICE OF McALLISTER AND BERGIN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5, 1885.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:

SIRS:—In answer to your circular letter, Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), we beg to inform you that the suit of W. M. Lent et al. vs. Charles Tillson, Tax Collector (known as the Dupont Street Case), in which we are acting as special counsel for the City and County of San Francisco, was submitted in the Supreme Court, May 1st, 1885, and that said Court has not yet rendered its decision in this cause.

Yours, obediently,

McALLISTER & BERGIN.

REPORT OF FISHER AMES, SPECIAL COUNSEL.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22, 1885.

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), I herewith submit my report of all taxes for City and County purposes, for the fiscal years 1872-73 and 1873-74, collected by me as Special Counsel, from June 30, 1884, to and including June 30, 1885, pursuant to the provisions of Orders Nos. 1,185 and 1,197, adopted by your Honorable Board.

Detailed monthly statements of all collections are on file in the office of the Auditor of said City and County.

Principal collected.....	\$2,591 37
Advertising.....	25 50
Total collected.....	\$2,616 87

FISHER AMES,
Special Counsel.

REPORT OF JNO. P. BELL, SPECIAL COUNSEL.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), of your Honorable Body, I beg to submit the following report of the collections of delinquent personal property taxes for the fiscal years 1874-5, 1875-6, 1876-7, 1877-8, and 1878-9, made by me during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885.

For Months of—

July and August, 1884, the sum of \$314 22, less commission, \$52 71.	\$261 52
September and October, 1884, the sum of \$318 07, less commission, \$39 18....	278 87
November and December, 1884, the sum of \$191 07, less commission, \$31 15...	159 92
January, 1885, the sum of \$523 79, less commission, \$62 73.....	431 06
February and March, 1885, \$228 41, less commission, \$44 71.....	183 70
April and May, 1885, the sum of \$301 54, less commission, \$44 55.....	257 00
June, 1885, the sum of \$171 53, less commission, \$23 04.....	148 49

In addition to the foregoing amounts, I have also collected under the authority of Resolution No. 17,453 the sum of \$6,775.83, less commission, \$677.58=\$6,098.27, upon City Hall Lots, for the fiscal year 1874-5, making a total of collections during the year of \$8,824.46, less commission, \$1,005.62=\$7,818.83.

The Superior Court having held that the Statute of Limitations runs against the State in the matter of the collection of these back taxes, it was deemed useless to attempt to compel payment by suit, until the question had been decided by the Supreme Court, where a case involving that question is now pending. Should a decision of the lower Court be affirmed, all the taxes of the different years represented by me would be barred.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. P. BELL.

Dated July 11, 1885.

REPORT OF EDW. S. SALOMON, SPECIAL COUNSEL.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), of your Honorable Board, I beg leave to submit the following report of my collections of delinquent personal property taxes of 1879-80.

During the fiscal year just closed, I have collected \$177.23, which I have paid to the Tax Collector, less 10 per cent. commissions, amounting to \$17.72.

Detailed reports showing the names of persons who have paid their taxes, penalty, interest and advertising collected, have been filed by me with the Tax Collector and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to which reference is hereby made.

Respectfully submitted,

EDW. S. SALOMON,
Special Counsel.

Dated San Francisco, July 23, 1885.

REPORT OF DAVID McCLURE, SPECIAL COUNSEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), I herewith submit to you my report as Special Counsel for the collection of delinquent personal property taxes for the fiscal year 1880-81, collected during the year ending June 30th, 1885.

Respectfully,

DAVID McCLURE,
Attorney and Special Counsel, etc.

DELINQUENT PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES,

COLLECTED AND PAID TO THE TAX COLLECTOR OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1880-1881, AS FOLLOWS:

Collected from July 1 to August 1, 1884—

State taxes, penalty, interest and advertising.....	\$233 78	
City and County taxes, penalty, interest and advertising.....	218 25	
		\$512 03

Collected from August 1 to September 1, 1884—

State taxes, penalty, interest and advertising.....	\$353 06	
City and County taxes, penalty, interest and advertising.....	432 24	
		785 30

Collected from September 1 to October 1, 1884—

State taxes, penalty, interest and advertising.	\$105 17	
City and County taxes, penalty, interest and advertising.....	111 87	
		217 04

REPORT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL.

Collected from October 1 to December 25, 1884—

State taxes, penalty, interest and advertising.....	\$39 38
City and County taxes, penalty, interest and advertising....	36 04

75 42

Collected from December 25, 1884, to April 1, 1885—

State taxes, penalty, interest and advertising.....	\$167 00
City and County taxes, penalty, interest and advertising.....	316 71

483 71

Collected from April 1 to July 1, 1885—

State taxes, penalty, interest and advertising..	\$27 39
City and County taxes, penalty, interest and advertising.....	41 28

68 67

Total.....	\$2,142 17
Less 10 per cent for collecting....	214 21

Total amount paid Tax Collector.....	\$1,927 96
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Reports showing the names of persons who have paid their taxes, amount of taxes, penalty, interest and advertising, have been filed from time to time with the Tax Collector, Clerk of your Honorable Board and the Auditor of this City and County, to which reference is hereby expressly had.

In my last annual report, it appeared that I had commenced suits in the Superior Court against assessments appearing upon the "Subsequent Assessment Roll," for the fiscal year 1880-81, for State and City and County Taxes, aggregating \$4,092,200.45. Of these suits the Summons have been served in all but about ten suits, the defendants being dead, or removed from the State, and where corporations defendants have ceased to exist, and of the suits commenced as aforesaid, the following have been transferred by the respective defendants to the United States Circuit Court, viz:

City and County of San Francisco vs. E. J. Baldwin.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. A. J. Bassett.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. California Pacific Railroad Co.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. Central Pacific Railroad Co.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. Seth Cook.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. Charles Crocker.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. C. F. Crocker.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. Peter Donohue.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. James G. Fair.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. Adam Grant.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. George E. Gray.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. W. S. Hobart.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. Mrs. Mary F. S. Hopkins.
 City and County of San Francisco vs. W. S. Lyle.

- City and County of San Francisco vs. Los Angeles and Independence R. R. Co.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. John W. Mackey.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. Miller and Lux.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. E. H. Miller, Jr.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. D. O. Mills.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. Northern Railroad Co.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. Pacific Improvement Co.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. Sacramento and Placerville R. R. Co.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. San Pablo and Tulare R. R. Co.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. San Francisco and North Pacific R. R. Co.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. Southern Pacific R. R. Co.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. Leland Stanford.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. Terminal Railroad Co.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. A. N. Towne.
- City and County of San Francisco vs. Western Development Co.

The case against John W. Mackey has been tried in the United States Circuit Court and judgment rendered in favor of the Defendant, on the ground that the property assessed was not in the State of California, but in the State of Nevada. I will take this case by Writ of Error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The case against W. S. Hobart has been tried and submitted, but has not been decided.

The case against F. F. Low was on the 24th day of January, 1885, tried in the Superior Court before Judge Wilson and judgment rendered in favor of the defendant, on the ground "that the aforesaid Subsequent Assessment Roll, for the fiscal year 1880-81, is unconstitutional." I perfected an appeal from this judgment to the Supreme Court of this State, and on the 18th day of May, 1885, argued and submitted same. The Supreme Court has not yet filed its decision in said case.

All the other of said suits brought to recover said Subsequent Assessments, except the cases so transferred to the United States Circuit Court, are still pending in said Superior Court, and awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court in the suit against F. F. Low.

Respectfully,

DAVID McCLURE,

Attorney and Special Counsel for the Collection of Delinquent
Personal Property Taxes, for the fiscal year 1880-81.

REPORT OF W. A. NYGH, SPECIAL COUNSEL.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the request of your Honorable Board, I submit the following report as Special Counsel for the collection of delinquent personal property taxes for the fiscal year 1881-82, showing collections made by me from my appointment, in March, 1885, to succeed Columbus Bartlett, Esq. (resigned), until and including June 30th, 1885.

The report filed by me in July, 1885, with your Honorable Board, the Tax Collector and the Auditor, shows the names of the persons from whom I collected taxes and the amount (i. e., original tax, penalty, cost of advertising and, when collected, interest), received from each down to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885.

I collected in the aggregate during said fiscal year the sum of \$231.50, which said amount I have paid to the Tax Collector, and for which I hold his receipt. Reference is hereby made to my said report for an itemized statement.

I have not commenced any suits, Mr. Bartlett having, during his incumbency, filed complaints in all cases.

Diligent search is being made for delinquents. The effort, however, is attended with but little success.

The amounts remaining uncollected are small, in most cases less than five (5) dollars, and I am not exacting interest or Court costs where settlements are made before entry of judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. NYGH,
Attorney and Special Counsel.

September 12, 1885.

 REPORT OF WALTER LEVY, SPECIAL COUNSEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series) of your Honorable Body, I herewith respectfully submit to you my report as Special Counsel for the collection of delinquent taxes for the fiscal year 1882-83:

Amount collected from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885. \$1,801 13

For a more complete report, showing the names of persons who have paid their taxes, the amount (together with penalty and advertising) collected, I refer your Honorable Body to the monthly reports filed by me with your Clerk.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER H. LEVY,
Attorney and Special Counsel, fiscal year 1882-83.

REPORT OF JOSEPH P. KELLY, SPECIAL COUNSEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series) of your Honorable Body, I herewith respectfully submit to you my report as Special Counsel for the collection of delinquent taxes for the fiscal year 1883-84:

Amount collected during—

1884—July.....		\$1,287 71
August.....		1,253 22
September.....		590 22
October.....		283 97
November.....		495 57
December.....		792 26
1885—January.....		405 62
February.....		216 86
March.....		1,275 62
April.....		3,454 74
May.....		1,332 01
June.....		1,061 97
Total		\$12,449 77

For a more complete report, showing the names of persons, companies and corporations who have paid their taxes, the amount (together with the interest, penalty and advertising) collected, I refer your Honorable Body to the monthly reports filed by me with your Clerk on the first of each and every month.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH P. KELLY,
Attorney and Special Counsel for the fiscal year 1883-84.

REPORT OF W. A. S. NICHOLSON, SPECIAL COUNSEL.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors

Of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), of your Honorable Body, adopted June 1st, 1885, I herewith respectfully submit a report of the condition of my department as Special Counsel for the collection of Delinquent Taxes for the fiscal year 1884-85.

As my appointment was only made on the 15th of May, 1885, my report is necessarily brief. Some few suits have been commenced, but on account of the certified list of delinquent tax-payers having only lately been completed and turned over to me, and the blanks for my reports to the Tax Collector having only been received a few days ago, the amount of money herein reported has not yet been turned over to the Tax Collector, but it is now on deposit in bank, and will be turned over to the Tax Collector, together with the July collections, at the end of this month.

What few suits I have brought have been commenced at great trouble and unnecessary annoyance to myself on account of the delays I have been subjected to by the Clerk of the Justices' Court, for which there appears to be no just cause or reason.

The following is a statement of the moneys collected by me for the year ending June 30th 1885:

COLLECTED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1885.

City and County Taxes.....	\$650 56
Penalty ..	32 97
Interest.....	42 69
Advertising.....	24 04
State Taxes.....	308 76
Penalty.....	15 77
Interest.....	12 01
Advertising.....	32 04
	<hr/>
	\$1,118 84
Less 5 per cent for collecting.....	55 94
	<hr/>

\$1,062 90

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. S. NICHOLSON,
Special Counsel for the fiscal year 1884-85.

July 14th, 1885.

REPORT

OF THE

Collector of Licenses.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—Herewith please receive the annual report of the operations and results of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,
JOHN T. FOGARTY,
Collector of Licenses.

GENERAL FUND.

CITY AND COUNTY LICENSES (ISSUED QUARTERLY).

NO. LICENSES.	LICENSES ISSUED.	AMOUNT.
16,386	Merchandise.....	\$84,653 00
145	Bankers'.....	22,250 00
247	Brokers'.....	2,820 00
213	Billiards.....	2,315 00
130	Auctioneers'.....	1,705 00
250	Livery stables.....	750 00
17	Bowling alleys.....	120 00
235	Pawnbrokers.....	7,050 00
115	Theaters and exhibitions.....	5,619 00
12	Skating rink.....	600 00
64	Intelligence office.....	960 00
7,372	Retail liquor dealers.....	147,440 00
3,030	Grocery and retail liquor dealers.....	60,600 00
28,216	One dollar on each of the above licenses, and paid into the Special Fee Fund.....	\$336,882 00 28,216 00
2,176	Exempt Merchandise Licenses, where business was less than \$600 per quarter, for which no money was collected.	\$365,098 00
287	Lodging-house and Restaurant Licenses where business was less than \$1,000 per quarter, for which no money was collected.	

LICENSE COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—MUNICIPAL.

LICENSES ISSUED QUARTERLY.

NO. LICENSES.	LICENSES ISSUED.	AMOUNT.
6,092	Municipal.....	\$48,494 00
632	Produce Peddlers'.....	6,320 00
520	Basket Peddlers'.....	5,200 00
2,415	Dog Tags (yearly license).....	4,830 00
347	Dog Tags, duplicate (yearly license).....	173 50
41	Runners' Badges.....	61 50
299	Gratuitous Peddlers' Licenses.....	.....
10,346		\$65,079 00

TEN PER CENT STOCK CERTIFICATE TAX.

NO. CERTIFICATES	LICENSES ISSUED.	AMOUNT.
5,887	Transfers and Original Issues, General Fund.....	\$588 70
31,216	Transfers and Original Issues, Mining Bureau Fund....	3,121 60
37,103		\$3,710 30

STREET DEPARTMENT FUND.

LICENSES ISSUED YEARLY.

NO. LICENSES.	LICENSES ISSUED.	AMOUNT
4,921	Licenses for Vehicles.....	\$15,085 50
1,010	Vehicle Numbers.....	1,010 00
345	Drivers' Cards.....	345 00
31	Hack Badges.....	77 50
49	Street Railroad Cars (issued quarterly).....	4,205 00
6,356		\$20,723 00

RECAPITULATION.

NO. LICENSES.	LICENSES ISSUED.	AMOUNT.
DR.		
28,216	City and County Licenses, General Fund	\$336,882 00
	City and County Licenses, Special Fee Fund	28,216 00
10,346	Municipal Licenses, General Fund	65,079 00
6,356	Street Department, General Fund	20,723 00
5,887	Stock Certificate Tax, General Fund	588 70
31,216	Stock Certificate Tax, Mining Bureau Fund	3,121 60
2,176	Exemption Merchandise Licenses .....	.....
287	Lodging House and Restaurant .....	.....
		\$454,610 30
84,484	CR.	
	By amount paid to City and County Treasurer	\$451,488 70
	By amount paid State Treasurer	3,121 60
		\$454,610 30

EXPENDITURES.

SALARIES PAID ASSISTANTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

1884—July	\$1,950 00
August	1,950 00
September	1,950 00
October	2,050 00
November	1,950 00
December	1,950 00
1885—January	1,950 00
February	2,050 00
March	2,050 00
April	1,950 00
May	1,950 00
June	2,000 00
Total	\$23,750 00
Salary of License Collector	3,000 00
Stationery	557 38
Advertising	565 00
Total expenditure	\$27,872 38

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PRESIDENT.....IRA G. HOITT.

MEMBERS.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
IRA G. HOITT	405 Sansome street.....	1131 Ellis street.
C. W. BEACH	10 Montgomery street.....	2101 Devisadero street.
J. H. CULVER.....	31 Post street	1111 Clay street.
DR. C. T. DEANE.....	131 Post street.....	131 Post street.
A. C. DITHMAR.....	Goodyear Rubber Co., 577 Market st.	609 Fourth street.
J. F. ENGLISH.....	313 Davis street	1717 Washington street.
G. J. HOBE	Room 42 Masonic Temple	1633 Hyde street.
THOS. O'BRIEN.....	New City Hall.....	1709 Broderick street.
ED. POLLITZ.....	403 California street.....	21 Dupont street.
GEO. T. SHAW.....	840 Fourth street	17th avenue, South S. F.
D. STERN.....	Brunswick House.....	148 Sixth street.
J. P. H. WENTWORTH.....	320 Sansome street, room 61.....	2329 Folsom street.

Superintendent of Common Schools.....	A. J. MOULDER, New City Hall Residence, 812 Bush street.
Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools.....	JOS. O'CONNOR, New City Hall Residence, 1032 Mission street.
Secretary.....	JNO. T. MCGEOGHEGAN, New City Hall Residence, 510 Seventeenth street.
Assistant Secretary	GEORGE BEANSTON, New City Hall Residence, 1316 Webster street.
Assistant Secretary.....	FRANK G. ANDREWS, New City Hall Residence, 922 Van Ness avenue.
Book-keeper.....	E. B. BULLOCK, New City Hall Residence, 2414 Pacific street.
Messenger.....	A. H. BEAN, New City Hall Residence, 18 Sherman street.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

CLASSIFICATION—Deane, Stern, English, Wentworth, Hoitt, Moulder.
 RULES AND REGULATIONS—Hobe, Beach, Deane, O'Brien, Hoitt, Moulder.
 CREDENTIALS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS—Shaw, Pollitz, O'Brien, Hoitt, Moulder.
 SCHOOLHOUSES AND SITES—English, Beach, Shaw, Dithmar, Hoitt.
 SALARIES—Pollitz, Wentworth, Deane.
 FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES—Culver, Hobe, Shaw, Hoitt.
 FINANCE—Stern, Wentworth, O'Brien.
 JUDICIARY—O'Brien, Culver, Dithmar.
 PRINTING—Dithmar, Pollitz, Culver.
 JANITORS—Beach, English, Stern, Hobe, Hoitt, Moulder.
 VISITING—Wentworth, English, Shaw, Beach.

OFFICE HOURS FOR SCHOOL BUSINESS.

IRA G. HOITT..... 405 Sansome street
 Tuesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 5 P. M.

C. W. BEACH..... 10 Montgomery street
 3 to 4 P. M. daily except Saturdays, and 9 to 10 A. M. Saturdays

J. H. CULVER..... 31 Post street
 3 to 5 P. M. Mondays, 9 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. Fridays

DR. C. T. DEANE..... 131 Post street
 Daily, 1 to 4 P. M.

A. C. DITHMAR..... Goodyear Rubber Co., 577, 579 Market street
 Daily, 3 to 4 P. M.

J. F. ENGLISH..... 313 Davis street
 Wednesdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 P. M.

G. J. HOBE..... Room 42, Masonic Temple
 9 to 11 A. M. and after 4 P. M. daily

THOS. O'BRIEN..... 1709 Broderick street
 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. daily at New City Hall, 3 to 4:30 P. M. Saturday.

ED. POLLITZ..... 403 California street
 Tuesdays and Thursdays, 4 to 5 P. M.

GEO. T. SHAW..... 5 Post street
 4 to 5 P. M. Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 to 7 P. M. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

D. STERN..... Brunswick House, 148 Sixth street
 Mondays and Fridays, 4 to 5 P. M.

J. P. H. WENTWORTH..... Room 61, 320 Sansome street
 2 to 4 P. M. Saturday.

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Common Schools.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with law I have the honor to submit herewith the Thirty-Second Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

In my last report I gave the reasons why, in my opinion, the amount to be received from the State for the support of schools for this fiscal year must needs be less than the estimate of the Auditor (\$495,600), in spite of the fact that our census showed an increase of 4,968 schoolable children entitled to apportionment.

I regret to say that my predictions were fulfilled, and that your already scanty and insufficient appropriation of \$750,000 for the support of schools during the year, fell short nearly \$6,000, by reason of the Auditor's over-estimate. The amounts actually apportioned to this city by the State were as follows:

Received in August, 1884	\$97,064 66
Received in February, 1885	392,670 67
<hr/>	
Total received from State	\$489,735 33
Auditor's estimate	495,600 00
Excess of estimate over receipts	5,864 67

At the time the Auditor's estimate was under discussion before your Finance Committee, I urged that it was unreasonable, because, notwithstanding the fact that the increase of the number of census children in San Francisco was very large, to wit: 4,968; yet other counties had increased by an equal, and in several instances, by a much larger per centage. For example, comparing the census of last year with that of the year before, while our county showed an increase of 8 per cent., the increase in Fresno was 8 per cent., in Humboldt, 9 per cent.; in Lake, 8 per cent.; in San Luis Obispo, 9 per cent.; in Shasta, 9 per cent.; in San Diego, 10 per cent.; in San Bernardino, 10 per cent.; in Los Angeles, 13 per cent., and in Sacramento, 23 per cent.

The amount appropriated annually by the State for the support of schools is about the same every year. The ratio of apportionment is obtained by dividing the whole amount to be apportioned by the total number of census children in the State. This gives the *per capita* allowance for each child, from which it is apparent that if the per centage of increase in the number of schoolable children is as large in the other counties as in San Francisco, the only effect will be to reduce the ratio, so that our increase of nearly 5,000 census children will not necessarily justify the Auditor's estimate, and the result proves that it did not. In addition, I may state that a certain portion of the revenue paid into the State School Fund has been heretofore derived from the interest on State and County bonds, the principal of which now amounts to \$2,045,400. Most of these bonds have for years yielded from 7 to 10 per cent. interest per annum. I regret to learn that many of them have matured and the amount has been paid into the School Land Fund during the past two years. In consequence, the sum of \$572,817.86 of that fund lies idle and uninvested in the State Treasury and the usual revenue from this large amount will this year be cut off, and to that extent the total to be devoted to the support of schools, by the State, will be reduced. I am further informed on reliable authority that the collections of poll taxes throughout the State, which are paid into the State School Fund, have decreased this year.

From this source the following amounts were received by the State and apportioned to the several counties during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

In August, 1884.....	\$144,476 89
In February, 1885.....	157,661 49
	<hr/>
Total from poll taxes.....	\$302,138 38

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

For the coming fiscal year the Auditor estimates that our School Department will receive the sum of \$505,000 "from the State, from rents, and from personal property."

From the last source mentioned nothing can be expected. The total rents per annum due and collected by the department amount to \$4,541.

This fixes the Auditor's estimate of the apportionment to be received from the State at \$500,459, or \$10,723.67 more than was received from this source for the current fiscal year.

He bases his opinion upon the fact that the number of school-able children entitled to apportionment has increased from 63,029 in 1884, to 69,000 in 1885, or a little over 9 per cent. I am strongly in hopes that his estimate will be realized, and for these reasons: During the present fiscal year the number of census children in San Francisco, on which the State apportionment was based, amounted to $\frac{63}{235}$ of the total number in the State. For the coming fiscal year our proportion, under the census of June, 1885, will amount to $\frac{65}{235}$, or $\frac{13}{47}$ of the whole number. Even conceding that the total amount to be apportioned by the State next year shall fall \$35,000 short of the amount distributed this year, this increase of $\frac{2}{235}$ of the whole amount ought to give us at least \$10,000 more than last year. It may do even a little better, as I have reason to know at this writing that the apportionment to San Francisco, for August, 1885, will be \$104,190, as against \$97,064 66 for the same time last year, or an actual increase of \$7,125.34.

To realize the Auditor's estimate we must receive from the State at the next apportionment, in February, 1886, the sum of

\$3,598.33 more than we received in February, 1885, or we must obtain a total of \$396,269, and to secure this, the whole apportionment to all the counties in February, 1886, must amount to \$1,432,654. This is \$35,582 less than was apportioned in February, 1885. Should this falling off exceed \$35,582, the Auditor's estimate will be correspondingly reduced, and with it will be reduced the amount of the appropriation made by the Supervisors for the support of schools during the next fiscal year.

I have entered somewhat into detail on this subject, because the experience of the past two years shows that the financial question is of deep interest, as well to Supervisors and School Directors as to the 820 employees in the School Department.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I have heretofore called attention to the pressing need of more school buildings in certain districts of the city to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of children seeking admission. This pressure does not exist in the northern portion of the city, nor in the outside districts, but unfortunately the schools in those localities, where possibly some room might be found, are so remote from the neighborhoods where the population is most dense and the demand for school facilities most pressing that practically, they furnish no relief. I alluded in my last report to the surprising increase in the number of schoolable children in the two most populous wards of the city. Since then another census has been taken in the month of May, 1885, and the results are still more surprising.

The number of children in the city between 5 and 17 years of age was:

In 1882.....	55,878
In 1883.....	58,061
In 1884.....	63,029
In 1885.....	69,000

Here is an increase of 13,120 children in three years.

In 1882 there were in the Eleventh Ward 17,020 schoolable children; in 1885, 21,564; increase, 4,544. In 1882 there were 11,948 children in the Twelfth Ward; in 1885, 14,445; increase,

2,497. Total increase in these two wards alone in three years, 7,041, or more than half the total increase in the city. For their accommodation two new school houses, the "Cleveland," of 12 rooms, the "Moulder," of 8 rooms, were built and completed in December, 1884.

The former was immediately occupied by the children of 12 classes of the Eighth street Primary School, and four classes belonging to the same school that had long been occupying outlying shanties were transferred to the old rookery on Eighth street that had been vacated.

The Moulder School was built on the site of the Page and Gough Street School, and the eight class rooms of the former were at once filled with the children who crowded the latter. In effect, but little room was provided for new-comers and the relief from the pressure was scarcely appreciable.

There is now urgent need for two school buildings in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards to accommodate a portion, at least, of the increase of 7,041 children in these two Wards. They can not be built in all of next year, for no means have been provided. You, gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors, are every year in a financial strait, and while recognizing the necessity of additional school accommodations, plead your inability to furnish the means to supply them. I believe you have done all in your power, under existing circumstances, to assist the School Department. But it is pertinent to ask, can you ever, under those circumstances, build any more school houses, no matter how large the city may grow? I do not see how you can!

But if we must needs do without new buildings, common business sense, backed by an inexorable necessity, demands that the means should be provided at least to preserve and keep in repair the old structures now in use. In my last report I portrayed, in as vivid colors as I could command, the dilapidated condition of many of those ancient rookeries. Some persons—even members of the new Board of Education—thought that the picture was overdrawn, and that I had exaggerated the condition of affairs for the sake of producing an effect.

To remove all doubt upon the subject and to ascertain, by a critical examination, the real condition of our school buildings,

the Committee on "School Houses and Sites" of the Board of Education undertook, in the early part of this year, a thorough and systematic inspection of all the buildings under the control of the Department.

This committee consists of Messrs. C. W. Beach (Chairman) Geo. T. Shaw, Jas. F. English, A. C. Dithmar and President Ira G. Hoitt. They are, all of them, intelligent and practical men of business, fully qualified to judge of the condition of school property and of the amounts needed to put it in proper repair. They divided the city into districts, each Director being assigned to an inspection of a certain number of the school houses. They went to work systematically and devoted much time to the investigation.

Each Director (except the President of the Board, an *ex-officio* member), made a detailed report to the Chairman and the whole Committee united in a report to the Board.

Their statements are entitled to the fullest confidence and present an authoritative exhibit of the condition of school buildings in the city of San Francisco at this time.

I cannot better inform you upon this subject, as it is my duty to inform you, and, through you, arouse public attention to the pressing needs of the Department, than by incorporating these reports, stripped of much of their detail, in this, my Annual Report.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR A. C. DITHMAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22, 1885.

I herewith submit my report of the school houses allotted to me for examination in regard to permanent improvements and repairs, for the coming fiscal year, 1885-86.

Under Class "A" I enumerate those repairs which are urgently necessary. Under "B," I name such improvements as should be made as soon as possible, believing them necessary and advantageous wherever recommended. I therefore respectfully report:

Class A—Rincon Grammar School, Silver street, between Second and Third streets.

This building requires painting, both inside and out. The yard needs new planks and the entrance from Vassar Place should be repaired and new steps put in, for the accommodation of both this school and the Longfellow Primary.

Class B—There should be a wing built on this school, on the south side, giving two more class rooms and an office for the Principal—the present office being utterly unfitted for the purpose. The school should also have a larger yard, which can only be obtained by purchasing private property on Silver street, which purchase I hereby recommend. Rubber stepping should be put on all the stairs.

Longfellow Primary School, Silver street between Second and Third streets.

This school building needs painting both inside and out. All the class rooms in the building, and also the outside class rooms, require whitening; hand-rails are required on the stairs, and the stairs need support from the lower hall. Shelves and ventilation are required in the lower closets. This school requires more yard room and the yard needs replanking.

In regard to obtaining more yard room, it can only be secured by purchasing private property on Silver street, referred to in Rincon Grammar Schools report. In reference to this school, I would say in regard to all schools that I have visited, that rubber stepping should be put upon the stairs, as it will deaden the noise and save the repairing of the stair-cases every few years—\$500.

Starr King Primary School, Bryant street between Sixth and Seventh streets.

The yard in this school needs replanking; the front fence requires painting; the stair-cases need new steps and rubber placed thereon; furniture needs revarnishing.

Lincoln Primary School, Fifth street near Market.

This building needs painting and whitening. The two-class-room building needs lathing and plastering, having never been finished. Two lots should be bought fronting on Jessie street, which are private property, to afford free ingress and egress in case of fire or panic, as under present conditions the school will become a deadly trap under either of the above contingencies. The stepping in this building should also be covered with rubber.

Boys' High School, Sutter street between Gough and Octavia.

This building requires whitening, also painting within and without; the blackboards need repairing; the yard wants replanking. A wing should be added to this building for a laboratory, also an office for the Principal—\$2,000.

A—Spring Valley Grammar School, Broadway street near Polk street.

Both yards must be replanked immediately, as they are dangerous to both life and limb of the children. The building must be repaired and painted immediately.

Union Street Kindergarten, No. 512 Union street.

Glass broken in, windows and building out of repair, but as it is rented property it should be attended to by the landlord.

Spring Valley Primary School, Union street near Franklin street.

Both yards must be replanked, as the planks are rotten and will not hold the nails. We must have sheds in the girls' yard to protect them from inclement weather; new fences are required; new stair-cases are absolutely necessary; underpinning requires immediate attention. A new roof is required for this school building. The building requires painting within and without, not having been painted for eighteen years; new flooring is required in several rooms; new window sashes are wanted in nearly every window; ceilings require new plastering; doors are in bad condition and should be opened outward; they open inward at present, contrary to law.

Lincoln Grammar School, Fifth street near Market.

Much replanking necessary in the yard; twenty windows out of order; the whole building requires whitening; the sewerage of this building requires reconstruction, as the present system is injurious to the health of teachers and pupils.

Tehama Primary School, Tehama street between First and Second streets.

New stairs or the old ones repaired; new outside steps on the girls' side; all the walls should be whitened; all the blackboards need repairing; new planking on Clementina street; some of the rooms should be replastered.

Union Primary School, corner Filbert and Kearny streets.

This school house should be painted; wainscoting and furniture should be varnished, not having been varnished for eighteen years; new window sashes required, as the sash are rotten and the glass falls out of the frame; the boys' stairs must be repaired at once, as they are dangerous; the walls require whitening. The Principal recommends a neutral tint as beneficial to the eyes of the pupils.

North Cosmopolitan Grammar School, Filbert street between Taylor and Jones street.

This building requires painting on the outside; the plastering in the hall on the South side should be repaired; blackboards throughout the building should be repaired; boys' closet should be enlarged and extended across the north side of the yard.

Washington Grammar School, corner Washington and Mason streets.

The building needs painting within and without; the class rooms need whitening; furniture should be varnished; ten window sashes are absolutely necessary; new floors must be laid in all the class rooms, as the present floors are full of holes and very dangerous; the sheds want new roofing; the fence in front of the building should be repaired or replaced by a new one; the plastering is in a very bad condition, liable to fall at any time.

After careful investigation I make the above report in regard to the school

houses assigned to me, and believe that every item under class "A" is urgently necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. DITTMAR,
Member Committee School Houses and Sites.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR GEORGE T. SHAW.

I have visited and examined the following school houses, and report as to their condition as follows:

South End School, Williams street near Henry.

Blackboards need general going over, cracked in many places; wainscoting up stairs does not meet floor, needs a quarter round around the base of both rooms; yard needs about two thousand feet of planking; estimate of repairs for year \$100.

South San Francisco School, corner Fourteenth avenue and L street,

Building needs repairing, but is not so bad as many others; yards need from three to five thousand feet of planking; blackboards in bad order, especially in basement, and a new one needed in lower hall.

Potrero Primary School, Minnesota street between Napa and Sierra streets.

In excellent order, both houses and yard; only a few yards of plastering in one hall.

Powell Street Primary School, Powell street, between Washington and Jackson streets.

House needs repairing; roof and gutters painting and fixing; some of the stairs in bad order; blackboards also in bad order, cracked, etc.

Broadway Grammar School, Broadway street between Powell and Mason.

Needs a new upper floor laid upon the one now there; five or six rooms need whitening; back yards need replanking, about five to seven thousand feet needed; blackboards in lower room badly used up, the paper being torn and going to pieces.

Greenwich Street Primary School, Greenwich street between Powell and Leavenworth.

Building needs painting badly; yards need a large amount of repairing—five to seven thousand feet; desks want repolishing; blackboards overhauling and repainting.

Garfield Primary School, Union street between Kearny and Montgomery.

Did not visit, but saw the school several weeks ago and it seemed to be in very fair order. No report.

Jackson Street Experimental, No. 116 Jackson street.

Building a rattle-trap concern, containing up stairs Mrs. Cooper's kindergarten class (2); not much can be done except to keep it from going to pieces. Expenses estimated \$75.

Turk Street (12) Primary School, Turk street between Buchanan and Webster streets.

Needs repainting, but can run another year; boys' water closet needs refixing and an asphaltum floor put in and trough or gutter deepened; vault needs cleaning at once, there being sticks in it; stairs on girls' side need new treads.

South Cosmopolitan Grammar School, Eddy street between Polk and Van Ness avenue.

Needs repainting and whitening; stairs on boys' side need new treads; yards need about ten thousand feet of new plank; sand at back (in alley), should be removed, or a high picket fence built across back of lot.

Hayes Valley Primary School, Grove street near Larkin.

Building needs repainting; water-closet out of order; floors in hallways need epairing; blackboards cracked and full of holes and broken places.

Clement Grammar School, Geary street between Jones and Leavenworth.

Roof needs fixing and repainting; building needs repainting badly; stairs on boys' side new treads; yard needs replanking, at least seven thousand fee of lumber required; blackboards out of order (usual complaint).

Grant Primary School, Golden Gate avenue near Hyde.

Building and yard in good shape and need scarcely any repairs; Principal would like folding doors between two rooms on second floor; expense about \$100.

Moulder School, corner Page and Gough streets.

New and in general good order; think but a small amount required for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. T. SHAW.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR JOHN F. ENGLISH.

The undersigned respectfully submits the following as his report of what repairs and alterations are needed in the schools assigned to him, and also makes an approximate estimate of the cost of said repairs and alterations:

Valencia Street School.....	Paint outside and in, and whitening rooms.....	\$500 00
Shotwell Street School....	“ “ “ “ “ “	400 00
Sanchez Street School.....	“ “ “ “ “ “	350 00
Noe and Temple Street School...	“ “ “ “ “ “	300 00
Bernal Hights School.....	“ “ “ “ “ “	300 00
Eighth Street Primary School....	“ “ “ “ “ “	400 00
Mission Grammar School.....	“ “ “ “ “ “	500 00
Columbia Grammar School.....	“ “ “ “ “ “	400 00
Franklin Grammar School	“ “ “ “ “ “	400 00
Haight Primary School	“ “ “ “ “ “	100 00
Mission Primary School	“ “ “ “ “ “	300 00
West End School	“ “ “ “ “ “	250 00
Ocean House School	“ “ “ “ “ “	200 00
Laguna Honda School.....	“ “ “ “ “ “	200 00
Fairmount Primary	“ “ “ “ “ “	500 00
West Mission School.....	Raising roof and adding five rooms	10,400 00
Point Lobos School.....	Raising, putting in new foundation, and painting said school.....	1,500 00
Repairs to planking and replanking yards in above schools.....		1,000 00
Other repairs now needed to put schools in order.....		5,500 00
Estimate cost of repairs on above schools for one year after the above work has been done.....		3,000 00

ESTIMATE COST OF NEW BUILDINGS NOW ABSOLUTELY NEEDED.

Erection of an eight-class building to take the place of the rooms now rented for the Lobos Avenue School.....	16,000 00
Purchase of lot for same.....	5,000 00
Total estimate.....	<u>\$47,500 00</u>
Total recommended as above.....	\$47,500 00
Deduct estimate for new building, Lobos Avenue.....	\$21,000 00
Deduct estimate for enlarging West Mission Primary.....	10,400 00
	<u>31,400 00</u>
Leaves balance needed for urgent repairs.....	<u>\$16,100 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. ENGLISH.

RECAPITULATION OF AMOUNT NEEDED FOR URGENT REPAIRS.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF REPAIRS TO THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT "URGENTLY NECESSARY" FOR THEIR PROPER CARE AND PRESERVATION, AND TO PUT THEM IN A REASONABLY FIT AND SAFE CONDITION FOR OCCUPANCY.

BUILDINGS INSPECTED BY DIRECTOR DITHMAR.

NO.	BUILDINGS.	AMOUNT.
1	Rincon Grammar— Painting outside and inside; re-planking and repairing yards and fences, and painting roof.....	\$964 00
2	Longfellow Primary— Painting outside and inside; whitening walls of class-rooms, etc.; hand rails and supports for stairs; shelving in closets; re-planking and repairing yards.....	770 00
3	Lincoln Primary— Painting outside and roof; lathing and plastering two rooms; whitening class-room walls.....	548 00
4	Lincoln Grammar— Painting outside and roof; painting, graining and whitening inside; re-constructing sewerage.....	2,700 00
5	Starr King Primary— Re-planking and repairing yards; repairing and painting fence.....	400 00
6	Boys' High School— Painting outside and inside and roof; whitening walls of class rooms; re-planking and repairing yards.....	1,900 00
7	Spring Valley Grammar— Painting outside and roof; painting inside and whitening; repairing yard (now dangerous); repairing and painting fence.....	1,650 00
8	Spring Valley Primary— Re-planking and repairing yards; painting outside and inside; whitening class-rooms; sheds in girls' yard; new roof; new flooring in three rooms; new windows; repairing plastering.....	1,950 00
9	Tchama Street Primary— Whitening walls of class-rooms; re-planking and repairing yards; re-plastering walls; repairs to outside steps; repairing blackboards....	720 00
10	Union Street Primary— Painting outside and inside; new window sash; repairs to stairs (now dangerous); whitening class-rooms.....	970 00
11	North Cosmopolitan Grammar School— Painting outside and inside; painting roof; whitening and repairing walls; repairing blackboards; repairing and enlarging water closets.	950 00
12	Washington Grammar School— Painting outside and inside and roof; whitening walls of class-rooms; new floors; new roof on sheds; new window sash; new front fence; repairing plastering on walls.....	2,450 00
13	Whittier School— Painting outside and roof; painting and whitening inside; repairs to yard; repairs to gutter and roof; repairs to foundation of building.	1,150 00
Total immediate and urgent repairs on 13 buildings recommended by Director Dithmar.....		\$17,072 00

BUILDINGS INSPECTED BY DIRECTOR BEACH.

NO.	BUILDINGS.	AMOUNT.
1	Golden Gate Primary— Painting outside and inside; whitening walls; repairing roof and conductors; new front fence; new lunch-room for teachers; raising and repairing yard.....	\$1,650 00
2	Emerson Primary— Painting roof; repairs to fence and yard.....	275 00
3	Girls' High School— Painting outside and fence; painting ceiling and halls; whitening walls of class-rooms; repairing fence and tree boxes; painting roof.....	1,425 00
4	Hayes Valley Primary— Painting outside; new floor in hall entrance; painting roof.....	600 00
5	Hayes Valley Grammar— Painting outside, inside and roof; whitening class-rooms; new stair treads; repairing fence.....	1,330 00
6	Denman Grammar— Brick bulkhead in rear of yard; new tin roof; repairing and painting fence; painting building outside.....	2,500 00
7	South Cosmopolitan Primary— Kalsomining class-rooms; repairing stairs; forty feet new shed in yard; front fence to be repaired and painted; repairing vaults and sewerage; new tin roof; system of bells throughout building; raising and securing foundation to small building.....	1,475 00
8	Redding Primary— New stairs and treads; new mudsills and underpinning; new roof; painting outside and inside; whitening walls.....	1,540 00
9	Hamilton Grammar— Painting outside and inside; whitening walls; re-planking both yards; repairing vaults, etc.	2,600 00
10	Lombard Street School— Painting outside and inside and roof; whitening walls of class-rooms....	330 00
11	Pacific Hights School— Sewerage arrangements; cement on basement; sheds in yards and seats in basement; wind-break of west entrance; painting roof.....	875 00
Total needed for buildings examined by Director Beach		\$14,600 00

OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

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BUILDINGS INSPECTED BY DIRECTOR SHAW.

NO.	BUILDINGS.	AMOUNT.
1	South End School— Re-planking and repairing yard; repairing floors and blackboards.....	\$200 00
2	South San Francisco School— Painting outside; re-planking yards; repairing blackboards (1 new one).	570 00
3	Potrero School— Repairing plaster and walls.....	50 00
4	Powell Street Primary School— Painting outside and roof, and repairing gutters; repairing stairs and blackboards.....	650 00
5	Broadway Grammar School— New floor, upper story; new planking in yards; whitening class-room walls; repairing blackboards.....	525 00
6	Greenwich Street Primary School— Painting outside; re-planking yards; repairing desks and blackboards..	850 00
7	Garfield Primary School— Painting outside; whitening walls in class-rooms; replanking yard.....	520 00
8	Irving School— Painting outside and inside and roof; whitening walls; repairing blackboards.....	1,020 00
9	Turk Street Primary School— Painting outside; repairing water-closets; new treads on stairs.....	510 00
10	South Cosmopolitan Grammar School— Painting outside and inside and roof; whitening walls; new treads on stairs; new planking in yards; new fence on rear of lot.....	1,600 00
11	Hayes Valley Primary School— Painting outside and inside and roof; whitening walls; repairing floors and blackboards.....	920 00
12	Clement Grammar School— Painting outside and inside; painting and repairing roof; new treads on stairs; re-planking in yards; repairing blackboards.....	1,255 00
13	Grant Primary School— Doors between rooms on second floor.....	150 00
14	Buena Vista School— Painting outside and in and roof; whitening walls.....	380 00
	Total for buildings inspected by Director Shaw.....	\$9,200 00
	“ “ “ “ Dithmar.....	17,072 00
	“ “ “ “ English.....	13,100 00
	“ “ “ “ Beach.....	14,600 00
	Grand Total.....	\$53,972 00

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL HOUSES AND SITES.

. SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1885.

TO THE HON. BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Gentlemen: Your Committee on School Houses and Sites herewith report as follows:

When we accepted the special trust and care of the school houses of this city, we fully realized the importance of the trust reposed in us, and, to some extent, the immense labor necessary to properly perform the duties thereto attendant.

Knowing that the annual appropriation for the School Department had been decreased, while the fixed salaried expenses had necessarily largely increased from formation of new classes, etc., we expected to find the buildings neglected and much out of repair. For the purpose of finding out and knowing the actual condition of the various schools, we subdivided the work—each member taking about sixteen buildings for his personal examination, so that at the present time every school building in the Department has been inspected and its condition and requirements reported on by some member of this Committee, as will be shown by their detailed reports herewith submitted. The general result of our examination has been, that with a very few favored exceptions, we find the Public School Buildings of the Department in a most neglected, dilapidated and ruinous condition.

We find that many of them have not been painted for from ten to eighteen years, some of them falling to pieces from neglect and decay—tin roofs without paint for so long that the rust has eaten through until they are like honey-combs; class room walls blackened by smoke and by the accumulation of dirt for years; floors in class rooms worn through and planking in many of the yards rotten and broken full of holes, making them positively dangerous to the lives and limbs of the thousands of children turned loose therein.

We have referred above to the main buildings only, but we find that in the rear of many of them there have been erected, to supply the demand for more classes, many one-story shanties without any pretense to finish or to health, or comfort of the children forced to occupy them—unpainted, unplastered and entirely unfit for use as school rooms. We submit that the present condition of the school buildings which the children of the city are obliged to occupy is a disgrace to San people and our city, and being known and not remedied, becomes a crime.

We realize that the necessary work of putting the many buildings in proper repair—such as any good business man would do, if they were his private property—is more than we can expect to do during the ensuing year, but no effort should be spared to do all possible in our power. We therefore recommend as follows:

First. That the Finance Committee be instructed to add to their estimate required by this Department for the ensuing year the sum of fifty thousand

(\$50,000) as an "Urgent Necessity" appropriation, to be used toward's putting the school buildings in a reasonably fit and proper condition of repair.

Second. That the sum already recommended by said Committee for incidental repairs and permanent improvements during the coming year, remain as heretofore recommended by that Committee.

Third. That the amount recommended by the Finance Committee for the purchase of sites and the erection of new buildings be increased from sixty thousand dollars to the sum of seventy-five thousand (\$75,000) dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. BEACH,	} Committee.
GEO. T. SHAW,	
JOHN F. ENGLISH,	
A. C. DITHMAR,	
IRA G. HOITT,	

This is indeed a striking picture of dilapidation and decay. To read it, one would suppose that it was describing the buildings of some ancient, impoverished and half-deserted mining town.

The minute details contained in these reports, you, gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors, cannot doubt, and, I am sure, do not doubt.

You were furnished with a copy of these reports at the time you were making estimates for the support of the School Department for the next fiscal year. You admitted that the \$50,000 asked for by the Committee was a case of "urgent necessity," and yet you had but one reply, "NON POSSUMUS! NON POSSUMUS!" and plead your pledges as the only justification for your refusal to make the necessary appropriations. The plea is, perhaps, a good one, but must this state of things go on forever, until the school buildings fall in ruins about the heads of the children, and stand for all time as striking monuments of fidelity to official pledges?

I am sometimes reproached by good citizens with bringing discredit upon our city by presenting every year so realistic a picture of neglect and ruin. But if I do not paint the picture, who will? And if nobody, how then can the people be aroused to an appreciation of the situation, and demand of their servants the proper remedy?

Bear in mind, gentlemen, that the report of the Committee on Schoolhouses and Sites describes the condition of the school

buildings in February, 1885. As you were unable to appropriate even a dollar for repairs during the fiscal year, it follows that the dilapidation described must go on, increasing and intensifying, for at least a year and a half more!

This state of affairs is supposed to be defended on the ground of economy in the management of the city finances. But is it economy? On the contrary, is it not reckless extravagance?—just the extravagance and folly of the parsimonious ship-owner who “spares the tar and loses the ship?”

For example, many of the tin-roofs have not been painted for so many years that they are now honey-combed and porous as a sieve. It would cost, perhaps, \$25 to paint and preserve such a roof. It will cost several hundreds to put on a new one.

In conclusion, the Committee pronounce the situation a “disgrace to the city, and a crime, if not remedied.”

And yet, for at least a year and a half longer, the disgrace must continue, and the crime may fructify into disastrous consequences.

And just here it is pertinent to call attention to the very large amount paid annually by the city of San Francisco into the State Fund in excess of the amount received from that Fund.

In the year 1884, San Francisco paid into the State School Fund, on account of taxes collected from property and from poll taxes..... \$617,041

We received from the State, per account of Public Schools, the sum of \$493,518—this amount being derived from *all sources* of School income by the State, including interest on Bonds, etc., but as the total income of the State from all sources exceeds the sum derived from property and poll taxes by 7 per cent., we deduct said 7 per cent. from the total of \$493,518 received by San Francisco, which leaves..... \$458,978

Excess of payments over receipts..... \$158,063

This is according to law, but it may well be asked if such a law is equitable. Under its operation our own school-houses are going to rack and ruin, and thousands of our children are running wild in the streets for the want of new school-houses, while we are paying, every year, \$158,068 for the erection of new buildings, and the repair of old ones, in the other counties of the State!

It is an anomalous state of things, that our people should be so heavily taxed to furnish school accommodations to children in remote localities, while our own are suffering for actual necessities.

Could we use this \$158,068, annually, for our own city schools, we could, in one year, build six large and spacious new school-houses of 12 class-rooms each, and in a few years entirely replace the ancient shanties and rookeries with elegant new structures.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The last Board of Supervisors appropriated from the surplus at their disposal at the end of the fiscal year, the sum of \$40,000 for the erection of new school buildings.

Steps were immediately taken to carry their intentions into effect. Two new school-houses were built, completed and occupied in December, 1884, at a total cost, including additions and alterations, and the necessary furniture and equipment, of about \$45,000. The plans were prepared and the work superintended by Mr. T. J. Welch, the accomplished Architect of the Department, and I can point to these structures with pride, and do not hesitate to say that they are model school-houses, perfect in their interior arrangements, and provided with all the requisites for health and for comfort.

The following detailed description of the buildings by the Architect will show what care was bestowed in securing all the essentials of a model school building:

THE CLEVELAND SCHOOL, HARRISON STREET.

A Twelve Class-Room School Building, North side of Harrison Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets.

The location of the lot rendered it advisable to place the building in the rear, in order to keep the yards out of shadow of the building. This, at the same time, conduces to a much lessened annoyance from street noises.

The other principal objects were to confine the building to two stories in height; to obtain a sunny exposure for all class-rooms, and to have the windows in all rooms on one side only, with but small piers or mullions between.

This arrangement is in accordance with the experience of the best French and German authorities on this subject, and has been adopted in those countries in all modern school buildings.

On each side of the building there is an inclined passage 11 feet wide to the entrances. These lead to a corridor 10 feet wide, communicating with all the class-rooms and cloak-rooms.

The stairs are arranged central, but in two separate flights.

The arrangement of the class-rooms on the second floor is the same as below—four of them facing South, one to the East, and one to the West, and a cloak-room with each.

The Principal's room, 11x16 feet, is located at the back of the stairways on the second floor; the passage or gallery around the stairs affording the Principal a convenient position to see all the classes above and below as they enter and leave the rooms.

There is a teachers' room on the first floor, also on the second floor.

A drinking fountain is conveniently placed in the corridor on each floor.

The four class-rooms in the front of second floor are connected by sliding-doors, 22 feet wide, forming one large assembly room.

Above the windows of each class-room is a galvanized iron duct, with perforated cove face, connecting with a ventilator on the outside for an inlet of fresh air.

The heating stoves, placed in the corners near the windows, also have a fresh air inlet at the back. This will prevent draughts from the windows to the heated stove.

The vitiated air, containing small particles of organic matter, eventually, as it becomes cool, forms a stratum near the floor. To this organic floating matter, being in every state of decomposition, appertains the great danger of breathing vitiated air, and it becomes of the utmost importance to effectually remove the same. For this purpose two large ventilators have been placed in each class-room at the base of wall opposite the windows, and one in each cloak-room, connecting by separate ducts from each room with a central ventilating shaft of galvanized iron 4x6.6.

The vitiated air is thus drawn out at the floor through the above mentioned ducts by aspiration in the ventilating shaft—the heat from the smoke-flues running up the shaft, causing the necessary draught in winter, and the favorable higher temperature on the outside performing the same function in warmer weather.

For additional summer ventilation and cooling of the rooms, another galvanized duct, with perforated cove face, is placed at the ceiling on the wall opposite the windows, connecting with ducts to ventilating shaft, or running separately to roof. All inlets and outlets are provided with registers to regulate the temperature of the rooms.

There are two rooms in the basement, 50x57 each and 10 feet high in the clear, with the floor on a line with the yard, and sliding sash doors along the entire front—these rooms to take the place of sheds in summer, and on cold and rainy days the same can be heated and will form a covered playground. The heated air from stoves in basement also ascends through openings in the ceiling to the corridors.

The exterior of the building is finished in a plain but substantial manner. A pleasing and characteristic effect is obtained, however, by the judicious-arrangement of the windows and other constructive features.

THE MOULDER SCHOOL.

Page and Gough Streets.

Eight Class-Room School Building, on the S. W. corner of Page and Gough Streets.

The principal object in arranging the building was to have sunny class rooms, which has been accomplished by the disposition of the rooms—all having a Southerly exposure.

The two entrances are on Page street, leading to the corridor—having a separate staircase at each end to second floor.

There is no basen.ent in this building, but all the other accommodations are similar to those in the Harrison street building. The windows here are also on one side of the rooms, and the heating and ventilation are on the same principle.

A GRATIFYING EXHIBIT.

A comparison between the statistics herein contained for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, with those for the year ending June 30, 1883, will be interesting, as showing the progress of our city and of our schools in two years.

Total Census Children in 1885.....	69,000	
“ “ “ “ 1883.....	58,061	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		10,939
Number of Children between 5 and 17 years who have attended Public Schools at any time during the school year 1885.....	43,465	
Number of Children between 5 and 17 years who have attended Public Schools at any time during the school year 1883.....	37,235	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		6,230
This increase measures the capacity of 104 new classes of 60 pupils each.		
Number born of native parents, 1885.....	22,752	
“ “ “ “ 1883.....	17,493	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		5,259
Native born—one parent foreign—1885.....	15,469	
“ “ “ “ “ 1883.....	11,903	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		3,566

Native born—both parents foreign—in 1885	50,973	
“ “ “ “ “ in 1883.....	50,458	
	<hr/>	
Increase		515
Number Children foreign born, 1885.....	1,274	
“ “ “ “ 1883.....	2,637	
	<hr/>	
Decrease.....		1,363
Number of births during year 1885.....	3,715	
“ “ “ “ 1883.....	2,482	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		1,233

NOTE.—The statistics of births as taken by Census Marshals are altogether incomplete, but they are probably as correct for one year as for another.

Pupils enrolled in High Schools, 1885	1,319	
“ “ “ “ 1883.....	1,206	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		113
Pupils enrolled in Grammar Schools, 1885.....	14,230	
“ “ “ “ 1883.....	13,463	
	<hr/>	
Increase..		767
Pupils in Primary Schools, 1885	24,695	
“ “ “ 1883.....	23,394	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		1,301
Pupils in Evening Schools, 1885.....	3,021	
“ “ “ 1883.....	2,659	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		362
	<hr/>	
Total increase in the enrollment.....		2,543

NOTE.—Many more could have been enrolled had there been room for them. Substantially, no additional accommodations were provided for them during the two years.

Total number of Teachers, 1885.....	734	
“ “ “ 1883.....	687	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		47
Total enrollment in all Schools, 1885.....	43,265	
“ “ “ “ 1883	40,722	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		2,543

OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

595

Average number belonging to all Schools, 1885.....	33,850	
“ “ “ “ “ 1883.....	32,482	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		1,368
Average daily attendance, 1885.....	32,183	
“ “ “ 1883.....	30,827	
	<hr/>	
Increase.....		1,356

DEPARTMENT TEACHING IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In the Hamilton Grammar School an experiment is being made the results of which will be looked for with keen interest by all connected with the Department. It is, in effect, to assign to some one teacher the exclusive duty of instructing, in as many grades as possible, in some particular study instead of teaching all the branches required by the course of study, in one particular grade.

The Principal is confident of success. Sufficient time has elapsed up to the date of his report, herewith submitted, to encourage him.

Even if successful, the plan cannot be extended beyond the Grammar Schools, and there are so many inherent difficulties, that it cannot possibly be applied except to Grammar Schools as well organized and as well administered as the Hamilton School. It requires enthusiasm in the Principal and very cordial co-operation of all the teachers, and these cannot always be counted on. The weak point in the system would appear to be, the many changes of teachers in charge of a class each day, each remaining in charge but one hour at a time, and the consequent inability to obtain control over the pupils and secure proper discipline. This difficulty was at first encountered, but I am assured by some of the teachers that, as the children have become accustomed to the system, the difficulty has nearly disappeared, and in time will not be worthy of notice.

There can be no doubt of the proposition that if one teacher only is held responsible for the proficiency of all the pupils in all the Grammar grades, in some one branch (Geography, for instance), she will apply herself diligently to the study of the best methods of teaching that branch, and will make special preparation and use special expedients to insure success. In

this way, it may be, a class of experts will be trained, whose aggregate labors will produce better results than if each taught all the branches in one class of only one grade.

The success of the experiment will be tested at the end of the year by a competitive examination between the pupils of the Hamilton School and those of two or three of the best Grammar Schools in which the old system of instruction has been retained.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF HAMILTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1885.

HON. A. J. MOULDER, *Superintendent of Schools, San Francisco:*

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request, I most respectfully submit the following report:

Soon after the present Board organized, the Chairman of the Classification Committee requested my opinion in regard to such a division of the work that each teacher might have fewer studies, and, as far as possible, those most congenial. Realizing its superior advantages, I not only gave the plan an unqualified endorsement, but asked permission to test its merits, which, after consultation with yourself and the President of the Board, was granted.

Eight months of most careful consideration and three months of actual experience fail to discover a single flaw in the system; on the contrary, I am more than ever convinced that it is the true method of Grammar School instruction—owing to the great number of subjects taught.

At the beginning of the present term the work of the First and Second Grades—four classes—was as equally as possible divided among the teachers of those grades. To Mrs. Wood, the Vice-Principal, was assigned Arithmetic and Drawing; to Miss Morton, United States History, Geography, Natural Philosophy and Political and Domestic Economy—so classed; to Miss Baldwin, Reading, Composition, Spelling and Word Analysis; to Miss Strauss, Grammar, Physiology and Penmanship—actual teaching time in each class, sixty-five minutes per day.

The work of the Third Grade—three classes—is distributed as follows: To Miss Stallman, Arithmetic and Drawing; to Miss Bunker, Reading, Geography and Penmanship; to Miss Wentworth, Grammar, Composition and Spelling—time, eighty-seven minutes.

In the Fourth Grade—four classes—Mrs. Steele teaches Grammar and Composition; Miss Crowley, Arithmetic; Mrs. Sisson, Reading and Penmanship; Miss Landstadter, Spelling, Geography and Drawing—time in each class, sixty-five minutes.

In the Fifth Grade—three classes—Miss Hobe teaches Arithmetic and

Penmanship; Mrs. Tiernan, Geography, Reading and Drawing; Miss Mathieson, Grammar, Composition and Spelling—time in each class, seventy-five minutes.

You will observe that, with the exception of the four highest classes, the work of each teacher has been confined to her own grade in order to avoid monotony by allowing her at least two favorite studies, and also on account of the greater familiarity with the requirements of that grade.

The almost universal, and very just, complaint of the teachers throughout the Department is the time and labor expended in drill-work which properly belongs to the lower grade, before the pupils are prepared to begin the legitimate work of the grade to which they belong.

Beginning, therefore, with our lowest grade, the Fifth, I purpose, with the co-operation of the several teachers, so to harmonize and perfect the work that each succeeding teacher may find it unnecessary either to modify the instruction already given or to devote more than a reasonable time to review.

To make assurance doubly sure, the teacher of each department must spend at least two days of every month in teaching the corresponding studies in the grade next below.

That the teacher may the better adapt her instruction to the capacity of the pupils, I have so classified them that the best of each grade are in Division A, the next best in Division B, and so on. Each having a common interest in all pupils of her grade, no wrong is done to any teacher by transferring a pupil from a higher to a lower division.

When the best and the poorest of any grade are together, two necessary evils result—the poorest scholars are often hurried over the work before they have a proper understanding of the subject, which always leads to indifference and discouragement; and the brightest are often betrayed into habits of idleness which always lead to mischief. The teachers are all agreed that in no other way have they ever been able to get as good work from the children. Idlers stand in wholesome dread of Divisions B and C, while the studious pupils of the lower Divisions have a strong incentive to study.

As to discipline, our work has never been so easy. The most troublesome boy dreads the concurrent testimony of several teachers against him; hence I seldom find it necessary to resort to extreme measures.

No teacher being allowed any form of punishment, her duty as well as her responsibility ceases the moment the pupil is sent to the Principal.

Another advantage of our new system is, that each teacher having fewer studies, and those the most congenial, can give more time to a proper preparation of the subjects taught; thereby making her work more interesting to herself, easier to teach, and decidedly more pleasant as well as profitable to her pupils.

The teacher who knows the most is not always happiest in imparting instruction, and few of even the best are equally successful in every study; hence, those most distasteful are more or less neglected, the pupil being ex-

pected to make his promotion on the teacher's *favorite* studies. As now arranged, every branch receives due attention and the work in each class is uniform.

Except in the case of those pupils who are not doing the work of their respective grades, I hope to abolish that most pernicious "credit system" to which every other consideration on the part of both teacher and pupil has heretofore been subordinated. Student-life has higher aims than the mere obtaining of just so many credits—and too often without regard to the method of securing them. Consequently I have directed that on our Report Cards the several studies be marked excellent, good, fair or poor, without special regard to any particular per cent. For the protection of the teacher, however, and also for the satisfaction of the parents, pupils likely to be put back are subjected to a monthly examination, and the per cent. obtained in each lesson is recorded in *red ink*. If the child's progress is satisfactory, it makes no material difference whether his general average is 89 or 90 per cent.

A great saving in the use of paper, diminished labor in correcting the work, increased time for instruction and study, are only a few of its advantages; while the almost irresistible temptation to cheat is avoided.

The wisest step the Board has yet taken was to allow pupils to be promoted on the responsibility of the class teacher; for no set of examination papers is half so thorough a test of a pupil's proficiency, as the judgment is much larger when an official examination is the test, than when left to the teacher's judgment.

At least one year more will be required for a thoroughly practical test of the New System; and it is but simple justice to credit each teacher with a faithful discharge of the duties assigned her.

By the close of the school year we confidently expect better results than can possibly be attained under the old system.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. ROBERTSON, Principal.

DEPARTMENT CLASSES.

There are many interesting subjects upon which, did space permit, I should like to comment; but I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without a few words of approval of the working of the so-called "Department Classes." But three have been established to date in the Department—one in the Pacific Heights School, one in the Tehama Street School and one in the Lincoln Evening School. All in charge of these classes concur in declaring that their influence upon both pupils and schools is salutary and beneficial.

Miss Hannah Cooke, Principal of the Pacific Heights School, in which a Department Class has been in working order for nearly three years, thus describes its operation and effects:

THE DEPARTMENT CLASS IN PACIFIC HEIGHTS SCHOOL.

HON. A. J. MOULDER, *Superintendent of Schools*:

DEAR SIR—At your suggestion that I furnish some data and report the general success of the Department Class connected with the Pacific Heights School, I now give an account of my stewardship.

The original germ of the class came into notice under the Board of 1882, when I assumed control of the so-called Jackson Street School. The Chairman of the Classification Committee, upon my report, gave me an extra teacher for twenty-six pupils, when the whole school numbered but 145. These twenty-six were of such a type that the necessity of their segregation was admitted, and this was considered by the Board the best aid they could render.

In September, 1884, on moving into the new building, the attraction of a new house drew largely on the floating pupils of neighboring districts, and a large class gathered in our building, representing some of the most dangerous characters I ever dealt with, including representatives all the way from the accredited street gangs to the milder type of young America at the head of the family. At this time, by accident, I was brought before the Joint Committees of Classification and Rules, when I made a statement of affairs in my building, and especially of this disturbing element. You will recollect you very readily entered into the idea, and, after a brief review of similar cases in our public schools, made the motion, which was at once seconded, that a department class be formed. A teacher was appointed to take charge of it, and from that time till the present the class has shared my constant attention, I feeling convinced it would ultimately solve the great problem of our schools. And let me say right here, an innovation so marked would naturally raise opposition, especially from those who had contributed largely to it; but in very many cases the more intelligent parents, on seeing the practical benefits to their own children, have voluntarily given me their unqualified support.

The entire enrollment has been 86. They have been divided as follows: 38, tiring of us and being at liberty to leave, took their departure and probably now report in other schools; 34 have so far changed their minds (which means conduct) that they have again joined their former classes; the remainder still are trying with differing success to be good children—a small fraction of these will probably never succeed, though hope is always held out to them.

I consider the class no longer an experiment; under certain conditions certain results can certainly be predicated. It seems at once to solve the problem of the rod. The whole thing is simply this: that the department of

scholars should be classified as carefully as their scholarship, and for the same reason; and I speak safely when I say that the failure of either classification will subvert the other.

Many of these children, on their first trial, regain their lost seats and never return to the class; more fail and need a second chance; few take three trials, they feeling and we knowing it to be useless. The lessons are the same daily as their classmates are pursuing, so no time is lost; and as they are usually the most "brainless boys," they frequently distance their old classes, and only lose again through their own bad conduct, which takes the teacher's time. The best of feeling always exists between these children and their teacher, they having confidence to believe she too is hoping they will reach their classes again, and we frequently hear and know of marked expressions of gratitude to her for her endeavors in their behalf.

This class acts as a constant but quiet check over all the other classes, and so, while reducing punishment to a minimum, gives the most happy results in scholarship to the entire school.

Though our school has the disadvantage of being new and partially formed, as compared with older institutions, I feel that the united testimony of my teachers and my closest observation for the past year, in regard to the benefits to the school, cannot be very incorrect. The teachers teach, the children learn, and the deportment pupils try and frequently win. The corporal punishment possible in the ordinary class-room gives a weight to a misdeed greater than to many good ones, and the distraction of *many worthy minds* on account of the misdeeds of *one*. This should not be. Another objection to punishment is that, instead of the misdeed being *prevented*, it is actually *accomplished*, and the following punishment gives the whole affair the air of a sort of *quits* on both sides, after which they (the teacher and pupil) are again ready to enter on another skirmish; and so the days and deeds follow through all our schools.

Discipline which is not self-government does not deserve the name; and when the culprit finds he has to deal with himself instead of a second person, that his success is a direct measure of his personal exertion, and that no teacher can cancel his bad conduct by punishment, then, and then only, will he try to help himself; and all this necessitates a separate room and irregularity of time.

A teacher might as well try to make a child grow physically by taking his meals for him as to make him grow mentally or morally by depriving him of those conditions on which mental or moral fiber thrives—'tis a personal matter, and admits no second party.

"Our deeds still follow us from afar;

'Tis what we have been makes us what we are."

Respectfully,

H. COOKE.

I append the annual reports of the Deputy Superintendent, the Secretary, the Inspecting Teacher, the Principals of the Boys' High School, of the Girls' High School, of the Commercial School and of the Lincoln Evening School, all of which contain matters of much interest to the Department, to which I invite your special attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.

HON A. J. MOULDER, *Superin'endent Common Schools:*

SIR: I respectfully submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1885.

VISITS.

Upon examination of the monthly reports of the Principals I find I am credited for the year with over five hundred visits to schools and classes. In a few instances but one visit has been returned for a school, where if the principal had properly summed up the reports of the class teachers, one would have been recorded for each room. It must not be supposed, however, that in all, or even a majority of these cases, I have been able to examine into and report upon the standing of the classes. Visits of which I have kept no regular record had frequently to be made for purposes of discipline and classification, to obtain reliable information in regard to numerous rumors and complaints, and to instruct principals in various matters connected with the management of their schools and the systematic instruction of the pupils, such as the arrangement of programmes, the subdivision of classes, fire-drill, marching, calisthenics, discipline in the yards, etc., etc.

By conferring with principals, observing assistants at their work and, above all, by taking charge of and teaching classes in the presence of the teacher, and whenever possible, of the principal, I have been enabled to greatly encourage and assist a large number of our teachers, especially the more inexperienced ones, and at the same time to acquire an intimate acquaintance with the condition and wants of the Department. I have also made it a point to call teachers' meetings whenever in examining schools I could spare the time and was present at the proper hour. At these meetings it has been my custom to refer generally to whatever defects I may have noticed while visiting the classes, say a word in approval of what is meritorious, and answer questions propounded by the teachers in relation to the instruction and government of their classes. I regret that my various other duties have prevented me from doing as much as I otherwise could have done in the work here outlined. Although I am reported as having made between five and six hundred visits during the year, I do not think that more than two hundred of them deserve to be ranked as visits of inspection, and even some of these were not sufficiently extended to enable me to report with certainty upon the general progress of the pupils and the capability of the teachers.

THE SIZE OF THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—ITS GREAT NEED.

Few persons have any adequate idea of the great extent of this Department of the city government. Sixty-four schools, containing about six hundred and seventy classes are scattered over the territory of the city, from the

gates of the Presidio on the north, to the outside limits of South San Francisco, and from Telegraph Hill on the East to the Ocean and San Miguel on the West. A regiment of seven hundred and forty teachers (including twenty-six substitutes who are employed only in the absence of regular teachers) daily instructs an army of about thirty-three thousand children; counting, not the number enrolled, but those in actual attendance from day to day. Of these seven hundred and forty teachers, the great majority had, previous to assuming charge of their classes, no training in or preparation, other than scholastic, for the work of their profession. Many of those who are now principals belong to this majority. I will grant that these principals are naturally bright and that their experience has made them good teachers; but I submit that while the lessons of experience acquired in this way may be of great benefit to the person who has thus acquired them in preventing a recurrence of difficulties which he or she had previously overcome, still this knowledge, and the methods coupled with it, may be, and frequently is, entirely unfit for general application. The knowledge picked up during working hours by the instructor who never received and who never studied any *general* lessons in the art of teaching, is often apt to be suitable for that individual only. There are rules and maxims of education just as there are of war, law and medicine, and there are particular modes of procedure attaching to all these sciences which can be well carried out by some persons, and poorly, or not at all, by others—which would be entirely proper under some circumstances and absolutely improper under others. The power of distinguishing between general rules and conditional plans, of determining which assistants do best under instruction, and which ones are most successful when left to their own efforts; in other words, of deciding what to enforce and what to leave optional, how far to extend guidance and when to withdraw it, is necessary for the proper performance of the executive, and, I may add, judicial duties of every principal. If all our principals possessed this power, there would be some truth in the oft-repeated assertion that principals are the Inspectors or Deputy Superintendents of their own schools. But they are not, and for the very good reason that the directors whose votes placed them in the responsible positions they now occupy, did not select them for the possession of the qualities just specified, and could not have done so, no matter how willing they might have been. This Department is a vast one and the principals need the assistance, direction and supervision of competent inspectors much more than the assistants do, for the reason that their responsibility is so much greater and that their assistants are often not only unprepared for the labors required of them, but very reluctant to obey directions and rather inclined to appeal to friendly Directors for permission to infringe any rule, no matter how beneficial to the children, if its requirements are in the least disagreeable.

To hear Directors speak of their patronage, and fourth grade politicians of their influence with the Board, to observe the great attention given the con-

tractors, the carpenters, the laborers and the janitors and the little thought expended either in selecting teachers or ascertaining their success afterwards, one would naturally suppose that the moral and intellectual advancement of the pupils was the last and least concern of those engaged in the administration of our educational affairs.

These remarks are expected to show, first: That there is no proper provision made for the appointment of the very best teachers who can be procured. Second, there is no safe method of discovering what teachers in our Department are most worthy of promotion, and of promoting them after they have been discovered. Third, there is no adequate inspecting force to instruct unskilled teachers in the proper performance of their duties and to discover the progress or lack of progress of the pupils.

The Board of Education of this city is a political body—and here let me explain that by the terms “Directors” and “Board of Education,” I do not refer to the present Board or Directors or to any other particular Board, but to the continuous corporation known by that name. I assert that while it remains in its present form most of the evils for which Directors are so furiously assailed must continue to exist. Is it possible for a Director to select the most suitable of a number of applicants for a position when, in the first place, he does not know how, and, in the next, his political friends would consider the setting aside of their candidates a crime meriting political death?

The Directors are not to blame, but the law which provides the manner of their election is. If the owner of a ship officered his vessel with a number of teachers who never sailed even a row boat, he would have only himself to blame if disaster ensued; but I believe the teachers would be as well calculated to manage the vessel as the average Board is to manage a School Department. The teachers might provision the vessel and let the crew work it, and the Directors, as a rule, provision the Department and let the teachers work it. The parallel is broken in this, that no one is fool enough to employ men to direct his ship who do not understand navigation; but the people always send men to direct their schools who do not understand education. The invariable answer to objections like the foregoing is: “The duties of the Board call for business men and we cannot find teachers who understand business willing to accept the position.” Of course not: the teachers who understand this Department cannot afford to give up their positions for the unsalaried honor of sitting in the School Board for two years. It is also hard to imagine why business men should accept this office. My experience satisfies me that two-thirds of the censure and abuse heaped upon School Directors is undeserved, that because the people are most sensitive in all matters which intimately concern their children, the partisan papers which will always attack with virulence Directors of the opposite political faith, and that poor men seeking or accepting position as School Directors are certain to be suspected of selfish or corrupt motives. Doubtless the hope of political advancement was formerly a strong incentive to

many worthy men to permit their names to be used for this office. But now that the Board of Education has become a sort of political charnel, it is hard to understand why any one who does not possess the devotion of a martyr to the cause of education should accept this position with its salary of abuse and ill-repute and its pension of political ostracism. To sum up: because the Board is political it is watched and abused by the opposing party, and coaxed and threatened into favoritism by the politicians of its own. Because Directors are paid no salary for the performance of duties far more arduous than those of other well-paid city officials, they are suspected of, and often charged with, bribery and corruption. Because it is impossible to place even a respectable minority of educators upon the Board, the *business* of the Department, with the accompanying unending disputes in relation to contracts, text-books and other supplies, employees, etc., occupies almost the entire attention of the Board, and, in great part, as a necessary consequence, of its executive officer, the Superintendent, while the most important function, the one in which all others should centre—the educational—is left almost entirely to the examination and supervision of the Deputy and one Inspector.

I do not mean by the foregoing paragraph to imply that the members of the present Board do not visit the schools, for, indeed, I may say they are exceptional in this respect, especially the Chairmen and members of the Classification and Visiting Committees. What I wish to convey by educational inspection and supervision is, such an examination into the manner in which the duties of teachers and pupils are performed as would enable the inspector to properly pass upon the competency of the former and upon the progress of the latter.

If the Deputy Superintendent visited, like most of the Directors, merely to see the schools and the scholars, and, at most, to reach hap hazard an estimate, as likely to be unsound as the contrary, of the discipline and general management, he would probably have time to call upon every teacher in the Department twice a year; but when it is his business not only to discover how the teacher works and the pupils improve, but to report in writing upon these facts, it is easy to see that this all-important duty must, for want of time, be very imperfectly performed.

The office work necessary to give the information sought by teachers, parents, pupils and the general public, is amazing. The Directors have some idea of it. In the Secretary's office one clerk is frequently kept busy at the counter answering questions during the greater part of the day; but, I venture to say, the doubts and disputes connected directly with teaching and discipline, presented for settlement at the offices of the Superintendent and Deputy, demand more than double as much time and attention as the corresponding office work of the Directors and Secretaries. To this I make an exception in the case of the Chairman of the Classification Committee, Dr. Deane, who, besides visiting the schools with great regularity, gives three hours' office time daily to the affairs of the Department.

HOURS OF VISITING.

I have spoken of the great size of the Department. I wish now to call attention to the limited time during which it is possible to visit the schools. All the children enter school at 9 A. M. daily. There is a recess for all from 10:30 A. M. to 10:45 A. M., and another from noon to 1 P. M. The children of the 8th and 7th grades (16,530 in April, 1885), are dismissed at 2:15 P. M.; those of the 6th and 5th grades (7,906 in April), are dismissed at 2.30 P. M., and the children of the 4th, 3d, 2d and 1st grades (8,790 in April), are dismissed at 3 P. M. This would give the working time (if the children could work up to and resume immediately after each recess, which, it is needless to say, they cannot), for 7th and 8th grades, 4 hours daily; for 5th and 6th grades, $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours daily, and for 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th grades, $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Making as little allowance as possible for the interruptions caused by recesses, the average daily session available for visiting purposes is not more than four hours. (More than 70 per cent. of the children are in the primary classes). Counting 206 school days in the year, the number of hours during which it would be possible to examine our six hundred and seventy classes would be 824! To properly perform the work of examining pupils and instructing teachers, each class should be visited at least three times a year, and examined in at least three subjects. This would call for an average stay of two hours in each class, or, for three visits, six hours annually, and would require the constant services of *five inspecting teachers*.

The argument is often offered that we have so far succeeded very well without inspectors and under the present constitution of the Board. As compared with other cities in which conservatism is reckoned a virtue, it is likely that we have. Considering the faithfulness and untiring energy of our teachers and the natural brightness of our children, it is not surprising that, notwithstanding our weakness in management and lack of skill in detail, we should stand above the average. I insist, however, that our object should be, not merely to do as well as others, but to do as well as we can. If by exercising common sense and praiseworthy radicalism we can outstrip in *useful educational progress* cities and States which are still staggering in slow-paced dignity under the incubus of almost prehistoric conservatism, I submit our duty to ourselves and to our other selves, the children, should not permit us to remain in the rear merely to allow a set of tottering ancients to lead the van. Our schools are not half what they can be made. It is not the fault of the children that their schooling does not better fit them for the exigencies of business life. It is not the fault of the teachers that they often give as much time to the unimportant as to the essential subjects. There is no one to train them to distinguish the necessities from the accomplishments, and it is so easy to do what we have been doing. It is not the fault of the Board of Education that they do not know how to supervise the schools so as to direct teachers and pupils in the way in which they should go. Neither is it the fault of

Directors that San Francisco is the only city of consequence in the United States in which the term of office of all the members of the Board of Education expires at the same time. But it is the fault of the Board that they do not appoint a Board of Inspectors—educational foremen—to perform the work indicated above. This should be done at once, even if it does cost ten or twelve thousand dollars a year additional. If it cost \$800,000 to run the Department poorly, surely it is not too much to ask \$812,000 for running it well. If we spend \$800,000 a year for eleven years in fairly preparing our children for the battle of life, surely there would be a great saving in expense as well as in time if the same labor could be better performed in from eight to nine years for \$812,000 per year! Yet I am certain this is what can be done through the agency of a thoroughly competent, independent Board of Inspectors.

In my report for 1882-3, page 22, to which the reader is referred, I have shown that the appointment and proper organization of an Inspecting Board would, if, in their absence, written examinations must be held, cause a direct money saving. Mr. Leggett's estimate of the cost of written examinations is probably \$5,000 too high, and, if so, the saving would be \$5,000 annually instead of \$10,000, as there estimated.

Educators of the kind required for this office are few and far between. They must know the world, its wants and its habits, as well as the books. Persons who have received a one-sided, theoretical education, even if it be of the traditional kind generally known as classical, should not be selected to perform the duties of Inspector and Normal Instructor. Persons whose education is almost entirely mathematical or classical, especially the latter, unless attrition with the world has toned them down, are apt to consider authority proof, and to act as if all their conclusions were infallible just because *they* had reached them. Such people being perfect already, cannot improve, see no need for change or experiment, and will naturally put forth every effort to have those committed to their care do as they did. They never see the times getting ahead of them.

The great objection to the appointment of a competent Inspecting Board is the expense—always the expense. When the Democrats have control they fear the Republican papers will charge them with creating new offices or spending money unnecessarily. The Republicans seem to be equally afraid of the Democratic papers. It has become so clearly evident, especially since the discontinuation of the annual drudgery of the written examinations, that it is impossible to properly direct the teachers, or even to discover what they are doing except through frequent inspection of the classes, that the last Board appointed one inspector, and would, no doubt, have appointed others, only that what is known as the "dollar limit" prevented the Supervisors from setting apart sufficient funds for the proper conduct of the schools. The additional labors of even this one inspector have enabled the Board to gain a great deal of useful information respecting teachers and schools, which would be effectually hidden under the old written examination system;

but with all its drawbacks, I fear we shall be obliged to return to this plan unless a sufficient inspecting force is appointed.

Just as I prophesied, the mania for the *annual* promotion of their children, evolved from the rivalries of the old plan, has taken a stronger grip than ever of the parents, and weak principals, who should be called dishonest if they were not weak, yield to their importunities and advance pupils to higher classes before they have done half the work of those they leave.

It was hoped also that when the general pretext for incessant written exercises, viz., the necessity of drilling for the May examinations, was removed, the teachers would as a rule bring their minds into direct communication with those of their pupils, through the medium of oral teaching. This has not been done to half the extent I expected. There are, I regret to say, many teachers, so called, in our schools who do not appear to know the difference between teaching and examining, and who think the securing of results by means of tricks is education. Here is a sample: In a school which I visited recently the principal told me that a pupil lately received by transfer, who seldom understood anything of his arithmetic work, almost invariably found the answer to certain questions in percentage which were often rather puzzling to his brighter classmates. With such examples as, "What per cent. of \$20 is \$10?" he appeared to have no trouble whatever. Upon inquiry it was discovered that the rule of the school from which the pupil came was: Divide the "is" amount by the "of" amount!

There are sixty-four schools in the city. If there are twelve of these in which the principals are strong enough to stand out in every instance against the begging and coaxing, the implied influence and the covert threats of parents in their endeavors to have their children promoted before they are fitted to be, I don't know them. Principals are not strong enough to explain to parents the great injury which may be done a child by giving him work which he cannot perform, and to add: "I will not injure your child, no matter what inducements to do so you may offer me." No. They reason this way instead: "This child is nearly fitted to go on. If I promote him it will make his parents my friends for life. Besides, no one will be the wiser. The Deputy and Inspector can't get half around the Department, and if they do comes they cannot examine individuals, and there will be enough fair scholars to sustain the honor of the classes." Judging by my visits during the latter part of the year ending June, and since the commencement of the present term, there are not, in many of the schools, half enough "fair scholars to sustain the honor of the classes." I think it would be nearer the truth to assert that half the scholars are a grade too high. There are a few schools which tower like mountains above the others. The principals of these are the "Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors of their own schools;" but if a false economy will not permit us to have general inspectors, we must, on account of the retrogression of the other schools, resort again to the written examinations with their attendant evils. (The Board has just decided to hold written examinations in December.)

It may be that a tax of one per cent. on property always undervalued, and in a community where millions worth of luxuries are said to escape assessment, is sufficient to properly sustain the various functions of local government. By casting around carefully, our wealthy economists may discover that the assessment of property and the collection of the assessments can be more cheaply and just as thoroughly performed as now. They may even discover that the protection of person and property, through the police and the courts, can be as well done as at present for less money. Not being an expert in these matters, I do not know, and, as the injurious results of injudicious economy in these cases must quickly proclaim themselves, there is here no lasting danger to be apprehended. But I do claim to understand the school affairs of this city as well as any one, and I would say in all earnestness to those who administer our municipal affairs: "Beware! Food for either body or mind may be too cheap to be wholesome. It is poor policy to pay nine-tenths of the price of a genuine article for an unsound one. Starvation or ill health arising from improper nourishment may exist for a long time without being discovered. Starvation of the mental faculties is still harder to diagnose. Its existence is scarcely suspected until the mischief is done." And yet, if people would follow the dictates of common sense and shut their eyes on sham, it is easy enough to determine whether or not our schools supply the proper intellectual pabulum.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

I would ask the good people of San Francisco a few questions:

Do you want your children well prepared or but half prepared for the practical business of life? Do you want the things which they must know in order to succeed set aside for accomplishments which they can never utilize? Do you wish to make it necessary that your boys be re-educated after they go to work? Do you wish to see your girls ornamental in everything—useful in nothing? Will you be satisfied after your daughters have spent eleven years at school—the last three in profound meditation upon the mysteries of Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, Geometry, Algebra, Rhetoric, History, Latin, etc.—to discover, should they go shopping, that they find it extremely difficult to compute the cost of say eighteen yards of ribbon at, as the shopmen put it, a bit a yard, or the price of 4 pairs of stockings which sell for \$7.50 per dozen? Will you like it, Mr. Merchant, if you find that your beautiful daughter, who was literally loaded with bouquets when she read her graduating essay on "The Unknowable," makes five mistakes in running up the account of purchases made by your old friend and "early days" partner, Timkins of Grass Valley, and further, that she is entirely unable to properly compose the letter requesting payment "at earliest convenience," which should accompany the bill? Do you really, Mr. Average Parent, think it is good that your daughter's education should be so extended and should render her so accomplished that she becomes unwilling to work,

or, if willing, is unprepared for any kind of skilled labor, except, perhaps, as a teacher, to transmit to others the poor effects of her own ill-digested instruction? I say little, in this connection, about the boys, for they must face the world, and while they will not be nearly so skillful as a properly directed education would have made them—and the community must suffer through the defect—yet necessity will sharpen their wits, and the fittest will succeed; but is it right, because we can still afford to keep them in idleness, to give so little attention to the useful in their sphere when we undertake to educate the girls who are to be the mothers and matrons of the next generation? They will have the care of the bodies of our descendants during the most critical periods of their existence. Upon the quality of this care will depend, in great measure, the strength or weakness, physically, of the future defenders, bread-winners and mothers of our country. Is it not all-important, then, that our girls should be taught, not a little, but a great deal, about the general laws of health; ventilation and drainage of the house and of the ground under and about it; cleanliness of the person, the clothing and the home; necessity for variety, good quality and proper cooking of food; for moderate and natural physical exercise to preserve the activity and energy of the body; the evil effects of following fashions which interfere with the natural movements of the muscles? etc. These are a few of the things which should be taught in our schools, and well taught, not rendered distasteful by being forced upon the pupils as extra book tasks loaded with mysterious technicalities. There are many other things which might be suggested were the schools to give more attention, as they should, to the preservation of the health, and consequently the happiness, of our children. Sickness, accident and contagion are apt to appear anywhere. They seem to be the inevitable terrors of infancy. Why should not elder pupils be taught how to act in the presence of sickness and accident, and how best to avoid contagion?

We cry out, and with reason, against a system which sends young girls, who, though their scholarship may be all that is needed, know nothing of teaching, to learn that delicate and difficult science at the expense and risk of their pupils; but we say nothing against a system which leaves our girls in such profound ignorance of the laws of health and life that the young mother is forced to acquire the knowledge necessary for the proper care of her children by experience with them—that is, at the risk of their lives!

Hear Herbert Spencer upon the mental unfolding and character-building of childhood:

“Consider the young mother and her nursery legislation. But a few years ago she was at school, where her memory was crammed with words, and names, and dates, and her reflective faculties scarcely in the slightest degree exercised—where not one idea was given her respecting the methods of dealing with the opening mind of childhood, and where her discipline did not in the least fit her for thinking out methods of her own. The inter-

vening years have been passed in practising music, in fancy-work, in novel-reading, and in party-going; no thought having yet been given to the grave responsibilities of maternity, and scarcely any of that solid intellectual culture obtained which would be some preparation for such responsibilities. And now see her with an unfolding human character committed to her charge—see her profoundly ignorant of the phenomena with which she has to deal, undertaking to do that which can be done but imperfectly with the aid of the profoundest knowledge. She knows nothing about the nature of the emotions, their order of evolution, their functions, or where use ends and abuse begins. And then, ignorant as she is of that with which she has to deal, she is equally ignorant of the effects that will be produced upon it by this or that treatment. What can be more inevitable than the disastrous results we see hourly arising? This and that kind of action which are quite normal and beneficial she perpetually thwarts, and so diminishes the child's happiness and profit, injures its temper and her own, and produces estrangement. Deeds which she thinks it desirable to encourage she gets performed by threats and bribes, or by exciting a desire for applause, considering little what the inward motive may be, so long as the outward conduct conforms; and thus cultivating hypocrisy, fear and selfishness, in place of good feeling. While insisting on truthfulness, she constantly sets an example of untruth by threatening penalties which she does not inflict. She has not the remotest idea that in the nursery, as in the world, that alone is the truly salutary discipline which visits on all conduct, good and bad, the natural consequences—the consequences, pleasurable or painful, which in the nature of things such conduct tends to bring.

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“Grant that the phenomena of intelligence conform to laws; grant that the evolution of intelligence in a child also conforms to laws, and it follows inevitably that education can be rightly guided only by a knowledge of these laws. How widely, then, must teaching, as it is, differ from teaching as it should be, when hardly any parents, and but few teachers, know anything about psychology. As might be expected, the system is grievously at fault, alike in matter and in manner. While the right class of facts is withheld, the wrong class is forcibly administered in the wrong way and in the wrong order.”

That last sentence should be constantly before the mind of every teacher who wishes to improve in the science of education—“While the right class of facts is withheld, the wrong class is forcibly administered in the wrong way and in the wrong order.”

It may be impossible to induce or compel teachers to adopt the high but simple scientific and practical standard of education put forward by Spencer. There certainly is not the smallest chance that such a course will be followed until the leaders in educational reform see some good in it. The ladies who have charge of the advanced classes of girls should be eminently

qualified to teach their pupils how to care for themselves and their households. It would benefit the teachers as well as the pupils if they taught the girls at least something about plain sewing and cutting, cooking and housecleaning. It would also be an excellent thing for the teachers of the highest classes if they would occasionally come down from the cloud-land of the "ologies" and study first and teach after, how a baby learns. It is said that in nine cases out of ten when a graduate of the Girls' High School attempts to earn a livelihood she does so by teaching. Why then should it be considered ridiculous in High School girls and their teachers to study something, through, let us say, the kindergarten system, about the wants and ways of children? We are too delicate and too nice and perhaps too hypocritical to speak out like Spencer upon the proper education of our girls; but I suppose it will not be considered improper to suggest that if a graduate of the Girls' High School reared, let us say, in affluence, is suddenly brought face to face, through the death or loss of fortune of her parents, with the necessity of earning a livelihood, and further, if in seeking an opportunity to do so she can find no market for her Botany or her Geometry, or her Zoology, or her Algebra, or her Rhetoric, or her Latin, she will be obliged to starve unless some kind friend gives her an opportunity to learn to take care of children, or to wash, or to sew, or to cook, or to clean house. Don't you think, good people of San Francisco, that that poor girl would think with Spencer, that when she went to school, the right class of facts was withheld from her and that the wrong class was forced upon her in the wrong time? Take, now, a case which is much more likely to happen. Suppose our young lady graduate marries a wealthy young merchant whose prospects are all that can be desired. She has servants to attend to her every want. Her accomplishments and her goodness, her grace and her wit are a source of never-failing pleasure to her husband. But a crash in business comes. Everything is not lost. The man is young, hopeful and energetic. He understands his business and if he can only curtail his house expenses, all may yet be well. His wife would be glad to help; but she cannot mend or wash or cook, and the husband is unable to retrieve his fortune because his accomplished wife is not as usefully educated as her housemaid! I have no objection to accomplishments *in the right place*. They are the luxuries of education; but the necessities should precede them.

At the commencement of this school term a practical effort in the right direction was made by the introduction of a text-book on Household Economy for use in the girls' classes. One would expect that the teachers would be happy to have the sanction of the Board, and, at the same time, the means furnished them to study and teach this so long withheld "right class of facts." But no; so set are many of our teachers against all innovation and experiment, that I am sorry to have to confess I have heard two complaints to one indorsement—not simply against the text-book, for that may be faulty, but against the innovation, the added labor of giving instruction in this new branch.

And so it must, in the natural order of things, continue until a set of hard-headed Inspectors separate the necessities of education from the luxuries—the useful knowledge from the accomplishments—and instruct our teachers to present the former first and *in the right order*, while the latter must be placed according to the dictum of Spencer—“*As they occupy the leisure part of life, so should they occupy the leisure part of education.*”

It may seem that I have overdrawn the picture of the educational weaknesses of the graduates of the Girls' High School. I have not. I have in my office answers to questions given at a written examination held for the purpose of admitting nine candidates to vacancies in the City Normal Class. These answers will confirm all that I have intimated regarding Arithmetic, and show a like lamentable ignorance of History, Geography, Elementary Physics, Physiology, Algebra—in fact, all the subjects upon which teachers should be well instructed, with, perhaps, the single exception of English Language. Of twenty-seven young ladies who presented themselves for examination, all but three or four were High School graduates of the preceding year, and but one of the entire number was deemed at all worthy to be admitted to the class. This year the Inspector, upon a similar examination, was unable to admit any of the applicants. Both years, however, some of those who failed were allowed to enter upon the recommendation of Directors.

It will no doubt seem surprising in the light of the foregoing, when I assert that the teachers of the Girls' High School are, as a rule, faithful and able instructors. The trouble is that the “right class of facts,” the elementary essentials of the common schools, is not reviewed—“is withheld”—and the “wrong class is forcibly administered” in the wrong, because objectless way, and “in the wrong order,” because they are put instead of the knowledge from which they should be deduced. The High School course of study is in the prevailing fashion; but it is hard to argue that the knowledge acquired by the students is likely to benefit the public. The principal seems to see clearly enough, the necessity of reviewing and extending the more practical Grammar School work; but I am credibly informed the assistants look with contempt upon mere Grammar School studies, and the result is that a great part of what should be done is omitted and a great part of what is attempted cannot be done because of the omission.

It would be a blessing to this land if some power would shape the work of the Primary and Grammar Schools so that it would lead more directly towards the useful in real life, and, at the same time, give pupils scientific habits of thought; build the work of the High Schools upon these elementary requirements and turn the minds of the pupils, while gaining this added knowledge, toward the avenues of trade, industry and art, which lead to national greatness; and employ the thought of our universities in reaching those scientific generalizations not only upon which our arts should be based and by which our industrial experiments should be conducted; but in the

light of which order; government, the relations of society—progress itself—must present their possibilities, and through the studying of which the enlightened citizens of to-day shall learn to avoid the mistakes of the past, while ever discovering new ways of adding to the sum of human happiness.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL AND THE UNIVERSITY.

It is generally acknowledged that the purposes of education are two, namely: 1. To prepare for practical life, and, while making this preparation, 2. To develop the faculties, moral, intellectual and physical. In whatever we do we should have an end to attain and that end should be kept constantly in view.

It is curious in following the history of education to note its general aimlessness, and more surprising still to observe how the educators of every period, with few exceptions, endeavor to force the precepts of their teachers upon their pupils.

In his *Mental Discipline in Education*, Youmans says: The ancient philosophers held that it was as degrading to seek useful knowledge as to practice useful arts; hence, subjects of study were chosen as intellectual gymnastics, and to acquire mental discipline, and this, not as a preparation for valuable mental labor, but as the end in itself. Not the game, but the excitement of the chase; not the truth, but the exhilaration of its pursuit, were the motives of culture. * * * *

“Mental power was ostentatiously wasted, and with the necessary consequences—truth unsought was not found; the ends of culture being ignored, there was neither conquest of nature nor progress of society.”

And, in speaking of the culture demanded by modern life, he adds:

“Let it be remembered that this culture does not deny the importance of mental discipline, but only the wasteful policy of vicarious discipline. The question has three aspects. The ancients employed the useless fact A for disciplinary purposes and ignored the useful fact B. The adherents of the current theory propose to learn first the useless fact A to get the discipline necessary to acquire the useful fact B; while a rational system ignores useless A and attacks B at once, making it serve both for knowledge and discipline. The ancient view was more reasonable than that which has grown out of it. It wanted one acquisition and it made it; the prevailing method wants one and it makes two; and as it costs as much effort to learn a useless fact as a useful one, by this method half the power is wasted.”

If Youmans be correct, I have put the purposes of education in proper order—1, to prepare for practical life, and while making this preparation, 2, to develop the faculties, moral, intellectual and physical.

The Boys' High School, in my opinion, reverses this order. The main object seems to be, by the study of subjects almost useless in practical life, to bring about such mental development and discipline as will enable the students to outstrip their competitors, 1st, in making a living, and 2nd, in enjoying it. I confess I am unable to understand how a young man who

has been educated in the theories of the ordinary branches taught in our schools, topped off with an elaborate *polishing* in Latin and Greek, can outstrip another whose mathematics was a preparation for the solution of problems arising in mercantile pursuits, engineering, architecture or navigation; or who, in studying physics, was taught to compute the power developed under certain conditions, how to lessen friction or save fuel, to calculate pressure, to construct machines, etc.; or who had learned in the laboratory to assay ores, to determine the explosive force generated by the sudden change of solids or fluids into gas, to mix dye stuffs, or, perhaps, to compound disinfectants capable of destroying various forms of parasitic life, and thus to ward off contagion and epidemic; or who had been taught in the agricultural school the natures of soils and the crops for which each is best suited, the rotation of crops, planting, pruning, budding, grafting, manuring, destroying insect pests, handling and repairing farm implements, caring for stock, etc. It certainly appears to me that not only must a young man who has received the higher technical education here hinted at, be better prepared to engage in the business of making a living; but, for the reason that, in receiving this education, his thoughts are turned upon living issues which will not admit of incorrect reasoning or half solutions, his mental powers must of necessity become better developed than they could possibly be if several years of his school life were devoted to the study of the grammatical properties of languages almost entirely different in construction from his own and to the folly of endeavoring to acquire the modes of thought and expression of people who, no matter how superior to their contemporaries, were as far behind the science, civilization and enterprise of to-day as they were in advance of their most barbarous neighbors.

We do not want to train our youth in the oratory and metaphysics of the Greeks. If we did, the study of the classics, as pursued at present, would not accomplish that purpose. In language our pupils must be taught to express their ideas clearly and tersely in their mother tongue, and whatever knowledge of Saxon, Latin, Greek, etc., is required in this connection, should be sought directly by studying the *roots* of English words derived from those languages. Our pupils have not the time to study Greek and Latin in order to become conversant with the literature and to acquire the style of the Greeks and Romans. These languages are no longer a common channel of expression for the learned. Our classical students not only cannot express their thoughts in Greek and Latin, but they cannot read and understand the works of those who have done so. The valuable time spent upon Greek and Latin is devoted chiefly to the study of the inflections or grammatical changes in the endings of words, while the study of the roots from these languages which enter into so many of our English words is correspondingly neglected. It is a fact of which, in my experience as a member of the Board of Examination, I have had frequent proofs, that those who had made a short study of Word Analysis knew more about the roots and

meanings of English words than those who had taken a "college course" in Latin and Greek.

On this subject Youmans writes:

"The young student is detached from his early mental connections, expatriated to Greece and Rome for a course of years, becomes charged with antiquated ideas, and then returns to resume his relation with the onflowing current of events in his own age. The radical defect of the traditional system is that it fails to recognize and grasp the controlling ends of culture. Misled by the fallacy that through a scheme of aimless exercises for discipline, mental power may be accumulated for universal application, it sees no necessity of organizing education with explicit reference to ultimate and definite purposes, and it thus forfeits its rights of control over the educational interests of the time. For that there are great and well-defined aims, revealed with more clearness in this age than ever before, to which a higher mental culture should be subservient, does not admit of intelligent question. If the classical system grasps the conception of education in its ends as well as its beginnings, as a preparation for the activities of life; and of discipline, as the formation of habits to guide a constantly unfolding mental career; if it unfolds the order of the world and puts the student in command of the ripest and richest results of past thinking; if it qualifies for the best relations of parenthood, citizenship, and the uniform responsibilities of social relation; if it equips for the intelligent and courageous consideration of those vital questions which the progress of knowledge and aspiration are forcing upon society; if it fits most effectually for these supreme ends, then, indeed, it affords a proper discipline for the needs of the time; but if the student, after having faithfully mastered his collegiate tasks, finds, upon entering the world of action, that his acquisitions are not available, that he has to leave them behind him and begin anew, then his preparation has been a bad one; time has been irretrievably lost, power irrecoverably wasted, and the chances are high that he will give the go-by to modern knowledge, and thin down his intellectual life to the languid nursing of his classical memories.

"It is well known that, in numerous cases, the success of educated men may be directly traced to neglect of the regular college studies, or to their neutralization by the vigorous pursuit of other subjects; and equally notorious that in numberless other cases, where the student has surrendered himself to college influences and conquered his *curriculum*, exactly in proportion to his fidelity has been his defeat. He has mastered a disqualifying culture."

Thirty years ago Herbert Spencer wrote:

"We are guilty of something like a platitude when we say that throughout his after career a boy, in nine cases out of ten, applies his Latin and Greek to no practical purposes. The remark is trite that in his shop, or his office, in managing his estate or his family, in playing his part as director of a bank or a railway, he is very little aided by this knowledge he took so many years to acquire—so little that generally the greater part of it drops

out of his memory; and if he occasionally vents a Latin quotation, or alludes to some Greek myth, it is less to throw light on the topic in hand than for the sake of effect. If we inquire what is the real motive for giving boys a classical education, we find it to be simply conformity to public opinion. Men dress their children's minds as they do their bodies, in the prevailing fashion. As the Orinoco Indian puts on his paint before leaving his hut, not with a view to any direct benefit, but because he would be ashamed to be seen without it, so a boy's drilling in Latin and Greek is insisted on, not because of their intrinsic value, but that he may not be disgraced by being found ignorant of them—that he may have 'the education of a gentleman,' the badge marking a certain social position and bringing a consequent respect."

I might cite half a dozen additional authorities, among them President Elliot of Harvard and Charles Francis Adams, in support of the views of Youmans and Spencer on this subject; but there is no necessity. Any sensible man, not a philologist—a lover of speech—or a classical teacher, who fairly examines this question, must admit that the constant enlargement of trade and commerce, and the rapid and ever accelerating development of science and the arts arising therefrom, demand a corresponding advance in our educational system, and, in view of this necessity, it is hard to understand how any conscientious, unbiassed educator can look upon the waste of time permitted in the study of Latin and Greek as other than a crime against the rising generation.

We sin both ways. We have the study of the classics, which practically prepares for nothing, and we omit the technical education necessary to prepare our youth for the real activities of life.

If instruction in Latin and Greek is not discontinued in the Boys' High School, it should, in the interest of the community, be materially modified. At the commencement of the present school term, July, 1885, there were one hundred and forty students taking the classical and one hundred and ten the English course! The chief argument advanced by the principal and other teachers of the High School is that some knowledge of Latin and Greek is required in several of the University courses. If the University methods are wrong they should be corrected. It should not be supposed that the University people are infallible, or that the High Schools should blindly obey their behests. All along the line of public instruction there should be something more in view than the preparation of the pupil for the school above. The Primary Schools should prepare their pupils for practical life, and for the Grammar Schools. The Grammar Schools should better prepare their pupils for practical life, and for the High Schools. The High Schools should still better prepare their pupils for practical life, and for the University. And the University should best prepare its students for practical life. Does it? I think not—at least not in some of its colleges,

THE UNIVERSITY.

If it be asserted and admitted that our High Schools are preparatory to the University, then it is certainly my right, if not my duty, by reason of my office, to examine into and criticise the educational methods pursued in this our highest public school.

I made this examination in the departments which particularly interested me—1st, by studying the register of the University, and 2ndly, by visiting the University and interviewing the President, the Professor of Agriculture, and the Instructor in Civil Engineering.

I find that for the year 1884-85 there were two hundred and forty-one students in the various colleges of the Academic Department. (In addition to the Academic Department there are Colleges of Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy.)

They were classified as follows:

Graduate Department	5
College of Letters	51
Literary Course	52
Course in Letters and Political Science	48
College of Agriculture	8
College of Mechanics	10
College of Mining	20
College of Civil Engineering	30
College of Chemistry	22
Deduct for names inserted twice	5

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The Graduate Department is one in which graduates of the University of California, "or some other University or College of acknowledged good standing," pursue a course of study "extending over at least three years," leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Arts, Master of Science, etc.

There were but five members in this Department, but two of whom were candidates for a degree, one for A.M.—the other for M.L.

I happen to know that the A.M., after his seven years' University work, was strongly tempted, but a few days since, to accept a six months' school at sixty dollars a month, in Modoc county, and it was the remoteness of the location, and not the smallness of the salary, that restrained him.

The College of Letters, or, as it is also called, the Classical Course, is thus described:

"The CLASSICAL COURSE corresponds to the usual academic course of the leading American colleges. It is designed to offer preparation for professional study, and to furnish a liberal education. Prominence is given to both Latin and Greek. All the instruction in Latin and Greek aims to bring out the relation of these languages to our own." (!)

LITERARY COURSE.

“The LITERARY COURSE has the same general purpose as the Classical Course. The principal difference in the curriculum is that students in the Literary Course do not take Greek, and as an offset enjoy a fuller course in English, French or German.”

COURSE IN LETTERS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

“Students may enter upon this course by complying with the requirements for admission to the Classical Course.”

Latin, Greek, English and German are elective during the Freshman and Sophomore years, but two of these studies must be taken. Students may enter the Junior Class (third year) of this course “after completing the first two years of either the Classical or Literary Course.”

It seems clear that these three courses, comprising nearly two-thirds of the entire enrollment, are really but subdivisions of the Classical Department of the University.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that they furnish a “liberal education,” whatever that may mean, is it proper that a public school—an institution belonging to the entire people—should prepare over sixty per cent. of its students to play gentlemen?

I am honestly puzzled to know what the “professional career” can be for which these courses prepare. It certainly cannot be Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Agriculture, Mechanics, Mining, Civil Engineering, or Chemistry, since there are special colleges for all these.

And now let us turn to what may be called the Industrial Departments—those of Agriculture, Mechanics, Mining, Civil Engineering and Chemistry. In these five colleges there are just ninety students. In the three fashionable classical colleges, where the traditional system of instruction is pursued, there are one hundred and fifty-one students!

THE COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

The Congressional law endowing Universities is entitled, “An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.”

Could anything say more plainly, “These are the principal subjects. Omit or have whatever else you please; these you must have. We consider instruction in these subjects alone a full equivalent for the magnificent domain with which we present you?” The objects of the nation, voiced by its representatives, were, beyond all doubt, the furtherance of scientific and practical agriculture and kindred sciences, and the establishment of the higher kind of trade or technical schools. It seems to me quite clear that our Representatives in Congress, looking directly at the world of commerce and manufacture, and not viewing education through the spectacles of the ancients, saw that if the vast resources of this immense nation are to be

opened up and used to the best advantage; if skilled, and therefore well paid labor, is to be fostered and extended at home rather than imported; if we are, in a word, with the initial advantages of vast supplies of raw material and the superior intelligence of the masses, to vie with the nations of Europe in the more delicate kinds of manufacture, we must, as France, England, Russia, Switzerland and Germany have done, establish and maintain, at the public expense, technical schools in which all instruction, whether it be in language, science or the arts, shall bear directly on the activities of life.

In reference to the Agricultural College, the register says:

"The experimental grounds of the University afford abundant means and opportunity for the practical demonstration of such application (of the principles taught, to practice), which is amplified by excursions to farms and other working establishments. But the time usually allotted to professional education by sons and parents is so short in comparison with the wider range of subjects to be compassed by a well educated man, that time for other than illustrative performance of actual labor is rarely found. Hence such labor does not form part of the required course. Experience shows that the mere handicraft is very quickly acquired by any one familiar with underlying principles and objects to be accomplished."

In other words, the young farmer must be so well educated in other branches and in the *theories* of agriculture that there is no time to teach him *practical* farming or horticulture! Seeing mention in the statements quoted of "the experimental grounds of the University," "excursions to farms and other working establishments," and "time for the illustrative performance of actual labor," I thought that, although the bulletin said "labor does not form part of the required course," the students must certainly have enough of the "illustrative performance" on the experimental grounds to enable them to properly handle the plow, harrow and cultivator, and to plant, graft and bud trees, etc. To settle the matter, I visited Berkeley. The first time I called, the President and the Professor of Agriculture were absent, and I did not succeed in discovering any agricultural students on the experimental grounds or elsewhere. I found, however, that the Agricultural Department really did exist, and that it was spoken of by the students generally as the "Cow College." My second visit was more successful. President Reed very kindly placed himself at my disposal. I was introduced to Professor Hilgard, who conducted me through the winery, a small brick building, consisting of two rooms scarcely as large as ordinary bed chambers. The wines, generally about a year old, made from samples of grapes sent from all parts of the State, were in excellent condition. The making, clearing and blending was done, under the direction of the Professor, by one of the graduates, at a salary of \$75 per month (since increased to \$100).

I asked the Professor if the students had any practice in the use of farm or garden implements. No; they had that at home before coming to the University. Did they plant, graft, bud or prune the vines or orchard trees? No; labor of this kind was unpopular among the students, and they would

learn these things when they took charge of a farm. Mr. Reed remarked that a great deal of the Professor's time was occupied in endeavoring to improve the parents, the actual farmers, by issuing pamphlets and delivering lectures.

Mr. Reed took me through the orchard, gardens and nurseries. Everything was neat, clean and in excellent order—*kept so by hired labor.*

Upon looking up the residences of the eight students comprising the Agricultural College, I find that one belongs to San Francisco, two to Oakland, two to Santa Barbara, one to Fruit Vale and two to Berkeley. Outside of the fact that any boy who takes the full course of public instruction has not a great deal of time for other business before reaching the University, I think these places of residence do not offer the very best facilities for practice in the use of implements of agriculture.

THE COLLEGE OF MECHANICS.

"This college (ten students) offers the education necessary for the mechanical engineer, and for such professional pursuits as involve a knowledge of machinery."

There is a laboratory and also a machine shop connected with this college. Among the objects which they are designed to facilitate are mentioned:

Experimental inquiry into the character and treatment of materials, and "Building and testing machines designed by the students."

The shop boasts possession of the following machines:

"A four-horse gas engine, screw-cutting lathe, small Stuart lathe, milling machine, shaper, band saw, circular saw, emery grinder, small forge and blower, upright drill, Swiss gear cutter, large engine lathe, large planer, a brass foundry and smithy."

Reading also that the "machine shop is under the superintendence of an able mechanic," I thought here at least good work is being done. The students must surely construct something with these machines, or the able mechanic will have nothing to do.

Turning to the explanation of studies under the head "*Mechanical Engineering*," I find *Analytic Mechanics* prescribed in Junior year; *Hydraulics*, Senior year; *Kinematics*, Senior year, not given in 1884-5; *Thermodynamics*, Senior year; *General Machine Construction*, Senior year. "Four times a week during second term. Not given during 1884-5." (What has the "able mechanic" been doing?) *Laboratory, Construction and Experimenting*, Senior year.

Observe, none of this work is done in the Freshman and Sophomore years.

The instruction of the two hundred and forty-one students taking the academic courses of the University has been given by fourteen Professors and twelve Instructors. The current annual expenses are very close to \$100,000. The nation and the State have been unstinted in their liberality, and by their laws clearly show that they expect as a return such an educa-

tion for our youth as will rid the community of idlers and make the State, and therefore the nation, richer and happier.

If the instruction of the elementary schools is to be preparatory to that of the University, then the University must instruct properly. Not one in one thousand of those attending the elementary schools reaches the University. If, therefore, we give one thought to the preparation of our children for the University, we should bestow at least nine hundred and ninety-nine upon their preparation for the battle of life. When the University does its duty by also training its students for that struggle, then practical instruction in science and the arts will be willingly substituted in the High Schools for the dry bones of the dead languages; fashionable methods will gradually make way for practical ones; and the schools generally will make our children better and happier because more useful citizens. The University needs an Inspector.

SOME TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Among those who like to debate the questions of the day there are many of conservative inclinations, who, when logically "driven to the wall," say "Yes, you are right; it would be an improvement to have things as you say; but it isn't practicable; people won't do it." Now, surely there is nothing impracticable in confining High School instruction in the Latin and Greek languages to such students as intend to follow the professions of Law, Medicine or Theology, and, at the same time, giving more attention to reviewing the strictly business studies of the lower grades. The proper curtailment of the classical studies would also give time for such an extension of the work in Physics and Chemistry as would permit the natural teaching of the former in the work-shop, as applied to designing and construction of machines, etc., and of the latter in the laboratory, not through qualitative and quantitative analysis merely, but in its application generally to the industrial arts.

Most people are willing to admit that this is what should be done, and innocently ask, "Why don't you do it?" I cannot do this because most of the High School teachers believe in the only method of which they have any knowledge—namely, the old systems—and know little about, and desire little to do with, the new method which, in the near future, *must* be engrafted upon our school work—namely, the technical system—while the business Directors, knowing little of the science of Education, fear to break new ground, lest the move might be unpopular or they might become involved in a newspaper fuss. They have but two years to serve and they will leave improvements to their successors rather than endanger their own political prospects.

A course of study embodying the changes hinted at could easily be made out; but without a friendly Inspecting Board to practically organize and carry out the new departure, the improvements would soon fall flat and the High School would return to its ancient ways of classics, theory and inutility.

We could introduce technical education in the elementary schools all the

more readily if the University people would limit the attendance in their Classical Departments to the classes of students mentioned above, and if instead of keeping their machine-shop for the use of the students in the College of Mechanics, those of the Agricultural, Mining and Engineering Departments were therein to perform, with their own hands, their forging, constructing and testing of materials.

The students of the Agricultural College should be farmers, gardeners, wine-makers and sugar-makers in deed instead of in theory. They should hitch their horses, guide their plows and repair their machinery; they should plant and prune, bud and graft and rear from the seed, not by proxy, but with their own stalwart hands. They should learn to respect labor by doing it.

As a portion of my training for the profession of teaching, I took a partial course in an Agricultural School, where the students did all these and many similar things, and as fast as they graduated they found lucrative situations as superintendents of large farming and stock ranches. I have seen a fair share of California, but I have never found a graduate of the University Agricultural College in such a position.

I suppose it will be admitted that we can do what has been done. I shall, therefore, introduce a short sketch of the history and progress of technical education in Europe and the United States.

In 1874, C. B. Stetson, a Boston teacher, published a book entitled "Technical Education—What It Is and What American Schools Should Teach." This book is chiefly useful in showing the awakening of England to the fact that a large portion of the trade and commerce of which she was accustomed to have exclusive control, was gradually becoming absorbed by France, Germany, Switzerland, the United States and other countries, and that the chief cause of this change lay in the fact that these countries, with the exception of the United States, took especial care of the technical education of their youth. Through the medium of immigration this country was shown to be benefited indirectly by the technical schools of Europe.

In 1867, a Parliamentary Commission addressed the following questions to the various Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain:

1. What trades are now being injured by the want of technical education?
2. How, and in what particulars, are they injured?
3. How do other countries, from their greater attention to technical instruction, absorb our trade? Give instances and, if possible, statistics.
4. What plan of technical education would remedy the evil?

Here are a few quotations from the answers:

The Birmingham report states, that "Every trade in Birmingham and the district is being impaired by the want of mechanical education, and those trades the most in which the cost of the articles produced consist most of labor and least of raw material."

The Staffordshire Potteries Chamber replies as follows:

"It would be difficult to say *what* trades are now injured by the want of technical educa-

tion. The question would perhaps have been better had it been asked 'What trades *would be* injured if they could not have imported workmen, or the productions of workmen who, from having received a better education than the workmen of this country, had thus fitted themselves to perform duties which could not be undertaken by our own people? If the question be so put, it is only necessary to point out the numerous cases in which foreign workmen are employed and foreign designs carried out in most if not all of the principal manufactories of this country—work which might have been performed by English workmen had they been sufficiently educated for the purpose; the result of which is an increased expenditure to the manufacturers, and consequently a greater inability on their part to meet foreign competition, both at home and abroad, resulting in loss to the English workmen and the country generally.'

In reply to the question, "How and in what particulars are the traders of this country injured?" the general purport of the answers is that among employers, foremen and workmen, great deficiencies exist in those branches of knowledge which bear most intimately on the great departments of industry. For most trades, a knowledge of design, of theoretical and applied mechanics, and of abstract and applied chemistry, are of the highest importance.

The Wakefield Chamber speaks of the "want of theoretical and applied knowledge on the part of the workmen in the various trades in which they are respectively employed, *particularly of mechanical drawing as an art*, practical geometry required by engineers, cabinet-makers, and mechanics generally, and chemistry practically applied."

Nottingham Chamber:

"It is the opinion of this Chamber that our national system of instruction lays too great stress upon high finish in the execution of the work, rather than upon a system which would give our art-workmen the facility of rapid and intelligent execution."

Kendal:

"The want of scientific knowledge, and especially of chemistry, is a great obstacle to progress in the manufacturers in this district. Many manufacturers employ French artists, and others procure their designs from abroad.

"In dyeing, the foreign dyers, especially the French, produce brighter colors than the English, and this is mainly in consequence of the knowledge of chemistry possessed by their workmen.

"In machine-making, the want of workmen *who understand the law as well as the practice* of mechanics, is severely felt; and this applies to all trades in which machinery is used, especially in the introduction of new machinery.

"In agriculture, a knowledge of chemistry and mechanical science would be exceedingly beneficial to the farmer; and the need of it is becoming daily more and more apparent."

The Bath Chamber believes that "the shawl trade of Leeds has been absorbed by Continental manufacturers by reason of their technical knowledge, especially as respects the laws of form and color."

The Macclesfield Report states, "that the silk trade is injured by a superior skill in dye and finish on the Continent, causing a very large increase in foreign competition, which is aided by unequal tariffs and cheap labor abroad."

The Birmingham Chamber says:

"In other countries the work-people are instructed in science and art. The effect of this is shown in the rapid improvement of their manufactures, in beauty of form, excellence of finish, adaptation to the purpose for which they are intended and cheapness; and their excellences enable them now to be in the course of largely supplanting us in the markets of the world."

With reference to the fourth question, viz: "What plan of technical education would remedy the evil?" the answers substantially agree in the following propositions:

First. *The necessity of largely increased primary education;*

Second. *The establishment of schools of science and art in the great centers of industry aided by government.*

We have a sufficiently extensive system of Primary Schools, *if* we only had *competent overseers* to shape the education given therein in conformity with the needs of society. We have, or can have, the schools aided by Government, near the "centres of industry," only they are not schools of "Science and Art."

Following are a few quotations from a letter in answer to the above questions, addressed to Lord Montagu, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, England, by Mr. Jacob Behrens, a member of the Committee on Technical Education, appointed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce:

"The population of this district has for centuries been trained in the combing, spinning, weaving and dyeing of the long wool grown in this and some neighboring counties, and nowhere out of England.

"The owners and managers of many foreign factories apply the results of their scientific training to our machines, and improve them to a degree which already compels us to acknowledge a marked superiority in some of their productions."

"The mills at Rheims produce from Australian wools, merinos, the perfection of which we have never been able to approach.

"The worsted mills at Notts, in Belgium, employ the same weft and warp as we do, but weave fancy goods which are preferred to ours in neutral markets.

"Germany, and principally Saxony, import annually above five million pounds' worth of our worsted yarns, *of which a great part is re-exported to the United States*, manufactured into fancy goods.

"Thousands of pieces of Orleans are every year sent to France to be dyed and finished there, which would not be done if the French had not improved upon the original invention of our operative dyers.

"Not confining my definition of technical education to mechanics and chemistry, but including in it training for commercial pursuits, I may state that the ignorance of modern languages, of the geography and the laws and customs of foreign nations, which is yet prevalent amongst the rising generation, even of the affluent classes, is a great bar to their commercial progress, and has been one great means of throwing almost the whole of our Continental trade into the hands of foreigners residing in this town.

"We feel very keenly that even in the production of articles in which we excel, we begin to be hardly pressed by other countries, which, until lately, were very far behind us—particularly by Germany, Belgium and France.

"When we examine into the causes of their success, we find that they all have one advantage which we do not possess, namely, a better system of technical education.

"The man who understands the construction not only of one particular loom, but that of all other looms, must be a more efficient overlooker or manager than the mere mechanic of our factories."

I certainly think the foregoing paragraphs furnish a great deal of food for reflection. It seems clear to me that a commission asking these questions in this country would get answers even more striking. We are teaching what is not needed, and neglecting that which, in spite of unfavorable natural conditions and dense population, has enriched other countries.

In the preceding quotations we find repeated evidence of the superiority of French workmen. Perhaps the following anecdote told of the first Napoleon will shed some light on this subject:

"One day the Emperor, while still First Consul, paid a visit to the college at Compiègne, and questioned some of the elder pupils as to what they

intended to do on leaving college. He was much dissatisfied with their answers. 'The Government,' said he, 'pays considerable sums to educate these young men, and when their studies are ended none of them, except those who enter the army, are of any use to the country. Nearly all of them remain at home, a burden to their families, whom they ought to aid. This shall continue no longer. I have just visited the great manufacturing establishments in the north, and the larger workshops of Paris. I everywhere found foremen clever in the manual labor of their trades, but scarcely one among them able to draw outlines, or make the most simple calculations of a machine to convey his ideas by a sketch or written description. This is a great defect; and I will here provide the means for remedying it. *There must be no more Latin here* (that will be learned in the lyceums about to be organized), *but the study of trades, with so much theory as is necessary for their progress.* By this course we shall obtain well-taught foremen for our manufacturing factories.' "

That was about the beginning of French technical education. To-day France, with an area about an eighth greater than that of California, and a population of about thirty-seven millions, is the most uniformly prosperous country of Europe, and her educated mechanics are leaders in the arts all over the world.

Last year a work on this subject entitled, "Education in its Relation to Manual Industry," by Arthur McArthur, was published by Appleton. The information given in this book in respect to the progress of technical education is very full, and the arguments in favor of the system are clear and strong—to my mind unanswerable. The various government schools of France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and Russia are fully described and their success shown, while for every depression in trade, for every case in which any of these countries appears to lose its former prestige, the universal remedial proposition seems to be, "Let us make our technical education still more efficient." Space will not permit a review of the work done in all these countries, although McArthur's descriptions are most fascinating reading.

The quotations from Stetson show what the English were about in 1868 and 1869. This is what McArthur says of her later on:

"The first impulse they (the technical institutions) received was probably owing to the competition growing out of the Crystal Palace Exposition, where Great Britain saw herself behind other nations in the artistic effects of her industry, and when she promptly commenced that energetic career of reform in art-education *which soon carried her work to the front rank among her rivals in subsequent expositions.* The leadership of France in the department of industrial art was seriously threatened, and, disregarding for the moment the assumed superiority of her artistic traditions, a commission was appointed which was for a long time engaged in ascertaining what had been done among her neighbors for the technical training and industrial educa-

tion of skilled artisans. This was followed not only by important changes in her great technical institutions, but several lesser schools sprang up to give instruction in the manual processes of art to her workmen." * * *

In reference to this country, he says:

"No modern people, with a country so rich in its own resources, has cultivated less sparingly its peculiar energies. Indeed, an effort to convince our representative men of the necessity of industrial education is regarded as an equivocal innovation, and in many quarters is met with a discouraging sneer, and it is suggested that American enterprise and pluck will supply the deficiencies of ignorance. The example of other nations should serve to rouse us to a sense of our condition, or we shall be subjected to all the consequences of a dangerous foreign rivalry. With the means of supplying ourselves, we lavish our treasure upon other countries for commodities which could be made by our own artisans, if they were properly instructed in the theoretical knowledge of their art. The natural resources of the countries upon whom we lavish such immense sums are greatly inferior to our own, but by their system of educational training they have raised themselves to wealth, and made us dependent upon them to supply a considerable portion of our wants and luxuries. Switzerland, with her sterile rocks and arid mountains; Germany, with little naturally to rely upon, except its sleepless toil and patient industry; France, that had no common school until now; and England, that cannot produce food to feed her own people—furnish us with such immense quantities of things and conveniences as almost to defy belief; and our importing merchants have their agents ransacking the industries of Europe for the regulation of our markets and the disposition of our resources."

"What we need in this country is a correct public opinion on the relation of education to industry."

"Suppose we manufactured our own linen, it would stimulate the supply of flax, which can be grown in the United States of as good quality as in Europe, and laborers now idle by the thousand might cultivate the crops on land now unused; while mills and operatives to manufacture the fabric and the machinery will introduce a great industry. So of hemp, of wool and woolen goods. We import vast quantities of iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc and the beautiful articles into which all the metals are fabricated, and yet these materials are found in widely-diffused abundance within our own limits. And sometimes it happens that multitudes of our own people are suffering for want of work, for the simple reason that there is greater skill used abroad in these trades than that which our workmen have an opportunity of acquiring."

"A bale of cotton is computed to be worth five hundred dollars, but when manufactured it is supposed to be worth two thousand dollars. The baser metals are often converted, by mechanical skill, into forms which assume a value exceeding their weight in gold. Owing to a peculiarity in our domestic

habits, the use of glass is immensely extended. Our manufacturers have acquired great proficiency, equaling and often surpassing in strength and beauty any of that made abroad. We have the best material possible, and there is no reason why these beautiful fabrics, unless from want of artistic skill, should be imported; yet four millions worth of imported glass was consumed last year (1881) in the United States."

It must not be supposed, however, that there are no technical schools in this country, for there are several excellent ones, such as the Free Institute at Worcester, Massachusetts, the Illinois Industrial University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, the Polytechnic School of Washington University at St. Louis, and the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey.

"The Worcester Free Institute was founded in 1865, by John Boynton, who gave the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for its endowment and support. In his deed of gift he says: 'The aim of this school shall ever be the instruction of youth in those branches of education, not usually taught in the public schools, which are essential and best adapted to train the young for practical life, and especially that such as are intending to be mechanics, or manufacturers, or farmers, may attain an understanding of the principle of science applicable to their pursuits, and will qualify them in the best manner for an intelligent performance of these businesses.'

"The Hon. Stephen Salisbury made an additional gift of two hundred thousand dollars.

"The Hon. Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, gave the Institute a machine-shop and provided it with its equipments, and a fund of five thousand dollars to be expended for stock, and the interest of fifty thousand dollars to provide for contingencies."

The catalogue of 1880 says:

"The Institute has graduated nine classes, aggregating one hundred and eighty-six students. The ease with which more than ninety per cent. of these young men have secured honorable and lucrative employment in stations for which their training especially prepared them, confirms the confidence of the trustees in the soundness of the general principles upon which the school is organized.

"The course of study embraces a period of three years, and, while some studies are pursued by all the classes alike, every student has to select at some time during the first year some department in which he must devote ten hours a week to practice until his graduation—that is to say, for two and a half years students who select chemistry work in the laboratory; the civil engineers at field work; those who select drawing in the drawing-room; and those who select physics in the physical laboratory. The mechanical section practice in the workshop to the end of the term; and after the latter have been sufficiently advanced they receive instructions in designing machinery, and undertake also the building of one or more complete machines from their own drawing. The class of last year constructed a Corliss engine."

The Illinois Industrial University, at Urbana, Champaign county, "has a College of Agriculture in which to educate agriculturists and horticulturists; a stock farm; an experimental farm, with all apparatus and breeds of cattle, together with numerous orchards, exotics, greenhouses, gardens, and all that can give practical knowledge in farming and aid in the development of an agricultural science. The school of mechanical engineering aims to fit students to invent, design, construct and manage machinery for any branch of manufacture. There is also a college of natural science, and one of literature and science; to these is added a school of military science and a school of art and design," etc.

Of the other schools mentioned, Mr. Arthur says: "Without going into particulars, it may be briefly said that the object in these schools is the special and thorough training of engineers, architects and chemists in attainments far advanced beyond the means or knowledge possessed by our colleges or universities."

I think the California University would do well to copy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

"Its regular curriculum comprises nine courses, viz: One in civil and topographical engineering; one in mechanical engineering; one in mining engineering, or geology and mining; one in building and architecture; one in chemistry; one in metallurgy; one in natural history; one in physics, and a general course containing several subdivisions. Many other branches are also established, such as mathematics, the French and German languages, English history and literature, political science, international law, mechanical drawing, stone-cutting, microscopy, photography, mechanics, electricity, and a very great list of other details and subjects of study. Indeed, there is no branch of science, as applied to industry, which is not embraced in the courses.

"The students are required in term-time to make visits of inspection to machine-shops, mills, furnaces and chemical works, and to visit important buildings and engineering constructions within convenient reach, and in vacations more extended excursions are made for the survey of mines and geological features, and for the study of metallurgical works and noted specimens of engineering."

Concerning the standing of science schools in our educational system, General Walker, who is at the head of this one (the Massachusetts Institute) says:

"I would have the highest class of schools that teach industrial or mechanical work like our own Institute, the Sheffield School at Yale, and the Troy Polytechnic and the classical or literary universities and colleges in the same grade, the graduates of the mechanic schools conceded the same standing and as much social recognition as the bachelors of arts receive from the world. *The primary and grammar and high schools should teach the rudiments of mechanics as they do the elements of letters*, so that those who choose to enter the industrial colleges shall have that preparation that is so essential to success in the higher courses pursued there."

To my mind the most astonishing examples of common sense methods in education are to be found in Switzerland and Massachusetts. Speaking of the former, a French minister says:

"From among these sterile rocks there is exported every year an amount of products sufficient to pay for all the importations made, and more especially for the two hundred millions francs' worth of goods which France alone sells to that people, which in former times cultivated mercenary warfare as its sole branch of industry; and the country produces, besides, so many skillful men that in every commercial city of the world a Swiss colony is found holding the first rank; and in almost every great commercial house may be found intelligent clerks who have come from Balse, Zurich or Neufchatel."

The area of Switzerland is 15,250 square miles—less than one-tenth the extent of California. Yet, in spite of its limited territory and its great sterility, it supports a population of over two and one half millions!

I think, however, that Massachusetts fairly beats Switzerland at all points.

Mr. Preston of South Carolina, in a speech made many years ago, declared that "the only material productions for exportation from Massachusetts were granite and ice. Perhaps there is no spot in the land where Nature has provided so scantily and exacted so much to make it the abode of industry, and yet there is scarcely any other in the present age where so vast a trade has been managed."

Massachusetts has an area of 8,040 square miles—very little over half the extent of Switzerland. She stands, in this respect, No. 41 in the list of

States and Territories; but her population, which always appears to be on the increase, was, in 1880, 1,783,085! In taxable property she stands second in the Union—next to New York. Her valuation for taxation in 1880 was \$1,648,000,000, or more than \$900 for every man, woman and child!

It is worthy of remark that both these little Commonwealths, remarkable at the same time for their sterility and wealth, have been equally noted for their love of education. Every student of education has heard of Pestalozzi and Agassiz and Horace Mann, and there is no need to rehearse the long list of the scholars, poets and orators of Massachusetts.

No other community on this earth, everything considered, has been so successful in amassing wealth, and no other similar community did or does now expend money so freely in the establishment and support of its elementary schools. Massachusetts is also foremost in educational supervision. Does it not look as if the free outlay of money for the industrial education of the masses were the best method of enriching the State?

Pennsylvania has the reputation of being rather miserly in her management of the common schools. She pays her teachers poorly, and notwithstanding her greater extent, more abundant natural resources and better commercial position, she has but twelve hundred and forty millions to Massachusetts' sixteen hundred and forty-eight. Is this mere chance?

It may be impracticable to teach the rudiments of mechanics in the Grammar and High Schools—although I think not—but there is one subject which is most intimately interwoven with technical education which we can teach and which is sadly neglected. I refer to Industrial Drawing, and by that I mean not the ornamental copying, upon which so much time has been wasted, but drawing directed to the industries—such, for example, as is now done in Mr. McDade's class in the Evening School, under the direction of Mr. Cumming at the Boys' High School, and in Mr. Raymond's classes at the University. It is worthy of remark that these gentlemen have all had the benefit of full technical courses.

Mr. McDade is a graduate in Science and a mechanical draughtsman and pattern-maker by occupation. Mr. Cumming is a graduate of the Mechanical Department of the University of California, and tool-maker and machinist by profession; while Mr. Raymond is a graduate of the Washington University of St. Louis. They all combine the scientific and manual training. They possess the qualifications which, before long, all the teachers of our higher classes must possess.

In the foregoing pages I have endeavored to show at least one way in which we waste time and effort by giving too much attention to a branch of instruction which is comparatively valueless, and, at the same time, one way in which, by losing sight of the objects of public instruction, we neglect a very important feature which constantly becomes more and more of a necessity. Fearing that my personal views, although reached after an extended examination of this subject, might not have carried sufficient weight, I have

fortified myself with quotations showing, not only what is thought of the system wherever it has been tried, and the necessity for its general adoption, but how and where information is to be gained by those who wish to investigate the question.

The ancient education had for its object mental culture alone, although, incidentally, much useful knowledge was discovered. This led to the next step—study, not only as a means of culture, but as a means of preparation, at least, in habits of thought for the higher education which took place when the student embarked upon the business of practical life. This led thoughtful educators to assert that a direct study of science, that is, of the true laws of nature, tested at every turn by intelligent experiment, would furnish the best preparation for those desiring to take part in the arts and industries of civilization, which must ever be based upon those laws; and, at the same time, the best mental culture. This plan, still resisted by the adherents of the 'elegant gentleman' school, while it gives due prominence to the study of the sciences, leaves, in great part, the study and practice of the arts for the practical business period of life. It cultivates the brain through the medium of useful knowledge; but leaves the hand uneducated. The new education, of which the necessity is best seen by those teeming populations to whom nature has been least generous, proposes that the schools shall train the minds of the students by investigating the natural causes of things and the effects which must spring from these causes, and that, in addition, they shall better than ever before prepare for comfortable living by training the hand to dexterity in the arts and industries which must be followed to gain a livelihood, and it is urged that the greater the laborer's knowledge of practical science and the higher and better trained his manual dexterity, the greater will be his skill and the higher his remuneration; and, further, that the more general the extension of this school knowledge of science and art, the more prosperous the nation or community must become.

There can be little doubt of the desirability of this system, but its practical introduction into the elementary schools calls for grave deliberation.

Teachers alone, by reason of their ignorance of mechanics and the arts, would not be well fitted to make the change, and trades-people, through their ignorance of the science of education, would be equally unfit. Here again I am forced to claim that a Board of Inspectors who could study the industrial pursuits of the community would be best able to formulate a plan, educationally practicable, by which the greatest necessities of industrial education might be introduced at the least expense and with the smallest disturbance of the existing utilities. Lacking this method, it would be well to have a joint commission of practical educators and tradesmen consider this question.

As has been shown, England was able to make the necessary changes almost at once, and the reasons are, first, because the Inspector is the central figure in her educational system; and, second, the expenses were at once furnished by the Government.

Having provided for instructors in drawing and art, they at once established institutions for the training of teachers, and we have seen the result—they who, by their own admission, were behind most of the nations of Europe, and even the United States, in many of the higher walks of art, within comparatively a few years threatened the superiority of the foremost nation, France.

THE PROPOSED CITY CHARTERS—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

No branch of our municipal government is more sadly in need of improvement in its laws than the School Department. Since the adoption of the New Constitution two charters for the government of this city have been prepared, submitted to the people, and defeated by the popular vote. While the Article on Education in the first was objectionable, for reasons which were at the time explained, some of the changes proposed were excellent. In the matter of education, the second proposed charter was almost wholly bad. The best propositions of the first charter were ignored, and it looked almost as if the instrument were drawn in the interest of private institutions of learning, so detrimental to liberal public instruction were its provisions.

The charter of 1880 proposed an unsalaried Board of Education, to be appointed by the Mayor. It was to consist of eight members, who were to serve for four years; but the first Board was to be so classified by the Mayor that two members should drop out every year. This in itself was a great improvement; but the Freeholders went further in providing for the election by the Board of Education of "four qualified persons, who shall hold office during the pleasure of said Board, and who, together with the Superintendent of Common Schools, shall form a Board of Inspectors of Common Schools." It was further provided "that no teacher shall be employed or dismissed except on the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors of the Common Schools." The duties of the Board of Education applied exclusively to the business affairs of the Department; those of the Inspectors exclusively to the educational. The weak points in the plan were, first, that the Mayor might appoint a rascally Board of Education, and, second, that the Board of Inspectors, being appointed and holding office during the pleasure of the Board of Education, might be coerced by them.

This Board of Freeholders also, although hoping to conduct the city government on a tax of one per cent., provided for a school fund of not more than twenty-seven dollars per pupil in average attendance during the preceding year, and for the setting apart by the Auditor of not more than twenty-two dollars "for each pupil in average daily attendance," as a salary fund.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the last proposed Charter, that of 1883, further than to say that it would have passed but for the opposition of the teachers, and that it was an exceedingly lucky thing for public education in this city that it did not pass. Our schools are now in a condition sufficiently poor. Tens of thousands of dollars are being lost to the people, because, for lack of means the Board is unable to make necessary repairs.

Children are sickening from being packed in ill-ventilated and poorly drained buildings; but under the provisions of the last charter the schools could not have been decently conducted for more than seven months annually.

Notwithstanding their parsimony and apparent indifference to the well-being of the Department in other respects, even this Board of Freeholders provided for *two* Deputy Superintendents, so that each set of charter-makers recognized the necessity for an enlargement in our inspecting force. Of course, the proper way to avoid complications and at the same time give the Inspectors that independence without which they cannot be efficient, is to turn over the business affairs of the schools to the Supervisors or to the Board of Public Works, and appoint a Board of Inspectors—that is, experienced teachers—as the Board of Education. I would remind future charter-makers also that in providing for a Board of School Inspectors they should look to the possible future growth of the city. At present there is hard work for five inspectors in this city, and provision should be made for the appointment of one additional for every increase of fifty thousand in the population.

At both Charter elections the list of Freeholders was made up from both political parties, thus securing the return of those placed upon the ticket. In both Boards the legal profession was well represented, and, as a natural consequence, both Charters take pretty good care of the gentlemen of the law. Now, while I willingly admit that which so many deny, namely, that it is necessary to have lawyers to make laws, I would suggest that when the next Freeholders' ticket is made up it might be well to place some one thereon to represent the forty odd thousand children and seven hundred and fifty teachers on the rolls of this Department. I submit that the just and economical management of an army of that sort is not so simple that any one can do it.

To conclude in relation to charter-making, I have only to say, be liberal and practical in school allowances. Imitate Massachusetts. Look at Boston. She is not liberal in school matters because of her wealth but she is wealthy because of her liberality.

Now that I have shown the good that might be done for the schools by a Charter, I think it is pertinent to ask, must the schools, at least many of them, continue in a state of semi-efficiency until a change in the laws brings relief? Must we permit written examinations with their improper training—so-called tests which hide at least as much as they show—to take the place of live examiners and trainers who would assist both teachers and pupils; showing the former how to teach, and the latter how to learn—just because funds are short? I think not. It is better to do well whatever we attempt. If the funds are not sufficient to conduct the schools properly for the entire year, then, I would say, close the schools, or a portion of the schools, for a portion of the year; but while we are at work let us work skillfully.

SCHOOLS.

As I have already lengthened this report beyond the limits originally intended, and as the reports made during the year in relation to particular schools show very fairly the general condition of the Department, I shall dismiss this branch of my subject with a brief report upon the progress of our one technical school—the Commercial—and upon the change in the classification and course of study of the Boys' High School.

THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The success of the first graduates had, as might have been expected, the effect of causing a rush for places at the beginning of the next term. The Board, however, was rather slow in appointing assistants to meet the increased attendance, and one of those appointed was very frequently absent through sickness. There were at this time but two assistants in the school, and my report to the Classification Committee says of the Principal: "He really does two-thirds of the entire work of the school. This cannot last." As you are aware, it does not last. Mr. Leszynsky's health gave way, necessitating his absence during July, August and September.

As the public generally are unacquainted with the working of this practical business school, I submit the following quotations from the report mentioned above:

"The book-keeping work is very neat and accurate, and is performed with great rapidity.

"Commercial law, or rather the portion of it which is necessary to safety in business, is taught with great clearness.

"The manner in which the students trade with one another, for cash, on account, and for notes, as well as the suspicion with which the business ability and integrity of some are regarded, is highly interesting. Should a pupil have ever failed in business through unlucky speculation, or otherwise, he can get nothing on his note without one or more excellent endorsers. Does another sell on time, he is certain to calculate closely whether or not, the margin of profit over the loss of interest is sufficient. Should some one endeavor to buy all the goods of a certain brand, in order, having no competition, to sell at a higher profit, and should he, in doing this, arrange to favor certain of his endorsers or creditors, the law is at once invoked to prove fraud.

"Interest is charged on deferred payments; notes are discounted, expenses calculated, and profits arranged to cover them; retail prices, making allowance for expenses, delay in selling, falling off from asking prices, proprietor's profits, etc., are rapidly calculated from the wholesale cost, and the arithmetic arising from these transactions is performed with great quickness and precision.

"The school is well supplied with 'college money' and 'goods,' and there are banking, brokerage and express offices, in which the business is conducted by the students.

"The pupils are started in business with a certain capital in money of the school. They are cautioned, or they very soon learn, that they may easily buy goods, but they cannot always sell them at a profit, and further, that the apparent gain is often swallowed up by the expenses of expressage, drayage, rent, clerk-hire, stationery, etc.

"Any person who closely observes the students of this school will see that, so far as their work is concerned, they are, to all intents, a commercial community, honestly endeavoring to make gains through their transactions with one another, well knowing that it takes forethought, close attention and brains to outstrip their neighbors."

* * * * *

"The work is of such absorbing interest that pupils daily beg permission to remain at their desks after the hour of dismissal.

"Under such conditions it is not surprising that the general order is almost perfect."

The check system does not exist in this school.

The applications for admission were more numerous than ever at the beginning of this term, many of the graduates of both the High Schools being applicants. The attendance is now over two hundred—almost equal to that of the Boys' High School; and, if there were proper accommodations, there is no doubt it would be much greater, as many applicants have been unable to gain admission.

During the absence of Principal Leszynsky in Europe the school was ably managed by Mr. Webster, the first assistant. Latterly, however, the order has been a little unsteady. Since the return of the Principal and the introduction of a system by which the responsibility for deportment is thrown almost entirely upon the pupils themselves, everything is as smooth as possible.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

To check the great disorder caused in part by sending the students from room to room for instruction, I was directed, at the beginning of this term, to prepare a new course of study and plan of classification for this school.

The following paragraphs from my report adopted by the Board show the principal changes of classification:

"The custom heretofore existing of requiring students to change rooms at every change of lessons is hereby abolished, and, as a general rule, students shall not be required to leave their class-rooms except to attend the lessons of the teacher of Science, or to receive special instruction from the Principal

"No class shall be organized with fewer than forty-five pupils, and any class in which the attendance falls to twenty-five shall, if practical, be consolidated.

"A special class, to be known as the University Class, shall be made up of such pupils of the three divisions (junior, middle and senior) as intend to take the classical course at the University of California. Latin, Greek

and French will here take the place of Arithmetic, Industrial Drawing and Geography."

The principal changes made in studies were an increase in Mathematics, including Arithmetic and Geometry, an increase in Natural Science, the introduction of Industrial Drawing and Geography, and a corresponding decrease in Ancient History and Literature.

These changes have been in great part nullified by permitting the University class to absorb about three-fifths of the attendance.

Mr. Mann has been rated special teacher of Classics, and Mr. W. White is acting as special teacher of Mathematics. The Principal also teaches a portion of the University division.

A work-shop for the use of those studying Industrial Drawing and the Natural Sciences has been started, but it is very insufficiently supplied with tools and apparatus.

It would cost very little to make the instruction given in the Boys' High School more practical and technical, and this should be done. I am pretty certain that one reason for the poor deportment of the High School boys, of which we have heard so much, is that they see no practical outcome for a great portion of the studies they pursue, and hence they cannot see that they lose anything by idleness and mischief. I venture to say if the Classics and History as at present conducted were replaced by a common-sense system of technical education in the Boys' High School, the students would be just as orderly and eager to learn as those of the Commercial School or of the capenter shop of the Lincoln School in Oakland.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O'CONNOR,
Deputy Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTING TEACHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1885.

HON. A. J. MOULDER, *Superintendent of Common Schools*:

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith submit my annual statement. As much of my work is of necessity confidential, I can only present you with such general opinions and suggestions as may occur to me in my daily routine of duty.

During the year I have continued the visits to the schools, inspecting the work and advising with principals, teachers and parents. A record of these visits has been kept in your office, and all reports filed with the proper committees.

In regard to the work of inspection, I find the teachers willingly receive any suggestion I may offer for the better management of their classes; and, with few exceptions, I notice an earnest, well-directed ambition existing among them.

The poor health of many of our teachers is one great drawback to success, and I question how far I am justified in alluding to it as incompetency. It would be strange, indeed, if in a large working department of over seven hundred, none were found disabled by long continued service. We must therefore expect a certain proportion always to be on the sick list; but since we have no system of furloughs, these sick ones, worn out partly by home bur lous, will show a persistent determination not to yield to the strain. The result is, many are working under a tension of nervous debility that must surely affect the success of their work. An over-taxed nervous system is sadly out of place in a crowded schoolroom, and an otherwise efficient teacher may be misjudged in consequence. The fact that we have steady school work for ten months in the year may account for it. If I am not mistaken, there is no other city that gives so long a term of schooling to its children; well for them we have a climate that permits it.

That we have incompetency in the Department no one will deny, but it will always be hard to reach and correct the evil while the law gives a defence—justly so—to teachers. Only well-established evidence, procured in all fairness of dealing, should have weight. In the inspection of the classes, as regards their relative standing by grades, I find about one-third of the pupils examined to be imperfectly ranked, or over-graded. Several things may help to bring this condition about, and the teacher bear no part of the blame: diversity of opinion and judgment in the decisions for promotion; difference in the standard for excellence in the various schools, and

over-anxiety of principals to please parents and to increase classes for the sake of gain in salary will cause it, and so long as salaries are based on grades and the number of classes over-grading will certainly ensue. The interest of the children will surely be bartered to their injury. The root of the evil should first be removed, and the salaries ranked on higher and safer considerations.

In regard to the instruction given in the different branches, I notice, in many classes, a marked improvement in the manner of recitations, especially in Geography. Spelling from the Reader is often neglected for that of the Word Book, on the ground that the latter is harder. This is a mistake, since the words of the Reader are used with their true relation and significance, while the Word Book is abstract in the extreme. The results in Grammar are quite vague and unsatisfactory, while in Arithmetic, which study generally runs low, I find much time and application lost by giving too *severe tests* of the work explained. Not enough drill of simple principles is given, but too much elaboration of thought and reasoning, which only wearies the mind and produces confusion. The present condition of affairs throws a double obligation on the Board of Education to see that only good teachers are elected. The substitute list should be kept well graded, that none but the best are put there on trial, and at least one-half of this list should be filled from our Normal school.

For their *manner* of teaching the teachers themselves are personally responsible, and should be held accountable. Full liberty should be allowed them to demonstrate their own mental qualifications. True, many feel that they are hedged in by a system of martinet rules and methods of their principals; yet they are content to abide by them simply because principals who subject teachers to this servile adherence to an iron-clad programme, unconsciously offer, at once, a *perfect shelter for incompetency*. So long as a useless teacher can plead "*Obedience to orders*," no matter how great her inefficiency, she will be excused. That the character and success of the schools depend largely on the principals, none will dispute, and if *they* fail to exhibit a broad, thorough supervision of their classes, there will be more or less failure. Teachers should therefore understand that their record depends on their class work and duties, and if attended to in a prompt, intelligent manner, with due regard to all the amenities of conduct, and respect for proper authority, they have little to fear from a critical public, or Board of Education. I can but wish that some of them would be less fretful with their pupils, bearing always in mind that cultivation must needs have years of time and patience, and that they would strive to give their instruction in their own well-selected language and not depend too slavishly on the text book. Earnestness in the teacher will beget it in the class. Children are peculiar in their likes and dislikes; so are teachers, and strive against it as we will, the sentiment of our feelings will infuse itself into our mental work. The child will work better for and with the teacher he re-

spects and loves, and principals should make it a study how to harmonize these mental differences and idiosyncracies. The combination of philosophy, or, better still, *common sense* with discipline, is a marvelous lever of success, and certainly, it is not incompatible with the dignity of the position of principal.

While I find some who have this happy natural way in teaching—and I would like to speak their names to you in higher praise—I find others equally earnest, still following the lifeless methods so common to teachers who do no thinking, or planning of work for themselves. This form of incompetency the live principal will root out of his school without fear or favor, for with such a principal only live teachers will be sustained.

One great error among these narrow teachers is the habit of teaching fifty or more pupils through the attention of five or six *bright* ones; in other words, they teach the *few* and leave the *many* to listen, or give the latter such hap-hazard attention that discouragement, laziness and mischief are sure to follow.

I do not underrate the text-book. I believe in the right use of it, and if the pupil is properly taught to study a paragraph, to fully comprehend its words and the ideas beneath them, it is a habit that will serve him well in after years when he seeks knowledge for himself. But to the *child* the book work is a nonentity without the living teacher to explain, beautify and vivify the text for him. It is like a landscape at midnight—without shadow and without form, yet throw the light of day upon it and it becomes a reality.

Fortified with a good voice, and ready with the most apt and beautiful forms of language, the teacher is better equipped for success than many suppose, hence I suggest that in our institutes, and in our Normal classes, very prominent importance should be given to those exercises that will best develop these powers. Not that I undervalue a reasonable amount of mathematical drill, but that I believe the personnel of the teacher is a powerful magnet in the training of children, especially the little ones. I also suggest that if most of the work in the course of instruction were arranged by topics, instead of a specified number of pages as at present, a more eclectic field would be opened for gathering ideas and methods from our best authors.

In examining certain classes under instructions from the Committee, I invariably found the first evidence of neglect to be shown in the penmanship, and I cannot forbear the statement that if teachers would be more watchful over this branch, they would perceive a general improvement running through their whole work. The instruction required in both writing and drawing, if given correctly, will develop certain traits, both mechanical and mental, needed in all study, more or less, such as precision, business execution and neatness. Some of the penmanship of our Seventh and Eighth Grades is a marvel of excellence—in fact, it excels much in the Grammar School; yet I would fail to explain why after reaching the Fourth Grade we find so much *poor writing*. I can only report it as downright neglect of the rules for it. Coupled with *this* neglect there will surely follow a correspond-

ing slackness in all the minor details of the class work. The decimal point will be omitted, tables incorrectly learned, geographical spelling ignored and slovenly recitations in any topic accepted. In such a class nothing is *exact*. Report cards are forgotten or are unreliable; the monthly register is kept by guess work; books are torn or destroyed, pencils and pens are wasted; orders are imperfectly carried out because not listened to; the teacher herself is tardy four or five times in a month, yet parents are continually receiving notes about the tardiness of her pupils. They visit the teacher for co-operation, but she is brusque and hasty, and a very disagreeable time ensues. Now, I do not pretend to say that the study of penmanship causes all of this, but I do say that neglected writing is proof of something wrong in the teacher, which a little will or judgment could correct. Furthermore, I assert that much of the incompetency in the Department does not arise from lack of book knowledge, but from general inefficiency of character, or a positive disgust for the business.

Complaint is often made that grammar pupils, who are transferred to our central schools from those known as ungraded, or outside schools, are unequal in scholarship. This should be thoroughly tested, and it would be well to specially examine the grammar pupils in these schools to determine their relative standing and the best possible arrangement for their future progress. Grades should be consolidated closely as possible, so that not more than two grammar grades shall be in one class.

Undoubtedly there are conditions existing in these schools which affect the general annual results, and which are not found in our better graded classes. These conditions should be fully understood, and parents removing to or from such districts should be prepared to have their children placed where they can best progress, regardless of the mere *name* of the grade. In one of these schools I found the higher class consisted of three separate grades, in which three distinct courses of instruction had to be daily taught. There were four second grade pupils, ten third grade pupils and over twenty-five fourth grade pupils. The teacher, being principal, had also to supervise the whole school. It will be seen at once that the actual time and attention which each grade received through the day were not much. Children are not supposed to have any better control over their minds than adults have, yet very few, even of the mature, can pursue a steady train of thought, or study in the same room when other topics are being orally discussed. The chances are that pupils thus working will neglect their own legitimate tasks. It was thus with this class in particular. The third grade could do some of the second grade work, but they utterly failed in their own. The second grade pupils suffered the most, losing much of the year's work specified for them; probably because, being most excellent scholars, they were left to fight their own battles alone. I advise a special course to be drawn up for these schools.

I also repeat my suggestion made in my last report of the need of another ungraded class to be located in the vicinity of Market, Sacramento, and

Drumm streets. It is one of the greatest questions at the present time what to do with the "incurable cases," and the sooner we decide that question the better it will be for all concerned. The number is not large, indeed it is surprisingly small for a Department of nearly forty thousand children, and it speaks well for our schools that the rampant "hoodlumism," so prevalent in past years among our boys, is greatly on the decrease. With a steadily increasing enrollment, and plenty of good, wholesome class rooms to gather them into, we may hope to see this element in the growth of San Francisco well curbed and well prepared for a place in the unwritten annals of our future great city.

Most of the principals and teachers have faithfully carried out the wishes and instructions of the Board of Education in regard to Corporal Punishment, still there are a few schools where the rod is evidently the mainspring of government. In one school of about six hundred pupils, for the last five months of the year, the reports show that the corporal punishment reached *forty five per cent* of the whole school. In another one of about six hundred and sixty pupils, the record for the same time was *thirty-four per cent*. of the whole school. In contrast with this it is certainly worthy of notice, and to the credit of the principals, to have the reports show that in a school as large as the Lincoln Primary, having an average daily attendance of twelve hundred, that only *six per cent*. of the whole school had been punished with the whip for the same time, and the Lincoln Grammar, with about the same enrollment for the same time, only *five per cent*. of the whole school.

Yet, it must not be supposed that, in consequence of this great and radical reduction of corporal punishment, girls have neglected to be troublesome, or that boys have forgotten to be bad. The same evil tendencies and antagonisms still exist. Tardiness is still unsubdued and truancy prevalent as ever, and I hold that those principals who have conscientiously endeavored to give force to official instructions in this matter, should be most thoroughly sustained in all reasonable efforts to restrain the vicious and disorderly. The Public School is not a reformatory institution. The teachers are employed for a specific purpose, and that is *to teach* the children, to educate them, and when a class numbers fifty or sixty pupils—in some instances seventy or eighty—a great wrong is wrought in obliging the teacher *to neglect the positive good* of many, in order to restrain and punish the few whose nature, actions and wills are in daily opposition to education. As a rule, the evil tendencies of the bad over the good are far more potent than the reformatory influence of the good over the bad, and the teacher who contends against this natural condition is working against odds that will, in the end, conquer if help and support are not rendered. Hence, I urge the establishment of intermediate classes that shall be ungraded, not altogether for department, but for the individual training of pupils who cannot keep pace with the better graded classes, and if parents are averse to their children attending them, let them first of all make the *home influence* and au-

thority so strong in their just, but kindly exactions, that there will be no need of punishment. That teachers will sometimes make mistakes and be indiscreet cannot be denied, but the greater number of our teachers are earnest and true in their efforts to secure the best good of their pupils.

It has been said of late that in spite of our school system the "Street Arab" is not yet conquered. Is there any other country, if I may except Japan, where he is under better control and subjection than here? It is yet an open question, it seems, what is the full scope of the American Public School. Is it merely missionary in its nature for the *unfortunate*, or is it a grand national legacy for the proper training of citizenship? How far and in what direction shall the State have the right to educate her youth for that important duty? What preparation shall be given? Shall the mental alone or shall the *industries* be combined to subserve the greatest good for the State? Who shall receive it and how far shall we inculcate the principles of honor, integrity and patriotism in that training. In a neighboring city a boy wished to know why the 22nd of February was a holiday; his teacher either would not, or could not tell him. So I presume that in many of our classes it would be hard to find an intelligent knowledge of the Declaration of Independence, or of our Constitution. These questions are the topics of the hour, and sooner or later they will be answered.

If there is any one direction in which my work has been a special gratification, it is in the consultation with parents regarding cases of discipline for immorality, or viciousness of character, especially among the girls. In many of these instances I have found parents sadly in need of counsel, which, generally, they have received with appreciation; and oftentimes this mutual help brings about a better condition for the pupil. This is a cosmopolitan city. There is hardly a nation that is not represented in our schools, with its own peculiar views on *moral responsibility*. Some come from homes governed by rigid scrutiny, while others come with little or no perception of the right or the wrong; to them, and to their parents, all habits are right if *natural* to the child. Indeed, I have often been perplexed to witness the great difference of opinion among parents on this subject of vicious habits. Many are intensely hurt and grieved over the wrong-doing of their children, while others stoically extenuate it, and even grow insolent because it is punished. Others are vindictive to such an extent that it is almost impossible to eradicate disobedience from the child. To be able to reach this element of parental stoicism and reason with it, has been sometimes my task, and the good resulting from such consultation is, as I have said, a great satisfaction.

In conclusion, I cannot urge too strongly that more attention be paid to this personal moral training in our schools. It should not be spasmodic or confined to any one grade, or left to the *eccentric* teacher to do. It should be a daily consistent building of character running through all the class

work, associated with all the child's plans and strivings for excellence, coloring all its thoughts, speech, manner and general bearing as a scholar. It may call for a closer, more persistent hard work from the teacher, and exact from him or her a higher standard of personal excellence, but the broad humane instructor will, by instinct, guard well the moral trust which the position involves.

Trusting that the new fiscal year which we now enter upon will be replete with honor and success for our schools and the administration of our department, I remain,

Most respectfully,

LAURA T. FOWLER,
Inspecting Teacher.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

SAN FRANCISCO, August, 1885.

ANDREW J. MOULDER, *Superin'endent of Common Schools* :

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request, I hereby submit a brief report of the Girls' High and Normal School for the school year ending June 30, 1885.

JOHN SWETT, Principal.

ANNUAL STATISTICS—1885.

Whole number of pupils enrolled during the year.....	869
Average number belonging.....	860
Average daily attendance.....	698
Per cent. of attendance.....	95
Number of school days in the year.....	207
Whole number of teachers.....	19

GRADUATES OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The Graduating Class of 1885 numbered 179. The following table shows the number graduated annually since the organization of the school:

1865.....	20	1876.....	90
1866.....	13	1877.....	101
1867.....	34	1878.....	154
1868.....	33	1879.....	186
1869.....	18	1880.....	205
1870.....	35	1881.....	187
1871.....	36	1882.....	170
1872.....	31	1883.....	159
1873.....	50	1884.....	215
1874.....	54	1885.....	179
1875.....	88		
Total.....		2,058	

NINETEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, MAY 26,
1885, AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Introductory Address by the President of the Board of Education.....Hon. Ira G. Hoitt
2. Song, "Day is at last departing".....Raff
3. Essay, "Nothing that is, can pause or stay".....Maud Wood
4. Essay, "He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest ;
In the nice ear of Nature, which song is the best ?".....Viola Bruce
5. Song, "Eastern Bells".....Krug
6. Essay, "Sweet Sixteen".....Sarah Samuels
7. Song, "Voice of the Western Wind".....Barnby
8. Essay, "Girls".....Laura M. Browne
9. Song, "Good-bye".....Abt
10. Presentation of the Class to the Board of Education by the Principal.....John Swett
11. Delivery of Diplomas by the Superintendent of Public Schools...Hon. Andrew J. Moulder

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1885.

Altshuler, Hannah J.	Collins, Addie L.	Fechheimer, Rose F.
Bailey, Clara B.	Corde, Bertha Jean	Fitzpatrick, Mary E.
Barber, Charlotta C.	Cox, Arthurlena H. S.	Fleishhacker, Belle Claire
Barenkamp, Daisy Dell	Crouch, Sadie F.	Flynn, Mary E.
Bateman, Josephine	Croyland, Belle	French, Ida B.
Beeman, Mattie Irene	Croyland, Carrie M.	French, May Evelyn
Bienenfeld, Celia	Crowell, Irene	Forsythe, Lila A.
Bigley, Ella F.	Cummings, M. Elizzie	Gallagher, Janey M.
Blethen, Mamie A.	Dabovich, Melia M.	Gallagher, Nellie G.
Boukofsky, Rose	Daniel, Laura	Goldsmith, Delphine
Bowen, Carreno L.	De Lamater, G. May	Gormley, Katie Gray
Broderick, Nellie L.	Deming, Mary E.	Goss, Sarah F.
Broderick, Eleanor D.	Devine, Genevieve E.	Green, Jessie Adelaide
Bragg, Ethel A.	Devine, Mary Ella	Greenham, Elizabeth M.
Brown, Hattie	Dodge, Kate Freeman	Hagedorn, Anna C.
Browne, Laura M.	Downing, Ada A.	Hatch, Lida E. F.
Bruce, Viola	Doyle, Maggie E.	Harrold, Veronica M.
Buckley, Mabel H.	Drews, Carrie S.	Heald, Emllie J.
Rugbee, Bessie Eldredge	Driscoll, Emma J.	Heick, Magda C.
Buneman, Matilda G.	Druffel, Fannie Oneida	Hentrich, Bernardine J.
Burke, Catherine D.	Dunbar, Florence May	Hill, Clara
Byers, Annie E.	Dunn, Mary	Hobart, Pearl Margaret
Carlson, Hilda Mina	Durham, Lizzie Loretta	Hobe, Anna E.
Carr, Nellie T.	Dusenbury, Julia	Hopkins, Leoline C.
Case, Martha A.	Dutton, Hettie B.	Howard, Lulu Louise
Cashin, Lillie C.	Ellerhorst, Dorothea E.	Hughes, Zoe E.
Church, Lillie L.	Elliott, Elizabeth L.	Hurley, Mary
Claiborne, Rosa V.	Emanuel, Julia	Hunt, Lisette Marie
Coffin, Laura B.	Fairman, Madge Beebee	Hyde, Mary F.
Cole, Augusta W.	Falk, Ernestine	Hyman, Emma

Jacobs, Carrie
 Jensen, Ettie Genevieve
 Jolliffe, Harriet Howard
 Jones, Lillie
 Jones, Mary J.
 Kahn, Mary R.
 Kalisher, Amalia
 Kearns, Ella R.
 Kelly, Elizabeth E.
 Kelly, Kate
 Kelly, Maggie F.
 Ladd, Katie R.
 Lamb, Sophia A.
 Lawless, Agnes J.
 Levy, Rebecca C.
 Lewis, Annie
 Lichtenberg, Rosalie
 Lichtenstein, Frances
 Lichtenstein, Rachel E.
 Love, Annie A.
 Maxwell, Catherine A.
 May, Lizzie
 McCullough, Marie L.
 McDonough, Catherine F.
 McKee, Eva M.
 McLean, Ida Louise
 McQuaide, Katie Gustina
 McVerry, Katie A.
 McGill, Mary

Miller, Frances L.
 Miller, Mamie Scobie
 Monson, Lillian Ward
 Moran, Louise A. L.
 Mugan, Mary Stuart
 Murphy, Annette M.
 Neumann, Elizabeth M.
 Nolan, Cecilia B.
 O'Brien, Nora
 O'Kane, Ella Rose
 Onyon, Emma J.
 Page, Mary Swann
 Peiser, Bertha
 Pendleton, Florence Beebee
 Pendleton, Lillie Eugene
 Phelan, Annie L.
 Pragg, Hattie
 Prior, M. Matilda
 Randolph, Abbie H.
 Reddy, Maggie A.
 Rightmire, Jessie A.
 Riordan, Minnie
 Rogers, Aphra
 Samuels, Sadie F.
 Samuels, Sarah
 Schmidt, Selma
 Schweitzer, Cora M.
 Seeligsohn, Rose
 Selleck, Mattie Estelle
 Shaper, Hattie E.

Sheldon, Jennie May
 Shepard, Grace S.
 Smith, Florence
 Smithson, Lulu
 Snook, Anita Adele
 Somers, Mae
 Squire, Gertrude E.
 Stone, May
 Strachan, Allie F.
 Strauss, Emma B.
 Swayne, Helen M.
 Sweigert, Mary E.
 Taylor, Ginsay Fowler.
 Taylor, Maude Eloise
 Thomas, Kate Agnes
 Thomson, Alice M.
 Todd, Eva F.
 Usher, Mamie V.
 Van Den Berg, Jefferita D.
 Veeder, Angie S.
 Warren, Lydia Marcelle
 Waterman, Eugenie J.
 Wertheimer, Theresa G.
 Whitney, Nellie Sumner
 Wilson, Fannie Lauretta
 Wood, Annie Miller
 Wood, Maude M.
 Worley, Minnie Greenstreet
 Zekind, Theresa.

 HONORARY ESSAYS.

1. "Auld Lang Syne".....Rosa V. Claiborne
2. "Time to Mend".....Kittie R. Ladd
3. "Conquerors".....Lillie C. Cashin
4. "Fashions".....Rose Seeligsohn
5. "Autumn Leaves".....Nellie S. Whitney
6. "The World's Future".....Anna C. Hagedorn
7. "The Progress of the Sixteenth Century".....Maggie E. Doyle
8. "Music".....Delphine Goldsmith
9. "Michael Angelo and Raphael".....Carrie Jacobs
10. "The Voyage of Life".....Katie Burke
11. "What shall the Harvest be".....Eva Todd
12. "Hitch your Wagon to a Star".....May Stone
13. "He that would Eat the Egg must first Break the Shell".....Laura Daniel
14. "Forms of Water".....Lizzie Elliot
15. "Silence".....Frances Miller
16. "Six Days shalt thou Labor".....Rosalie Lichtenberg
17. "My Opposite Neighbor".....Charlotte Barber
18. "The Fine Arts".....Ida McLean
19. "Not Done but Doing".....Carreno Bowen
20. "The Duty of the Biographer".....Elizabeth E. Kelley

THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

The Normal Department was limited to 66 pupils, made up of graduates of the High School, admitted in the order of their rank in graduation.

The highest rank in the Normal Class was attained by Miss Frank Hodgkinson, and, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Education, she was elected to the first succeeding vacancy in the Substitute Class.

The number of graduates from the Normal Department, since its organization, is as follows:

1877.....	31	1882.....	125
1878.....	25	1883.....	54
1879.....	37	1884.....	56
1880.....	70	1885.....	64
1881.....	86		
Total.....			548

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The ninth annual commencement exercises of the Normal Department were held in the High School hall in a quiet and informal manner, no visitors being present except the officials of the School Department. The diplomas were awarded by Dr. C. T. Deane, Chairman of the Committee on Classification.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

CLASS OF 1885.

Adams, Idella M.	Ellis, Marce	Marks, Bertha R.
Amos, Fannie	Fiala, Ada	Meeker, Charlotte L.
Axford, Minnie	Fay, Katie	Mello, Becky C.
Bartlett, Finnie	Fleming, Annie M.	McGauley, Julia C.
Bergson, Lena A.	Frapolli, Adele	McTamney, Martha
Bloom, Celia	Gould, Lucy	Monlthrop, Annie E.
Bretz, Bertha M.	Greenhood, Fannie	Moulthrop, Emma
Broadfield, Daisy	Gregg, Lottie	Nunan, Kate
Bryan, Lillie A.	Grote, Sophie A.	Otto, Lottie C.
Brown, Mary L.	Harvey, Mary A.	Paul, Florence K.
Burnett, Rita	Highfield, Hattie	Poppe, Martha H.
Casey, Mary	Holland, Julia A.	Pyne, Mary E.
Clark, A. W.	Hunter, Isabel	Rutherford, Helen
Conlon, Helen D.	Hodgkinson, Frank.	Scheier, Rose
Cohen, Esther	Jewett, Susie M.	Simmons, Lillie E. M.
Cusheen, Lillie A.	Kalmuk, Lillie	Smith, Adelaide M.
Daniel, May W.	Kinney, Lizzie M.	Stolz, Rose
Dennis, Lizzie	Lahaney, Maggie	Stone, Eva
Donahue, Johanna	Laddley, Lulu B.	Walcott, Minnie J.
Doud, Mary	Lebatard, Adelina R.	Wulfing, Frances
Downey, Mary L.	Martin, Eleanor L.	

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, AUGUST, 1885.

Normal Department.....	1 class.....	80
Senior Department....	5 classes.....	225
Middle Department.....	5 classes.....	232
Junior Department.....	6 classes.....	283
Total.....		<u>820</u>

JOHN SWETT.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

HON. ANDREW J. MOULDER, *Superintendent of Schools* :

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request I submit the following report of the work of the Boys' High School for 1884-1885:

Enrolled during the year.....	325
Promoted without examination—	
Senior Classes.....	25
Middle ".....	26
Junior ".....	54
Promoted on examination—	
Senior Classes.....	33
Middle ".....	24
Junior ".....	35
Failed of promotion—	
Senior Classes.....	2
Middle ".....	10
Junior ".....	24
Total present at end of year.....	233

There has been little in the work of this school during the year to call for special comment, or to interest any except those more closely connected with the work of governing or teaching. The studies pursued have been the same as for some years past and the only changes have been in matters of detail. The anticipated loss of pupils from the establishment of the Commercial School has not occurred. The large number enrolled in that school shows a demand for the kind of training offered there, but few of them, apparently, are drawn from the Boys' High School, for the year closed with about forty more in attendance than a year ago, a much larger number than the usual annual growth.

Of even more importance than the increase in pupils is the decrease in the number of those who leave during the year. At the end of last year the loss during the year amounted to nearly forty per cent. of the total enrollment (not counting those who took transfers to the Commercial School). This year it has been about twenty-eight per cent. It is matter for serious regret to all friends of education that so many should drop out of school before completing the course, even though it is a common experience in all boys' schools, especially in the West. Various causes unite to produce it—the chief one, no doubt, being the unwillingness of parents and pupils to give the time necessary for thorough training for the business of life, and the feverish desire, almost universal on this coast, to "get to doing some-

thing." The loss is not confined to the High Schools, for the Grammar Schools have the same experience, and even in the Primary grades, which offer only the barest and most indispensable education, the loss is equally great. It is idle, of course, to declaim against a tendency and feeling that seem to be the natural and necessary adjuncts of life in a new and undeveloped country where vigor and force often bring success more surely than careful training and higher culture. The matter is referred to here because the fewness of the graduates of the Boys' High School compared with the number who enter has been made by some a ground of criticism on the assumption that somehow or other the methods of teaching, the course of study or the general plan of the school is responsible for the loss. Such an assumption is not only unnecessary but quite untenable in view of similar losses in all boys' schools of the country. But it is, at any rate, gratifying to know that the loss is growing less, since its lessening shows an increasing appreciation of the value of education. At present the graduates of the Boys' High School number about thirty-three per cent. of those who enter. The proportion was much less formerly. A graduate of about ten years ago informs me that his class numbered five on graduation and two hundred on entering!

I would respectfully suggest that the work of the school might be made more efficient by special arrangements, which would not interfere at all with the routine of other schools, but which require special legislation of the Board to authorize the Principal to carry them out. They are these—

1st. A single session from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. instead of two sessions. This plan is very common in High Schools, and is generally favored, I believe, wherever it has been tried.

2d. Arrangements by which pupils shall be required to attend for recitation only, being excused whenever not thus engaged. It might be well to try this plan with the higher classes first, making it a privilege dependent on satisfactory standing in lessons and behavior.

The benefit of these arrangements, in my opinion, would lie chiefly in the assumption involved in their adoption, that boys of the High School are old enough to be considered men and treated as such. I feel sure that such treatment would do more to create and maintain a manly feeling than any other means at our command, and would leave us free to withdraw the privilege from any who show themselves undeserving of it. It would moreover greatly lessen the work of the teachers, nearly all of whom are under the necessity of teaching one class while supervising another engaged, theoretically, in study, but, in fact, unless the teacher gives as much attention to them as to his class, often giving more time to play than to their books. It would not be well, perhaps, to adopt such a plan for the lower schools, but it seems to me quite practicable for High Schools, and one of the best means of enforcing good order and good work.

3d. I cannot close this report without entering my protest against the assumption on the part of the public that good work can be done in a High

School with so few teachers as are employed. Those who have to control and direct the schools are quite as well aware of the impossibility as the teachers themselves, and no blame is attached to the Board of Directors. Nor is the evil by any means confined to the High Schools. It is simply impossible to do good teaching in High School studies with more than twenty to twenty-five pupils in a class. Any larger number makes the work simply hearing of recitations, not teaching, and leaves the task of teaching to the pupil himself, and a self-taught pupil is seldom a well-taught pupil.

It is suggestive to look at the reports of private schools and compare the number of pupils per teacher with the number in public schools. Private schools are established and conducted like other private enterprises, to make money. It may fairly be assumed that their proprietors do not employ any more teachers than they need to do the work laid down in their courses of study, and do it well, and there is a constant motive for keeping the number of teachers as small as can safely be done without losing patronage. I happen to have at hand the catalogues of three such schools, one in San Francisco and two in Oakland. They show in the aggregate 311 pupils and 34 teachers, or a little less than nine pupils to each teacher. If we leave out of account special teachers of drawing, etc., usually employed in private schools, it will still be found that private schools employ more than one teacher for every fifteen pupils, and no proprietor of one would think of trying to get on with a smaller force. These schools, too, are of about the same grade as our High and Grammar Schools, in which the minimum of pupils to each teacher is set down at more than three times as many. With so many the best teaching is impossible, and cannot fairly be exacted. Of course careful grading does something to lessen the evil of such large classes, but genuine teaching will never be possible because the teacher has no time to exert a personal influence on the pupil or give him the attention that his peculiar traits require.

The work of the school year was closed with the usual commencement exercises, held in the Metropolitan Temple. The program was as follows:

OVERTURE.

1. Introductory remarks..... Andrew J. Moulder, Superintendent of Common Schools
2. Salutatory..... C. P. Hanley

MUSIC.

3. Oration..... F. J. Waizman
4. Class History..... A. C. Hooper

MUSIC.

5. Essay, "Socrates before his Judges"..... J. J. Lermen
6. Debate, "Resolved that Greek and Latin should be taught in the Public Schools"....
..... Affirmative, S. M. Van Wyck, Jr., Classical Senior
..... Negative, E. D. Pelxotto, English Senior

MUSIC.

7. Class Prophecy..... F. P. Landon
8. Valedictory..... G. H. T. Jackson

MUSIC.

9. Presentation of the Class.....Principal F. A. Blackburn
 10. Delivery of Diplomas and Closing Remarks.....
Ira G. Hoitt, President of Board of Education

MUSIC.

The diploma of the school was conferred on fifty-nine graduates, in three courses, as follows:

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Clark, C. B.
 Cordes, H. J.
 Craig, W. T.
 Delvalle, J. I.
 Haley, J. U.
 Hanley, C. P.

Hooper, A. C.
 Houston, F.
 Lazarus, A.
 Lermen, J. J.
 Murphy, F. D. A.
 Ross, F.

Swift, E. D.
 Theisen, S. J.
 Trautner, R. E. F.
 Van Wyck, S. M., Jr.
 Waizman, F. J.
 Wolf, J.

LATIN COURSE.

Brewer, J. M.
 Durbrow, C. J.
 Erlanger, S.
 Grunbaum, M. L.

Haskin, J. R.
 Hollis, W. H.
 Jackson, G. H. T.

Landon, F. P.
 Painter, A.
 Topliz, M. P.

ENGLISH COURSE.

Batten, J. B.
 Brosnan, J. A.
 Chenery, L. E.
 Cook, L.
 Ephraim, J. A.
 Gerstle, W.
 Gove, J. H.
 Grundel, H.
 Holmes, C. E.
 Jory, H. J.
 Kensing, W. H.

Kincaid, G. F.
 Lastreto, E. R.
 Lenfestey, G. K.
 Martin, F. M.
 McDougall, G. B.
 McFarlan, A. C.
 Meyer, S.
 Neppert, G. P.
 Newmark, S.
 Noble, C. A.

Peixotto, E. D.
 Roeding, G. C.
 Rottanzi, T. A.
 Sachs, H.
 Schwartz, S.
 Sinclair, L.
 Sinclair, N.
 Waterman, W. B.
 Wharff, F. L.
 Widber, A. C.

F. A. BLACKBURN,
 Principal.

REPORT OF ACTING PRINCIPAL OF COMMERCIAL
HIGH SCHOOL.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CITY, August 4, 1885.

HON. A. J. MOULDER: *Superintendent of Public Schools.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit to you the second annual statement of the Commercial School, of the City and County of San Francisco:

The present is an age of progress, hence of innovation. It is an age of great schemes and high endeavors in every department of human action, therefore, must be an era of experiment. The public school, the most sacred institution of the genius of this Republic, of which succeeding generations are the living memorials, must ever have its usefulness enlarged, their aims ennobled, its work made *practical* as well as theoretical, by being in sympathy with the pulse-beat of popular improvement. For this result educators must be inventive in system, mobile in practice, ready to profit by, and suggest from experience, and to modify or abandon trite methods wherever reason or experience dictates superior ones. Conservatism is a strong element in society, sometimes resisting beneficial mutation. This is quite noticeable in educational institutions. The history of public education in those states where it has been fostered in the most liberal manner justifies this statement. For example, stubborn was the struggle and ungraceful the concession of those who contended that a liberal education was almost exclusively confined to the study of Greek and Latin. Instruction in these languages is a factor of higher education; but in this age of science their relative position has been greatly modified. In these practical times the higher departments of our public schools should afford academic, commercial and industrial instruction. The large majority of the young necessarily are to engage in commercial, agricultural or mechanical pursuits. Therefore, devoid of aims of sufficient vitality to carry the great mass of men to the sunny heights of the ideal, our age modestly and quite properly concerns itself with "fare and lodgings" only, spending its thought and labor on what is termed "material interest." In this spirit was the Commercial School established.

Question was frequently and properly asked by parents, who could afford to educate their children somewhat beyond the limits of the grammar school, "Why is it that our children are confined to instruction mainly classical, literary and scientific? Why should they not gain some knowledge of those things which will most likely be of use to them in business life?" It is just for the State to educate my neighbor's son in classics, literature and science;

but for his education is it just to compel my son, who, perchance, proposes to pursue a different vocation in life, to adopt the same course of study? Should not he, too, have the privilege of selecting studies which will fit him for his business life? The answers to these questions appear in the presence of this school. For some years Deputy Superintendent O'Connor advocated the establishment of a school of this character. The Directors who recently retired, consummated the plan with much opposition. In July, 1883, it was a department of the Boys' High School. In February, 1884, it was segregated from that school and became an independent institution, designed to impart theoretical and practical instruction in those branches that not only discipline the mind, but the knowledge of which will be of immediate practical utility to those who graduate.

The wisdom of establishing this school is demonstrated by its marked success. In February, '84, thirty were enrolled. During the year 1884-85 there was an average daily attendance of one hundred and two. Up to this date of the year 1885-86, two hundred have applied for admission, of whom one hundred and eighty-five have been assigned to seats, thus completely occupying the present seating capacity of the building.

To review briefly the course of study, it may be stated that instruction is given in practical and theoretical book-keeping, theoretical being supplemented by the practical by *actual* business transactions. Offices are arranged for banking, importing, jobbing and express. Merchandise is represented by cards, and paper money is employed. Students are placed in various kinds of business, as dry goods, hardware, real estate, stocks, etc., are furnished with capital and compelled to trade, passing through all the forms that any mercantile house in general follows. These daily transactions constitute a set of entries that is the basis of book-keeping. Thus the student transacts his business and keeps his books at once.

Higher commercial arithmetic, embracing interest, bank discount, partial payments, averaging accounts, accounts current, partnership settlements, banking and general average, short methods, etc.; commercial law, commercial geography, composition and business correspondence and the study of English to improve them, elementary physics and *constant drill in penmanship* are included in the course. Recently the Board of Education accepted the offer of the U. S. Stenographic Machine Agency to place twenty machines without expense in this school and appointed Miss H. Smith as instructor in their use. Five sections of twenty students each receive a daily instruction of one hour, and to date have exhibited much interest in their work.

The completion of this course in one year, the time assigned to it, demands the closest attention and best efforts of those who attempt it. The fact that of eighty students but thirty-six, and thirteen of these conditionally, were deemed worthy to receive diplomas of graduation last May, is a proof of this statement. That those who fail to graduate in May, may have an opportunity of attaining the necessary degree of proficiency without remaining

another year, an advanced class is established that graduates in December. Two enrollments occur annually, in July and January, the latter being necessarily limited because designed only to supply the places of those graduating in December. To be admitted to this school, the applicant must present satisfactory certificates of graduation from a grammar school.

Business habits, being the prime credential to admission to a business house and the first essential to general business success, must be cultivated by the students of this school. Strict obedience to orders, faithful and prompt performance of tasks imposed, attention, diligence, punctuality and attention to one's own business are expected and compelled. A spirit of self-reliance is taught. One who is not determined to undertake a year's hard work should not attempt this course, for he can not accomplish it as many in our last class discovered.

"Percentage" and "checks" are sparingly used. Records are made and diplomas assigned almost entirely upon the judgment of the teachers, based upon uniform, steady and satisfactory work from month to month. "Cramming" is useless and quite impossible. If a student neglect work for the first six months of the year, he may rest assured, that cramming for the remaining months will be of little avail.

A class of fourteen young gentleman graduated from this school in July, 1884. Again in May of this year eight young ladies and twenty-eight young gentlemen received diplomas. Of these thirteen were withheld until their recipients could exhibit a *greater degree of proficiency in penmanship*. Of the class of '84 thirteen secured positions within ten days subsequent to their graduation, and the remaining not many weeks after. As far as my information extends all of these enjoy the confidence of their employers and have received advancement, one being in receipt of a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

Of the class leaving the school this year, fourteen, all young men, are now employed in mercantile houses.

Of the one hundred and eighty-five now enrolled as students in this school twenty-eight are young ladies. The average age of these students is sixteen years five months. Ten are graduates of, and thirty have attended, high schools. Of those that come from grammar schools seventy-eight per cent. exhibited honorary or recommended certificates. Eighty-eight per cent. were born upon the soil of California. An examination of the occupations of the parents or guardians reveals conditions from poor to wealthy and a large variety of the departments of human industry.

From what has preceded it has been learned that the privileges of the school are extended to both sexes. Upon reflection it seems well that young women should receive instruction of this character. In determining the kind of education to be given to a child, its future career must be considered. It will occur to a thoughtful mind that a knowledge of business transactions must ever be useful to a woman to protect her in her rights whether she be unmarried or married to either a man in the acquisi-

tion of whose competence she must assist, or to a man who can place at her disposal wealth and its attendant luxuries. Marriage is the generally assumed end of female existence; and ordinarily a great mistake, as can be testified by hosts of women, is made by parents teaching the showy accomplishments of the drawing-room, while the solid acquirements, which would enable her to manage property or find lucrative employment, are disregarded. "What is the use of teaching a girl more of arithmetic than will enable her to foot a bill?" is too frequently the argument of a parent, when planning the education of his daughter. And this bad reason descends through all classes. The consequence of this utter want of education in regard to the common business of life is in many cases disastrous. Few women have sufficient information on such subjects to render them capable when they are left alone. And even if they retain friends to the last, they lose some respect of both husband and sons from their ignorance of things which men know because they have been taught, and women do not know because of their lack of instruction. Women should gain a sound and business-like training, very different from the present system of idle accomplishments, for by it they would acquire firmness, and a capacity for affairs which would prevent them from being quite such facile dupes, as they now too frequently are, to designing business men and selfish husbands. Experience has proved that when women are placed in positions where these qualities can be developed, there is rarely any deficiency of them in the female character.

Why should idle prejudice any longer exclude women from taking their place wherever intellect is required? The business of the world must be more equally divided between the sexes before either will completely fulfill its vocation. It cannot now be said that women are unfit for the business of life; for not wholly upon the strong arm does it depend, but upon the acute intellect. Let our schools then give practice in the weapons of the modern battle of life. Let our girls learn to design. Let them become acquainted with commercial law that they may protect their interests. Let them learn book-keeping and the higher branches of arithmetic, and it will not be long ere merchants and bankers will give them employment.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Leszynsky, I shall be silent upon suggestions for the course of study. That gentleman proposes to inspect the educational institutions of Europe and this country, and business colleges particularly, and will return, no doubt, to modify by improved methods the course of instruction, particularly in the actual business department.

In behalf of the principal and teachers, permit me to present our grateful acknowledgments for the sympathy, encouragement, generous aid and fostering treatment that have been bestowed upon this school by yourself, your deputy, and the members of the Board of Education.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

REGINALD H. WEBSTER,
Principal *pro tem.*

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF EVENING SCHOOLS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15th, 1885.

HON. A. J. MOULDER,

Superintendent of Common Schools of San Francisco :

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request I hereby submit a brief report of the San Francisco Evening Schools for the school year ending June 30th, 1885.

Very respectfully,

A. H. MacDONALD,
Principal Lincoln Evening School.

REPORT.

The Evening Schools of San Francisco are becoming more popular and more useful each year, and their importance can scarcely be appreciated. Very few in our city are aware of the great benefits derived from them.

The stand the last Board of Education took in re-electing the teachers of the Evening Schools, as a whole, had a good effect on the teachers and upon the scholars by retaining experienced teachers in their former positions.

The crowning benefit to the Evening Schools was the position taken by the present Board, almost immediately after entering office, in placing the evening school teachers on the same footing as the day school teachers, by doing away with their annual election and transferring them, from one service to the other, when desired.

During the year ending June 30th, 1885, there were thirty-five evening school classes organized in the city, as follows: Twenty-three in the Lincoln School building, four in the South Cosmopolitan Primary, three in the Washington Grammar, two in the Mission Grammar, and one each in the Spring Valley Grammar, Haight Primary and Franklin Grammar buildings.

On account of the scarcity of funds, as well as the small number in attendance, the present Board, soon after its organization, consolidated with other classes those of the Mission Grammar, one of the Washington Grammar and the classes of the Spring Valley and the Franklin Grammar.

Both the interest and the attendance kept well up until the close of the day schools. During the two extra weeks taught in June, only those expecting promotion and to graduate from the First Grade and the Commercial classes, attended regularly.

At the closing exercises held on the 13th of June, 1885, thirty-five pupils from the First Grades and twenty-two pupils from the Book-keeping classes received their Diplomas. By giving these diplomas publicly, great enthusiasm was aroused in the First Grades and the Book-keeping classes.

The majority of pupils will work with greater energy when practical recognition is thus made of their efforts.

EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

As the evening school pupils are in school but two hours each evening, at the longest, and very many of them but one and a half to one and three-fourths, all the learning and all the teaching must be accomplished in that time. There is no time to study out of school hours, hence every faculty and energy of the teacher must be concentrated in that short time. The work must be thoroughly systematized, and every minute occupied; therefore the best teachers obtainable should be secured for the Evening Schools—a laggard or a careless teacher soon discourages a class.

As pupils attending the evening classes work during the day, they gain practical knowledge that day pupils seldom possess, and are keen to appreciate the active teacher, and soon get tired of the teacher who fails to interest them in their studies.

Pupils who work all day and strive so hard for an education, and regularly attend every school night in the year, deserve the very best the Board can give them.

THE DEPARTMENT CLASS.

Many fears were expressed by real friends of the schools that a department class would not work well. The expectations of its advocates, however, were realized.

The department class was established at the Lincoln School. None were allowed to remain in it except such as were sent there from other classes. A pupil causing unnecessary trouble was placed on trial in the department class, and the teacher there in charge was required to report upon each pupil at the end of the month, and oftener if required. Pupils having good reports were then reinstated in their classes with a good record, while those having but fair reports were continued for another month, and those reported as being incorrigible were excused from further attendance.

The result was that, probably, nine-tenths of the pupils placed in this class immediately determined upon obtaining the highest record, in which efforts they did so well that they soon gained admittance into their own or other classes of the same grade, where they continued to do well in both department and scholarship.

The incorrigible being excused, the department class became one of the best-behaved classes in the building.

No corporal punishment or violent measures of any kind were used to secure good behavior, except to place the pupils on trial as above stated.

Better order was secured in the other classes, and many pupils thus retained in school who might otherwise have done worse and been finally suspended.

In my efforts to raise the standard of *morale* of the schools, I received the cordial support of the teachers, who followed all the suggestions given them, and showed willingness to advance the interest of the pupils.

The support and aid given by members of the Board of Education are cheerfully acknowledged and appreciated, and I feel we have made a long stride in the direction desired. Greater interest is manifested now in the Evening Schools of the city than at any previous time, and if this interest is continued till we have none but practical and successful teachers, who will secure regular attendance, good order and proficient scholarship, our Evening Schools will be second to none in their importance.

A. H. MacDONALD,
Principal Lincoln Evening School.

REPORT ON SEWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TO A. J. MOULDER, *Superintendent of Public Schools* :

DEAR SIR—In response to your request, permit me to submit the following report of our

EXPERIMENTAL SEWING CLASS.

The class was composed of thirty little girls from the Fifth and Sixth Grades, care being taken to select those who could not sew, or, at best, very little, and whose mothers or guardians were employed from home or had not the time to teach them.

Never having seen sewing taught in school, and that I might test the matter, at least to my own satisfaction, I took entire control of the class.

Work was continued three months, with three half-hour lessons weekly—Monday, Wednesday and Friday from half-past two to three o'clock—after regular school hours in those grades.

Our lunch-room, with its long table, made a good work-room, where we could keep boxes holding our goods and belongings. It was well understood that permission to attend this class was given by the teacher and would not be granted to those who made no effort during the day. To be permitted to enter this class was considered a privilege, and parents frequently made the request on behalf of their children.

The Board of Education kindly allowed me ten dollars for the purchase of the necessary material to begin with; and Mr. Raphael Weill, a former member, who was much interested in the project, gave me *carte blanche* at the White House. I selected a variety of pretty gingham and calicoes—without starch or dressing—a piece of soft toweling, thread, needles, pins, etc.

The girls were not called together until I had cut and prepared for sewing ten aprons and a lot of towels, the former suitable for children of eight years.

To the first lesson each girl came provided with a thimble and a card upon which her name was plainly written. After some general directions as to the size of thread and needles, kinds of stitches, and care of hands, I distributed the pieces, giving to one a sleeve, another a body, a third a ruffle, and so on till all were supplied. When one piece was carefully finished, another kind was give for the next effort. The lesson over, each one folded her work, and pinned her name upon it, so that she could readily find it at the next lesson; also enabling me to intelligently scrutinize what had been done, and lay aside such as required special attention.

The success attending my class was largely due to the interest the girls felt in making or "building" a garment, and the satisfaction of knowing that their work was "Good for something."

It is true that some aprons suffered in the making, and were considerably worn before completion; that sleeves were sometimes "done" and "underdone" until renewal became necessary; nevertheless, I favor the idea of "utility" in preference to the hemming of squares or like—to the average child—aimless work.

My experience convinced me that sewing can be successfully taught to as large a division as can Arithmetic, Drawing or any other of our ordinary branches; and that, as our schools now are, one or two hours a week might be given to it with none but good results.

Classes could be conducted with small expense, since parents would gladly furnish the material. I would suggest the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Grades as the best place to inaugurate the work, and that it be *optional*.

Respectfully yours,

JEAN PARKER.

Broadway Grammar School, Aug. 3, 1885.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To Andrew J. Moulder, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your direction, I submit the following report:

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population of the city (U. S. Census 1880).....		234,144
Number of youth in the city under 17 years of age June, '84		90,468
Increase for the year.....	5,582	
Number of youth in the city between 5 and 17 years of age who are entitled by law to draw public money		69,000
Increase for the year.....	5,971	
Valuation of city property for the year ending June 30, 1885.....		\$223,509,560 00
Increase for the year.....	\$21,745,798 00	
Total amount of revenue for city purposes for the year. .		\$3,738,157 00
Decrease for the year.....	\$418,466 39	
Total income of the School Department for the year, including cash on hand July 1, 1884.....		\$886,340 94
Increase for the year.....	\$112,087 48	
Per cent of the total revenue of the School Department on the whole revenue raised by the city for the year...		23
State and city tax for 1884-85 on each hundred dollars ...		\$1.57 7-10
City school tax on each hundred dollars.....		.1136 cts
Estimated value of school sites.....	\$1,930,000 00	
Estimated value of school buildings.....	1,017,000 00	
Estimated value of school furniture.....	205,000 00	
Estimated value of school libraries	12,000 00	
Estimated value of school apparatus.....	25,000 00	
Total value of school property.....		\$3,189,000 00

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Enrollment in the High Schools.....		1,319
Boys, 423; Girls, 896.		
Decrease for the year.....	57	
Enrollment in the Grammar Schools, including some Primary grades		14,230
Boys, 6,887; Girls, 7,343.		
Increase for the year.....	118	
Enrollment in the Primary Schools, including some Grammar grades.....		24,695
Boys, 12,839; Girls, 11,856.		
Increase for the year.....	1,163	

OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

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Enrollment in the Evening Schools.....		3,021
Boys, 2,774; Girls, 247.		
Increase for the year.....	99	
Whole number of different pupils enrolled during the year in all the public schools.....		43,265
Boys, 22,923; Girls, 20,342.		
Increase for the year.....	1,323	
Average number belonging to High Schools.....		1,169
Decrease for the year.....	41	
Average number belonging to Grammar Schools.....		11,910.8
Decrease for the year.....	30.63	
Average number belonging to Primary Schools.....		19,569
Increase for the year.....	763	
Average number belonging to Evening Schools.....		1,202
Decrease for the year.....	44	
Average number belonging to all the public schools.....		23,850
Increase for the year.....	647	
Average daily attendance in the High Schools.....		1,057.6
Decrease for the year.....	116.7	
Average daily attendance in Grammar Schools.....		11,449.6
Increase for the year.....	10	
Average daily attendance in Primary Schools.....		18,601.75
Increase for the year.....	758.95	
Average daily attendance in Evening Schools.....		1,074
Decrease for the year.....	47	
Average daily attendance in all the public schools.....		32,183
Increase for the year.....	605	
Per cent. of attendance in the High Schools.....		.96
Per cent. of attendance in the Grammar Schools.....		.96
Per cent. of attendance in the Primary Schools.....		.95
Per cent. of attendance in the Evening Schools.....		.89
Per cent. of attendance in all the public schools.....		.95
Average daily attendance per class in the High Schools...		.45
Average daily attendance per class in the Grammar grades.....		.61
Average daily attendance per class in the Primary grades.		.67
Average daily attendance per class in the Evening Schools.....		.100
Per cent. of pupils enrolled in the High Schools.....		.03
Per cent. of pupils enrolled in the Grammar Schools.....		.30
Per cent. of pupils enrolled in the Primary Schools.....		.57
Per cent. of pupils enrolled in the Evening Schools.....		.07
Number attending private and Church schools only during the year (including Chinese), as reported by the Census Marshals in June, 1885.....		8,544
Increase for the year.....	764	
Number attending public and private schools during the year, including Chinese.....		52,009
Increase for the year.....	5,194	
Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age (including Chinese), who have not attended school at any time during the year, as reported by the Census Marshals in June, 1885.....		16,901
Increase during the year.....	822	

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DEPARTMENT, MAY, 1885.

SCHOOLS.	STRUCTURE.	GRADES.								Total Principals without Classes.....	SEX.		
		1st Grade.....	2d Grade.....	3d Grade.....	4th Grade.....	5th Grade.....	6th Grade.....	7th Grade.....	8th Grade.....		Males.....	Females.....	
Broadway Grammar.....	Brick.....	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	15	15	
Clement Grammar.....	Wood.....	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	15	15		
Columbia Grammar.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	13	13		
Denman Grammar.....	Brick.....	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	17	1		
Franklin Grammar.....	Wood.....	2	1	3	4	4	3	1	1	19	2		
Hamilton Grammar.....	Wood.....	2	2	3	4	4	3	1	1	16	2		
Hayes Valley Grammar.....	Wood.....	1	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	19	2		
Lincoln Grammar.....	Brick.....	3	4	5	6	3	1	1	1	23	4		
Mission Grammar.....	Wood.....	2	2	3	3	5	2	1	1	15	15		
North Cosmopolitan Gram.	Wood.....	1	2	2	3	4	2	1	1	13	13		
Rincon Grammar.....	Wood.....	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	13	13		
South Cosmopolitan Gram.	Wood.....	2	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	21	4		
Spring Valley Grammar.....	Wood.....	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	16		
Valencia Grammar.....	Wood.....	2	3	4	4	3	1	2	3	20	2		
Washington Grammar.....	Wood.....	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	13	3		
Bernal Heights Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		
Buena Vista Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2		
Chinese Primary.....	Wood (rented).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cleveland Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	1	13		
Eighth Street Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1		
Emerson Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	9		
Fairmount Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	10	10		
Five Mile Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
Garfield Primary.....	Brick.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	11		
Golden Gate Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	9		
Grant Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	1	13		
Greenwich Street Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	1	13		
Haight Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	11	11		
Hayes Valley Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	6	1	12		
Irving Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	9		
Laguna Honda Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	9		
Lincoln Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	12	1	24		
Lombard Street Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
Longfellow Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	15		
Lobos Avenue Primary.....	Wood (rented).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4		
Mission Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	7	1	13	13		
Moulder Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	9	9		
Noe and Temple Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	10		
Ocean House Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Pacific Heights Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	12	12		
Point Lobos Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		
Powell Street Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	11		
Potrero Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	9	1		
Redding Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	1	13		
Sanchez Street Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	11		
Shotwell Street Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	9		
South Cosmopolitan Prim'y.	Wood & Brick.....	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	5	1	17		
S. San Francisco Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	12		
South End Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3		
Spring Valley Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	6		
Starr King Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	1	13	13		
Tehama Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	9	1	16		
Turk Street Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	13	13		
Union Street Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	9	9		
West Mission Street Prim'y.	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	12	12		
Whittier Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	11	1	21		
West End Primary.....	Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3		
Jackson St. Kindergarten.....	Wood (rented).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Union St. Kindergarten.....	Wood (rented).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
		31	39	54	68	72	70	75	193	44	646	30	616

NUMBER OF TEACHERS—CONTINUED.

SCHOOLS.	STRUCTURE.	No. Teachers.	Principals without Classes.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Teachers in Primary and Grammar.....			44	646	30	616
Evening Schools.....		29	1	30	11	19
Boys' High School.....	Wood.....	7	1	8	8	.....
Girls' High School.....	Wood.....	19	1	20	4	16
Commercial High School.....	Wood and Brick..	3	.....	3	3	.....
Regular substitutes.....		26	.....	26	.....	26
Kindergarten system.....		1	.....	1	.....	1
		85	47	734	56	678

NUMBER OF TEACHERS—CONTINUED.

SCHOOLS.	Males.	Females.
High School teachers.....	15	16
Grammar grade teachers.....	21	227
Primary grade teachers.....	9	389
Evening School teachers.....	11	19
Substitute teachers.....	.....	26
Kindergarten System teachers.....	.....	1
	56	678

Total.....734

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS

SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING PUPILS ENROLLED IN OTHER SCHOOLS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Boys' High School.....	325	.....	325
Commercial High School.....	98	27	125
Girls' High School.....	.....	869	869
Broadway Grammar.....	.....	853	853
Clement Grammar.....	428	428	856
Columbia Grammar.....	450	303	753
Denman Grammar.....	.....	1,005	1,005
Franklin Grammar.....	547	657	1,204
Hamilton Grammar.....	389	390	779
Hayes Valley Grammar.....	490	609	1,099
Lincoln Grammar.....	1,446	.....	1,446
Mission Grammar.....	345	504	849
North Cosmopolitan Grammar.....	391	286	677
Rincon Grammar.....	.....	627	627
South Cosmopolitan Grammar.....	613	559	1,172
Spring Valley Grammar.....	479	475	954
Valencia Grammar.....	619	647	1,266
Washington Grammar.....	690	.....	690
Bernal Heights Primary.....	118	86	204
Buena Vista Primary.....	94	86	180
Chinese Primary.....	18	4	22
Cleveland Primary.....	485	519	1,004
Eighth Street Primary.....	174	59	233
Emerson Primary.....	291	290	581
Fairmount Primary.....	246	233	479
Five-Mile Primary.....	53	45	98
Garfield Primary.....	287	366	653
Golden Gate Primary.....	243	244	487
Grant Primary.....	471	456	927
Greenwich Street Primary.....	407	387	794
Haight Primary.....	371	327	698
Hayes Valley Primary.....	381	354	735
Irving Primary.....	318	262	580
Jackson Street Kindergarten.....	22	28	50
Laguna Honda Primary.....	40	35	75
Lincoln Primary.....	677	911	1,588
Lombard Street Primary.....	76	63	139
Longfellow Primary.....	605	515	1,120
Lobos Avenue Primary.....	108	121	229
Mission Primary.....	423	375	798
Moulder Primary.....	328	313	641
Noe and Temple Primary.....	378	312	690
Ocean House Primary.....	27	21	48
Pacific Heights Primary.....	325	301	626
Point Lobos Primary.....	51	67	118

OF PRINCIPALS, JUNE, 1885.

Number of Teachers who subscribe for some educational Journal.....	Number of Teachers who are Graduates of the Girls' High School of San Francisco.....	Number of Teachers who are Graduates of any other State Normal School.....	Number of Teachers who are Graduates of the California State Normal School.....	Whole Number of Pupils put down from a Higher to a Lower Grade after the Commencement of the School Year.....	Whole Number of Pupils Promoted from Lower to Higher Grades at the Beginning of each School Month, Not Including the First Month of the Year.....	Whole Number of Pupils Received by Transfers after the First Month of the School Year.....	Number of Days School was in Session.....	Per cent of Attendance.....	Average Daily Attendance.....	Average Number Belonging.....
2	2	3	2	6	12	12	209	97.6	259.6	266
4	4	2	4	7	50	46	199	96	100	103
4	2	2	4	2	210	15	207	95	698	800
3	9	9	2	5	60	22	210	95.5	685	716.7
1	1	1	2	5	77	4	210	94	735	765
4	8	2	2	19	24	4	210	96	573	608
5	7	2	2	27	210	24	210	94.9	818.5	850.5
2	5	2	2	88	149	22	210	94.9	917.6	966.2
6	4	3	3	7	671	82	210	96	650	671
6	5	3	3	11	967	8	210	96	930	967
6	6	3	3	26	1156	31	209	96.5	1115.4	1156
4	2	1	1	17	713	3	210	97	689	713
9	3	4	3	3	550	6	210	96.7	532	550
1	5	1	3	1	537	64	210	95	512	537
13	7	6	2	6	1055	4	210	97	1022	1055
4	8	6	2	7	816	38	210	97.3	784.2	816
4	4	1	6	26	955	160	210	96.6	923	955
2	6	1	3	49	584.4	1	210	96.3	562.9	584.4
1	2	1	1	1	154.9	1	210	91	141.7	154.9
1	4	1	1	3	151.9	3	210	92	141.1	151.9
1	1	1	1	1	14.2	1	34	92.9	13.1	14.2
1	5	1	1	2	741	12	210	95	704	741
1	3	1	1	1	218	98	208	92	200.6	218
7	5	5	1	4	468	16	210	96	452.6	468
7	7	1	2	2	397.8	18	210	94.5	375.9	397.8
1	1	1	1	1	85	1	210	93	79	85
1	6	1	1	5	463	33	210	92	432	463
8	4	4	1	36	450	41	210	96	433	450
4	4	4	2	3	700	13	210	94.5	666	700
4	4	4	2	3	653	3	210	94	617	653
2	4	1	1	9	587.9	8	210	95.4	563.5	587.9
4	4	1	2	8	574	10	210	95	543	574
1	4	1	2	13	437.1	4	210	94.9	414.9	437.1
1	4	1	1	1	26	4	210	92	24	26
1	1	1	1	1	66.6	7	210	94	62.4	66.6
20	11	3	1	5	1217	97	210	95	1158	1217
1	1	1	1	1	112	2	210	95	102.7	112
1	8	1	1	4	816.9	30	210	95.3	778.1	816.9
4	1	2	1	10	184.9	4	210	94.8	175.3	184.9
1	2	3	1	10	695.2	21	210	96	688.2	695.2
1	3	1	1	10	466.3	21	211	95	445.9	466.3
1	5	1	1	5	507.6	6	210	95.9	487.1	507.6
1	1	1	1	1	43.6	1	210	95.7	41.7	43.6
1	7	1	1	1	482	58	210	95	459	482
1	1	1	1	1	84	18	210	95	80	84

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS

SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING PUPILS ENROLLED IN OTHER SCHOOLS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Powell Street Primary.....	375	298	673
Potrero Primary.....	255	212	467
Redding Primary.....	402	293	695
Sanchez Primary.....	325	315	640
Shotwell Street Primary.....	301	255	556
South Cosmopolitan Primary.....	557	528	1,085
South San Francisco Primary.....	359	286	645
South End Primary.....	88	71	159
Spring Valley Primary.....	194	185	379
Starr King Primary.....	425	410	835
Tehama Primary.....	545	358	903
Turk Street Primary.....	443	395	838
Union Street Primary.....	312	217	529
Union Street Kindergarten.....	26	35	61
West Mission Primary.....	391	394	785
Whittier Primary.....	765	759	1,524
West End Primary.....	59	65	124
Evening Schools.....	2,774	247	3,021
	22,923	20,342	43,265

OF PRINCIPALS, JUNE, 1885—CONCLUDED.

Average Number Belonging.....	Average Daily Attendance.....	Per cent of Attendance.....	Number of Days School was in Session.....	Whole Number of Pupils Received by Transfers after the First Month of the School Year.....	Whole Number of Pupils Promoted from Lower to Higher Grades at the Beginning of each School Month, Not Including the First Month of the Year.....	Whole Number of Pupils Put Down from a Higher to a Lower Grade after the Commencement of the School Year.....	Number of Teachers who are Graduates of the California State Normal School.....	Number of Teachers who are Graduates of any other State Normal School.....	Number of Teachers who are Graduates of the Girls' High School of San Francisco.....	Number of Teachers who are Graduates of the Girls' High School of San Francisco.....	Number of Teachers who Subscribe for some Educational Journal.....
506	483.4	96	210	53	27	5	1	1	4	2	
406.8	389.4	95.7	211	52	10				6	4	
557.83	553.2	95	210	83	25	15	2		2	2	
513	486	94	210	54	9	2	1		4	2	
451.84	429.18	94.9	210	73	19	4			5	1	
818	783	95.5	210	104	58	9	2		3	2	
516.64	480.48	92	210	25		5	1		4		
132.94	123.06	90.2	210	2					3	3	
308.46	292.30	94.8	210	35	1	2	1	1			
688	661	96	210	106	120	22	2		6		
726.1	688	94.7	210	81	50	3	1	1	7	2	
707	670	95	210	83	67	1			3		
438	382.3	94	210	50	113	12	3	3	5	3	
31.92	39.18	88	210							1	
631.6	606.3	95.9	210	136	4	3			3	1	
1243	1188	96	210	129	10	4	2		15		
94.06	87.15	92.6	210	8	19	1			3	1	
1202	1074	90.4	220	183							
33850.7	3218.3	95	210	3857	1284	440	66	36	288	143	

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE WHOLE NUMBER ENROLLED AND THE AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS SINCE 1852.

	Number Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.
During the year ending October 31, 1852.....	2,132	445
During the year ending October 31, 1853.....	2,870	703
During the year ending October 31, 1854.....	4,199	1,011
During the year ending October 31, 1855.....	4,694	1,484
During the year ending October 31, 1856.....	3,370	2,516
During the year ending October 31, 1857.....	4,637	2,155
During the year ending October 31, 1858.....	5,273	2,521
During the year ending October 31, 1859.....	6,001	2,829
During the year ending October 31, 1860.....	6,108	2,837
During the year ending October 31, 1861.....	6,674	3,377
During the year ending October 31, 1862.....	8,203	3,794
During the year ending October 31, 1863.....	8,979	4,389
During the year ending October 31, 1864.....	10,981	5,470
During the year ending October 31, 1865*.....	.....	6,718
During the year ending June 30, 1866*.....	.....	8,131
During the year ending June 30, 1867*.....	.....	10,177
During the year ending June 30, 1868.....	17,426	11,871
During the year ending June 30, 1869.....	19,885	13,113
During the year ending June 30, 1870.....	22,152	15,394
During the year ending June 30, 1871.....	26,406	16,978
During the year ending June 30, 1872.....	27,664	18,272
During the year ending June 30, 1873.....	27,772	18,530
During the year ending June 30, 1874.....	29,449	19,434
During the year ending June 30, 1875.....	31,128	21,014
During the year ending June 30, 1876.....	34,009	22,761
During the year ending June 30, 1877.....	37,286	24,899
During the year ending June 30, 1878.....	38,672	26,192
During the year ending June 30, 1879.....	38,129	27,075
During the year ending June 30, 1880.....	38,320	28,150
During the year ending June 30, 1881.....	40,187	29,092
During the year ending June 30, 1882.....	40,752	29,435
During the year ending June 30, 1883.....	40,722	30,827
During the year ending June 30, 1884.....	41,942	31,578
During the year ending June 30, 1885.....	43,265	32,183

* No record kept of the number enrolled.

PER CENT. OF ATTENDANCE ON THE AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

1860.....	83	1873.....	94.4
1861.....	90	1874.....	93.3
1862.....	90	1875.....	93.7
1863.....	91	1876.....	94.2
1864.....	92	1877.....	96.1
1865.....	92.9	1878.....	96.4
1866.....	93.5	1879.....	95.2
1867.....	93.8	1880.....	94.1
1868.....	93.75	1881.....	94
1869.....	92.7	1882.....	94.9
1870.....	94	1883.....	94.8
1871.....	94	1884.....	95
1872.....	94.2	1885.....	95

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM PRINCIPALS' REPORTS.

Number of cases of tardiness of pupils.....	27,810
New pupils entering without transfers, girls.....	6,006
New pupils entering without transfers, boys.....	9,385
Pupils left.....	5,925
Cases of suspension of pupils.....	401
Cases of truancy.....	1,478
Cases of corporal punishment.....	8,304
Cases of tardiness of teachers.....	2,631
Number of days' absence by teachers.....	3,448
Visits to parents by teachers.....	2,600
Visits to classes by School Directors.....	2,338
Visits to classes by Superintendent or Deputy.....	822
Visits to classes by other persons.....	24,067

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DEPARTMENT, MAY, 1885.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Number of teachers in High Schools.....	15	16	31
Number of teachers in grammar grades.....	21	227	248
Number of teachers in primary grades.....	9	389	398
Number of teachers in Evening Schools.....	11	19	30
Number of regular substitute teachers.....		26	26
Teacher Kindergarten system.....		1	1
Total number of teachers.....	56	678	734
Whole number of principals (included in total).....	22	41	63
Number of principals not required to teach a class (included in total)	16	31	47
Number of vice-principals (included in total).....	6	11	17

CENSUS MARSHAL'S REPORT

WARDS.	Number of white children between 5 and 17 years of age.....			Number of negro children between 5 and 17 years of age.....			Number of Indian children between 5 and 17 years of age, who live under the guardianship of white persons.....			Native born Chinese between 5 and 17 years of age.....			Total Number of Census Children between 5 and 17 years of age.....			number of children under 5 years of age.....	
	Boys....	Girls....	Total....	Boys....	Girls....	Total....	Boys....	Girls....	Total....	Boys....	Girls....	Total....	White....	Negro....			
First	1363	1252	2615	3	3	6				7	5	12	2630	732	...		
Second.....	2467	2424	4891	13	15	28							4919	1688	5		
Third.....	133	136	269	1	1	2				2	2	4	272	73	...		
Fourth	1253	1262	2515	39	40	79				141	168	309	2903	1145	44		
Fifth	94	86	180										180	24	...		
Sixth	633	665	1298	15	12	27				106	96	202	1527	446	14		
Seventh.....	975	908	1883	2	6	8							1891	749	4		
Eighth.....	2548	2393	4941	24	17	41	1	1		2	2	4	4985	1184	8		
Ninth.....	2920	2945	5865	7	4	11				1	1	2	5877	1562	4		
Tenth.....	3877	3881	7758	21	25	46				3	3	6	7807	2423	26		
Eleventh.....	10639	10907	21546	3	4	7				11	11	22	21564	6768	...		
Twelfth.....	7214	7200	14414	6	6	12				18	1	19	14445	4349	...		
Totals.....	34116	34059	68175	131	132	263	1	1		291	270	561	69000	21093	105		

OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

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FOR JUNE, 1885.

	NATIVITY OF PARENTS.											NUMBER OF BIRTHS DURING YEAR.							
												Foreign born.....	Native born, both foreign ..	Native born, 1 parent for'gn	Native born, native parents.	Total			
																Boys....	Girls....	Total....	
Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age, who have attended public schools at any time during the school year.....	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age who have not attended school at any time during the school year.....																		
	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age who have not attended school at any time during the school year.....																		
	Chinese..	Indian...	Negro...	White...	Chinese..	Negro...	White...	Chinese..	Negro...	White...	Chinese..	Negro...	White...	Chinese..	Negro...	White...	Chinese..	Negro...	White...
1490	3	141	...	...	984	...	12	1	1	...	1430	646	1108	180	45	76	121		
2766	11	986	5	...	1139	12	...	...	...	...	836	1751	3823	202	95	94	189		
190	...	1	28	...	51	1	1	2	...	1	160	61	109	15	9	5	14		
1654	61	181	2	...	680	16	219	431	...	...	855	621	2591	163	104	98	202		
93	...	44	...	...	43	...	...	...	1	1	134	29	38	3	3	6	9		
1008	21	8	140	4	...	53	150	2	141	312	...	846	264	980	19	30	27	57	
1067	7	...	219	...	...	597	1	...	2	...	261	310	2072	1	72	89	161		
3252	16	...	582	5	1	...	1107	20	2	51	...	1	2344	1287	2490	8	129	117	246
3308	9	...	608	1	...	...	1949	1	1	1	2	...	1007	620	5791	25	185	217	402
5612	28	...	669	5	...	...	1477	13	3	4	1	...	2184	2057	5989	26	197	157	354
3574	5	...	3056	2	...	8	4916	...	3	9	7	3	6947	3989	17074	327	583	528	1111
9277	4	...	1710	1	...	3	3427	7	16	104	6	...	5748	3834	8908	305	453	396	849
3291	165	9	8364	25	1	154	16520	73	398	917	18	6	22752	15469	50973	1274	1905	1810	3715

SCHEDULE OF TEACHERS' SALARIES, 1885.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

	PER MONTH.
Principals of High Schools.....	\$250 00
Special Teacher of Latin and Greek, Boys' High.....	160 00
Special Teacher of Natural Sciences, Boys' High.....	160 00
Special Teacher of Mathematics, Boys' High.....	160 00
Assistants in Boys' High School.....	150 00
Vice-Principal, Girls' High (in Powell Street Branch School).....	150 00
Special Teacher of Natural Sciences, Girls' High.....	160 00
Special Teacher of Latin, Girls' High.....	160 00
Special Teachers of Normal Class, Girls' High.....	150 00
Assistants (Senior Classes), Girls' High.....	150 00
Assistants (Middle Classes), Girls' High.....	150 00
Assistants (Junior Classes), Girls' High.....	150 00

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	PER MONTH.
Principals having eighteen classes or more.....	\$190 00
Principals having twelve classes and less than eighteen.....	165 00
Vice-Principals.....	115 00
Assistants, first grade classes.....	75 00
Assistants, second grade classes.....	75 00
Assistants, third grade classes.....	70 00
Assistants, fourth grade classes.....	70 00

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

	PER MONTH.
Principals having eight classes or more.....	\$125 00
Principals having five classes and less than eight.....	102 50
Principals having four classes or less.....	90 00
Assistants, 1st year.....	50 00
Assistants, 2d year.....	52 50
Assistants, 3d year.....	55 00
Assistants, 4th year.....	57 50
Assistants, 5th year.....	60 00

NOTE.—This schedule for the salaries of Primary assistants shall apply to those teachers only whose salaries will thereby be increased, and to teachers hereafter to be elected; but it shall not apply so as to occasion the reduction of the salaries of any Primary assistants heretofore elected.

RULE OF INCREASE OF SALARIES ON ACCOUNT OF EXPERIENCE, APPLYING TO ALL TEACHERS IN THE HIGH, GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

	PER MONTH.
Increase at the end of two years.....	\$2 50
Increase at the end of five years.....	5 00
Increase at the end of seven years.....	7 50
Increase at the end of ten years.....	10 00

This rule shall apply to all teachers who have had their experience in public schools in the United States.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

	PER MONTH.
Principal of Evening Schools.....	\$100 00
Assistants in Evening Schools.....	50 00
Teachers in Experimental Schools.....	75 00

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

	PER MONTH.
Assistants in Grammar and Primary Schools teaching English and German, or English and French, extra.....	\$5 00

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS RECEIVING THE VARIOUS SALARIES IN
THE FOREGOING SCHEDULE.

	PER MONTH.
2 teachers, at.....	\$260 00
5 teachers, at.....	200 00
11 teachers, at.....	175 00
5 teachers, at.....	170 00
2 teachers, at.....	167 50
21 teachers, at.....	160 00
1 teacher, at.....	157 50

OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS, ETC.—CONCLUDED.

	PER MONTH.
4 teachers, at.....	150 00
19 teachers, at.....	135 00
1 teacher, at.....	132 50
2 teachers, at.....	130 00
19 teachers, at.....	125 00
1 teacher, at.....	122 50
1 teacher, at.....	112 50
9 teachers, at.....	100 00
2 teachers, at.....	97 50
1 teacher, at.....	95 00
1 teacher, at.....	90 00
45 teachers, at.....	85 00
6 teachers, at.....	82 50
72 teachers, at.....	80 00
27 teachers, at.....	77 50
16 teachers, at.....	75 00
13 teachers, at.....	72 50
119 teachers, at.....	70 00
86 teachers, at.....	67 50
29 teachers, at.....	65 00
43 teachers, at.....	62 50
29 teachers, at.....	60 00
28 teachers, at.....	57 50
3 teachers, at.....	55 00
37 teachers, at.....	52 50
46 teachers, at.....	50 00
1 teacher, at.....	25 00
1 teacher, at.....	20 00
26 substitutes, paid by the day.....	.....
Average monthly salary.....	\$79 69
Average monthly salary paid male teachers.....	128 85
Average monthly salary paid female teachers.....	72 55

COMPENSATION OF SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS.

ADOPTED MARCH 19, 1878.

1. The Board of Education appoints twenty-six Substitute Teachers. They are employed by the Superintendent to take charge of the classes of teachers who are temporarily absent, to fill vacancies and to take charge of new classes until regular teachers are appointed by the Board.

2. The rates of payment per day are as follows:

When filling the position of Assistant in High Schools.....	\$6 00
When filling the position of Assistant in Grammar Grades.....	4 00
When filling the position of Assistant in Primary Grades.....	3 00
When filling the position of Assistant in Evening Schools.....	2 00

3. All substitutes required to report for duty at the office of the Superintendent are paid \$1 00 per day when their services are not needed in any school.

4. A Vice-Principal or an Assistant Teacher, when filling the position of Principal, receives the salary that would be paid to the Principal for the same time.

5. All other cases are determined by the Superintendent in conjunction with the Committee on Salaries.

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries.....		\$646,401 25
Decrease for the year.....	\$11,423 18	
Janitors' salaries.....		40,787 90
Decrease for the year.....	577 70	
Census Marshals.....		2,482 50
Increase for the year.....	280 50	
Books.....		847 86
Decrease for the year.....	692 39	
Stationery.....		5,074 62
Increase for the year.....	1,572 04	
Printing.....		3,271 35
Increase for the year.....	706 79	
Advertising.....		728 85
Decrease for the year.....	226 70	
Furniture.....		11,818 80
Decrease for the year.....	552 01	
Fuel.....		5,598 00
Decrease for the year.....	976 08	
Lights.....		1,516 29
Increase for the year.....	30 39	
Rents.....		6,245 83
Increase for the year.....	1,462 83	
Repairs.....		16,830 00
Decrease for the year.....	9,342 59	
Permanent improvements.....		7,576 7 ⁸
Decrease for the year.....	507 14	
Erection of buildings.....		42,017 66
Increase for the year.....	29,103 91	
Office salaries.....		6,575 90

OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

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Increase for the year.....	\$32 04	
Telegraph service.....		\$1,846 16
Increase for the year.....	145 55	
Supplies.....		5,029 34
Increase for the year.....	931 25	
Legal expenses.....		447 50
Increase for the year.....	427 50	
Postage.....		101 55
Architect's fees.....		2,127 45
Insurance.....		210 00
School apparatus.....		1,058 75
Board of Examiners.....		1,350 00
Incidentals.....		1,686 30
Carpenter shop salaries.....		5,587 50
Total expenses for the year.....		\$17,168 14
Increase for the year.....	19,715 91	
Cost of instruction per pupil, based on the enrollment, and excluding expenditures for buildings.....		17 91
Cost of instruction per pupil, based on the average number belonging, and excluding expenditures for buildings.....		22 90
Cost of instruction per pupil, based on the average daily attendance, and including expenditures for buildings.....		25 39
Amount per pupil allowed by law, based on the average daily attendance.....		35 00

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

From taxes.....	\$344,503 32
From State apportionment.....	489,368 03
From rents.....	5,381 75
From canceled demands.....	1,614 70
From sale of old school house and old material.....	207 75
Total.....	\$841,075 55

EXPENDITURES.

For teachers' salaries.....	\$646,401 25
For janitors' salaries.....	40,737 90
For Census Marshals.....	2,482 50
For books.....	847 86
For stationery.....	5,074 62
For printing.....	3,271 35
For advertising.....	728 85
For furniture.....	11,818 80
For fuel.....	5,598 00
For lights.....	1,516 29
For rents.....	6,245 80
For repairs.....	16,830 06
For permanent improvements.....	7,576 78
For erection of buildings.....	42,017 66
For office salaries.....	6,575 90
For telegraph service.....	1,846 13

For supplies.....		\$5,029 34
For legal expenses.....		447 50
For postage.....		101 55
For architect's fees.....		2,127 45
For insurance.....		210 00
For school apparatus.....		1,058 75
For Board of Examiners.....		1,350 00
For incidentals.....		1,686 30
For carpenter shop salaries.....		5,587 50
Total.....		\$817,168 14
Total revenue.....		\$841,075 55
Balance overdrawn July 1, 1884.....	\$23,198 77	
Total expenditures.....	817,168 14—	840,366 91
Balance on hand July 1, 1885.....		\$708 64

COMPARATIVE EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE TOTAL EXPENSES OF THE CITY.

YEARS.	Total Expense of the City.	Total Expense of the School Department.	Per cent of Expenditures for School Purposes.
1852.....		\$23,125 00	
1853.....		35,040 00	
1854.....		159,249 00	
1855.....		136,580 00	
1856.....		125,064 00	
1857.....		92,955 00	
1858.....		104,808 00	
1859.....		134,731 00	
1860.....	\$1,142,290 89	156,407 00	13
1861.....	826,012 33	158,855 00	19
1862.....	812,569 25	134,567 00	16
1863.....	1,387,806 12	178,929 00	13
1864.....	1,495,906 32	223,411 00	16
1865.....	1,819,078 52	346,862 00	19
1866.....	2,192,918 79	361,668 00	17
1867.....	2,163,356 02	507,822 00	23.4
1868.....	2,117,786 97	415,839 00	19.6
1869.....	2,294,810 05	400,842 00	17.4
1870.....	2,460,633 27	526,625 90	21.4
1871.....	2,543,717 15	705,116 00	27.7
1872.....	2,726,266 39	668,262 00	24.5
1873.....	3,155,015 99	611,818 00	19.4
1874.....	3,197,808 30	689,022 00	21.5
1875.....	4,109,457 65	707,445 36	17.2
1876.....	3,992,187 16	867,754 89	21.7
1877.....	3,500,100 00	732,324 17	20.9
1878.....	4,664,067 03	989,258 99	21.2
1879.....	5,476,292 86	876,489 14	16
1880.....	5,844,245 98	839,132 72	13.3
1881.....	4,796,570 02	827,323 71	17.2
1882.....	4,197,925 61	735,474 61	17.2
1883.....	3,950,488 24	791,174 99	20
1884.....	3,820,126 01	797,452 23	20.8
1885.....		817,168 14	
Total.....		\$15,853,596 85	

OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

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SCHOOL FUND, 1883-84.

On February 19, 1885, the Board of Education, as required by law, adopted the following estimate of the amount needed to meet the expenses of the Department during the fiscal year 1885-86, and transmitted it to the Board of Supervisors:

For teachers' salaries.....	\$701,430 00
For janitors' salaries.....	44,900 00
For Census Marshals.....	2,100 00
For books.....	2,000 00
For stationery.....	7,000 00
For printing..	2,500 00
For advertising.....	800 00
For furniture.....	10,000 00
For fuel.....	7,000 00
For lights.....	2,500 00
For rents.....	5,364 00
For repairs.....	20,000 00
For permanent improvements.....	10,000 00
For office salaries.....	4,800 00
Carpenter shop salaries.....	7,200 00
For school houses and sites.....	60,000 00
For telegraph service.....	1,750 00
For supplies.....	7,000 00
For legal expenses.....	500 00
For incidentals.....	2,500 00
For Board of Examiners.....	1,200 00
For school apparatus.....	2,000 00
For insurance.....	216 00
For water.....	156 00
Total	<u>\$902,916 00</u>

This estimate was reduced by the Board of Supervisors to \$772,000. The revenue of the Department for the fiscal year 1885-86 is estimated to be as follows:

From city taxes.....	\$267,000 00
From State apportionment.....	500,476 00
From rents.....	4,524 00
Total.....	<u>\$772,000 00</u>

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF SCHOOLS.

- BERNAL HEIGHTS PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Cortland avenue, between Laurel avenue and Moultrie street. Philip Prior, Principal.
- BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL**, Sutter street, between Gough and Octavia streets.
F. A. Blackburn, Principal.
- BROADWAY GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Broadway street, between Powell and Mason streets.
Miss Jean Parker, Principal.
- BUENA VISTA PRIMARY SCHOOL**, York street, between Solano and Butte streets.
Mrs. E. S. Code, Principal.
- CLEMENT GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Geary street, between Jones and Leavenworth streets.
Mrs. A. E. Du Bois, Principal.
- CLEVELAND SCHOOL**, Harrison street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
Miss A. E. Slavan, Principal.
- COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Columbia street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Mrs. C. F. Plunkett, Principal.
- COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL**, Powell street, near Clay street.
Isidor Leszynsky, Principal.
- DENMAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, N. W. corner Bush and Taylor streets.
James Denman, Principal.
- EIGHTH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Eighth street, near Harrison street, rear of Franklin Grammar School. H. C. Kinne, Principal.
- EMERSON PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Pine street, between Scott and Devisadero streets.
Miss S. A. Rightmaire, Principal.
- EVENING SCHOOL—LINCOLN GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDING**, Fifth street, between Market and Mission streets.
- EVENING SCHOOL—SOUTH COSMOPOLITAN PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING.**
- EVENING SCHOOL—WASHINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDING**, S. W. corner Washington and Mason streets.
- EVENING SCHOOL—HAIGHT PRIMARY BUILDING**, Mission street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.
- FAIRMOUNT PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Chenery street, near Randall street.
Miss H. M. Fairchild, Principal.
- FIVE MILE HOUSE SCHOOL**, near Five Mile House.
Miss Kate Conklin, Principal.
- FRANKLIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Eighth street, near Harrison street.
Elisha Brooks, Principal.
- GARFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Union street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets.
Charles F. True, Principal.
- GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL**, Bush street, near Hyde street.
John Swett, Principal.
- GRANT PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Golden Gate avenue, near Hyde street.
Miss A. M. Stincen, Principal.
- GREENWICH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Greenwich street, between Jones and Leavenworth streets. Mrs. A. S. Trask, Principal.
- GOLDEN GATE PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Golden Gate avenue, between Pierce and Scott streets.
Miss E. Cushing, Principal.
- HAIGHT PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Mission street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.
Miss N. Haswell, Principal.

OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

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- HAMILTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Geary street, between Pierce and Scott streets.
W. A. Robertson, Principal.
- HAYES VALLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, McAllister street, between Franklin and Gough streets.
George Brown, Principal.
- HAYES VALLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Grove street, near Larkin street.
Miss P. M. Stowell, Principal.
- IRVING PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Broadway street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets.
Miss Carrie B. Barlow, Principal.
- JACKSON STREET EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL**, No. 116 Jackson street.
Miss Flora Van Den Bergh, Principal.
- LAGUNA HONDA SCHOOL**, Eighth avenue, near R street.
James Dwyer, Principal.
- LINCOLN GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Fifth street, near Market street,
James K. Wilson, Principal.
- LINCOLN PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Fifth street, near Market street, rear Lincoln Grammar School.
Miss A. M. Manning, Principal.
- LOBOS AVENUE SCHOOL**, Point Lobos avenue, near Parker avenue.
Miss E. Goldsmith, Principal.
- LOMBARD STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Lombard street, between Baker and Broderick streets.
Miss A. B. Chalmers, Principal.
- LONGFELLOW PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Silver street, between Second and Third streets.
Miss Jennie Smith, Principal.
- MISSION GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Mission street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.
Mrs. N. R. Craven, Principal.
- MISSION PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Mission street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, rear of
Mission Grammar School. Mrs. M. H. Walker, Principal.
- MOULDER PRIMARY SCHOOL**, corner Page and Gough streets.
Miss Ella L. Ciprico, Principal.
- NOE AND TEMPLE STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL**, corner Noe and Temple streets.
R. P. Davidson, Principal.
- NORTH COSMOPOLITAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Filbert street, between Taylor and Jones
streets. Miss Kate Kennedy, Principal.
- OCEAN HOUSE SCHOOL**, San Miguel Road, near Ocean House Road.
D. J. Delay, Principal.
- PACIFIC HEIGHTS PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Jackson street, between Webster and Fillmore
streets. Miss Hannah Cooke, Principal.
- POINT LOBOS SCHOOL**, Nineteenth avenue, near Point Lobos avenue.
H. C. Wilson, Principal.
- POTRERO PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Minnesota street, between Napa and Sierra streets.
W. H. Edwards, Principal.
- POWELL STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Powell street, between Washington and Jackson
streets. Miss L. N. Randolph, Principal.
- REDDING PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Pine street, between Larkin and Polk streets.
Miss M. Deane, Principal.
- RINCON GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Silver street, between Second and Third streets.
Miss E. A. Cleveland, Principal.
- SANCHEZ STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Sanchez street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth
streets. Mrs. F. A. Banning, Principal.
- SHOTWELL STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Shotwell street, between Twenty-second and
Twenty-third streets. Miss A. A. Hill, Principal.

- SOUTH COSMOPOLITAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Eddy street, between Polk and Van Ness avenue. A. Herbst, Principal.
- SOUTH COSMOPOLITAN PRIMARY SCHOOL, Bush street, near Stockton street.
Miss M. A. Castelhun, Principal.
- SOUTH END SCHOOL, Williams street, near Henry street.
Miss M. A. Scherer, Principal.
- SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL, corner Fourteenth avenue and J. street.
W. J. Gorman, Principal.
- SPRING VALLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Broadway street, near Polk street.
J. W. Anderson, Principal.
- SPRING VALLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL, Union street, near Franklin street.
Miss J. M. A. Hurley, Principal.
- STARR KING PRIMARY SCHOOL, Bryant street, between Sixth and Seventh.
Miss M. McKenzie, Principal.
- TEHAMA PRIMARY SCHOOL, Tehama street, between First and Second streets.
Miss E. A. Wood, Principal.
- TURK STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL, Turk street, between Buchanan and Webster streets.
Mrs. G. Washburn, Principal.
- UNION PRIMARY SCHOOL, corner Filbert and Kearny streets.
Mrs. A. Griffith, Principal.
- UNION STREET EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL, No. 512 Union street.
Miss A. M. Stovall, Principal.
- VALENCIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Valencia street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. Silas A. White, Principal.
- WASHINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, southwest corner Washington and Mason streets.
Selden Sturges, Principal.
- WEST END SCHOOL, San Jose Road, near Six Mile House.
D. C. Stone, Principal.
- WEST MISSION PRIMARY SCHOOL, West Mission street, between Hermann and Ridley streets.
Mrs. L. F. Cadwell, Principal.
- WHITTIER PRIMARY SCHOOL, Harrison street, near Fourth street.
Miss E. E. Stincen, Principal.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Number of buildings used for High Schools.....	3
Rooms, 37; Hall, 1.	
Number of buildings used for Grammar Schools.....	15
Rooms, 225; Hall, 1.	
Number of buildings used for Primary Schools.....	44
Rooms, 363; Hall, 1.	
Total number of buildings used by the Department.....	62
Rooms, 625; Halls, 3.	
Number of brick school buildings owned by the Department.....	4
Number of wooden school buildings owned by the Department.....	52
Total number of school buildings owned by the Department.....	58
Number of rooms rented (May, 1885).....	
Number of lots rented (May, 1885).....	1
Number of pupils taught in rented rooms.....	
Amount paid for rent during the year.....	\$6,245 83

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Adams, Miss Clara A.	Broadway Grammar	1910 Hyde	Life.
Adams, Miss Lucy F.	Turk St. Primary	1910 Hyde	State Ed.
Ahern, Miss M. A.	Franklin Grammar	1305 Howard	2d.
Aiken, Miss Addie E.	Broadway Grammar	1221 Washington	Life.
Alexander, Miss Rebecca	West Mission Primary	625 Geary	1st.
Anderson, Mr. James W.	Spring Valley Grammar	3044 Sixteenth	Life.
Anderson, Mrs. Anna B.	Hayes Valley Primary	3044 Sixteenth	Life.
Anderson, Miss Nettie H.	Emerson Primary	2030 Bush	2d.
Anderson, Miss Marian S.	Emerson Primary	2030 Bush	2d.
Armstrong, Miss Nellie	Hayes Valley Grammar	812 Grove	State Ed.
Ashmead, Miss E. R.	Noe and Temple St. Primary	Bryant avenue, near Mari- posa	2d.
Atwood, Mrs. C. L.	Girls' High	1511 Clay	Life.
Bagnall, Mr. John	Hamilton Grammar	20 Elliott Park	Life.
Baker, Mrs. S. C.	Point Lobos Primary	218 Eddy	Life.
Baker, Mrs. Fannie E.	Mission Grammar	127 1/2 Guerrero	Life.
Baldwin, Miss Nellie S.	Hamilton Grammar	2519 Sacramento	Life.
Banning, Mrs. Frances A.	Sanchez St. Primary	624 Castro	Life.
Bannan, Miss Barbara C.	Emerson Primary	2012 Pierce	2d.
Bannon, Miss Maggie	South Cosmopolitan Primary	2012 Pierce	1st.
Barber, Miss Emma J.	Pacific Heights Primary	1222 Pacific	2d.
Barry, Miss M. C.	Hayes Valley Grammar	211 Taylor	2d.
Barrows, Miss Annie W.	South San Francisco	109 Silver	1st.
Barrows, Miss Laura M.	Turk St. Primary	2626 Sutter	Life.
Barlow, Miss Carrie B.	Irving Primary	1312 Jones	Life.
Baumgardner, Mrs. E. M.	Denman Grammar	427 Sutter	State Ed.
Beales, Mrs. C. R.	Girls' High	1314 Jones	Life.
Beardsley, Miss Emma F.	Broadway Grammar	631 Geary	1st.
Belding, Mrs. Mary L.	Mission Primary	2 Bond	2d.
Bendit, Miss Pauline	West Mission Primary	17 Hyde	2d.
Benson, Miss A. E.	Noe and Temple St. Primary	2710 Howard	Life.
Bergson, Miss Emma	South Cosmopolitan Primary	312 Fulton	1st.
Bibb, Mrs. A. H.	Hayes Valley Grammar	2504 Washington	1st.
Bigelow, Mrs. Susan H.	Clement Grammar	1608 Polk	1st.
Bigelow, Mrs. Clara J.	Columbia Grammar	2408 Folsom	State Ed.
Bigley, Miss Jennie	Longfellow Primary	402 Golden Gate avenue	2d.
Blackburn, Mr. F. A.	Boys' High	711 Jones	Life.
Blackstaff, Miss Maggie D.	Spring Valley Grammar	1227 Green	State Ed.
Bliven, Miss Fannie M.	Starr King Primary	2132 Mission	1st.
Bloch, Miss Bertha B.	Union St. Primary	615 Green	State Ed.
Board, Mrs. Jessie	Valencia Grammar	1532 Polk	State Ed.
Bodwell, Miss E.	Haight Primary	331 Bartlett	State Ed.
Bodkin, Miss M. G.	Lincoln Evening	119 Shipley	2d.
Boland, Miss Johanna M.	Spring Valley Grammar	109 1/2 Shipley	State Ed.
Bonnell, Miss K.	Redding Primary	1527 Clay	2d.
Bonnard, Miss M.	Spring Valley Grammar	1626 Sacramento	Life.
Bonelli, Mrs. E. S.	Golden Gate Primary	104 Taylor	State Ed.
Booth, Miss Ella N.	Valencia Grammar	512 Shotwell	Life.
Bowman, Mr. Levi	Lincoln Grammar	1626 Sacramento	State Ed.
Boyle, Miss Mary	North Cosmopolitan Gram.	2527 Howard	Life.
Boyle, Miss Sarah J.	Hayes Valley Primary	1405 Scott	Life.
Bragg, Miss M. J.	Girls' High	Castro and Beaver	State Ed.
Bragg, Miss Adah	Noe and Temple St. Primary	Castro and Beaver	
Bragg, Miss Lizzie	Noe and Temple St. Primary	Castro and Beaver	1st.
Brady, Miss Kate Eliz.	Longfellow Primary	353 Grove	2d.
Bray, Miss L. T.	Substitute Class	543 Turk	1st.
Bradbury, Miss Vestal	Pacific Heights Primary	1511 Clay	Life.
Bristol, Miss Maud K.	Moulder Primary	919 O'Farrell	1st.
Brogan, Mrs. K. E.	Franklin Grammar	325 Fell	1st.
Brown, Mr. B. L.	Washington Grammar	313 Geary	State Ed.
Brown, Mr. George	Hayes Valley Grammar	1220 Twenty-first	Life.
Brooks, Mr. Elisha	Franklin Grammar	1725 Sutter	Life.
Bunker, Miss Carrie R.	Hamilton Grammar	1437 Steiner	State Ed.
Bunner, Miss Bessie	South Cosmopolitan Primary	961 Third, East Oakland	Life.

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Burke, Mrs. L. K.	South Cosmopolitan Gram.	1213 Eddy	Life.
Burnham, Miss Lulu	Lincoln Primary	21 Van Ness avenue	.....
Bush, Miss Lizzie R.	Starr King Primary	1234 Vallejo	1st.
Butler, Miss Lizzie	Valencia Grammar	117 Webster	2d.
Barry, Miss May	Clement Grammar	2523 Sacramento	1st.
Brown, Miss Emma	Eighth St. Primary	6 Pleasant	2d.
Boukofsky, Miss Rebecca	Hayes Valley Primary	402 Octavia	2d.
Bronson, Miss Fannie P.	Franklin Grammar	27 South Park	2d.
Brumagin, Miss Jennie	Garfield Primary	1315 Mason	2d.
Cady, Miss Mary C.	Whittier Primary	36 Moss	1st.
Cadwell, Mrs. Louisa T.	West Mission Primary	1527 Sutter	1st.
Cahalin, Miss Gertrude H.	Mission Grammar	616 Jones	1st.
Calhoun, Miss Jessie J.	Powell St. Primary	331 Turk	2d.
Caldwell, Mrs. M. E.	Hayes Valley Grammar	18 Mission ave.	Life.
Callahan, Miss Mary E.	Clement Grammar	712 Golden Gate avenue	Life.
Camblein, Mrs. Mary F.	Turk Street Primary	315 Jones	.....
Campbell, Miss A. G.	North Cosmopolitan Gram.	1220 Jackson	State Ed.
Campbell, Miss Annie B.	Washington Grammar	1220 Jackson	1st.
Campbell, Miss Ruth G.	Broadway Grammar	1220 Jackson	Life.
Campbell, Miss C. E.	Starr King Primary	Hubbard House, Fourth	Life.
Canham, Miss Mary J.	Spring Valley Grammar	1712 Pacific	Life.
Carter, Miss Susie E.	Lincoln Primary	44 Sixth	2d.
Carter, Mrs. Rebecca T.	South Cosmopolitan Primary	44 Sixth	Life.
Carlisle, Mrs. Ellen M.	Shotwell St. Primary	1904 Devisadero	Life.
Carey, Miss Agnes	Fairmount	Jersey, between 24th and 25th	2d.
Carson, Miss Lizzie	Five Mile House		1st.
Carson, Miss M. E.	Spring Valley Primary	1518 Broadway	Life.
Casey, Miss Kate F.	Potrero Primary	328 Brannan	State Ed.
Casey, Miss Minnie C.	Washington Grammar	737 Vallejo	2d.
Casey, Miss M. E.	Valencia Grammar	17 Twenty-second	1st.
Casey, Miss May	Substitute Class	1821 Jessie	2d.
Castlehun, Miss M. A.	South Cosmopolitan Primary	224 Shotwell	Life.
Catlin, Miss A. G.	South Cosmopolitan Gram	Abbotsford House	Life.
Chase, Miss Ella	Longfellow Primary	331 O'Farrell	Life.
Chalmers, Miss Annie B.	Buena Vista Primary	922 Post	Life.
Chalmers, Mrs. C.	Starr King Primary	527 Twenty-second	Life.
Chappelle, Miss Emily S.	Redding Primary	228 Eleventh	1st.
Cherry, Miss Addie	Redding Primary	2507 Sacramento	2d.
Childs, Miss K. B.	Denman Grammar	1016 Bush	Life.
Church, Miss Emma F.	Spring Valley Grammar	2727 California	1st.
Ciprico, Miss Ella L.	Moulder	2312 Mission	State Ed.
Clark, Mrs. Dorcas	Girls' High	1502 Franklin	Life.
Clarke, Miss Lotta K.	Pacific Heights Primary	737 Howard	1st.
Clarence, Mr. Henry	South Cosmopolitan Gram	326 Tenth	State Ed.
Classen, Miss Lou M.	Franklin Grammar	232 Francisco	State Ed.
Claiborne, Miss Bessie G.	Grant Primary	2420 Buchanan	2d.
Clayton, Miss Ida M.	Redding Primary	2327 California	2d.
Cleveland, Miss Eliz. A.	Rincon Grammar	228 Capp	Life.
Cline, Mrs. M. J.	Franklin Grammar	2606 Sacramento	2d.
Cline, Miss Annie	Garfield Primary	1414 Washington	1st.
Clarke, Mrs. K. F.	Lincoln Evening	119 Shipley	.....
Code, Mrs. E. S.	Lombard St. Primary	606 1/2 Shotwell	Life.
Collins, Miss Mary E.	Mission Grammar	424 Minna	Life.
Coleman, Miss Fannie E.	Grant Primary	18 Hawthorne	State Ed.
Coleman, Miss Elvira	Turk St. Primary	2210 Webster	1st.
Coles, Miss Ida E.	Noe and Temple St. Primary	1332 Twenty-first	State Ed.
Cole, Miss Lena C.	Garfield Primary	520 Grove	2d.
Cole, Miss M. A.	North Cosmopolitan Gram	515 Leavenworth	State Ed.
Colby, Miss Alice E.	Mission Grammar	1513 Howard	2d.
Conkin, Miss Kate	Five Mile School	516 Duncan	State Ed.
CConnell, Miss M. I.	Valencia Grammar	907 Shotwell	State Ed.
Connolly, Mrs. J. J.	Greenwich St. Primary	638 Green	Life.
Cooper, Miss Jennie D.	Columbia Grammar	303 Eddy	Life.

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Cooney, Miss Ellen	Irving Primary	291 Union	1st.
Cooke, Miss Hannah	Pacific Heights	1235 Hyde	Life.
Cornell, Miss E. L.	Lincoln Grammar	510 Geary	State Ed.
Corbell, Miss Sara L.	Clement Grammar	1015 Jackson	2d.
Corbell, Miss Susie	Hayes Valley Primary	1015 Jackson	2d.
Corkery, Miss M.	Pacific Heights	1520 Broadway	Life.
Coulon, Miss Virginie	Redding Primary	332 Shipley	2d.
Cove, Miss Emily A.	Whittier Primary	742 Sixteenth	2d.
Cowley, Miss Florence A.	Washington Grammar	131 Page	1st.
Craven, Mrs. Nettie R.	Mission Grammar	704 Powell	Life.
Crawford, Mrs. J.	Lincoln Grammar	434 Golden Gate avenue	Life.
Crocker, Mrs. Mary J. C.	Sanchez St. Primary	206 Nineteenth	Life.
Crowley, Miss L. E.	Hamilton Grammar	1623 Sacramento	1st.
Crowley, Miss Mary Eliz.	Longfellow Primary	1109 Columbia	State Ed.
Crowley, Miss Kate H.	Lincoln Evening	1623 Sacramento	2d.
Crowley, Miss Edith H.	Lincoln Primary	1623 Sacramento	2d.
Crowley, Miss Mary L.	Cleveland Primary	12 Lafayette	2i.
Cullen, Miss L. R.	Lincoln Grammar	1220 Valencia	2d.
Cullen, Miss Louise	Bernal Heights	749 Harrison	1st.
Cullen, Miss Jennie	Whittier Primary	733 Harrison	2d.
Currier, Miss Maggie H.	Broadway Grammar	24 Scott Place	State Ed.
Curtis, Miss Johanna F.	Lincoln Primary	2626 Folsom	1st.
Curtis, Miss Corinna	Hayes Valley Primary	514½ Fell	1st.
Curry, Miss Maggie	Lincoln Primary	450 Bryant	1st.
Curry, Miss Margaret C.	Longfellow Primary	278 Minna	1st.
Cushing, Miss Ellen	Golden Gate Primary	1524 Golden Gate avenue	1st.
Chase, Miss Lalla R.	Moulder	616 Jones	2d.
Daniels, Mrs. S. B.	Denman Grammar	911 Jones	State Ed.
Danks, Miss Julia	Denman Grammar	2626 Sacramento	State Ed.
D'Ancona, Mr. A. A.	Washington Evening	717 O'Farrell	1st.
D'Arcy, Miss A. M.	Washington Grammar	1552 Polk	Life.
Davidson, Mr. R. P.	Noe and Temple St. Primary	2512½ Mission	State Ed.
Davidson, Mrs. M.	Noe and Temple	207 Sixteenth	2d.
Davidson, Mr. W. W.	Lincoln Evening	9 Fulton	1st.
Davies, Miss Fannie	Redding Primary	1420 Hyde	1st.
Davis, Mrs. Fannie V.	Cleveland Primary	1667 Seward, Oakland	2d.
Day, Miss Eulalia A.	Lincoln Primary	1507 Taylor	State Ed.
Deane, Miss Mary A.	Redding Primary	1919 California	Life.
Delay, Mr. Daniel J.	Ocean House	Ocean House Road	1st.
Denman, Mr. James	Denman Grammar	2010 Jackson	Life.
Derrick, Miss Alice L.	Washington Evening	705 Hyde	2d.
Devine, Miss Lena	Denman Grammar	711 Jones	State Ed.
Dixon, Miss Bessie	Franklin Grammar	2345 Howard	Life.
Doherty, Miss Emma	Mission Grammar	1420 Taylor	1st.
Donnelly, Miss Sarah J.	Pacific Heights Primary	25 Grand avenue	1st.
Donnelly, Miss Mary E.	Rincon Grammar	25 Grand avenue	Life.
Donnelly, Miss Louise	Rincon Grammar	25 Grand avenue	State Ed.
Donovan, Miss Ellen	Franklin Grammar	307 Hayes	2d.
Dore, Miss Anna M.	Rincon Grammar	112 Perry	Life.
Doran, Miss Julia A.	Longfellow Primary	3032 California	Life.
Doran, Miss Marie E.	Irving Primary	916 Pacific	2d.
Dorn, Mr. D. S.	Haight Evening	119 Powell	2d.
Dorsey, Mrs. Florence	Lincoln Grammar	2710 Pine	2d.
Doyle, Miss Lizzie E.	Lincoln Primary	Corner Pine street and Central avenue	State Ed.
Doyle, Miss I. M.	Girls' High	Corner Pine street and Central avenue	Life.
Drucker, Miss Lissa	Whittier Primary	538 McAllister	2d.
Du Bois, Miss Anna E.	Clement Grammar	1416 Hyde	Life.
Dudley, Miss Alice J.	Washington Grammar	1881 Baker	State Ed.
Duffy, Miss A.	Lincoln Evening	1713 Hyde	1st.
Duffy, Miss Sarah J.	Tehama	2524 Howard	1st.
Dunn, Miss C. E.	Substitute Class	123 California avenue	2d.
Dunn, Miss Lilly V.	Starr King Primary	453 Bryant	2d.

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Duncan, Miss Clara L.	Moulder	534 Ellis	1st.
Duraïnd, Miss May	Cleveland Primary	2128 Bush	Life.
Durkin, Miss Lulu	South End	1226½ Folsom	1st.
Dwyer, Miss A. M.	Valencia Grammar	925 O'Farrell	1st.
Dwyer, Mrs. Maggie	Hayes Valley Primary	1503 Golden Gate ave.	2d.
Dwyer, Mr. James	Laguna Honda	1503 Golden Gate ave.	Life.
Dwyer, Mr. J. J.	Lincoln Evening	1016 Capp	1st.
Dworzacek, Miss Bertha	West Mission Primary	1527 Clay	1st.
Earle, Miss Susie H.	Clement Grammar	1213 Leavenworth	Life.
Earle, Miss Clara B.	Grant Primary	1704 Geary	Life.
Edwards, Mr. Wm. H.	Potrero Primary	Brunswick House, Sixth and Howard	Life.
Egan, Miss J. R.	Whittier Primary	120 Oak	1st.
Elder, Miss Elva R.	Emerson Primary	2625 Sacramento	Life.
Elliott, Miss K.	Girls' High	1519 California	Life.
Elliott, Miss Mary	Pacific Heights	136 Gough	1st.
Ellis, Miss Minora S.	S. San Francisco Primary	Corner R. R. and Algeria avenues, S. S. F.	1st.
Emmons, Miss Idella C.	Columbia Grammar	937 Twenty-first	2d.
English, Miss R. F.	Lincoln Grammar	900 Shotwell	State Ed.
Ephraim, Miss Jeannette	Tehama Primary	315 Golden Gate ave.	State Ed.
Ephraim, Miss Adeline	Potrero Primary	315 Golden Gate ave.	2d.
Evans, Miss Josephine C.	Greenwich St. Primary	427 Sutter	Life.
Evans, Miss Lillian M.	Union St. Primary	Larkin, opposite New City Hall	2d.
Ewing, Miss Nellie	Substitute Class	222 Scott, cor. Washington	2d.
Fagan, Miss Mary J.	Hayes Valley Primary	110 Jones	State Ed.
Fairchild, Miss Maria	South Cosmopolitan Gram.	307 Polk	State Ed.
Fairchild, Miss Carrie S.	Grant Primary	307 Polk	1st.
Fairchild, Miss H. M.	Fairmount Primary	1037 Post	Life.
Fairweather, Miss Helen	Golden Gate Primary	409 Steiner	2d.
Fay, Miss Mary A.	Hayes Valley Primary	214 Francisco	Life.
Fay, Miss Rose	Greenwich St. Primary	214 Francisco	2d.
Featherly, Miss Fannie	Powell St. Primary	1107 Mason	2d.
Featherly, Miss Henrietta	Union Primary	1107 Mason	Life.
Fenton, Mrs. B.	Redding Primary	923 Harrison	Life.
Fischer, Miss Alice A.	Clement Grammar	1619 Larkin	1st.
Fischer, Miss Jennie	Spring Valley Grammar	1309 Jackson	Life.
Fisher, Miss Julia	West Mission Primary		1st.
Fitzsimmons, Miss K.	Garfield Primary	222 Lombard	Life.
Flaherty, Mrs. Belle	South San Francisco	246 Eleventh	2d.
Fleury, Miss Celine	Longfellow Primary	1237 Stockton	1st.
Flint, Miss A. T.	Denman Grammar	812 Hyde	State Ed.
Flynn, Miss Mary E.	Hayes Valley Primary	29 Pleasant	2d.
Folsom, Miss Sofia A.	Moulder Primary	22 Bernard	2d.
Forbes, Miss Jennie	Lincoln Grammar	320 Turk	Life.
Fortier, Miss Rose	Lincoln Primary	1906 Eddy	2d.
Foster, Mrs. Emily	South Cosmopolitan Gram.	333 McAllister	Life.
Franklin, Miss Fannie	Golden Gate	212 Herman	2d.
Frontin, Miss Mary J.	Whittier Primary	1515 Jackson	2d.
Frontin, Miss Eliz. A.	Whittier Primary	1515 Jackson	State Ed.
Gallagher, Miss M. J.	Denman Grammar	2719 Mission	Life.
Gallagher, Miss Annie M.	Mission Grammar	115 Eleventh	1st.
Gallagher, Miss Addie D.	Union Primary	2414 Fillmore	1st.
Gallagher, Miss Ellen	Sanchez St. Primary	333 Guerrero	1st.
Gallagher, Miss Cora	Buena Vista	2017 Howard	2d.
Gallagher, Miss G.	Buena Vista	333 Guerrero	State Ed.
Galloway, Miss M. S.	Greenwich St. Primary	2203 Devisadero	1st.
Gannon, Miss Minnie F.	Golden Gate Primary	1755 Ellis	State Ed.
Garland, Miss A. A.	South Cosmopolitan Primary	333 O'Farrell	Life.
Garness, Miss Emma F.	Substitute Class	50 South Park	1st.
Gavigan, Miss Annie E.	Grant Primary	216 Seventh	State Ed.
Gavigan, Mr. D. M.	S. Cosmop. Primary, Evening	216 Seventh	2d.
Gerichten, Mrs. J. E.	Greenwich Primary	219 Capp	1st.

OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

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LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Gilmore, Miss Forest A.....	Moulder School.....	2833 Folsom.....	1st.
Glennon, Miss Isabel T.....	Longfellow Primary.....	203 Taylor.....	Life.
Glidden, Miss Cora A.....	Cleveland.....	413 Twenty-second.....	State Ed.
Goggin, Miss E. M.....	Haight Primary.....	Fair Oak and 26th.....	2d.
Goldstein, Miss Amelia.....	South Cosmopolitan Gram.....	2126 Bush.....	1st.
Goldsmith, Miss B.....	Denman Grammar.....	629 Geary.....	1st.
Goldsmith, Miss Rose.....	Starr King Primary.....	629 Geary.....	Life.
Goldsmith, Miss Ada.....	Sanchez St. Primary.....	629 Geary.....	1st.
Goldsmith, Miss Esther.....	Lobos Avenue.....	629 Geary.....	Life.
Goldman, Miss Julia E.....	Lobos Avenue.....	520 O'Farrell.....	1st.
Gorman, Mr. Wm. J.....	South San Francisco.....	710 Nineteenth.....	Life.
Gorman, Miss Jane B.....	South San Francisco.....	44 Sixth.....	Life.
Gracier, Miss Addie J.....	Columbia Grammar.....	California ave, near 28th street.....	State Ed.
Grant, Miss Helen A.....	Tehama Primary.....	510 Folsom.....	Life.
Grant, Miss Ellen G.....	South San Francisco.....	220 1/2 McAllister.....	Life.
Graham, Miss L. M.....	Sanchez St. Primary.....	19 Glen Park avenue.....	1st.
Green, Mrs. A. H.....	Fairmount Primary.....	225 Bartlett.....	Life.
Greene, Miss K. M.....	South San Francisco.....	Fourteenth avenue, bet. P and 22d streets.....	2d.
Greer, Miss Jane E.....	Valencia Grammar.....	609 Seventeenth.....	Life.
Greer, Miss Mary L.....	Valencia Grammar.....	609 Seventeenth.....	Life.
Gregg, Miss Alice C.....	Spring Valley Grammar.....	2110 Polk.....	Life.
Greenan, Mrs. Frank.....	Cleveland.....	1139 1/2 Folsom.....	1st.
Grimm, Miss Adele.....	Union Primary.....	18 Lewis.....	1st.
Griffith, Miss Aurelia.....	Union Primary.....	824 Lombard.....	Life.
Garness, Miss Maria E.....	Turk St. Primary.....	50 South Park.....	2d.
Green, Miss Florida.....	Golden Gate.....	.....	2d.
Hagarty, Miss Alice M.....	Columbia Grammar.....	133 Page.....	Life.
Hackett, Mrs. E. S.....	Lincoln Primary.....	706 California.....	Life.
Han, Mr. Chas. H.....	Washington Grammar.....	1837 Mission.....	1st.
Hamill, Mrs. Amelia H.....	Tehama Primary.....	1705 Broderick.....	Life.
Hamilton, Mr. James T.....	Lincoln Grammar.....	310 Ellis.....	Life.
Hamilton, Mrs. Carrie L.....	Grant Primary.....	3 Ewer Place.....	2d.
Hammond, Miss Ettie E.....	Fairnount Primary.....	2732 Howard.....	2d.
Halchette, Mrs. E. A.....	North Cosmopolitan Gram'r.....	824 Lombard.....	State Ed.
Hanlon, Miss Amelia I.....	West Mission Primary.....	990 Folsom.....	1st.
Hanlon, Miss Louise.....	Greenwich Street Primary.....	308 Union.....	2d.
Harper, Miss Jeanette.....	Mission Grammar.....	306 Hyde.....	1st.
Harby, Miss Rosali.....	Grant Primary.....	11 1/2 Page.....	1st.
Hart, Miss Christine.....	Rincon Grammar.....	1216 Washington.....	Life.
Hart, Miss Pauline.....	Rincon Grammar.....	1216 Washington.....	Life.
Haw, Miss Lydia.....	Broadway Grammar.....	1216 Washington.....	1st.
Harrington, Miss A. S.....	Spring Valley Grammar.....	2534 Washington.....	Life.
Harrigan, Miss Lizzie B.....	Lincoln Evening.....	1612 Leavenworth.....	2d.
Harrigan, Miss Jose.....	Mission Primary.....	949 Harrison.....	1st.
Harrigan, Miss M. A.....	Spring Valley Primary.....	129 Twelfth.....	1st.
Harris, Miss Susie J.....	Redding Primary.....	21 Ninth.....	2d.
Hartmeyer, Miss Lotta A.....	Lincoln Primary.....	534 Bush.....	Life.
Hare, Miss F.....	Columbia Grammar.....	505 Harrison.....	Life.
Hare, Mrs. K. M.....	Lincoln Evening.....	132 Turk.....	1st.
Haswell, Miss Nellie C.....	Broadway Grammar.....	526 Greenwich.....	State Ed.
Haswell, Miss M.....	Haight Primary.....	526 Greenwich.....	Life.
Hassen, Miss Kate M.....	Shotwell Street Primary.....	608 Shotwell.....	State Ed.
Hawes, Miss S. E.....	Potrero Primary.....	Napa street, Potrero.....	State Ed.
Hawley, Miss M. E.....	Noe & Temple Street Primary.....	233 San Jose avenue.....	1st.
Hayburn, Miss Marguerite.....	West Mission Primary.....	405 Gough.....	1st.
Haydon, Miss S. F.....	Bernal Heights.....	603 Bartlett.....	1st.
Hazleton, Mrs. R.....	Denman Grammar.....	1410 Larkin.....	State Ed.
Henicke, Miss Emma M.....	South Cosmopolitan Primary.....	2207 Pine.....	1st.
Heineberg, Miss Laura.....	South Cosmopolitan Primary.....	336 Golden Gate avenue.....	State Ed.
Heny, Miss Libbie S.....	Turk Street Primary.....	621 Fell.....	State Ed.
Hendry, Miss Maggie.....	Washington Grammar.....	314 Brannan.....	1st.
Henderson, Miss Mary J.....	Whittier Primary.....	12 Ash avenue.....	Life.

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Herdon, Miss A. C.	Haight Primary	534 Bush	Life.
Herbst, Mr. Adolph	South Cosmopolitan Gram'r.	615 Jones	Life.
Hession, Miss Kate	Garfield Primary	2023 Polk	1st.
Hickey, Miss Kate M.	Whittier Primary	N. W. cor. 26th & Bryant.	State Ed.
Hiester, Miss Ida M.	Whittier Primary	830 Post	1st.
Hill, Miss Annie A.	Shotwell Street Primary	608 Fillmore	Life.
Hillman, Miss Jennie C.	Mission Grammar	2027 Mission	1st.
Hinton, Miss A. B.	Lincoln Grammar	647 Folsom	2d.
Hinds, Miss Annie	Whittier Primary	764 Bryant	2d.
Hitchcock, Miss H. M.	South Cosmopolitan Gram'r.	1010 Powell	1st.
Hobe, Miss S. A.	Hamilton Primary	602 Capp	1st.
Hochheimer, Miss Julia	Turk Street Primary	1506 Larkin	Life.
Hodgkinson, Miss Frances	Substitute Class	312 Eddy	1st.
Hoffman, Mrs. M. L.	Girls' High	534 Bartlett	Life.
Honigsberger, Miss Etta	Substitute Class	625 Larkin	1st.
Hoogs, Mrs. M. A.	Starr King Primary	211 Geary	State Ed.
Hopkins, Miss Laura T.	Starr King Primary	2328 Mission	2d.
Hopps, Miss May E.	South Cosmopolitan Primary	1029 McAllister	2d.
Horton, Miss Nettie	Hayes Valley Grammar	3415 Geary	2d.
Horton, Miss Maria	West Mission Primary	3415 Geary	1st.
Horn, Miss Laura J.	Tehama Primary	1518 Mission	State Ed.
Houston, Miss Minnie A.	Garfield Primary	4 Calhoun	2d.
Houston, Miss Jennie	Clement Grammar	4 Calhoun	2d.
Hough, Mrs. Susan E.	Spring Valley Grammar	1217 Filbert	Life.
Howard, Miss L. B.	Fairmount	1710 Buena Vista	State Ed.
Hoy, Miss Naomi E.	Tehama Primary	1114 Leavenworth	1st.
Hucks, Miss A. E.	Lincoln Grammar	512 Jones	Life.
Humphrey, Mrs. M.	Hayes Valley Grammar	126 Rose avenue	Life.
Hunt, Miss C. L.	Girls' High	1026 Hyde	Life.
Hunt, Miss Abbie L.	Lincoln Primary	59 Tehama	Life.
Huntley, Miss A. M.	Hayes Valley Grammar	708 McAllister	Life.
Hurley, Miss J. M. A.	Spring Valley Primary	1916 Pacific avenue	Life.
Hurley, Miss M. E.	Washington Grammar	1916 Pacific avenue	State Ed.
Hefron, Miss Nellie L.	Moulder	2009 Devisadero	2d.
Ingram, Mrs. V. C.	Mission Primary	2126 Howard	State Ed.
Itsel, Mr. A. J.	Hayes Valley Grammar	1832 O'Farrell	Life.
Jacobs, Miss R.	Lincoln Grammar	215 Powell	Life.
Jacobs, Miss Susie	Tehama Primary	215 Powell	State Ed.
Jacobs, Miss C.	Haight Primary	215 Powell	State Ed.
James, Mrs. L.	South Cosmopolitan Gram'r.	2505 Clay	State Ed.
Jenkins, Miss May A.	Rincon Grammar	1403 Steiner	1st.
Jenkins, Miss S. B.	Fairmount	1403 Steiner	State Ed.
Jewell, Miss R. A.	Denman Grammar	510 Geary	State Ed.
Jewett, Miss F.	Girls' High	711 Jones	Life.
Jewett, Miss Annie S.	Columbia Grammar	823 Guerrero	Life.
Johnson, Miss Marie J.	Shotwell Street Primary	124 Golden Gate avenue	State Ed.
Johnson, Miss Annie M.	Golden Gate	129 Turk	State Ed.
Johnston, Miss Jennie	Sanchez Street Primary	121 Capp	2d.
Johnston, Miss Clara	West End	121 Capp	Life.
Jones, Miss S. J.	Franklin Grammar	101 Hartford	State Ed.
Jones, Mrs. Maud H.	Lincoln Evening	718 Leavenworth	Life.
Joseph, Mrs. Sarah N.	Rincon Grammar	1555 1/2 Market	Life.
Josselyn, Miss Adah M.	Spring Valley Primary	812 O'Farrell	2d.
Karatar, Miss A. C.	Cleveland	503 Natoma	1st.
Karsky, Miss Miriam	Silver Street Primary	2226 Post	State Ed.
Keady, Miss Maggie T.	Mission Primary	1213 Mission	2d.
Kean, Miss Annie M.	Potrero Primary	7 Meacham	State Ed.
Keating, Miss M. E.	Lincoln Primary	1112 Leavenworth	2d.
Keep, Miss Hattie	South End	15th ave., South S. F.	1st.
Kelly, Miss Susie E.	Clement Grammar	136 Seventh	State Ed.
Kelly, Mrs. Lettie	Broadway Grammar	1606 Mason	Life.
Kervan, Miss Ida	Redding Primary	610 Powell	2d.
Kennedy, Miss Kate	North Cosmopolitan Gram'r.	1668 Thirteenth, Oakland	Life.
Kewin, Miss Jennie E.	Hayes Valley Primary	120 Julian ave.	2d.

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Kincaid, Mrs. M. W.	Girls' High.	2219 Pacific ave.	Life.
Kinne, Mr. H. C.	Eighth Street Primary.	17 Fourth.	Life.
Klink, Miss Jennie S.	Lobos Avenue.	308 Leavenworth.	State Ed.
Knowlton, Mr. Ebenezer.	Boys' High.	876 Shotwell.	Life.
Koenig, Mr. E. J.	South Cos. Primary, Evening	St. Ann's Building.	2d.
Kollmyer, Miss Kate A.	Shotwell Street Primary.	614 Powell.	1st.
Kraus, Miss S.	Lincoln Primary.	1031 McAllister.	State Ed.
Kennedy, Mr. N.	Lincoln Evening.	1032 Dolores.	1st.
Kraus, Miss Lulu.	Lincoln Evening.	1031 McAllister.	1st.
Kean, Miss Katie.	Substitute Class.	7 Mechem Place.	1st.
Kaplan, Miss M. E.	Substitute Class.	823 Larkin.	1st.
Kennedy, Miss Annie.	Greenwich Street Primary.	37 Rausch.	1st.
Lahaney, Miss Mary E.	West Mission Primary.	South San Francisco.	1st.
Laird, Miss Katie.	Moulter Primary.	1532 Clay.	2d.
Lalaud, Miss Alice.	North Cosmopol'n Grammar	730 Sutter.	1st.
Lambert, Mr. Daniel.	Lincoln Grammar.	311 Fremont.	Life.
Langstadter, Miss Pauline.	Hamilton Grammar.	816 Ellis.	Life.
Louderback, Miss L.	Substitute Class.	38 Willow.	2d.
Leighton, Mrs. Mary A.	Franklin Grammar.	225 Eighth.	2d.
Learned, Miss Emily G.	Garfield Primary.	626 Sutter.	1st.
Lepplen, Miss Dora H.	Clement Grammar.	1232 Green.	Life.
Lester, Mrs. E. F.	Franklin Grammar.	757 Howard.	2d.
Lazynsky, Mr. Isidor.	Commercial High.		1st.
Lewis, Miss Frances R.	Clement Grammar.	710 Golden Gate ave.	1st.
Lewis, Miss Julia.	Longfellow Primary.	1409 Van Ness ave.	State Ed.
Lewis, Miss Johanna C.	Shotwell Street Primary.	1410 Ellis.	1st.
Levinson, Miss Rose.	North Cosmopol'n Grammar.	1601 Post.	Life.
Levy, Miss Hattie M.	West Mission Primary.	1157 Mission.	State Ed.
Libby, Miss Georgia F.	Hayes Valley Grammar.	1616 Eddy.	State Ed.
Lillie, Miss S. P.	Denman Grammar.	216 Capp.	Life.
Lindberg, Miss Emily U.	North Cosmopol'n Grammar.	1713 Leavenworth.	Life.
Lipman, Miss M. E.	Hayes Valley Grammar.	1011 Polk.	Life.
Little, Miss M. T.	Valencia Grammar.	1831 Jessie.	State Ed.
Little, Miss Lizzie B.	Clement Grammar.	2127 Bush.	State Ed.
Little, Miss Delia E.	Turk Street Primary.	2127 Bush.	1st.
Littlefield, Miss N. A.	Hayes Valley Grammar.	511 Gough.	Life.
Loughran, Miss S. F.	Fairmount.	446 Twentieth.	State Ed.
Loud, Mrs. Emily S.	Emerson Primary.	923 Hyde.	State Ed.
Loughlin, Miss Daisy.	Irving Primary.	2219 Pacific ave.	1st.
Love, Mrs. J.	Denman Grammar.	1529 California.	State Ed.
Luchsinger, Miss Annie.	Pacific Heights.	921 Golden Gate ave.	1st.
Lunitt, Miss J. C.	Mission Primary.	2104 Mason.	State Ed.
Lynch, Miss Alice E.	Lincoln Primary.	333 McAllister.	State Ed.
Lyser, Mr. Albert.	South Cosmopol'n Grammar.	1712 Sacramento.	Life.
Lynch, Miss Josie.	Haight Primary.	333 McAllister.	1st.
McCarthy, Miss Ella L.	Irving.	915 Sansome.	1st.
McCarthy, Miss Tillie.	Lincoln Primary.	1507 Taylor.	2d.
McColgan, Miss Kate F.	South Cosmopol'n Grammar.	1809 Ellis.	Life.
McCConnell, Miss Q. O.	Hayes Valley Primary.	207 Taylor.	State Ed.
McCorkell, Miss Lizzie.	Union Primary.	14 Bernard.	2d.
McDade, Mr. J. J.	Lincoln Evening.	1148 Folsom.	1st.
McDermott, Miss Annie F.	Whittier Primary.	26 Turk.	State Ed.
McDonnell, Miss May.	Denman Grammar.	737 Ellis.	1st.
McFadden, Miss Kate.	Hayes Valley Grammar.	1607 Turk.	Life.
McFarland, Miss Nellie F.	Clement Grammar.	1121 Valencia.	State Ed.
McGough, Miss Rose.	Fairmount Primary.	908 Sansome.	2d.
McGreavy, Miss Elizabeth J.	Union Primary.	1159 Howard.	2d.
McGuire, Miss Mary Ann.	Longfellow Primary.	16th ave., South S. F.	2d.
McGuire, Miss Blanche.	Washington Grammar.	16th ave., South S. F.	1st.
McHugh, Miss Mary C. T.	Union Primary.	1317 Green.	1st.
McKenzie, Miss Margaret.	Starr King Primary.	606 Folsom.	Life.
McKown, Mrs. M. E.	Lincoln Grammar.	116 Turk.	Life.
McLoughlin, Miss Agnes.	Franklin Grammar.	227 Eddy.	State Ed.
McLoughlin, Mrs. Kate.	Lincoln Primary.	620 Taylor.	Life.

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
McNamara, Miss Agnes.....	West Mission Primary.....	1711 Howard.....	State Ed.
McNear, Miss L. C.....	South Cosmopolitan Primary.....	225 Oak.....	State Ed.
McNicoll, Miss Belle.....	Hayes Valley Grammar.....	441 Twenty-second.....	Life.
McClain, Miss Katie.....	Eighth Street Primary.....	1104 Taylor.....	2d.
McDonnell, Miss Louisa.....	Grant Primary.....	224 Seventh.....	2d.
McVerry, Miss Mary.....	Irving Primary.....	2110 Hyde.....	2d.
Macauley, Miss Sarah.....	Mission Grammar.....	306 Hyde.....	1st.
Maccord, Miss Louisa.....	Whittier Primary.....	1414 Larkin.....	2d.
Macdonald, Miss Kate.....	Franklin Grammar.....	1022 Twentieth.....	Life
Macdonald, Mr. A. H.....	Lincoln Evening.....	915 Guerrero.....	1st.
Madden, Miss May.....	Mission Grammar.....	1627 Folsom.....	1st.
McKay, Miss Margaret.....	Lincoln Evening.....	1209 Powell.....	1st.
Madden, Mrs. Mary C.....	Potrero.....	1780 Folsom.....	2d.
McLaughlin Miss A.....	South Cos. Primary, Evening	2617 Bush.....	1st.
Maher, Miss J. G.....	Lincoln Evening.....	671 Harrison.....	2d.
Murphy, Miss Julia A.....	Substitute Class.....	1312 Larkin.....	2d.
Michenor, Mrs. M. E.....	Substitute Class.....	1204½ Larkin.....	1st.
Magner, Miss Mary.....	Shotwell Street Primary.....	921 Greenwich.....	State Ed.
Mahoney, Miss Eily S.....	Garfield Primary.....	1503 Pacific.....	2d.
Mahoney, Miss Margaret J.....	Cleveland.....	1503 Pacific.....	2d.
Maiers, Miss Florence.....	Lincoln Evening.....	425 Bush.....	1st.
Maloney, Miss Kate A.....	Potrero Primary.....	1512 Mission.....	2d.
Maloney, Miss Nellie A.....	Whittier Primary.....	1512 Mission.....	2d.
Mallory, Miss Ida R.....	South San Francisco.....	126 Fifth.....	State Ed.
Mann, Mr A. L.....	Boys' High.....	2402 Mission.....	Life.
Mann, Mrs. S. J.....	Valencia Grammar.....	2402 Mission.....	Life.
Manning, Miss Agnes M.....	Lincoln Primary.....	711 Jones.....	Life.
Martin, Miss Fannie.....	Redding Primary.....	511 O'Farrell.....	1st.
Martin, Miss Ada.....	Greenwich Street Primary.....	230 Kearny.....	1st.
Martin, Miss Alice M.....	Emerson Primary.....	2314 California.....	1st.
Martin, Miss Emilie L.....	South Cos. Primary.....	2011 Powell.....	2d.
Mathieson, Miss Grace.....	Hamilton Grammar.....	230 Green.....	State Ed.
Maxwell, Miss M.....	Haight Primary.....	516 Van Ness avenue.....	1st.
Mayborn, Mrs. M. J.....	Denman Grammar.....	320 Ritch.....	Life
Mayers, Miss Rachel.....	Cleveland.....	3031 Sixteenth.....	State Ed
Mayers, Miss Bessie.....	Substitute Class.....	3031 Sixteenth.....	2d.
Meighan, Miss Kate.....	Substitute Class.....	1425 Polk.....	1st.
Melrose, Mrs. Mary H.....	Redding Primary.....	1310 Broderick.....	Life.
Menges, Miss C. A.....	Hayes Valley Grammar.....	326 Jessie.....	State Ed.
Metcalfe, Miss Mary E.....	Valencia Grammar.....	2819 Folsom.....	Life.
Metcalfe, Miss Alice H.....	Buena Vista.....	2819 Folsom.....	1st.
Meyer, Miss Rachel.....	Substitute Class.....	907 McAllister.....	2d.
Miley, Miss A.....	South Cos. Grammar.....	2401 Buchanan.....	1st.
Miles, Mrs. S. A.....	Valencia Grammar.....	3 Fulton.....	Life.
Miller, Miss E. J.....	Valencia Grammar.....	7133 Treat avenue.....	Life.
Miller, Miss Minnie E.....	Columbia Grammar.....	1335 Jessie.....	State Ed.
Miller, Miss S. E.....	Haight Primary.....	239 Sixteenth.....	Life.
Minns, Mr. G. R.....	Girls' High.....	1417 Sacramento.....	Life.
Minor, Miss G. D.....	Potrero Primary.....	767 Howard.....	1st.
Molloy, Miss Bessie.....	Lincoln Primary.....	214 Powell.....	Life.
Mooney, Miss Fannie.....	South Cos. Primary.....	725 Pine.....	2d.
Moore, Miss Margaret.....	Greenwich Street Primary.....	1410 Taylor.....	1st.
Moore, Mrs. Matilda E.....	Sanchez Street Primary.....	126 Collingwood.....	Life.
Morse, Miss Caro.....	North Cos. Grammar.....	420 Post.....	2d.
Morse, Miss Georgia C.....	Lincoln Primary.....	Abbotsford House.....	State Ed.
Morey, Miss Sable E.....	Tehama Primary.....	1028½ Folsom.....	1st.
Morgan, Miss Rose E.....	Lincoln Grammar.....	1254 Howard.....	State Ed.
Moroney, Miss M E.....	Franklin Grammar.....	2629 Sutter.....	Life.
Morton, Miss Ella J.....	Hamilton Grammar.....	1016 Webster.....	2d.
Morton, Miss C. L.....	Valencia Grammar.....	450 Bartlett.....	State Ed.
Morrison, Miss Mary E.....	Broa. way Grammar.....	13 Mariposa.....	State Ed.
Moynihah, Miss Lizzie J.....	Valencia Grammar.....	310 Seventh.....	2d.
Moynihah, Miss Nora.....	Cleveland.....	310 Seventh.....	State Ed.
Murphy, Miss Nellie.....	Irving Primary.....	113 Francisco.....	State Ed.

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Murphy, Miss M. M.	Washington Grammar.	1111 Mason.	1st.
Murphy, Miss Mary C.	Fairmount.	228 Seventeenth.	2d.
Mury, Miss Lill.	South Cos. Primary.	317 Bush.	2d.
Meader, Miss E. L.	Grant.	416 Vallejo.	1st.
Myers, Mrs. L. M.	Substitute Class.	203 Hyde.	1st.
Nachtrell, Mrs. A. D.	Mission Primary.	Wash. av, bet. 27th & 28th	State Ed.
Narjot, Miss Louise.	Lincoln Evening.	1500 Taylor.	2d.
Nelson, Miss A. G.	Haight Primary.	408 Hyde.	2d.
Newhall, Mrs. Cecelia.	Powell Street Primary.	1915 Sacramento.	2d.
Noon, Miss Mary G.	Starr King Primary.	127 Valencia.	2d.
Orr, Miss Lizzie A.	Whittier Primary.	526 Chestnut.	2d.
Owen, Mrs. Annie E.	Clement Grammar.	908 Leavenworth.	2d.
Owens, Miss Nellie M.	Girls' High.	711 Jones.	Life.
O'Brien, Miss Julia.	South Cos. Grammar.	531 Turk.	Life.
O'Brien, Miss Kate.	Hayes Valley Grammar.	319 Oak.	Life.
O'Brien, Miss Annie.	South San Francisco.	321 Clementina.	1st.
O'Brien, Miss Maggie.	Spring Valley Primary.	319 Oak.	2d.
O'Donoghue, Mr. M. F.	South Cos. Grammar.	921 Folsom.	State Ed.
O'Leary, Miss K. R.	South Cos. Grammar.	216 Howard.	Life.
O'Loughlin, Miss Nellie.	South Cos. Grammar.	116 Turk.	Life.
O'Malley, Miss Addie.	Powell Street Primary.	916 Powell.	2d.
O'Neal, Mrs. M. L.	Lincoln Grammar.	Sierra.	State Ed.
O'Rourke, Miss M.	Lincoln Grammar.	232 Page.	State Ed.
Page, Miss Della E.	Pacific Heights Primary.	730 Pct.	1st.
Palmer, Mrs. A. C.	Lincoln Grammar.	664 Mission.	1st.
Parker, Miss Jean.	Broadway Grammar.	1320 Jones.	Life.
Parker, Miss R. S.	Pacific Heights Primary.	2222 Jackson.	State Ed.
Parolini, Mrs. M. J.	Franklin Grammar.	151 Powell.	Life.
Patton, Miss Jessie R.	Mission Grammar.	1659 Mission.	State Ed.
Patton, Miss Libbey H.	Starr King Primary.	1659 Mission.	1st.
Patterson, Miss I.	Lincoln Grammar.	123 Ridley.	Life.
Peake, Mrs. Bessie M.	West Mission Street Primary	116 Capp.	2d.
Pechin, Miss Celina R.	Broadway Grammar.	1778 Green.	Life.
Peck, Miss Annie E.	Sanchez Street Primary.	120 Guerrero.	State Ed.
Phillips, Miss H.	South Cos. Grammar.	608 Polk.	State Ed.
Phillips, Miss Mary.	Substitute Class.	2719 Folsom.	
Phelps, Mrs. J. H.	Substitute Class.	1316 California.	
Pike, Miss Anna E.	Broadway Grammar.	313 Taylor.	State Ed.
Plummer, Miss Albertine.	Sanchez Street Primary.	320 Castro.	State Ed.
Plunkett, Mrs. C. F.	Columbia Grammar.	231 San Jose ave.	Life.
Poole, Mrs. Ella Marie.	Longfellow Primary.	44 Third.	2d.
Prag, Mrs. M.	Girls' High.	800 Ellis.	Life.
Prescott, Miss D. S.	Hayes Valley Grammar.	1532 Polk.	Life.
Prior, Mr. Philip.	Bernal Heights.	Mission, south of 26th.	Life.
Prevost, Miss Lottie E.	Lincoln Primary.	708 Fell.	State Ed.
Putnam, Miss C.	Denman Grammar.	828 Green.	1st.
Raelst, Miss Victoria M.	Spring Valley Grammar.	1518 Broadway.	1st.
Radford, Miss Cassie M.	Washington Grammar.	1425 Sacramento.	1st.
Ragan, Mr. Denis F.	Lincoln Evening.	441 Minna.	
Rankin, Miss Belle.	Denman Grammar.	1527 Sutter.	Life.
Randolph, Miss Lucy N.	Powell Street Primary.	1812 Washington.	State Ed.
Rattan, Mr. Voley.	Girls' High.	1511 Larkin.	Life.
Rainey, Miss Julia.	Lincoln Evening.	303 Davis.	
Reed, Mr. Lafayette W.	Valencia Grammar.	1517 Larkin.	Life.
Renwick, Miss Louise.	Mission Primary.	527 Capp.	1st.
Reynolds, Mrs. F. E.	Hayes Valley Grammar.	1532 Polk.	Life.
Rightnaire, Miss Sallie A.	Emerson Primary.	1417 Scott.	Life.
Robertson, Miss Aug C.	Rincon Grammar.	331 Turk.	Life.
Robertson, Mr. W. A.	Hamilton Grammar.	2701 Bush.	Life.
Robertson, Miss Margery C.	Powell Street Primary.	2 Chelsea Place.	Life.
Robertson, Miss Maggie.	Mission Grammar.	704 Powell.	
Roberts, Miss M. E.	South Cos. Primary.	157 Silver.	Life.
Roberts, Miss Minna.	Mission Primary.	2132 Howard.	State Ed.

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Robinett, Miss Margretta	Columbia Grammar	2132 Howard	1st.
Roche, Miss Tessie J.	Garfield Primary	417 Eddy	2d.
Roche, Miss Annie J.	Cleveland	417 Eddy	State Ed.
Rollins, Miss Annie	Turk Street Primary	231 Oak	1st.
Roper, Miss Mary A.	Lincoln Primary	312 Eddy	Life.
Rowe, Miss A. A.	Valencia Grammar	2327 Howard	Life.
Rothganger, Mr. George	Lincoln Evening	834 Harrison	
Ryan, Miss M.	Substitute Class	13½ Powell	
Roberts, Miss Maria	Substitute Class	102 Austin	2d.
Rosenberg, Miss Leah	Substitute Class	1306 Laguna	2d.
Rowe, Miss M. M.	West Mission	1517½ Taylor	2d.
Rowe, Miss Katie R.	Tehama Primary	16 Perry	1st.
Ryan, Miss Lizzie T.	Tehama Primary	606 Folsom	2d.
Ryder, Miss L. E.	Lincoln Grammar	106 Post	State Ed.
Reynolds, Miss M. B.	Potrero	515 Jones	1st.
Rich, Miss Eliza	Irving	914 Larkin	1st.
Salisbury, Miss M. A.	Powell St. Primary	916 Washington	Life.
Sarles, Mrs. Julia	Grant Primary	2327 California	1st.
Scherer, Miss M. A.	South End	769 Folsom	1st.
Schendel, Miss Ada	Lincoln Primary	20 Fifth avenue	1st.
Scheier, Miss Hattie	Moulder	Hyde	1st
Scott, Mr. A. W.	Washington Evening	1020 Clay	1st.
Scott, Miss Josie	Grant Primary	1020 Clay	1st.
Sellers, Miss Mattie D.	Whittier Primary	2032 Mission	2d.
Selling, Miss Eugenia	North Cosmopol'n Grammar	1310 Geary	1st.
Selling, Miss Nathalia	Redding Primary	906 McAllister	State Ed.
Semlar, Miss Belle L.	Lombard	2423 Greenwich	1st.
Senger, Mr. Henry	Girls' High	1712½ Hyde	Life.
Shaw, Mrs. B. A.	Lincoln Primary	415 Oak	Life.
Shaw, Miss Ida E.	Emerson Primary	1621 Sutter	2d.
Shea, Miss M. T.	Lincoln Grammar	2609 Polk	State Ed.
Shea, Miss Annie B.	Spring Valley Grammar	2609 Polk	2d.
Shearer, Miss F. M.	South Cosmopol'n Grammar	1532 Bush	State Ed.
Shepherd, Miss Kate	Whittier Primary	23 Twelfth	State Ed.
Sherman, Miss Etta	Whittier Primary	343 Bryant	2d.
Shipman, Miss Eliz. H.	Broadway Grammar	1012 Washington	1st.
Short, Miss Julia B.	Spring Valley Grammar	228 Capp	Life.
Sibley, Mr. J. M.	Boys' High	513 Jones	Life.
Simms, Miss Esther	Clement Grammar	20 Elgin Park	1st.
Simon, Mrs. Minna	Columbia Grammar	1811 Baker	State Ed.
Simon, Miss Malvina	Whittier Primary	1811 Baker	2d.
Simonsen, Miss Bertha	Sanchez St Primary	408 Grove	2d.
Simpson, Miss Lizzie A.	Lincoln Evening	2 35 Mission	2d.
Sisson, Mrs. Caroline M.	Hamilton Grammar	2506 Bush	Life.
Slavan, Miss Mary H.	Cleveland	468 Seventeenth	2d.
Slavan, Miss Annie E.	Cleveland	468 Seventeenth	Life.
Sleeper, Miss Mary	Longfellow Primary	222 Shotwell	State Ed.
Smiley, Miss Helen M.	Emerson Primary	1413 Bush	1st.
Smith, Miss Jessie	Girls' High	1239 Pine	Life.
Smith, Miss Grace	Girls' High	1922 Broderick	Life.
Smith, Miss Addie G.	Rincon Grammar	1239 Pine	2d.
Smith, Mrs. Virginia E.	North Cosmopol'n Grammar	427 Sutter	1st.
Smith, Miss Jennie	Longfellow Primary	1239 Pine	Life.
Smith, Miss Sara H.	Powell St. Primary	1922 Broderick	1st.
Smith, Miss Maggie A.	Lincoln Primary	409 McAllister	1st.
Smith, Miss Mary J.	Mission Primary	409 McAllister	2d.
Smyth, Miss Maggie	Longfellow Primary	22 Hampton Place	2d.
Solomon, Miss Mary	Powell Street Primary	1620 Clay	Life.
Somerset, Miss C. J.	Franklin Grammar	429 Eddy	State Ed.
Soule, Miss M. L.	Girls' High	605 Polk	Life.
Soule, Miss F. L.	Lincoln Grammar	1905 Stockton	Life.
Silver, Mrs. M.	Longfellow Primary	2226 Post	2d.
Stege, Miss Mollie E.	Substitute Class	1641½ Mission	2d.
Sutherland, Miss A. E.	Substitute Class	1138 Sutter	2d.

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Spalding, Miss Harriet.....	Haight Primary.....	243 Ninth.....	State Ed.
Spear, Miss Cora L.....	Noe and Temple St. Primary	2908 Folsom.....	1st.
Sprague, Miss Abbey F.....	Whittier Primary.....	1921 Geary.....	Life.
Sprott, Miss Maggie.....	Lincoln Evening.....	207 Fifteenth.....	Life.
Stallman, Nettie C.....	Hamilton Grammar.....	1824 Sutter.....	State Ed.
Stanford, Miss Belle M.....	South Cos. Primary.....	2401 Buchanan.....	State Ed.
Stebbins, Miss Minnie G.....	Powell St. Primary.....	1906 Stockton.....	1st.
Steele, Mrs. Mattie.....	Hamilton Grammar.....	536 Polk.....	Life.
Szele, Mrs. Minna.....	South Cos. Primary.....	1833 Union.....	Life.
Stewart, Mrs. F. A.....	Greenwich St. Primary.....	9 Glen Park ave.....	2d.
Stewart, Miss Jessie M.....	Union Primary.....	1571 7th ave., E. Oakland	1st.
Stincen, Miss Emma E.....	Whittier Primary.....	n. e. cor. Chestnut & Hyde	Life.
Stincen, Miss Alice M.....	Grant Primary.....	n. e. cor. Chestnut & Hyde	Life.
Stohr, Miss Tillie C.....	Turk St. Primary.....	837 Golden Gate ave.....	Life.
Stone, Miss Martha.....	Franklin Grammar.....	1003 Leavenworth.....	Life.
Stone, Mr. W. W.....	Franklin Grammar.....	31 Liberty.....	Life.
Stone, Miss Eugenie.....	Redding Primary.....	1513 Sacramento.....	1st.
Stone, Mr. Dudley C.....	Commercial High.....	1513 Sacramento.....	Life.
Stowell, Miss Mary E.....	Rincon Grammar.....	201 Taylor.....	Life.
Stowell, Miss Persis M.....	Hayes Valley Primary.....	201 Taylor.....	Life.
Stovall, Miss Anna M.....	Union St. Experimental.....	22 Glen Park ave.....	1st.
Straus, Miss Ida R.....	Hamilton Grammar.....	1309 Larkin.....	State Ed.
Stuart, Miss Frances E.....	Franklin Grammar.....	408 Hyde.....	Life.
Sturges, Mr. Selden.....	Washington Grammar.....	734 Shotwell.....	Life.
St. John, Mrs. Hester A.....	Rincon Grammar.....	1910 Market.....	Life.
Sullivan, Mrs. Therese M.....	North Cos. Grammar.....	1419 Washingtou.....	Life.
Sullivan, Miss Nellie F.....	Mission Grammar.....	321 Fell.....	State Ed.
Sullivan, Miss Nora G.....	Mission Grammar.....	321 Fell.....	Life.
Sullivan, Miss Annie M.....	Columbia Grammar.....	21 Langton.....	1st.
Sullivan, Miss Nora M.....	Mission Primary.....	1218 Twenty-first.....	2d.
Sumnerfield, Miss Alice.....	Shotwell St. Primary.....	1012 Powell.....	State Ed.
Sweeney, Miss C. L.....	Haight Primary.....	1613 Stevenson.....	State Ed.
Sweet, Mr. John.....	Girls' High.....	1419 Taylor.....	Life.
Sykes, Miss Jeannette M.....	Sanchez St. Primary.....	9 Dehon.....	State Ed.
Stewart, Miss Virginia.....	Columbia Grammar.....	9 Glen Park ave.....	1st.
Scholl, Miss Emma.....	Eighth St. Primary.....	873 Mission.....	2d.
Taylor, Mrs. Agnes.....	Spring Valley Grammar.....	1626 Sacramento.....	.....
Templeton, Mr. M. L.....	Boys' High.....	1308 Ellis.....	Life.
Templeton, Miss C. A.....	Hayes Valley Grammar.....	1436 Mission.....	Life.
Templeton, Miss L. S.....	Franklin Grammar.....	1436 Mission.....	Life.
Templeton, Miss Lou.....	Pacific Heights Primary.....	930 Seventeenth.....	Life.
Thayer, Miss Rose.....	Chinese School.....	1519 Webster.....	1st.
Thompson, Miss Roberta A.....	Turk St. Primary.....	2213 Fillmore.....	State Ed.
Thompson, Miss H. M.....	Girls' High.....	201 Taylor.....	Life.
Thompson, Miss Helen M.....	Spring Valley Grammar.....	2213 Fillmore.....	Life.
Thompson, Miss May.....	Primary.....	232 Oak.....	.....
Thompson, Miss Sadie R.....	Turk St. Primary.....	2203 Larkin.....	State Ed.
Thompson, Miss Nellie S.....	Pacific Heights Primary.....	1812 Sacramento.....	2d.
Thurton, Miss S. E.....	Girls' High.....	1312 Jones.....	State Ed.
Tiernan, Mrs. Annie E.....	Hamilton Grammar.....	428 Oak.....	Life.
Tideman, Miss D.....	South Cos. Grammar.....	1630 Eddy.....	1st.
Tompkins, Mrs. Cora.....	Golden Gate Primary.....	721 Shotwell.....	Life.
Tompkins, Miss Rosa.....	Substitute Class.....	.....	.....
Trask, Mrs. A. S.....	Greenwich St. Primary.....	1013 Filbert.....	.....
Trask, Mrs. A. L.....	Valencia Grammar.....	621 Capp.....	2d.
Traynor, Miss Mary E.....	Lobos Avenue.....	705 Hyde.....	State Ed.
Troyer, Mrs. Virginia.....	Starr King Primary.....	112 Turk.....	Life.
True, Mr. Chas. F.....	Garfield Primary.....	302 Valencia.....	Life.
Turner, Miss M.....	Noe & Temple St. Primary.....	717 1/2 O'Farrell.....	1st.
Twoomey, Miss A. F. R.....	Cleveland.....	314 Seventh.....	2d.
Tarpey, Miss W. L.....	Tehama.....	829 Fifteenth.....	.....
Unger, Miss Annie.....	South Cos. Primary.....	726 O'Farrell.....	1st.
Van Collem, Miss Essie.....	Tehama Primary.....	611 Ellis.....	1st.
Van Den Bergh, Miss Flora.....	Jackson St. Experimental.....	811 Leavenworth.....	2d.

LIST OF TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES—CONCLUDED.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.	CERTIFI- CATES.
Varney, Mrs. Eliz. H. B.	Mission Primary	121 Julian ave.....	2d.
Varney, Miss Mary C. B.	Rincon Grammar	121 Julian ave.....	1st.
Von Buchholtz, Miss M.	South Cos. Grammar	145 Ellis.....	Life.
Wade, Miss Nettie.....	Fairmount	2202 Leavenworth.....	State Ed.
Walker, Mrs. Maggie H.	Mission Primary	808 Octavia.....	Life.
Walsh, Miss Mary T.	Grant Primary	2215 Webster.....	1st.
Washburn, Mrs. Georgia.....	Turk St. Primary.....	1418 California.....	Life.
Watson, Miss Louise P.	Broadway Grammar	24 Scott place.....	2d.
Waters, Mrs. Cordelia K.	Washington Grammar	106 Taylor.....	Life.
Webster, Mr. R. H.	Commercial High	2005 Fillmore.....	1st.
Webster, Miss Sadie A.	Powell St. Primary.....	14 Guy Place.....	2d.
Weed, Miss Alice.....	Starr King Primary	1217 Leavenworth.....	State Ed.
Weir, Miss Minnie E.	West End	604 Buchanan.....	1st.
Wettig, Miss Anna.....	Greenwich St. Primary	1133 1/2 Pacific.....	1st.
Wentworth, Miss M. A.	Hamilton Grammar	321 Eddy.....	State Ed.
Wheeler, Mr. Jason D.	Powell St. Primary.....	1525 Powell.....	Life.
White, Mr. Wm.	Boys' High	304 Eighteenth.....	Life.
White, Mr. Silas A.	Valencia Grammar	2213 Larkin.....	Life.
White, Mrs. M. H.	Franklin Grammar	321 Eddy.....	1st.
White, Mr. T. B.	Boys' High	100 Fifth.....	Life.
White, Miss Elizabeth.....	Tehama Primary.....	351 First.....	Life.
White, Miss W.	Broadway Grammar	629 O'Farrell.....	2d.
Whirlow, Miss H. E.	West End	1314 Jones.....	State Ed.
Wickman, Miss Emma A.	Grant Primary	619 Fell.....	2d.
Wideman, Dr. James.....	South Cos. Grammar	2522 Webster.....	Life.
Wilson, Miss S. M.	Lincoln Grammar	1227 Turk.....	Life.
Wilson, Mr. J. K.	Lincoln Grammar	1227 Turk.....	Life.
Wilson, Mr. H. C.	Point Lobos	1518 Devisadero.....	Life.
Williams, Mrs. M. C.	Valencia Grammar	205 Third.....	1st.
Williamson, Miss Ethel L.	Shotwell St. Primary.....	1722 Jessie.....	2d.
Winn, Mr. A. T.	Boys' High	230 Herman.....	Life.
Wing, Miss Florence D.	Irving Primary	707 1/2 McAllister.....	State Ed.
Wiseman, Miss Mary.....	Golden Gate Primary	123 Twelfth.....	State Ed.
Wolf, Miss Florence S.	Tehama Primary.....	1618 Laguna.....	2d.
Wood, Mrs. N. A.	Hamilton Grammar	2211 Steiner.....	Life.
Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	Tehama Primary.....	1012 Bush.....	Life.
Woodland, Mrs. I.	Garfield Primary.....	5 Yerba Buena.....	1st.
Wool, Miss H. L.	Spring Valley Primary		Life.
Wright, Miss Mamie S.	Spring Valley Grammar	2519 Sacramento.....	Life.
Wright, Mrs. Ada E.		Prescott House, cor. Kearny and Pacific.....	Life.
Zweybruck, Miss A.	South Cos. Grammar.....	27 Fulton.....	1st.
Wolf, Miss Lulu.....	Laguna Honda.....	1610 Jones.....	1st.
Williams, Miss Kate.....	North Cos. Grammar.....	426 Clementina.....	2d.
Zweybruck, Miss Edith.....	South Cos. Prima.y, Evening	27 Fulton.....	1st.

LIST OF JANITORS, SCHOOLS AND RESIDENCES.

NAMES.	SCHOOLS.	RESIDENCES.
Ailen, Mrs. M.	Clement Grammar.	633 Geary.
Bogue, Mrs. Kate	Bernal Heights.	Next to School building.
Bunsted, Mrs. A.	Noe and Temple Street.	Twenty-sixth and Noe.
Callaghan, Mrs. K.	Lobos Avenue Primary.	815 Point Lobos avenue.
Carmelich, Mrs. A.	Emerson Primary.	2234 Post.
Chamberlain, Mrs. A.	South End.	William, near Henry.
Callem, Frank.	Lincoln Grammar.	
Conway, Mrs. E.	Golden Gate Primary.	5 Gilbert.
Conley, Mrs. Annie.	Laguna Honda	Seventh avenue, near Lo street.
Conniff, Mrs. Lavina	Jackson St. Experimental.	
Corlett, Mrs. M.	Lincoln Primary.	502 Linden avenue.
Collins, A. W.	South Cosmopol'n Grammar.	
Daly, Miss N.	Garfield Primary	1414 Kearny.
Derrick, Mrs. L.	Girls' High	705 Hyde.
Donahue, Mrs. K.	Point Lobos.	
Durham, Mrs. M.	Union St. Primary.	1420 Kearny.
Gibbons, Mrs. Mary.	Starr King Primary.	
Gaines, Mrs. K.	Broadway Grammar.	22 Scott.
Gillespie, Mrs. F.	Longfellow Primary.	733 Bryant.
Glasgow, Mrs.	Ocean House.	
Glynn, Mrs. H.	North half Whittier Primary	416 Fifth.
Gordon, Mrs. H.	Powell St. Primary.	909 Jackson.
Gorman, Mrs.	West Mission St. Primary	
Gregg, Mrs. J.	Branch Girls' High.	912 Jackson.
Jones, Mrs. Z. C.	Denman Grammar	822 Bush.
Harvey, Mrs. K.	Shotwell St. Primary.	
Cole, Jas. E.	Boys' High.	
Hayes, Mrs. M.	Lincoln Primary.	510 Natoma.
Hudson, Mrs. Jane B.	Union St. Experimental.	512 Union.
Flannigan, Kate.	Eighth Street Primary.	
Kelly, Mrs. M. T.	Hayes Valley Primary.	741 1/2 Tehama.
Laird, Mrs. C.	South Cosmopol'n Primary	
Lawler, Philip J.	Assistant Boys' High	
Hyde, Hy. C.	Assistant Boys' High	
Lemkau, Mrs. M.	Mission Primary.	1329 1/2 Natoma.
Moran, Thos.	Mission Grammar.	
Lyons, Mrs. Julia.	Turk St. Primary.	
Macauley, Mrs. L.	Redding Primary.	1118 Taylor.
Parks, R. M.	Hayes Valley Grammar.	
Miller, Mrs. K.	Fairmount.	
Morris, Mrs.	Irving Primary	908 Sansome.
Murray, Mrs. M. E.	Moulder School.	1232 Bush.
Lessen, J. E.	Washington Grammar.	
Momm, Mrs. H.	Columbia Grammar.	Alabama, bet. 22d and 23d.
McKenna, Mrs. Alice.	South half Whittier Primary	328 Fourth.
McMahon, Mrs. B.	Rincon Grammar.	4 Rushton Place.
Murphy, Mrs. M.	Hamilton Grammar	360 Natoma.
Buttner, Henry.	Valencia Grammar.	
O'Keefe, Mrs.	Grant Primary.	
O'Neill, Mrs. F.	Lombard Street.	
O'Rourke, Mrs.	Five Mile House.	
Plunkett, G.	Hamilton Grammar.	
Quillanan, Mrs. M. C.	West End Primary	Near West End School.
Vaughn, George H.	Sanchez St. Primary.	
Riordan, Mrs. M.	Tehama Primary	215 Seventh.
Ross, Mrs. B.	Greenwich St. Primary.	
Ryan, Mrs. Mary	Franklin Grammar.	16 1/2 Decatur.
Smith, Mrs. Ben R.	South San Francisco	
Trautman, Jno.	Spring Valley Grammar.	
Manning, Mrs. B.	North Cosmopol'n Grammar.	
Johnson, Mrs. M. C.	Haight Primary.	
Vanderpool, Mr. Jacob.	Pacific Heights Primary.	2419 Clay.
Wallace, Mrs. Mary G.	Potrero Primary.	
Welch, Mrs. C.	Buena Vista Primary.	Bryant, bet. 18th and 19th.
Whiting, Mrs. M.	Spring Valley Primary.	1427 Broadway.
Kelly, Mrs. Mary.	Cleveland School.	1207 Howard.
Gordon, Mrs. S.	Chinese School	

Yours respectfully,

JNO. T. McGEORHEGAN,

Secretary.

BOOK-KEEPER'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1885.

HON. A. J. MOULDER, *Superintendent of Schools*:

DEAR SIR: Complying with your request, I beg leave to submit the following statement of merchandise purchased and expense for the six months ending June 30, 1885:

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.	ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.
Ammonia	\$37 20	Amount brought forward	
Axes	4 20	Hatchets	3 72
Alcohol	21 00	Hose patches	5 00
Axle pulleys	34	Hinges	46 82
Bells	55 20	Inkstands	3 20
Brushes	265 05	Inkswells	48 75
Books	387 30	Inkwell covers	70 00
Brooms	85 50	Ink	192 00
Baskets	42 00	Ink erasers	13 70
Bibbs	105 10	Iron rods	15 00
Bricks	5 50	Key blanks	5 30
Butts	11 98	Keys	7 80
Bolts	124 60	Kindling wood	84 00
Buggy	200 00	Knobs, door	18 60
Blotting-board	7 45	Lime	4 72
Brackets, hand-rail	18 50	Loom	71 00
Barn door rail	5 22	Laths	3 25
Chalk crayons	84 00	Locks	209 10
Cups, drinking	14 40	Mops	6 75
Chimneys, lamp	3 82	Mop handles	2 25
Coal fixtures	2 25	Mucilage	4 05
Charts	63 00	Lumber	1,339 36
Cloth, "enameled"	3 75	Merit cards	80 00
Cloth, "desk"	10 00	Manure	23 00
Cloth, "shade"	21 35	Mortar	10 00
Copper balls	9 00	Mouldings	235 90
Cement	4 00	Miscellaneous	226 85
Carpets	30 02	Nails	107 59
Chemicals	44 97	Oil, coal	4 00
Castors	3 75	Oil, linseed	31 11
Dusters, feather	99 00	Pails	5 80
Drum snares	1 20	Paper	585 00
Drum brackets	4 50	Pens	390 20
Drum ears	3 75	Pencil, lead	5 00
Drum snare fasteners	5 25	Pencils, slate	115 00
Drum hooks	1 25	Penholders	8 15
Drum heads	32 10	Pointers	7 50
Drum sticks	4 80	Paper weights	4 50
Drum cord	6 00	Pipe, galvanized leader	12 75
Drum keys	44	Pipe, gas	20 89
Door mats	30 00	Pipe, lead	103 83
Draw pulls	7 00	Pipe, iron-stone sewer	12 80
Doors	114 75	Pipes, hose	5 04
Desk irons	28 25	Plaster Paris	8 01
Envelopes	13 60	Putty	28 50
Elbows, "stove-pipe"	7 20	Paris white	3 84
Figures, "metallic"	54 68	Potash	1 80
Files	6 14	Paint	103 15
Fittings, "pipe"	115 99	Rubbers, blackboard	222 00
Grate rests	3 45	Rear seat irons	17 60
Grates, "stove"	1 90	Rulers	5 25
Glue	10 50	Rubber stamps	10 00
Gas torch	3 50	Soap	55 50
Grass seed	12 50	Seats perforated	17 50
Gas fixtures	37 00	Scissors	2 00
Glass	180 95	Stove-pipe, galvanized	1 25
Hooks, "sash-pull"	2 10	Shovels	4 25
Hooks, "hat"	5 30	Screw eyes	6 69
Amount carried forward		Amount carried forward	

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.	ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.
Amount brought forward		Amount brought forward	\$7,609 90
Stove polish.....	7 25	Advertising.....	\$ 379 10
Screw-drivers.....	2 70	Census.....	2,645 45
Sponges.....	7 50	Coal.....	1,377 25
Stove lining.....	2 25	Carpenter-shop labor.....	5,702 62
Sash fasteners.....	49 68	Car-fare.....	31 85
Sand paper.....	2 40	Cartage.....	12 50
Shingles.....	2 15	Gas regulator.....	90 00
Sheaves.....	21 00	Gas.....	695 95
Sash springs.....	4 90	Horse, keeping.....	168 55
Sash cord.....	64 40	Incidentals.....	265 95
Sash weights.....	3 25	Legal services.....	132 00
Smalt.....	6 88	Insurance.....	210 00
Strainers, brass.....	29 00	Postage.....	34 00
Sash tools.....	3 50	Printing.....	2,181 15
Sash.....	59 55	Piano tuning.....	34 00
Stone chimney.....	33 00	Repairs (outside).....	1,677 41
Screws.....	13 17	Telegraph and telephone.....	799 06
Stoves.....	11 00	Washing (towels).....	3 35
Stove brick.....	3 25	Water connections.....	24 50
Towels.....	53 75		
Twine.....	2 40		16,520 44
Towel rollers.....	12 50		
Turpentine.....	4 10		
Traps, lead "S".....	64 60		
Tan-bark.....	6 00		
Varnish.....	33 00		
Wire.....	3 70		
Washers.....	2 85		
Amount carried forward.....	\$7,609 90	Total	\$24,130 34

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

E. B. BULLOCK.

REPORT

OF THE

Board of New City Hall Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 16, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), I herewith transmit a statement of receipts and disbursements of the "New City Hall Fund" for the fiscal year 1884-85:

Balance to credit of New City Hall Fund July 1, 1884.....	\$8,600 40
Receipts fiscal year 1884-85.....	152 36
Total.....	<u>\$8,752 76</u>
Expenditures fiscal year 1884-85.....	5,382 39
Balance on hand July 1, 1885.....	<u><u>\$3,370 37</u></u>

During the fiscal year, owing to the small amount of money at the disposal of the Commissioners, no contracts were made for the further completion of the building.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. WASHINGTON,
Secretary pro tem. Board of New City Hall Commissioners.

REPORT OF COLUMBUS BARTLETT,
SPECIAL COUNSEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
Of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), I herewith present my report as Special Counsel for the collection of delinquent personal property taxes for the fiscal year 1881-82, from the 1st July, 1884, to the 9th February, 1885, at which latter date I resigned the office:

July, 1884.....	\$1,121 16
August, 1884.....	675 13
September, 1884.....	245 51
October, 1884.....	41 67
November, 1884.....	168 34
December, 1884.....	553 91
January, 1885.....	85779
Total.....	3,663 51

This sum of thirty-six hundred and sixty-three $\frac{31}{100}$ ($\$3,663\frac{31}{100}$) dollars was paid over to the Tax Collector, less my commissions, $\$366\frac{35}{100}$. In addition to the foregoing collections, there was paid on account of their several tax assessment by various persons, at sundry times, the sum of four hundred and seventy-seven $\frac{2}{100}$, ($\$477\frac{2}{100}$) dollars.

A report showing the names of the persons making these partial payments, and the amount paid was filed by me with the Tax Collector in February last, and the money received paid to that office without deduction.

Monthly reports showing the names of the persons and corporations who had paid their taxes, penalty and advertising were filed each month with your Honorable Board, and with the Tax Collector and Auditor of this city and county, to which reference is hereby made, and the money collected paid over to the Tax Collector.

On the 9th day of February, 1885, I filed my final accounts and tendered my resignation as Special Counsel to your Honorable Board, which resignation having been duly accepted, W. A. Nygh, Esq. was elected my successor, whereupon I turned over to him the Delinquent List of 1881-82, together with all books and papers belonging to the office.

Very respectfully,

COLUMBUS BARTLETT.

Report of the Registrar of Voters.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 10, 1885.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series), adopted by your Honorable Board June 5, 1885, I respectfully submit the following report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Respectfully, P. F. WALSH,
Registrar of Voters.

During the year a General Election was held on Tuesday, November 4, 1884. The total expenses of the office of the Registrar of Voters for the fiscal year amounted to \$86,059 28.

EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF VOTERS FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salary of Registrar of Voters.....	\$3,600 00
Salary of Registrar's Clerk (allowed by law).....	1,800 00
Salary of Registrar's extra Clerks (allowed by commission).....	1,242 50
Postage, stationery, printing and binding.....	69 94
Ballot-boxes, tally boards and carpentering.....	261 00
Lithograph official Assembly district and precinct maps.....	550 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	99 65
Rubber stamps and attachments.....	154 75
Directories of residences and streets.....	21 00
Incidentals.....	44 87

\$7,843 71

EXPENSES OF GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

Salary of extra clerks.....	\$19,042 60
Salary of clerks employed by Election Commissioners.....	975 00
Salary of Precinct Registration Boards.....	19,680 00
Salary of Boards of Election and clerks.....	17,694 00
Rent of precinct registration and election rooms.....	1,801 00
Surveying 100-foot radius at polling places.....	164 00
Advertising proclamation, etc.....	5,739 50
Election returns, blanks, envelopes, tally lists and certificates.....	863 50
Printing, binding and stationery.....	1,396 50
Printing and binding precinct registers (164 precincts, 125 copies each).....	9,338 65
Printing and binding extracts of laws and manuals.....	206 60
Telegraph, telephone and messenger service.....	484 82
Delivering stationery, ballot-boxes and material to registration and polling places and return of same.....	207 10
Official precinct registers and duplicates.....	229 00
Buggy hire and car-fare.....	275 95
Postage.....	67 35

78,215 57

Grand total \$86,059 28

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

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The following tabulation shows the number of voters registered, the number of votes cast and the number of registered voters who failed to vote, in each Assembly District and Precinct thereof:

Assembly Dis- trict.....	Precinct	Registration..	Vote Polled ..	Non-Vote	Assembly Dis- trict.....	Precinct	Registration..	Vote Polled ..	Non-Vote.....
29	1	317	273	44	34	1	309	290	19
	2	301	278	23		2	308	295	12
	3	243	238	5		3	319	303	16
	4	344	280	64		4	244	233	11
	5	385	348	37		5	250	280	10
	6	278	242	36		6	255	248	10
	7	315	290	25		7	233	223	10
							8	185	182	3
		2183	1949	234			2146	2054	91
30	1	296	265	31	35	1	362	325	37
	2	296	277	20		2	163	151	12
	3	309	283	26		3	388	346	42
	4	264	245	19		4	269	330	39
	5	338	300	38		5	394	345	49
	6	278	260	18		6	241	223	18
	7	271	258	13		7	360	332	28
	8	235	216	19		8	236	220	16
	9	293	275	18		9	260	243	12
		2580	2379	202			2773	2520	253
31		388	319	69	36	1	189	183	6
	2	384	313	71		2	304	285	19
	3	409	353	56		3	302	278	24
	4	312	252	60		4	261	232	29
	5	370	340	30		5	356	326	30
	6	268	258	10		6	344	309	35
	7	288	255	33		7	414	397	17
		2419	2090	329	8	285	260	25	
32	1	283	239	43	37	1	184	176	8
	2	242	228	14		2	287	262	25
	3	299	258	41		3	336	315	21
	4	324	305	19		4	303	287	16
	5	331	294	37		5	389	369	20
	6	353	331	22		6	308	287	21
	7	285	269	16		7	316	303	13
	8	240	229	11		8	362	341	21
	9	383	362	21		9	290	278	12
	10	432	417	15					
		3172	2932	239			2775	2618	157
33	1	181	173	8	38	1	338	319	19
	2	360	353	7		2	328	310	18
	3	315	305	10		3	329	306	23
	4	350	333	17		4	261	241	20
	5	364	351	13		5	364	349	15
	6	361	349	12		6	345	322	23
	7	212	195	7		7	453	417	36
	8	308	300	8		8	282	269	13
		2441	2359	82			2700	2533	167

STATEMENT OF REGISTRATION, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Assembly Dis- trict.....	Precinct.....	Registration..	Vote Polled ..	Non-Vote	Assembly Dis- trict.....	Precinct.....	Registration..	Vote Polled ..	Non-Vote.....	
39	1	217	210	7	44	1	366	355	11	
	2	348	335	13		2	399	379	20	
	3	391	374	17		3	332	321	11	
	4	369	346	23		4	315	302	13	
	5	392	382	10		5	326	313	13	
	6	269	259	10		6	281	267	14	
	7	403	381	22		7	322	309	13	
							8	402	382	20
		2389	2287	102			2743	2628	115	
40	1	174	166	8	45	1	131	126	5	
	2	318	302	16		2	346	327	19	
	3	407	382	25		3	236	217	19	
	4	383	370	13		4	381	363	18	
	5	320	297	23		5	266	259	7	
	6	426	405	21		6	307	295	12	
	7	355	339	16		7	348	331	17	
	8	189	182	7		8	316	311	5	
		2572	2443	129			2331	2229	102	
41	1	292	283	9	46	1	327	296	31	
	2	303	292	11		2	264	251	13	
	3	332	317	15		3	295	278	17	
	4	312	299	13		4	232	274	18	
	5	307	291	16		5	132	130	2	
	6	385	369	16		6	366	340	26	
	7	388	367	21		7	278	267	11	
	8	270	259	11		8	314	303	11	
		2589	2477	112			2268	2139	129	
42	1	319	313	6	47	1	336	325	11	
	2	270	265	5		2	235	228	7	
	3	331	314	17		3	282	271	11	
	4	277	266	11		4	303	292	11	
	5	343	325	18		5	344	332	12	
	6	329	313	16		6	353	339	14	
	7	318	309	9		7	307	292	15	
	8	373	359	14		8	206	198	8	
	9	290	280	10						
	10	241	232	9						
		3091	2976	115			2366	2277	89	
43	1	334	329	5	48	1	289	277	12	
	2	308	292	16		2	250	238	12	
	3	278	271	7		3	293	282	11	
	4	315	302	13		4	361	351	10	
	5	244	230	14		5	292	284	8	
	6	338	326	12		6	382	359	23	
	7	261	253	8		7	302	295	7	
					8	188	176	12		
					9	114	110	4		
		2078	2003	75			2471	2372	99	
					Grand Total		50,542	47,535	3,006	

ELECTION RETURNS.

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RECAPITULATION

OF VOTES POLLED AT GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

CANDIDATES.	No. OF VOTES.	CANDIDATES.	No. OF VOTES.
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.		FOR MAYOR.	
Charles Kohler.....	21,202	Washington Bartlett.....	25,100
W. J. Tinnin.....	21,163	William L. Merry.....	22,176
John A. Stanly.....	21,168	Scattering.....	5
James T. Murphy.....	21,162	FOR SHERIFF.	
C. P. Berry.....	21,162	Peter Hopkins.....	18,661
Marion Biggs.....	21,149	William Patterson.....	18,400
George T. Marye, Jr.....	21,179	Patrick Connolly.....	10,192
W. H. Webb.....	21,167	William Montgomery.....	47
Henry Edgerton.....	25,476	Scattering.....	6
Alvin R. Conklin.....	25,501	FOR AUDITOR.	
James D. Byers.....	25,498	Fleet F. Strother.....	19,124
John B. Reddick.....	25,509	Napoleon B. Stone.....	17,406
Charles F. Reed.....	25,500	William M. Edgar.....	10,723
Horace Davis.....	25,517	Scattering.....	2
Marcus H. Hecht.....	25,442	FOR TAX COLLECTOR.	
Chester Rowell.....	25,485	William P. Frost.....	20,621
Nathaniel Curry.....	622	Luman Wadham.....	21,641
L. F. Moulton.....	618	George D. Grabill.....	4,972
Rufus Butterfield.....	618	Scattering.....	8
H. M. Couch.....	618	FOR TREASURER.	
Parker J. Merwin.....	327	Christian Reis.....	20,851
A. D. Nelson.....	614	John A. Bauer.....	22,487
Alfred T. Dewey.....	618	Otto Kloppenberg.....	3,918
S. A. Waldron.....	585	J. W. H. Campbell.....	59
M. C. Winchester.....	99	Scattering.....	2
Jesse Yarnell.....	98	FOR RECORDER.	
J. W. Tharp.....	98	Wm. J. Bryan.....	20,151
H. S. Graves.....	99	D'Arcy M. Cahlin.....	20,861
Joel Russell.....	98	Cyril T. Pidwel.....	6,238
S. H. Varney.....	98	Scattering.....	9
D. E. Bushnell.....	97	FOR COUNTY CLERK.	
A. D. Boren.....	97	James J. Flynn.....	21,600
I. D. Wood.....	3	Louis N. Jacobs.....	16,369
George Steele.....	2	David Wilder.....	9,061
Moody.....	287	C. E. Naylor.....	107
Scattering.....	4	Scattering.....	3
FOR JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT.		FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
J. F. Sullivan.....	27,184	Horace G. Platt.....	17,218
T. H. Rearden.....	24,772	John N. E. Wilson.....	23,740
Walter H. Levy.....	16,817	Jeremiah D. Sullivan.....	6,282
T. Z. Blakeman.....	16,676	Scattering.....	9
John Hunt.....	28,673	FOR ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.	
D. J. Murphy.....	21,728	Fisher Ames.....	20,063
E. W. Blaney.....	20,413	John Lord Love.....	21,421
L. E. Pratt.....	20,537	Jabez F. Cowdery.....	5,639
Robert Ferral.....	11,098	Scattering.....	9
Scattering.....	14	Unexpired Term—	
Unexpired Term—		T. H. Rearden.....	24,154
T. H. Rearden.....	24,154	L. E. Pratt.....	22,243
L. E. Pratt.....	22,243	Scattering.....	105
Scattering.....	105		

RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

CANDIDATES.	No. OF VOTES.	CANDIDATES.	No. OF VOTES.
FOR CORONER.		FOR SUPERVISOR, 2D WARD.	
Marc Levingston	5,985	E. P. Peckham	20,621
William L. Lawlor	10,383	Robert Roy	22,655
C. C. O'Donnell	26,791	J. J. Doyle	3,908
Fox E. J. Canney	3,775	Joseph L. Moody	67
Scattering	12	Scattering	5
FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.		FOR SUPERVISOR, 3D WARD.	
Philip A. Roach	22,811	David P. Levy	18,858
Erastus N. Torrey	16,792	John E. Kunkler	23,519
Walter M. Leman	7,673	J. S. Reynolds	4,571
FOR SURVEYOR.		FOR SUPERVISOR, 4TH WARD.	
Richard P. Hammond, Jr.	21,768	Charles H. Burton	20,356
Charles S. Tilton	22,190	John E. Abbott	21,152
H. G. Langrehr	3,348	E. M. Root	5,761
Scattering	2	Scattering	4
FOR SUP'T OF STREETS, ETC.		FOR SUPERVISOR, 5TH WARD.	
Timothy J. Lowney	19,338	George W. Thomas	19,895
Charles S. Ruggles	24,674	William B. Farwell	22,031
John Calvert	3,138	S. H. Seymour	5,274
C. E. Williams	43	Leopold C. Mayer	52
Scattering	4	Scattering	2
FOR POLICE JUDGE.		FOR SUPERVISOR, 6TH WARD.	
H. Watson Webb	20,114	E. B. Pond	26,537
Hale Rix	27,046	Daniel Hicks	20,647
Scattering	11	Scattering	16
FOR POLICE JUDGE OF POLICE JUDGE'S COURT NUMBER TWO.		FOR SUPERVISOR, 7TH WARD.	
James Lawler	22,090	John D. Griffin	20,363
W. A. S. Nicholson	21,407	James Williamson	22,030
Fred. E. Sutherland	3,479	Calvin Ewing	4,793
William H. Wiggins	55	Scattering	5
Scattering	37	FOR SUPERVISOR, 8TH WARD.	
FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.		William Kreling	20,727
Henry J. Stafford	24,299	David L. Farnsworth	21,776
Jno. M. Dolan	19,588	William E. Bridge	4,629
James C. Pennie	23,465	John W. Roberts	68
William Harrington Mott	19,154	Scattering	4
T. W. Taliaferro	20,216	FOR SUPERVISOR, 9TH WARD.	
Meyer Jacobs	21,053	J. B. Lewis	19,130
Clement F. Wood	22,181	Albert Heyer	22,806
William B. Smith	22,052	Mitchell Phillips	5,303
Daniel A. O'Connell	21,750	Harry C. Bottsford	59
Ethelbert Burke	26,597	Scattering	11
Joseph J. Dunne	5,227	FOR SUPERVISOR, 10TH WARD.	
Edward Myers	4,046	T. Fitzpatrick	18,583
James I. Boland	5,190	James Gilleran	19,242
George H. Nachtrieb	3	Henry B. Russ	9,287
Wickliffe Matthews	3	Steve E. Jackson	55
O. J. Covilland	53	Scattering	9
Scattering	14	FOR SUPERVISOR, 11TH WARD.	
FOR SUPERVISOR, 1ST WARD.		Jefferson G. James	18,971
John T. Sullivan	20,742	Daniel McMillan	19,935
Justin Gates	21,992	R. W. Brown	8,193
Gustav Gerke	4,436	John F. Myers	65
Scattering	5	Scattering	8

ELECTION RETURNS.

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RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

CANDIDATES.	No. OF VOTES.	CANDIDATES.	No. OF VOTES.
FOR SUPERVISOR, 12TH WARD.		FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
Thomas Ashworth.....	20,843	Robert I. Bowie.....	19,989
Samuel Valleau.....	21,297	Joseph Pesca.....	19,966
John Molloy.....	4,804	Ira G. Hoyt.....	23,275
George S. Lincoln.....	93	Carmi W. Beach.....	23,124
Scattering.....	12	Curt Roemer.....	3,262
FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS.		N. T. Messer.....	3,233
W. H. Carpenter.....	18,808	James H. Culver.....	47
A. C. Freese.....	19,864	Scattering.....	164
A. B. Maguire.....	20,552	FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.	
Gabriel Cohn.....	17,581	4th Congressional District—	
A. T. Spotts.....	19,644	R. P. Hastings.....	10,422
Joseph Pesca.....	20,543	W. W. Morrow.....	15,083
A. M. Davis.....	20,334	Geo. Babcock.....	15
Alfred E. Kelly.....	19,785	H. S. Fish.....	123
R. T. Van Norden.....	20,355	Scattering.....	23
H. C. Kinne.....	20,705	5th Congressional District—	
Jos. Rosenthal.....	18,954	Frank J. Sullivan.....	10,149
W. B. Wiltshire.....	20,712	Charles N. Feltou.....	10,689
James H. Culver.....	24,217	Wm. Crowhurst.....	13
David Stern.....	25,251	Scattering.....	9
Ira G. Hoyt.....	23,360	At Large—	
John P. H. Wentworth.....	22,757	M. R. Levenson.....	20
Carmi W. Beach.....	23,507	G. B. Meriam.....	6
George T. Shaw.....	23,245	A. F. McGrew.....	10
Thomas O'Brien.....	21,036	FOR STATE SENATORS.	
John F. English.....	22,082	9th Senatorial District—	
August C. Dithmar.....	21,311	John Rogers.....	2,956
Edward Pollitz.....	21,250	Emile A. Gaussail.....	3,209
Charles T. Deane.....	22,465	Geo. C. Parkinson.....	4,264
George J. Hobe.....	22,635	Egisto Palmieri.....	3,768
William J. Jory.....	3,812	J. P. Damerou.....	425
Gaston E. Bacon.....	4,430	L. I. Mowry.....	522
Charles H. Mann.....	4,242	Scattering.....	3
Samuel E. Dutton.....	4,892	11th Senatorial District—	
William J. Heney.....	3,982	Daniel J. Creighton.....	3,112
L. S. Sherman.....	4,259	Edward F. Drumm.....	3,149
Washington Ayer.....	5,453	Jos. F. Maglone.....	2,833
Albert Rowe.....	3,744	Gerson Mosbacher.....	2,757
Gustav Pohlmann.....	3,948	G. J. Phelan.....	480
J. C. Bates.....	4,650	W. N. Griswold.....	357
N. T. Messer.....	3,814	Scattering.....	11
Curt Roemer.....	3,632	13th Senatorial District—	
S. B. Wakefield.....	137	T. J. Clunie.....	6,806
A. T. Ruthrauff.....	135	A. Craig.....	6,436
John W. Howard.....	137	John M. Days.....	6,774
William Abbott.....	110	John L. Boone.....	7,459
Emma Marwedel.....	908	FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.	
Mrs. H. P. Wakelee.....	875	29th Assembly District—	
Mrs. J. T. Moulton.....	783	Martin E. Gorman.....	771
Mrs. H. H. Luse.....	768	James H. Daly.....	938
Mrs. M. A. Edmonds.....	819	J. H. Neunaber.....	143
Mrs. A. O. Cook.....	782	Scattering.....	7
Scattering.....	280	30th Assembly District—	
FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.		Stephen J. Burke.....	942
(Unexpired Term.)		E. C. Kalben.....	1,158
T. W. Taliaferro.....	19,886	E. H. Doyle.....	144
J. A. Spinetti.....	19,631	Dennis C. Herliby.....	4
Clement F. Wood.....	22,599	Scattering.....	1
Meyer Jacobs.....	21,535	31st Assembly District—	
Ethelbert Burke.....	3,945	J. M. Eaton.....	810
Henry J. Stafford.....	4,478	Peter Deveney.....	1,669
John M. Dolan.....	292	J. M. Sharkey.....	76
Scattering.....	442	Scattering.....	14

RECAPITULATION—CONCLUDED.

CANDIDATES.	No. OF VOTES.	CANDIDATES.	No. OF VOTES.
32d Assembly District—		41st Assembly District—	
Thomas J. Pinder	1,204	R. P. Ashe	920
Joseph Franklin	1,370	H. C. Firebaugh	1,183
George B. Tolman	189	Samuel Guthrie	284
Scattering	11	42d Assembly District—	
33d Assembly District—		John J. Crooks	1,227
John J. Kenny	920	V. C. McMurray, Jr.	1,464
W. B. May	1,125	Joseph Aldack	153
Edward Connolly	162	43d Assembly District—	
Scattering	9	Charles W. Welch	904
34th Assembly District—		Eugene F. Loud	1,020
H. F. Price	664	44th Assembly District—	
F. W. Hussey	1,022	Philip McGuire	1,081
Ed. Pyne	229	Frederick M. Lowell	1,416
Scattering	8	45th Assembly District—	
35th Assembly District—		Frank H. McNally	961
Samuel Braunhart	913	Hugh J. McJunkin	1,030
N. T. Whitcomb	1,246	Waldron Shear	137
J. H. Flynn	188	46th Assembly District—	
Scattering	20	Thomas H. McDonald	1,020
36th Assembly District—		A. H. Cook	896
Samuel McKee	962	Thomas Donnelly	125
John Lafferty	1,078	47th Assembly District—	
Thomas Brady	83	Patrick F. Ward	1,035
37th Assembly District—		Charles D. Douglass	1,158
Daniel J. Gordon	1,092	48th Assembly District—	
M. Sullivan	1,253	Charles F. Cody	912
F. J. Zeehandelaar	136	Frank French	1,222
38th Assembly District—		John M. Matthews	137
W. J. Sullivan	1,029		
W. B. Hunt	1,245		
Louis Solomon	92		
39th Assembly District—			
M. A. Wilson	985		
Charles H. Ward	1,070		
D. P. Reardon	84		
Scattering	32		
40th Assembly District—			
Daniel J. Leary	1,085		
Julius Buhlert	1,081		
Wilmer Bradford	161		
		CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.	
		For the Amendment No. 1	41,264
		Against the Amendment No. 1	1,129
		For the Amendment No. 2	41,379
		Against the Amendment No. 2	1,091
		For the Amendment No. 3	40,958
		Against the Amendment No. 3	1,366

We, the undersigned, Board of Election Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of votes polled at the general election held in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1884, for Presidential Electors, Members of Congress, State Senators, Members of Assembly, Amendments to Constitution and City and County officers.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
GEO. H. ROGERS,
WM. CRAIG,
JNO. H. GRADY,

Board of Election Commissioners

P. F. WALSH,

Registrar of Voters, and ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners.

REPORT OF W. C. BURNETT, SPECIAL COUNSEL.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN—Pursuant to Resolution No. 18,187 (New Series) of your Honorable Board, adopted June 1st, 1885, and the communication of John A. Russell, Esquire, having enclosed therewith a copy of said resolution, I respectfully report as special counsel employed by the city and county in certain matters:

Benjamin Richardson vs. The City and County of San Francisco. United States Circuit Court, No. 1681. John B. Felton was plaintiff's attorney, and there has been no substitution of another in his stead since the death of Mr. Felton.

Action to determine the title to about one-half of the premises known as "Alamo Square," and laid down on the Van Ness Map as part of a public square, by that name.

This case has been for a long time at issue upon a plea in abatement, but has not been disposed of because of the difficulty of bringing the plaintiff into Court.

The plaintiff is a non-resident of this State, and the trouble has been to get service upon the true Benjamin Richardson. However, service was made at the City of New York by a United States Marshal, and a motion on behalf of defendant for orders setting the cause for trial, and that until an attorney enters his appearance on behalf of the plaintiff, defendant may serve papers upon or with respect to plaintiff by delivering them to the Clerk of the Court, is noticed for November 23d, 1885.

Louis Joseph Hamm vs. The City and County of San Francisco and Thomas King. United States Circuit Court, No. 1626. Lloyd & Wood, plaintiff's attorneys.

Ejectment for the easterly one-third of Union Square, being 275 feet along the westerly line of Stockton street, by a uniform depth along Post and Geary streets of 137 feet 6 inches. Trial on the 7th, 10th and 11th days of April, 1882, before the Court, Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, Circuit Judge, sitting without a jury. Cause submitted on argument and on memoranda of authorities, etc., to be delivered.

April 17, 1882—Defendants' counsel delivered memorandum of authorities. Plaintiff's memorandum was thereafter delivered.

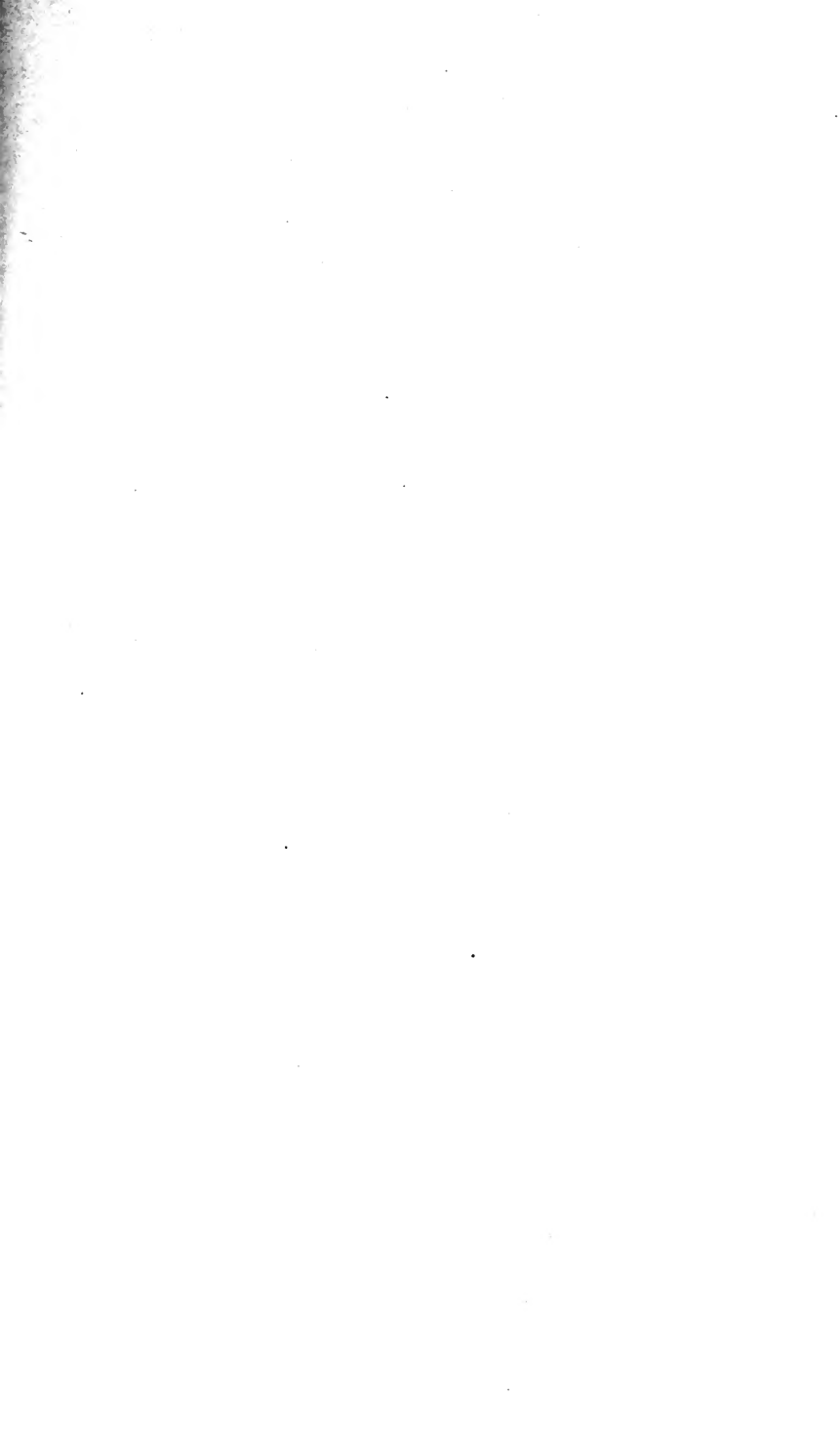
May 28, 1883—Judgment rendered and entered in favor of defendants for the premises, and also for costs, \$36 15.

July 2, 1883—The plaintiff caused his notice of intention to move for a new trial to be filed.

July 3, 1883—Defendants served and caused to be filed a notice of decision and judgment, and received from plaintiff's attorneys a copy of said notice of intention to move for a new trial.

Respectfully,

W. C. BURNETT,
Special Counsel.





Appendix

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
1885.

MAYOR AND EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON BARTLETT.

1st Ward, JUSTIN GATES..... 722 Montgomery Street
2d Ward, ROBERT ROY..... { Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N.
E. cor. Montgomery and Market Streets
3d Ward, JOHN E. KUNKLER..... 514 Kearny Street
4th Ward, JOHN E. ABBOTT..... 314 Montgomery Street
5th Ward, WILLARD B. FARWELL 324 Pine Street
6th Ward, E. B. POND..... 318 Pine Street
7th Ward, JAMES WILLIAMSON..... 320 Main Street
8th Ward, DAVID L. FARNSWORTH.. 100-102 California Street
9th Ward, ALBERT HEYER..... S. W. cor. Third and Bryant Streets
10th Ward, JAMES GILLERAN..... 44 Third Street
11th Ward, DANIEL McMILLAN..... 1102 Howard Street
12th Ward, SAMUEL VALLEAU. 420 Clay Street

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary..... ABBOTT, FARWELL, HEYER.
Finance and Auditing..... ROY, POND, FARWELL.
Fire Department..... WILLIAMSON, FARWELL, VALLEAU.
Streets, Wharves, Etc.. { FARNSWORTH, McMILLAN, GATES, ROY,
WILLIAMSON.
Public Buildings..... McMILLAN, GILLERAN, FARNSWORTH.
Water and Water Supplies. { FARWELL, VALLEAU, ROY, POND,
FARNSWORTH.
Health and Police and { GATES, KUNKLER, FARNSWORTH, ABBOTT,
House of Correction. { VALLEAU.
License and Orders..... POND, HEYER, WILLIAMSON.
Hospital..... KUNKLER, POND, GATES.
Printing and Salaries..... VALLEAU, ROY, ABBOTT.
Industrial School.. { GILLERAN, ABBOTT, GATES, VALLEAU, WIL-
LIAMSON.
Street Lights { HEYER, KUNKLER, McMILLAN, GILLERAN, FARNS-
WORTH.
Outside Lands { FARWELL, GILLERAN, McMILLAN, HEYER,
KUNKLER.

OFFICERS.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk. | JAS. S. THOMSON, } Asst. Clerks.
WM. T. PATTERSON, Dep. Clerk. | JNO. H. RYAN, }
R. B. BARTLETT, Sergeant-at-Arms.

RULES OF PROCEEDINGS.

1. In case the President does not attend, the Clerk, on the appearance of seven members, shall call the Board to order, when a President *pro tem.* shall be appointed by the Board for that meeting, or until the appearance of the President.

2. In case the Clerk should be absent, the Board shall appoint a Clerk *pro tem.*, provided such substitution shall not continue beyond the day on which it was made.

3. Whenever it shall be moved and carried that the Board go into a Committee of the Whole, the President shall leave the Chair, and the members shall appoint a Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, who shall report the proceedings of the Committee.

4. The Rules of the Board shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole, except the rules regulating a call for the *ayes* and *noes*, and limiting the time of speaking.

5. On motion, in Committee, to rise and report the question, it shall be decided without debate.

6. No amendments shall be allowed in the Board, on any question which has been decided in the Committee of the Whole, unless by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

7. The Clerk shall make a list of the Orders, Resolutions, or Reports on the table, which shall be considered the "general orders of the day."

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS,

which shall not be departed from, except by the consent of seven members, shall be as follows :

- 1st. Calling the Roll.
- 2d. Reading the Minutes of the last Meeting.
- 3d. Quarterly. The requisitions of Sec. 66, Art. V, of the Consolidation Act.
- 4th. Presentation of Petitions.
- 5th. Communications and Reports from City and County Officers.
- 6th. Reports of Committees, except Finance Committee.
- 7th. Disposition of Street Work.
- 8th. Unfinished Business.
- 9th. Presentation of Bills and Accounts.
- 10th. Report of Finance Committee.
- 11th. Orders, Motions, or Resolutions.
- 12th. Special Orders of the Day.
- 13th. General Orders of the Day.

8. If any question under debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided.

9. When any question has been put and decided, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be made after the Order, Resolution, or Act shall have gone out of the possession of the Board; and no motion for reconsideration shall be made more than once upon the same question.

10. A motion to refer or lay on the table, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments to the main question.

11. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to issue such certificates as may be directed by Orders or Resolutions, and to engross all Orders, Resolutions, or Acts, requiring the signature of the President, to the end that they may be placed on file, in addition to the records required to be kept by the Act creating this Board.

12. All accounts and bills presented shall be referred to Committees, that they may report upon the same before action is taken by the Board.

13. The President shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board.

14. Every member, previous to his speaking, shall rise from his seat and address himself to the President; and no motion shall be in order if made while the mover is seated or out of his place.

15. When two or more members shall rise at once, the President shall name the member who shall speak first.

16. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the Board; nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor more than five minutes, except by permission of the President.

17. No question, on a motion, shall be debated or put, unless the same be seconded. When a motion is seconded, it shall be stated by the President before debate; and every such motion shall be reduced to writing, if any member desires it.

18. A motion having been stated by the President, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Board; but it may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment, with the assent of the second.

19. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, unless:

- 1st. To adjourn.
- 2d. To lay on the table.
- 3d. The previous question.

- 4th. To postpone to a day certain.
- 5th. To commit or amend.
- 6th. To postpone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged.

20. A motion to adjourn, and a motion to fix the time of adjournment, shall be decided without debate.

21. The previous question, until decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate to the main question, and shall be put in the form, "Shall the main question be now put?"

22. Every member who shall be present when a question is put, shall vote for or against the same, unless the Board shall excuse him, or unless he be immediately interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote; but no member shall be permitted to vote upon a division when a division is called, unless present when his name is called in the regular order.

23. A member called to order shall immediately take his seat, unless permitted to explain, and the Board, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to.

24. Upon a decision of the Board, the names of those who voted for and those who voted against the question shall be entered upon the minutes, not only in the cases required by law, but when any member may require it; and in all appropriations of the public moneys the *yees* and *nays* shall be called by the Clerk and recorded.

25. All appointments of officers shall be by *ballot*, unless dispensed with by the unanimous consent of the Board; and a majority of all the members of the Board shall be necessary to a choice.

26. No member shall leave the Board during its session without permission from the President.

27. All Committees shall be appointed by the Board, unless otherwise ordered. Committees appointed to report on any subject referred to them by the Board shall report a statement of facts, and also their opinion thereon, in writing; and no reports shall be received unless the same be signed by a majority of the Committee.

28. Every remonstrance, or other written application, intended to be presented to the Board, must be delivered to the President, or any member, not later than 12 o'clock on the day on which the Supervisors convene, except on extraordinary occasions; and the President, or member to whom it shall be given, shall examine the same, and endorse thereon the name of the applicant, and the substance of the application, and sign his name thereto, and

deposit the same in the office of the Clerk of the Board, so that the members may examine the same before meeting; *only* the endorsement of such remonstrance or application shall be read by the Clerk, unless a member shall require the reading of the paper, in which case the whole shall be read.

29. The members of the Board shall not leave their places, on adjournment, until the President leaves the chair.

30. Members, in speaking of each other, shall designate them by the number of their respective Ward.

31. Seven members shall constitute a quorum to transact business; and no Regulation, Resolution, Ordinance or Order of the Board shall pass without the concurrence of at least that number of members; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day.

32. Should there arise any questions or points of order not embraced in the *Rules*, the Board shall be governed by the rules of the Senate, and the authorities set forth in Cushing's Manual.

33. Every Order shall embrace but one subject, and the same shall be expressed in its title.

34. The ordaining clause of the City Orders shall be: "The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:"

35. Two-thirds of the members of the Board shall be required to alter suspend, or repeal any of the foregoing Rules.

Personal Property Assessment.

Under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State, supplementary to and amendatory of the Consolidation Act, entitled, "An Act in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes upon personal property in the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 18, 1874, the Assessment Book of Personal Property is prepared, completed and delivered by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors on or before the first Monday in June in each year, in lieu of the first Monday of July, as provided in the Political Code. The following is a copy of the Act, referred to, to wit:

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES UPON PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Approved March 18, 1874.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The City and County of San Francisco is hereby exempted from the provisions of the Political Code relating to the assessment and equalization of Personal Property for taxation, and the collection of taxes thereon, but only in so far as to give force and effect to the provisions of this Act hereinafter contained.

SECTION 2. The Assessor of said city and county must complete the assessment of personal property on or before the first Monday of June in each year, and enter the same in a separate assessment book, to be known as "The Assessment Book of Personal Property." As soon as completed, the said assessment book must be delivered to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, who must immediately give notice thereof, and of the time the Board will meet to equalize said assessment, by publication in some daily newspaper printed in said city and county; and in the meantime, until the Board meets to equalize said assessments, the assessment book must remain in his office, for the inspection of all persons interested.

SECTION 3. The Board of Supervisors shall meet on the second Monday in June, and must examine and equalize said assessment in the same manner as required by the Political Code, and must complete the equalization of said assessment on or before the fourth Monday in June; and the Clerk of the Board must record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, all changes, corrections and orders made by the Board, and during its session must enter in said assessment book all changes and corrections made by the Board, and must deliver the said assessment book, so corrected, to the Auditor of said city and county on the fourth Monday of June, with an affidavit in substance the same as that required by section three thousand six hundred and eighty-two of the Political Code.

SECTION 4. The Board of Supervisors must, on the fourth Monday in June, fix the rate of city and county taxes for the current fiscal year, and the Auditor must, on or before the second Monday of July, prepare and deliver to the Tax Collector a copy of said corrected assessment book, to be styled, "Duplicate Assessment Book of Personal Property," in which shall be computed and entered, in separate money columns, the respective sums, in dollars and cents, rejecting the fractions of a cent, to be paid as a tax on the property therein enumerated, and to which must be attached his affidavit, subscribed and sworn to, as follows: "I,....., Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco, do swear that I received the Assessment Book of the Personal Property of the City and County of San Francisco, from the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, with his affidavit thereto affixed, and that I have corrected it and made it conform to the requirements of the Board of Supervisors; that I have reckoned the respective sums due as taxes, and have added up the columns of valuations and taxes, as required by law, and that the copy to

which this affidavit is attached is a true, full and correct copy thereof." Said duplicate assessment book must contain columns for entry, as hereinafter provided, for the State tax upon the property therein assessed.

SECTION 5. The said duplicate assessment book must thereupon be delivered to the Tax Collector; and all the acts required by the Political Code to be performed by the Auditor and Tax Collector in relation to the duplicate assessment book and the taxes therein mentioned, must be performed by said officers in relation to the assessment book herein provided, so far as the same can be made applicable.

SECTION 6. The Tax Collector, immediately upon receiving said assessment roll, must publish in one or more of the daily newspapers of said city and county, that the taxes therein mentioned are due and payable at the office of the Tax Collector of said city and county, and will become delinquent on the first Monday of August, and that unless paid on or before mentioned the last date five per cent will be added to the amount thereof. The Tax Collector may, at any time after said taxes become delinquent, collect the same by seizure and sale of any personal property owned by the delinquent, and in proceedings for that purpose must be governed by sections from three thousand seven hundred and ninety one to three thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, inclusive, of the Political Code.

SECTION 7. On the Wednesday following the fourth Monday of September, the Tax Collector must return the said duplicate assessment roll to the Auditor, who must, at the time provided in the Political Code for computing and entering the State and County taxes, add to or deduct from the valuation of the property enumerated in said assessment book, any per centum which may have been required by the State Board of Equalization, and compute the State taxes to be paid on said personal property, and enter the same, with all delinquent taxes which may appear in said book, in the proper columns. After completing such computations and entries, the Auditor must annex his affidavit to said book stating that he has truly and correctly made all reductions and additions required by the State Board of Equalization, and computed, entered and added all the State taxes, and all the delinquent city and county taxes, and the per centum due on the property therein enumerated, and return the same to the Tax Collector at the time when the duplicate assessment book of taxes upon real estate is required by law to be delivered.

SECTION 8. The Tax Collector must collect said State taxes, and said delinquent city and county taxes and per centum, at the time and in the same manner as he is by law required to collect other State and county taxes.

SECTION 9. The Assessor may, at any time prior to the fourth Monday in October in each year, specially assess any property which may have been omitted and which shall not be entered upon the regular assessment roll; and if he makes any such special assessment, he shall forthwith deliver a copy thereof to the Tax Collector, and the original to the Auditor, who shall charge the Tax Collector with the amount of taxes due thereon; and all such special assessments shall be as valid and shall have the same force and effect as regular assessments.

SECTION 10. All the provisions of the Political Code and other laws relating to State and county revenue, except where they are in conflict with, are made part of this Act.

SECTION 11. This Act shall take effect immediately.

The Assessment Book of Personal Property for the Fiscal Year 1885, embracing sixteen volumes, was received from the Assessor on June 1, 1885, accompanied by a communication stating that the aggregate assessment amounted to the sum of \$56,634,860. The Board of Supervisors met on Monday, June 8th, and continued in session from time to time until Monday, June 22, 1885, examining the Assessment Book and hearing applicants who had filed sworn applications for correction of assessments.

The action of the Board on the applications and the clerical errors presented by the Assessor resulted in reducing the Assessment Book \$524,767, making the total assessment (based upon the Assessor's Report) of Personal Property \$56,110,093, as follows:

Reductions, Assessor's Clerical Errors.....	\$476,740
Reductions made by Board of Supervisors.....	66,507
Total reductions.....	\$543,247
Additions, Assessor's Clerical Errors.....	\$18,480
Net Reduction.....	\$524,767

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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The following is a copy of the communication referred to as received from the Assessor :

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ASSESSOR.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY ASSESSOR,

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1, 1885. }

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to inform your Honorable Body that I have this day delivered to John A. Russell, Esq., the Clerk of your Board, sixteen (16) volumes containing the Assessment on the Personal Property of this City and County for the year 1885, amounting to \$56,634,860.

The roll as compared with last year shows a decrease of \$2,763,427; the total of last year being \$59,398,287.

The items of Merchandise, Shipping and Estates in Probate, shows the principal decrease.

The past year has been an unusually dull one among the mercantile and business community, and the same causes still exist, viz: the restricted business districts caused by the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad, cutting off the Oregon and Northern trade, and the Southern Pacific, the Arizona trade and its tributaries; also the consolidation and retiring from business of some large mercantile firms.

The item of Shipping is greatly reduced, it being nearly \$500,000 less than last year; the reduction is largely caused by the operation of the new law passed by the last Legislature, by which we are required to divide the assessment with other counties on vessels plying the waters of the Bay ferries, etc.; also, the transferring and re-registering to other ports of entry.

Estates are greatly reduced by legal distribution and settlement of same.

Foreign goods in the hands of the original importers, which are exempt by law from local and State taxation, amounts to about \$14,000,000.

Respectfully Submitted.

LOUIS F. HOLTZ,

Assessor City and County of San Francisco.

The total amount of money assessed is \$6,639,057. The total number of separate assessments on the assessment book of personal property for the year 1885, aggregate 39,263, of which 9,370 are arbitrary assessments; the remaining 29,893 being made on sworn statements filed with the Assessor.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The following table contains the names of all persons, firms and corporations assessed for the sum of \$2,500 and over, for personal property, on the Assessment Book of Personal Property of the City and County of San Francisco for the fiscal year 1885.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Abbott, George.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Furniture, \$500; Jewelry, \$250; Horse, \$500; Wagon, \$400.....	\$4,150
Abrahams, Lewis.....	Jewelry, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$300; Furniture, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$1,000.....	4,100
Abrahamson, Gustave.....	Merchandise, \$3,200; Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$250; Jewelry, \$50; Piano, \$100.....	3,800
Ackerman, Block & Co.....	Crockery and Fancy Goods, \$25,000; Fixtures, \$2,500; Solvent Credits, \$6,000; Money, \$2,000.....	35,500
Adam & Kibbe.....	Fixtures, \$450; Money, \$745; Liquors, \$1,370.....	2,565
Adams, Jacob.....	Brewery Stock, \$1,785; Machinery, \$800; Furniture, \$50; Watch, \$15; Piano, \$150; Three Horses, \$400; Harness, \$30; Wagon, \$350; Hops, \$300; Beer, \$400; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	4,300
Adams, W. J.....	Lumber, \$16,000; Money, \$380; Fixtures, \$200; Horse, \$150; Vehicle, \$100.....	16,830
Adcock, Kate, Mrs.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	3,000
Ætna Iron Works.....	Iron and Material, \$1,000; Machinery, \$7,000; Money, \$625.....	8,625
Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.....	Solvent Credits, \$3,185; Money, \$2,820; Furniture, \$500; Franchise, \$150.....	6,655
Ahlborn & Boeckman.....	Liquors, \$300; Furniture, \$3,000; Money, \$150; Piano, \$50.....	3,500
Ahrens, Christian.....	Merchandise, \$3,400; Machinery, \$50; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$600; Furniture, \$50.....	4,600
Alaska Commercial Company..	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$20,000; Furniture, \$500; Horse, \$150; Wagon, \$150; Harness, \$50; Franchise, \$60,000.....	87,850
Alaska Mining Company.....	Money, \$13,090; Other Property, \$7,200; Franchise, \$150.....	20,440
Albany Brewing Company.....	Beer, \$4,000; Machinery, \$500; 10 Horses, \$1,050; Harness, \$100; 3 Vehicles, \$500.....	6,150
Alden, William H.....	Consigned Goods, \$8,770; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$395; Money, \$385.....	9,700
Aldrich, W. A.....	Money, \$4,065; Furniture, \$1,000; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$150.....	5,265
Alexander, S. O.....	Merchandise, \$8,500; Solvent Credits, \$500; Furniture, \$500; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	9,620
Allen, C. D.....	Merchandise, \$11,000; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$25; Furniture, \$400; Library, \$150; Jewelry, \$100; 2 Watches, \$70; Piano, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	14,065
Allen, Charles R.....	Coal, \$1,740; Fixtures, \$100; 6 American Horses, \$600; 5 Vehicles, \$250.....	2,690
Allen, Edward T.....	Merchandise, \$6,900; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$1,067; Money, \$276; Furniture, \$277; Library, \$25.....	8,595
Allen & Lewis.....	Merchandise, \$49,650.....	49,650
Allen, Lucius H.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Library, \$350; Jewelry, \$1,500; Sewing Machine, \$40.....	4,390
Allen, Tuggle & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$100.....	4,100
Allen & Young.....	Machinery, \$2,500.....	2,500
Allis, E. P., & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,560; Fixtures, \$280; Solvent Credits, \$2,005; Money, \$1,000.....	6,845
Allyne & White.....	Merchandise, \$12,500; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$4,500; Money, \$100.....	17,250
Alpha Consolidated Mining Company.....	Money, \$8,000; Franchise, \$150.....	8,150
Alta California Publishing Company.....	Machinery, \$4,500; Office Fixtures, \$500.....	5,000
Alta Silver Mining Company..	Franchise, \$150; Money, \$7,620.....	7,770
Althof & Bahls.....	Bookbinders' Stock, \$500; Machinery, \$3,000; Solvent Credits, \$300; Money, \$300.....	4,100

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Alvord, William.....	Money, \$100; Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$1,500; Jewelry, \$300; Watch, \$50; 2 Horses, \$400; Harness, \$200; Wagons, \$400; Sewing Machine, \$50.....	4,000
American Oil Company.....	Merchandise, Paints and Oils, \$3,900; Fixtures, \$75.....	3,975
American Salt Company.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$1,000; Machinery, \$600.....	8,600
American Sugar Refinery.....	Merchandise, \$68,405; Machinery, \$40,000; Money, \$5,540; Horses, \$1,000; Harness, \$200; Vehicles, \$800; Franchise, \$15,000.....	130,945
American Tract Society.....	Books, Tracts and Stationery, \$5,510; Solvent Credits, \$2,830; Money, \$200.....	8,540
Ammerup, Gottlieb.....	Merchandise, \$6,500; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,900; Money, \$1,100; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$50; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	10,400
Anderson & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$500.....	12,000
Andrews, A.....	Jewelry and Watches, \$22,000; Fixtures, \$2,000.....	24,000
Andros, Milton.....	Money, \$425; Furniture, \$1,200; Library, \$2,000; Jewelry, \$300; 2 Watches, \$30; Piano, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$30; Fire Arms, \$100.....	4,485
Anduran, C. & Co.....	Wines, \$500; Liquors, \$250; Fixtures, \$100; 6,000 gallons Wine at 15c., \$900; 1,000 gallons Wine at \$1.50, \$1,500.....	3,250
Anglo-Californian Bank.....	Solvent Credits, \$114,000; Money, \$234,000; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	349,000
Anthony, E. T.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Machinery, \$1,100; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,200; Money, \$150; Furniture, \$500; Library, \$50; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$10; Fire Arms, \$5.....	5,315
Appleton Paper and Pulp Company.....	328 rolls News Paper.....	9,000
Arctic Ice Company.....	Tools.....	3,350
Argonaut Publishing Company.....	Publishing Company, \$630; Machinery, \$2,500; Money, \$90; Furniture, \$500; Library, \$200.....	3,920
Armer, M. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,870; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$970.....	10,990
Armes & Dallam.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$500.....	17,000
Arnold Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	Machinery, \$5,500; Money, \$4,820.....	10,320
Aronson, A.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$200; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$75.....	3,450
Arctic Oil Company.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Furniture, \$500; Money, \$2,500; Franchise, \$250.....	10,250
Athearn & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$1,050; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$50.....	3,275
Atherton, F. D. Mrs.....	Furniture, \$4,000; Library, \$200; Jewelry, \$200; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$150; Sewing Machine.....	4,620
Atlantic Dynamite Company.....	Franchise.....	10,000
Avy, Eugene.....	Consign'd Merchandise, \$250; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$300; Jewelry, \$100; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; Eugene Guibal Estate, \$26,290; E. Avy's Minor Children's Money, \$805; Clavil Houge's (Minor), Money, \$2,250; 7 Horses, \$450; Harness, \$75; 4 Vehicles, \$250; Hay, \$60; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	31,100
Antisell, T. M., Piano Company.....	Merchandise, \$23,240; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$4,800; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$20; 2 Vehicles, \$150; Lumber, \$3,000 (mortgaged at full value to Sarah C. Antisell).....	33,810
Babcock, W. F.....	Fixtures, \$3,000; Library, \$500; Jewelry, \$500; two Watches, \$200; Piano, \$200; Paintings, \$1,200; four Horses, \$500; Harness, \$175; two Wagons, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	6,500
Bach, Meese & Co.....	Merchandise, Liquors, \$7,500; Fixtures, \$175; Money, \$25; two Horses, \$100; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$100.....	7,925
Bach & Lux.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Machinery, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$250; three Horses, \$300; Harness, \$30; two Wagons, \$250.....	3,830

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Bachman Bros.....	Merchandise, \$90,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$5,000.....	105,500
Bacon & Co.....	Printing Material, \$10,000; Money, \$480.....	10,480
Badger, W. G.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Money, \$560.....	3,060
Bailey, Thomas & Co.....	Machinery, \$8,500; Fixtures, \$1,840; Money, \$760; Watch, \$100.....	6,200
Baird & Henderson.....	Printing Material.....	3,000
Baker Divide Mining Company	Money, \$5,565; Franchise, \$150.....	5,715
Baker & Hamilton.....	Merchandise, \$300,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$3,000.....	320,000
Baker, L. L.....	Furniture, \$2,600; Library, \$300; Jewelry and Plate, \$250; two Watches, \$100; Piano, \$150; two Horses, \$250; Harness, \$100; Wagon, \$150.....	3,900
Baldwin, E. J.....	111 barrels Brandy.....	9,000
Baldwin, E. J.....	Liquors, \$13,500; Machinery, \$5,000; Furniture, \$20,000; Watch, \$200; two Horses, \$300; Harness, \$100; four Wagons, \$200; 1,400 gallons Wine, \$2,000.....	41,300
Baldwin, M. V. Mrs.....	Pictures, \$700; Jewelry and Plate, \$500; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$200.....	7,750
Baldwin, Martha V. Mrs, Administratrix of the Estate of M. A. Baldwin, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money.....	15,000
Balfour, Guthrie & Co.....	Goods, \$5,315; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$25,660; Money, \$23,770; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$50; two Wagons, \$200.....	62,095
Ball & Julian.....	Machinery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$1,000.....	4,100
Bancroft, A. L. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$71,000; Machinery, \$14,000; Fixtures, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$13,000; Money, \$2,000; Horse, \$1,000; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$150.....	102,300
Bandman, Julius.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Library, \$100; Jewelry and Plate, \$600; Piano, \$200; Watch, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	4,025
Bank of British Columbia.....	Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$64,790; Money, \$38,250; Franchise, \$200.....	104,240
Bank of California.....	Solvent Credits, \$450,000; Money, \$510,000; Grain, \$12,000; Merchandise, \$36,000; Fixtures, \$5,000; Franchise, \$15,000.....	1,028,000
Banner Bros.....	Merchandise, \$40,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,600; Money, \$100; Fixtures, \$100.....	50,900
Banner Packing Company.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Machinery, \$1,900; Fixtures, \$100.....	3,500
Barbee, John, Administrator of the Estate of William Ashcroft, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Solvent Credits.....	8,100
Barber, Jennie E., Administratrix of the Estate of Elvira Knott, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	40,000
Barkhaus, F. W. & D.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$250.....	3,250
Barnard, Frank & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,200; Fixtures, \$100; 6 Horses, \$600; Harness, \$60; 6 Wagons, \$250.....	8,210
Barnes, W. H. L.....	Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Furniture, \$500; Library, \$2,000; Jewelry, \$500; Watch, \$100; 2 Horses, \$400; Office Furniture, \$600.....	5,100
Barr, J. D.....	Merchandise, \$3,350; Fixtures, \$150; Furniture, \$250; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$150; 2 Sewing Machines, \$20.....	3,970
Barrada, Matilda L., Administratrix of the Estate of Frederick E. Barrada, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	2,500
Barrett & Sherwood.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$250.....	5,250
Bartlett, Robert B., Andrew Downing and William Cluff, Administratrix of the Estate of Cornelius Henry Graham, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$15,750; Solvent Credits, \$7,625.....	23,415

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Bartling & Kimball.....	Paper and Bindery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500; Machinery, \$2,000.....	4,500
Barton, B. F. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,490; Machinery, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$1,270; Money, \$1,790; Jewelry, \$250; 2 Watches, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$20; Furniture, \$400.....	7,670
Bass, Thos. J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$75; Harness, \$20.....	7,195
Batchelor & Wylie.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$4,500; Money, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$150.....	7,650
Bauer Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$42,000; Machinery, \$200; Fixtures, \$500.....	42,700
Bauer, John A.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100.....	3,150
Bauer, J. C. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Money, \$250.....	4,250
Baum, J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,250; Fixtures, \$250.....	2,500
Baum, J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$41,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$18,000.....	60,000
Baumgarten & Co.....	Merchandise, \$16,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$1,300.....	22,800
Baxter, W. J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$200.....	3,200
Bay View Distillery Company.....	Hathaway's Federal Warehouse, 390 boxes Sapoli, \$975; 216 barrels Whisky, \$6,480.....	7,450
Bay City Soda Works.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Machinery, \$750; eight Horses, \$600; Harness, \$100; 6 Wagons, \$300; Franchise, \$200.....	3,450
Beal, Samuel.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$145; Furniture, \$200; Piano, \$50.....	3,045
Beamish, Percy.....	Merchandise, \$5,600; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$350; Watch, \$10; Piano, \$100.....	6,160
Beatty, James.....	Furniture, \$150; fourteen Horses, \$1,800; Harness, \$50; seven Wagons, \$600; ten Cows, \$250.....	2,850
Beaver, George W.....	Furniture, \$150; Library, \$250; Jewelry and Plate, \$200; two Watches, \$200; two Musical Instruments, \$500.....	4,150
Beaver, George W., Administrator of the Estate of Louisa Mighell, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Solvent Credits, \$9,100; Furniture, \$350; Plate, \$180; Jewelry, \$80.....	9,710
Bechtel, Max.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$1,200; Furniture, \$2,500; Jewelry, \$500; Watch, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$50.....	8,800
Beck, D. L. & Sons.....	Merchandise, \$11,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$19,400.....	30,650
Becker & Dillman.....	Furniture Material, \$2,000; Machinery, \$1,000.....	3,000
Becker, J. W.....	Stoves, \$700; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$1,500; Watch, \$300; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$30; Vehicle, \$350; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	3,200
Belcher Mining Company.....	Money, \$15,945; Furniture, \$250; Franchise, \$150.....	16,345
Bell, Thos. & Co.....	Solvent Credits, \$3,900; three flasks Quicksilver, \$90.....	3,990
Bell, Thos., Trustee for Joseph Barron and family.....	Solvent Credits, \$55,300; Money, \$8,900; Furniture, \$1,000.....	65,200
Bell, Thomas.....	Solvent Credits, \$18,700; Money, \$245; Watch, \$100.....	19,045
Bell, Thomas, Mrs.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Library, \$100; Jewelry and Plate, \$3,500; Piano, \$150; 2 Horses, \$300; Harness, \$100; 2 Wagons, \$500; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	7,670
Belloc & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$4,559; Fixtures, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$77,795; Money, \$68,541.....	152,395
Belshaw, M. W.....	Furniture, \$1,250; Library, \$100; Jewelry and Plate, \$500; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$100; 3 Wagons, \$300.....	2,500
Benson, George, Administrator Estate of Charles R. Hall, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$325; Solvent Credits, \$1,985; Personal Property, \$305.....	2,615
Benton Consolidated Mining Company.....	Money, \$4,675; Franchise, \$150.....	4,825

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Bergin, Thomas J.....	Office Fixtures, \$500; Furniture, \$1,500; Library, \$2,000; Watch, \$30; Piano, \$200.....	4,230
Bernard, Powzadoux.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$5; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	3,015
Berson, A. & Son.....	Merchandise, \$3,800; Fixtures, \$150; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$75; Sewing Machine, \$40.....	4,140
Berteling, L. A.....	Merchandise, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$200; Furniture, \$50; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$50.....	5,325
Berton, F. & Co.....	Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$30,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	40,500
Berwin, P. & Bros.....	Merchandise, \$14,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$16,000.....	30,200
Best & Belcher Mining Company.....	Money, \$9,500; Franchise, \$150.....	9,650
Betts Spring Company.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$1,200; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$300; Horse, \$25; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$40; Fixtures, \$150.....	6,225
Richard, Nicholas.....	Furniture, \$1,200; 2 Watches, \$200; Piano, \$100; 3 Horses, \$100; Harness, \$50; 3 Wagons, \$250; Merchandise, \$3,000.....	4,900
Bigley Bros.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Money, \$250; 2 Horses, \$150; Wagon, \$100.....	4,575
Bine, S.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Furniture, \$1,300; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$30.....	6,430
Birch, William H.....	Merchandise, \$400; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$180; Money, \$2,250; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$60; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$40; Harness, \$40; Sewing Machine, \$30.....	5,400
Bisbee, Williams & Co.....	Money, \$4,710; Office Furniture, \$250.....	4,960
Bixler, David.....	Furniture, \$4,000; Jewelry, \$1,000; Oil Paintings, \$5,000.....	10,000
Black Diamond Coal Company.....	Office Furniture, \$100; 5 Horses, \$375; Harness, \$200; 18 Vehicles, \$575; 800 tons Coal, \$6,400; Merchandise, \$6,000; Franchise, \$150.....	14,100
Black, H. N. & Co.....	Carriage Material, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$100; 2 Horses, \$200; 2 Wagons, \$200; Harness, \$100; Tools, \$200.....	3,300
Black, R. M.....	Merchandise, \$6,500; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$50; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$100.....	7,370
Blair, Samuel.....	Fixtures, \$25; Furniture, \$3,000; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$100; 2 horses, \$300; Harness, \$200; 4 Wagons, \$400; Cow, \$50.....	4,175
Blake, Moffit & Towne.....	Paper and Paper Stock, \$130,000; Machinery, \$5,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	156,000
Blanding, Gordon.....	Furniture, \$4,500; Library, \$150; Jewelry, \$400; Piano, \$150; Pictures, \$250; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	5,465
Block, Daniel, & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,750; Machinery, \$450; Fixtures, \$125.....	7,825
Block, E. M.....	Merchandise, \$2,300; Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$20; Solvent Credits, \$250; Money, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	3,230
Blum Bros.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$300; two Watches, \$30.....	2,580
Blum, Baldwin & Gerwin.....	Merchandise, \$14,850; Fixtures, \$200.....	15,050
Blum, Leon & Co.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Machinery, \$175; Fixtures, \$150; nine Horses, \$360; Harness, \$60; Wagons, \$225.....	10,970
Blum, Epstein & Marsh.....	Merchandise, \$1,790; Solvent Credits, \$470; Money, \$100; Furniture (samples), \$350; Wagon, \$100.....	2,720
Boalt, John H.....	Library, \$3,000; Office Furniture, \$500.....	3,500
Boca Brewing Company.....	Merchandise, \$2,680; Machinery, \$150; Fixtures, \$125; Solvent Credits, \$800; six Horses, \$500; Harness, \$100; three Wagons, \$300.....	4,655
Bode, George C.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Office Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$200; two Horses, \$250; Harness, \$100; two Wagons, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$40.....	3,090
Bodie Consolidated Mining Company.....	Money, \$81,435; Furniture, \$500; Franchise, \$150.....	82,135
Boerliche & Schreck.....	Drugs, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	3,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Boesch, Emile.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$300; Money, \$500; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$25; Horse, \$50; Wagon, \$25; Machinery, \$400.....	3,520
Boese & Jurgens.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$20; Machinery, \$3,000; three Horses, \$200; Harness, \$25; two Wagons, \$175	4,420
Bohemian Club.....	Money, \$500; Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$400; Piano, \$100; Pictures, \$1,000.....	3,000
Boller Furniture Manufacturing Company.....	Merchandise, \$1,200; Machinery, \$1,000; Lumber, \$500; Franchise, \$500.....	4,000
Bolton, James R.....	Money, \$4,780; Furniture, \$750; Library, \$150; Jewelry and Plate, \$250; Watch, \$150; Piano, \$220; three Horses, \$450; Harness, \$100; Wagon, \$600; Cow, \$50.	7,500
Bonestell, L. H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$21,000; Solvent Credits, \$700; Money, \$270; Furniture, \$500; Library, \$100; Watch, \$40; Wagon, \$40.....	22,650
Borel, Alfred & Co.....	Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$16,033; Money, \$60,616; Other Property, \$920.....	77,105
Bosqui Engraving and Printing Company.....	Machinery, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$250.....	4,250
Boston Rubber Shoe Company	Merchandise, \$3,000; Solvent Credits, \$435; Money, \$415.....	3,850
Bothin Manufacturing Company.....	Merchandise, \$7,500; Machinery, \$850; Fixtures, \$250; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$100; Franchise, \$250.....	9,075
Bothin, Dallemand & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Harness, \$25; Horse, \$125; Wagon, \$100; Wine, 4500 gals, \$4,500.....	18,000
Bowen, Edgar J.....	Merchandise, \$16,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$6,000; Furniture, \$500; Library, \$100; Jewelry, \$200; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$100; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$50.....	24,500
Bowman, George F., Clark Blether and H. H. Noble, Trustees Estate of Ma y C. Blether, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$70; Jewelry, \$1,000; Furniture, \$3,000; Bonds, \$560; Office Furniture, \$25; Watch, \$75.....	4,730
Bowman, John S. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$10,500; Solvent Credits, \$4,500.....	15,000
Bradbury, William B.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Furniture, \$600; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$200; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$75; Franchise, \$6,000; Franceise, \$500.....	11,500
Bradley, Eliza.....	Furniture, \$3,000.....	3,000
Bradley & Rulofson.....	Photo Material, \$3,600; Furniture, \$250; Piano, \$150.....	4,000
Brandenstein, H. & Co.....	Eight Horses, \$400; Harness, \$1,000; Wagons, \$2,000.....	3,400
Brandenstein, Joseph.....	Watch, \$200; 2 Horses, \$400; Harness, \$40; Furniture, \$4,200; Wagon, \$300; Piano, \$500; Jewelry, \$560.....	6,200
Brandenstein, J.....	Solvent Credits, \$15,000; Money, \$10,000.....	25,000
Brandenstein, M. & Co.....	Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$590; Horse, \$400; Harness, \$100; Wagon, \$500; Cattle, \$6,000; Hay, \$150.....	7,840
Brander, George L.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Jewelry and Plate, \$100; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$300; Horse, \$300; Harness, \$400; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	3,675
Braunschweiger & Co.....	Liquors, \$4,980; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$265.....	5,345
Braverman, Louis & Co.....	Merchandise, \$34,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$1,235.....	36,235
Breck, Samuel.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$400.....	2,500
Breeze, Louisa.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Jewelry and Plate, \$500; Piano, \$100	3,600
Breeze & Loughran.....	Merchandise, \$8,470; Money, \$3,500.....	11,970
Bremer, Joseph & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,600; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$6,400.....	8,100
Bremer, W. H.....	Solvent Credits, \$8,000; Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$50; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$15.	9,262
Breslaur, L. & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$3,210; Solvent Credits, \$7,890.....	11,100
Breslin, Lawrence, Administrator Estate of Michael Murray, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	3,270

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Bridge, William E.....	Horses, \$3,000; Harness, \$400; Wagons, \$1,200.....	4,600
Briggs, E. W.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	2,500
Briggs, R. F. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$50.....	3,550
Brigham, Alice W.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Library, \$80; Jewelry and Plate, \$800.....	2,880
Brigham, Hoppe & Co.....	Merchandise, \$30,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$5,000.....	45,250
Britton & Rey.....	Lithographic Material, \$2,000; Machinery, \$3,700; Fixtures, \$300.....	6,000
Brodie, J. R. & Co.....	Printing Material, \$1,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$450.....	3,850
Bromberger, Simon, Administrator Estate of Max Bromberger, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money.....	17,500
Brooks, B. S., Mrs.....	Furniture, \$4,500; Piano, \$300; Wagon, \$500.....	5,300
Brooks, Max.....	Furniture, \$350; Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$50; Watch, \$30; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	3,550
Brown Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$6,000.....	36,500
Brown & Metzner.....	Merchandise, \$5,400; Consigned Goods, \$550; Fixtures, \$80; Money, \$135.....	6,165
Brown, W. C.....	Machinery, \$3,000; Type, \$1,400.....	4,400
Bruhl, D. & M.....	Merchandise, \$9,500; Fixtures, \$200.....	9,700
Brune, August.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Machinery, \$100; Furniture, \$250; Sewing Machine, \$50.....	3,400
Bryan, William J.....	Drugs, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$500.....	4,000
Bryson, C. W.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$1,250; Money, \$250; Furniture, \$250; 2 Watches, \$50; Organ, \$50; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$15; Wagon, \$60; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	5,200
Buckingham & Hecht.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Machinery, \$4,000; Money, \$1,000.....	20,000
Bucklin, E. P.....	Money, \$175; Furniture, \$2,600; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$20; Fire-arms, \$20; Merchandise, \$200; Fixtures, \$50.....	3,165
Buckman, E. H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,400; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$700; Money, \$245; Horse, \$5; Wagon, \$75.....	5,425
Bull, Alpheus.....	Money, \$1,000; Furniture, \$1,300; Jewelry, \$250; two Watches, \$100; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$60; Wagon, \$80; Cow, \$25; Sewing Machine, \$40.....	3,030
Bull, George & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Consigned Goods, \$12,000; Money, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$200; Watch, \$50.....	20,250
Bullock & Jones.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$1,000.....	8,500
Bulwer Consolidated Mining Company.....	Money, \$6,000; Franchise, \$150.....	6,150
Bunker, Robert F.....	Merchandise, \$1,600; Fixtures, \$435; Furniture, \$450; Piano, \$100; 2 Horses, \$200; 2 Wagons, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$50.....	3,035
Burgess, O. O., Dr.....	Furniture, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$500; Library, \$500; Money, \$1,000.....	3,000
Burnap, John.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$100; Money, \$100; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$25; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	2,610
Burnett, G. G.....	Merchandise, \$3,750; Fixtures, \$500; Furniture, \$500; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$50; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	4,965
Burns, Isadore.....	Merchandise, \$800; Tools, \$700; Solvent Credits, \$920; Piano, \$50; Wagon, \$50.....	2,520
Burns, J. R. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,155; Fixtures, \$160; Solvent Credits, \$3,050; Money, \$280.....	36,645
Burr, E. W.....	Merchandise, \$1,440; Furniture, \$800; Jewelry, \$60; W tch, \$75; Piano, \$50; 4 Cows, \$160; 2 Calves, \$15; Sewing Machine, \$15; Machinery, \$560.....	3,175
Burtiss, R. W.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$500.....	3,007

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Bush, Charles S.....	Furniture, \$1,400; 2 Watches, \$100; Piano, \$100; 4 Horses, \$400; Harness, \$50; 2 Wagons, \$250; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	\$5,325
Bush & Mallet.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$200; Horse, \$25; Wagon, \$50; Harness, \$15.....	5,290
Butler, Patrick F.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$600; Money, \$200; Furniture, \$1,350; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$50.....	6,350
Butterfield, Rosa.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$50; Furniture, \$500; Piano, \$100.....	3,150
Buyer & Rich.....	Merchandise, \$29,085; Solvent Credits, \$3,620; Money, \$1,090; Furniture, \$150.....	33,945
Bauer, J. A., City and County Treasurer, Trustee J. J. McCallion vs. Hibernia Savings and Loan Society.....	Money.....	2,825
Bauer, J. A., City and County Treasurer, Trustee Maurice Dore vs. George Dougherty et al.....	Money.....	2,805
Calrera, Roma & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,400; Furniture, \$400.....	3,800
Calwalader, Charles, Executor Estate of George B. Reeves, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department 9—Money, \$7,000.....	7,000
Cahn & Co.....	693 tons Wheat, \$10,395.....	10,395
Cahn, Nicklesberger.....	Merchandise, \$30,000; Solvent Credits, \$300; Machinery, \$5,000; Furniture, \$1,000; Money, \$1,500.....	45,500
Caire, Justinian.....	Merchandise, \$29,225; Machinery, \$600; Fixtures, \$550; Money, \$125; Watch, \$25.....	30,525
California Academy of Sciences.....	Fixtures, \$500; Material, \$3,000.....	3,500
California Barrel Company.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Machinery, \$10,000; Furniture, \$25; 2 Horses, \$200; Harness, \$50; Wagons, \$300.....	25,575
California Bridge Company.....	Fixtures, \$250; Franchise, \$10,000.....	10,250
California Cap Company.....	Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$3,665; Furniture, \$20.....	6,685
California Chemical Works, John Reynolds.....	Merchandise, \$800; Machinery, \$200; Money, \$1,800; Furniture, \$100; Piano, \$75; Horse, \$300; Harness, \$75; Wagon, \$100.....	3,450
California Cracker Company.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Machinery, \$15,000; Solvent Credits, \$34,000; Money, \$4,300; 5 Horses, \$600; Harness, \$200; 5 Wagons, \$250; Franchise, \$150.....	60,500
California Distilling Company.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$100; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$50.....	2,725
California Dry Dock Company.....	Machinery, \$25,000; Solvent Credits, \$21,710; Franchise, \$50,000.....	96,710
California Electric Light Company.....	Machinery, \$19,700; Fixtures, \$80; Money, \$385; Franchise, \$15,000.....	35,765
California Electrical Works.....	Franchise, \$300; Instruments, \$2,300; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$700; Merchandise, \$2,500.....	6,000
California Furniture Company.....	Franchise, \$150; Furniture, \$49,872; Money, \$2,316; Horse, \$250; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$10,247.....	63,055
California Hosiery Company.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$350.....	6,350
California Insurance Company.....	Solvent Credits, \$3,120; Money, \$22,985; Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$100; Franchise, \$150.....	27,355
California Iron and Steel Company.....	Iron, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$150; Franchise, \$100.....	20,250
California Jewelry Company.....	Merchandise, \$17,000; Machinery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$23,000.....	45,000
California Jute Mill.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$50.....	10,050
California Jute Works.....	Merchandise, \$1,200; Machinery, \$2,300; Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Franchise, \$100.....	5,100
California-Mexican Steamship Company.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$830.....	3,630

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
California and Nevada Ice Company.....	Merchandise, \$500; Machinery, \$3,000.....	\$3,500
California Oil Works.....	Merchandise, \$2,400; Machinery, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$100	6,500
California and Pacific Cream of Tartar Company.....	Merchandise, \$600; Machinery, \$6,000.....	6,600
California Paint Company.....	Merchandise, \$3,750; Machinery, \$750; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$145; Franchise, \$150.....	4,945
California Safe Deposit Company.....	Franchise, \$15,000; Money, \$19,690; Furniture, \$750...	35,440
California Savings and Loan Society.....	Money, \$7,355; Furniture, \$200.....	7,555
California Silk Culture Development Company.....	Furniture, \$100; Merchandise, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$2,500.....	4,600
California Spring Manufacturing Company.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Machinery, \$100; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$4,115; Money, \$1,480; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$50.....	10,955
California Street Railroad Company.....	Machinery, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$10,000; Cable, \$10,000; Superstructure, \$15,000; Cars, \$8,000; Dummies, \$8,000; Franchise, \$125,000.....	186,500
California Sugar Refinery	Franchise, \$15,000; Merchandise, \$250,000; Machinery, \$60,000; Fixtures, \$3,000; Money, \$20,000; Horses, \$5,500; Harness, \$500; Wagons, \$1,500.....	355,500
California Theater Company.....	Fixtures.....	4,000
California Wire Works.....	Merchandise, \$63,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$2,000; Franchise, \$1,000.....	72,000
California Wool Company.....	Machinery, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$500; Wool, \$1,400.....	5,650
California Publishing Company.....	Machinery, \$14,900; Fixtures, \$100.....	15,000
Callaghan, Charles.....	Money, \$2,000; Furniture, \$200; Merchandise, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$200; Horses, \$400; Wagons, \$200....	3,500
Campbell, J. W. H.....	Grain, \$14,500; Machinery, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	16,500
Campbell, P. A.....	6,901 sacks Wheat (North Point Dock Warehouse)....	5,000
Cantoir d'Escompte.....	Merchandise, \$66,400; Money, \$2,415; Furniture, \$250.	69,065
Carlisle, A. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$250.....	3,250
Carlos White Publishing Company.....	Machinery, \$2,000; Type, \$500.....	2,500
Carlson & Cumer.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Machinery, \$3,500; Money, \$380.	13,880
Carmany, John W.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$50; Furniture, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	7,310
Carolan, Cory & Co.....	Merchandise, \$60,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	73,000
Carolan, James.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Library, \$400; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$200; Buggy, \$100; Wagon, \$400.....	4,200
Caerick, Williams & Wright....	Machinery, \$1,000; four Horses, \$200; Harness, \$10; two Wagons, \$150; Lumber, \$2,200.....	3,560
Carroll, Abrams & Carroll.....	Liquors, \$7,000; Machinery, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$5,500; Wagon, \$50.....	12,700
Carson, Samuel & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,100; Money, \$180.....	9,780
Carville Manufacturing Company.....	Franchise, \$100; Merchandise, \$5,000; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$100.....	5,300
Casserly, Eugene, Mrs.....	Furniture, \$1,800; Piano, \$200; Library, \$800; Paintings, \$250; Jewelry, \$1,100.....	4,150
Cassin, P. J.....	Consigned Goods, \$275; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$2,220; Money, \$850; Furniture, \$450; Piano, \$100; two Horses, \$60; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$80; 750 gallons Wine, \$375; 1,127 gallons Liquors, \$1,450; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	6,040
Castle Bros.....	Merchandise, \$80,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$5,000.....	85,200
Castle, Fred L.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Jewelry, \$100; Watch, \$100.....	3,200
Caswell, E. E.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$180; Furniture, \$100; Watch, \$75; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	3,580

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Celery, Beef & Iron Extract Company	Merchandise, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$45; Money, \$425; Furniture, \$150; Franchise, \$100	\$2,720
Center, John	Machinery, \$350; Money, \$3,800; Furniture, \$450; Library, \$100; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$75; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$20; Wagons, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$15	5,010
Central Railroad Company	Thirty-two Cars, \$1,400; seventy sets Harness, \$700; Carts, \$350; 280 Horses, \$10,000; Furniture, \$1,000; Cart, \$150; Superstructure, \$15,000; Franchise, \$20,000	61,200
Central Pacific Railroad Company	Fixtures, \$950; Machinery, \$3,600; Money, \$955; Furniture, \$3,500; Stationery, \$750; Library, \$6,000; Horses, \$450; Mules, \$300; Wagons, \$950; Fuel, \$1,200; Lumber, \$375; Telegraph Lines, \$500; Other Property, \$500	20,230
Chadbourne, F. S. & Co.	Merchandise, \$15,000; Fixtures, \$750; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$2,250	23,000
Chadbourne, T. J.	Merchandise, \$1,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Watch, \$100; Horse, \$700; Harness, \$50; Wagons, \$450	4,400
Challenge Consolidated Mining Company	Money, \$4,035; Furniture, \$100; Franchise, \$150	4,285
Chamberlain, William	Furniture, \$6,000; Watch, \$40; Piano, \$150; 2 Horses, \$170; Wagon, \$50	6,410
Chandler, R. D.	Coal, \$13,200; Fixtures, \$50; Money, \$5,725; Furniture, \$1,850; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$200; 6 Horses, \$750; Harness, \$75; 7 Wagons, \$550; Cows, \$50	22,550
Chase, James B.	Money, \$5,000; Furniture, \$150; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; 12 Horses, \$1,300; Harness, \$100; 10 Wagons, \$350	7,050
Chase & Wolf	Merchandise, \$2,000; Money, \$700; Furniture, \$50	2,750
Chauche, Adrian G.	13,000 gallons Wine at 20c, \$3,800; Merchandise, \$850; Fixtures, \$150	4,800
Chevalier, F. & Co.	Merchandise, \$12,100; Consigned Goods, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$250; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$60; Wagons, \$250	14,200
Chielovich, E. & Co.	Merchandise, \$5,500; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$1,835; Money, \$680; Horse, \$40; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$100; Other Property, \$150	8,825
Chittenden, N. W.	Furniture, \$50; Library, \$50; Money, \$8,550	8,650
Chrystal, Hannah M., Executrix Estate of Peter Chrystal, deceased	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money	4,300
Christy Mining Company	Money, \$9,600; Franchise, \$150	6,750
Christy & Wise	Merchandise, \$3,655; Money, \$2,383	11,040
City Railroad Company	Franchise, \$150,000; Fixtures \$200; Money, \$600; 250 Horses, \$10,000; Harness, \$500; 4 Wagons, \$300; Hay, \$1,200; Grain, \$6,410; 62 Cars, \$19,800	189,010
City Railroad Company	Superstructure	15,000
Clark, George W & Co.	Two Horses, \$150; 2 Wagons, \$150; Merchandise, \$26,870; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$4,615	32,285
Clark, John G.	Solvent Credits, \$850; Money, \$10; Furniture, \$1,200; Library, \$200; Jewelry, \$300; Watches, \$100; Piano, \$145; Sewing Machine, \$50; Firearms, \$20	2,875
Clark, Mary, Executrix Estate of J. H. Clark, deceased	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9	3,500
Clark, N. & Sons	Merchandise, \$2,500; Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Money, \$1,000	5,000
Clark, T. S. & Son	Merchandise, \$1,795; Machinery, \$325; Fixtures, \$225; Money, \$80; Horse, \$45; Mule, \$10; Wagon, \$55	2,535
Clayburgh & Golcher	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$750	7,950
Clay Street Hill Railroad Company	Franchise, \$27,500; Cars, \$4,000; Dummies, \$4,000; Furniture, \$400; Money, \$3,000; Superstructure, \$10,000	48,900

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Clifford, M. J.....	Furniture, \$75; Piano, \$75; 15 Horses, \$500; Harness, \$20; 4 Wagons, \$200; 75 Cows, \$1,875; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	\$2,755
Clisby, Seth.....	Money, \$2,280; Watch, \$50; 4 Horses, \$400; 6 Wagons, \$250.....	2,980
Clot & Messe.....	Merchandise, \$4,200; Solvent Credits, \$290; Money, \$1,105; Horse, \$25; Wagon, \$50.....	5,670
Cluff Bros.....	Merchandise, \$6,750; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$500; Horses, \$200; Wagon, \$300.....	7,950
Cluff, William B.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Horses, \$150; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$200.....	2,500
Cobb & Moore.....	Library, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	3,000
Cobliner & Bro.....	Merchandise, \$3,275; Fixtures, \$50.....	3,325
Code, Elfelt & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,245; Machinery, \$300; Fixtures, \$125; 2 Horses, \$150; 2 Wagons, \$150.....	9,970
Codington, Wilcox.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Machinery, \$1,000; 3 Horses, \$100; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$30.....	2,710
Coffin & Hendry.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$2,000; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$50.....	14,250
Coffin & Mayhew.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	2,500
Coghill & Simon.....	Merchandise, \$25,087; Fixtures, \$125; Solvent Credits, \$13,460; Stock in Corporation, \$237; Money, \$1,571.....	40,480
Cohen, Ed. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$13,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$5,000.....	19,000
Cohen, Herman.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$400; Watch, \$50.....	5,450
Cohn, Mercado & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$100.....	3,100
Cohen, W. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; 10 Sewing Machines, \$200.....	15,500
Cohn, G. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$50.....	8,650
Cohnreich, Israel.....	Property of Minor Children.....	4,000
Cohnreich, Israel.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$180; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$20.....	3,900
Coleman, J. V.....	Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$6,480; Library, \$25; Jewelry, \$500; Watch, \$200; Separate Property of Wife, \$1,000; Horse, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$200; Money, \$4,125.....	12,930
Coleman, Maria.....	Money, \$2,465; Furniture, \$14,100; Library, \$250; Piano, \$400; Organ, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$40; Jewelry, \$2,000.....	19,355
Coleman, Wm. T.....	Furniture, \$4,000; Piano, \$200; Library, \$500; Watch, \$100; Horses, \$600; Vehicles, \$800; Musical Instruments, \$200.....	6,400
Coleman, Wm. T. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$85,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000.....	96,000
Collins, Mrs. A. R.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Library, \$25; Jewelry, \$150; Watch, \$60; Piano, \$150; 2 Horses, \$350; Harness, \$100; Carriage and Buggy, \$400; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	3,245
Collins, Samuel H.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$250.....	3,750
Collins & Lyons.....	Money, \$400; 18 Horses, \$1,440; Harness, \$150; 8 Wagons, \$800.....	2,790
Colman & Franklin.....	Merchandise, \$5,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	6,000
Colman Bros.....	Merchandise, \$7,200; Fixtures, \$300.....	7,500
Colton, Ellen M.....	Furniture, \$7,000; Library, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$200; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$300; 2 Horses, \$200; Harness, \$100; 3 Wagons, \$900; Cow, \$15; Sewing Machine, \$30.....	9,795
Commercial Hotel.....	Furniture, \$4,000; Piano, \$100.....	4,100
Commercial Insurance Company of California.....	Franchise, \$150; Money, \$8,115; Furniture, \$1,000; Harness, \$40; Buggy, \$200; Bonds, \$16,000.....	25,505
Commercial Union Insurance Company.....	Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$2,450; Franchise, \$100.....	3,050
Commercial Soap Company.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Machinery, \$1,000; Horses, \$250; Harness, \$200; Wagon, \$50; Franchise, \$200.....	10,700
Commercial Steam Power Works.....	Machinery.....	4,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Commins, Edward & Co.....	Merchandise, \$500; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$1,700; Money, \$300; Wines, \$675; Liquors, \$4,500....	\$7,975
Composite Fuel Manufacturing Company	Merchandise, \$1,300; Machinery, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$120; Horse, \$120; Harness, \$15; Wagon, \$100; Franchise, \$150.....	3,535
Concordia Club.....	Furniture, \$2,300; Library, \$300; Piano, \$200.....	2,800
Conklin, Cealler & Co.....	15 Horses, \$1,410; Harness, \$400; 13 Wagons, \$2,690....	4,500
Conklin, F. G. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,500; Fixtures, \$300.....	7,800
Conlin & Roberts.....	Merchandise, \$3,600; 2 Horses, \$100; 2 Wagons, \$100..	3,800
Connolly, Thomas.....	Merchandise, \$125; Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$1,740; Money, \$100; Jewelry, \$20; Watch, \$10; Piano, \$125; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$40; Sewing Machine, \$20; Furniture, \$300.....	2,655
Conrad, D. & Son.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$2,000.....	8,200
Courade & Moss.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$50.....	4,050
Conrad, Thomas C.....	Merchandise, \$600; Consigned Goods, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$250; Money, \$1,150; Furniture, \$70; Library, \$30; Watch, \$40.....	3,140
Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company...	Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$7,085; Franchise, \$150.....	7,735
Continental Oil and Transportation Company.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Fixtures, \$500; 6 Wagons, \$1,000; Money, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$2,400; Horses, \$1,000; Rolling Stock, \$2,000.....	22,200
Cook, Carroll, Administrator Estate of Cynthia Hoff, Shil-laber, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9	190,000
Cook, H. N.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$600; Money, \$575; Furniture, \$225; Machinery, \$10; Piano, \$75; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10; Firearms, \$5; Other Property, \$400.....	4,075
Cook, Seth.....	Money, \$7,340; Furniture, \$650; Machinery, \$500; Jew-elry, \$500; Watch, \$200; Piano, \$100.....	9,290
Cook Bros.....	Merchandise, \$2,450; Fixtures, \$75; Money, \$45.....	2,570
Coon, Hannah M. B., Execu-trix, and William F. McNutt, Henry Irving Coon and Chas. Mayhew Coon, Executors Estate of Henry P. Coon, de-ceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Solvent Credits, \$10,500; Personal Property, \$5,490.....	15,990
Cooper, James K.....	Stationery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$200.....	3,200
Cooper, John B. R., Mrs.....	Money, \$2,000; Furniture, \$1,390.....	3,390
Coos Bay Stave and Lumber Company.....	Merchandise, \$8,000; Machinery, \$7,000; Franchise, \$100.....	15,100
Cope, W. W.....	Money, \$2,500; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$100; 2 Pianos, \$200; Horse, \$75.....	3,675
Costello, Michael, Guardian Estate of Joseph Costello et al, minors.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$6,660.....	6,660
Costigan, Cohen & Co.....	Lowell's Warehouse, \$800; Flint's Warehouse, \$2,480; Pacific Free Wools, \$145; Whitney & Webster Warehouse, \$1,400; Furniture, \$400.....	5,225
Cotrell, Thomas, Jr.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Consigned Goods, \$1,000; Money, \$50; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100.....	3,200
Cotrel, Thomas.....	Merchandise, \$4,175; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$3,225; Money, \$900; Furniture, \$250; Watch, \$60...	8,760
Coulter, George F.....	Furniture, \$100; Money, \$5,000.....	5,100
Covert, Mitchell & Brown.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$500; Fixtures, \$100.....	3,100

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Craig & Cochrane.....	Merchandise, \$500; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$700; Money, \$300; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$75; Wagon, \$300; Hearse, \$800.....	\$2,950
Cramer, Charles L.	Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$2,150; Furniture, \$200; Jewelry, \$25; Watch, \$25; Sewing Machine, \$40.....	2,840
Crain, Hastings & Co.....	Merchandise, \$13,000; Money, \$500.....	13,500
Crawford, A. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$25,000; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$300; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$50; Wagon, \$50.....	25,600
Crittenden, C. S.....	Money, \$300; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; twenty Horses, \$1,250; Harness, \$250; twelve Wagons, \$750; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	2,910
Crocker, Charles F.....	Solvent Credits, \$765; Money, \$400; Furniture, \$6,800; Jewelry, \$1,000; two Watches, \$150; two Horses, \$400; Harness, \$125; two Wagons, \$750; Cow, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$40; Piano, \$300.....	10,780
Crocker, Charles.....	Bonds, \$1,350; Money, \$850; Furniture, \$46,500; Library, \$700; Jewelry, \$2,100; two Watches, \$150; two Pianos, \$500; Separate Property of Wife, \$2,500; four Horses, \$1,400; Harness, \$350; three Wagons, \$1,500; Cow, \$100; Coal, \$75; Pictures, \$4,750; Sewing Machine, \$40; Other Property, \$500.....	63,065
Crocker, Charles.....	Solvent Credits.....	85,600
Crocker, Clark W.....	Money, \$1,150; Furniture, \$1,550; Library, \$500; Jewelry, \$350; three Watches, \$300; Piano, \$250; Horse, \$375; Harness, \$175; three Wagons, \$550; Liquors, \$75; two Sewing Machines, \$75; Shot Gun, \$25.....	5,375
Crocker, Woolworth & Co.....	Merchandise, \$8,030; Solvent Credits, \$23,963; Money, \$142,690; Furniture, \$300.....	175,185
Crocker, H. S. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$80,000; Machinery, \$15,000; Fixtures, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$14,000.....	120,500
Crocker Bros., L. & A.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$50.....	6,050
Crooks, Mrs. S.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Pictures, \$750; Piano, \$250; Jewelry, \$500.....	3,500
Crooks, Susan, Administratrix Estate of James Gallagher, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money.....	5,000
Crowell, Charles J., Guardian of Maud E. Hough, minor...	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department 9—Money, \$5,200.....	5,200
Crown Point Gold and Silver Mining Company.....	Solvent Credits, \$20,000; Money, \$3,410; Furniture, \$300; Franchise, \$150.....	23,860
Cumming & Hall.....	Furniture, \$50; Piano, \$75; five Horses, \$400; Harness, \$25; five Wagons, \$500; 500 Sheep, \$1,500; Wool, \$2,500.....	5,050
Crystal Vinegar Works.....	Merchandise, \$800; Solvent Credits, \$500; Machinery, \$1,000; Money, \$50; Horse, \$150; Wagon, \$75.....	2,575
Cummings & Son.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	4,000
Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch.	Stationery, \$20,000; Consigned Goods, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$1,595; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$15; Wagon, \$50.....	35,910
Curley, J. H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,750; Fixtures, \$400.....	8,200
Curry, John.....	Money, \$2,200; Jewelry, \$300.....	2,500
Curry, N. & Bro.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$9,000; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$50; Fire-arms, \$8,000.....	23,810
Curtaz, Benjamin.....	Pianos, \$9,500; Solvent Credits, \$2,800; Furniture, \$250; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	12,570
Curtin, C.....	Merchandise, \$12,750; Fixtures, \$500; Furniture, \$150; Piano, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	13,460
Curtis, Dixon & Co.....	Cigars, \$2,800; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,000.....	4,000
Cutting Packing Company.....	Merchandise, \$25,340; Consigned Goods, \$21,300; Machinery, \$5,500; Solvent Credits, \$25,000; Money, \$300; Franchise, \$100.....	77,540
Cutting, John T. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Consigned Goods, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$500.....	5,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Chaigneau, A.....	Machinery, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$500..... Mortgaged to Theodore P. Painter for \$2,109.	\$3,000
Chicago Brewing Company....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$6,400; twelve Horses, \$1,000; Harness, \$350; Vehicles, \$1,400..... Mortgaged at full value to Thomas Bell, Trustee of William E. Barron.	11,150
California Wire Works	Machinery..... Mortgaged at full value to Albert Miller and F. H. Woods.	26,000
Dall, J. H.	Merchandise, \$3,720; Fixtures, \$150; Watch, \$90.....	3,960
Dalton Bros.....	Merchandise, \$6,655; Fixtures, \$750; Solvent Credits, \$5,000.....	12,405
Daneri, Antonio.....	Merchandise, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$50; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$75; Watch, \$50.....	4,750
Daneri, F. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$16,500; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$500.....	17,250
Daniel, John & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,375; Fixtures, \$50; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$50.....	3,550
Dannenbaum, J. S.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Fix- tures, \$150.....	11,650
Davenport, May.....	Furniture, \$3,250; Piano, \$250.....	3,500
Davidson & Rued.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Machinery, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; 2 Horses, \$150; 2 Harness, \$40; 2 Wagons, \$200.....	7,440
Davis, A. & Son.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$600; Furniture, \$150.....	4,150
Davis, A. E.....	Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Furniture, \$1,000; Piano, \$150; Watch, \$75; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	6,250
Davis Bros.....	Merchandise, \$23,000; Fixtures, \$600; Money, \$1,000; 3 Horses, \$200; Harness, \$60; Wagon, \$100.....	26,960
Davis Bros., Toklas & Co.....	Merchandise, \$61,000; Fixtures, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$5,000.....	78,000
Davis & Cowell	Merchandise, \$34,830; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$19,800; Money, \$1,515; 7 Horses, \$875; 6 Harness, \$60; 3 Wagons, \$450.....	57,630
Davis, George A. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,250; Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$700.....	10,025
Davis, Horace & Co.....	Merchandise, \$21,000; Machinery and Fixtures, \$20,000; Money, \$1,000; 30 Horses, \$2,500; 8 Harness, \$400; 11 Wagons, \$1,000.....	45,900
Davis, William	Merchandise, \$13,370; Fixtures, \$250; Furniture, \$225; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$50; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Ma- chine, \$10.....	19,055
Davis, William E.....	Merchandise, \$75; Machinery, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$2,010; Money, \$275; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$15; Lumber, \$150.....	3,725
Day, Thomas & Co.....	Merchandise, \$21,000; Consigned Goods, \$2,000; Ma- chinery, \$250; Fixtures, \$250; 2 Horses, \$100; 2 Harness, \$35; 2 Wagons, \$100.....	23,735
De La Montanya, J.....	Merchandise, \$60,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$6,400; Notes, \$1,000; Money, \$65.....	67,565
De Laveaga, M. A.....	Money, \$130; Furniture, \$2,570; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$300.....	3,050
Del Monte Milling Company, T. V. Parsons, President....	Merchandise, \$5,500; Machinery, \$10,000.....	15,500
De Sabla, Eugene, & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$430; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Cred- its, \$1,000.....	1,630
De Sarghn & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$10.....	3,010
Debrunner, U.....	Merchandise, \$3,590; Fixtures, \$50; Furniture, \$250; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	3,825
DeFremery, James & Co.....	Merchandise, \$695; Fixtures, \$700; Solvent Credits, \$1,455; Money, \$1,130.....	3,980
Dellepiane & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$25.....	7,025
Deming Palmer Milling Com- pany.....	Franchise, \$150; Merchandise, \$6,500; Grain, \$17,475; Machinery, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$1,120; Money, \$1,120; 16 Horses, \$2,000; 10 Wagons, \$1,125; 10 tons Hay, \$100; 60 tons Grain, \$1,200; 16 Harness, \$200.....	51,290

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Dempster & Keyes.....	Merchandise, \$7,500; Consigned Goods, \$5,000; Machinery, \$3,000.....	\$15,500
Denaveaux & Maison.....	Merchandise, \$1,200; 1392 gallons Whisky, \$2,500; 225 Gallons Rum, \$500; Consigned Goods, \$500; Fixtures, \$200; Colt, \$50; Wagon, \$50; Wine, \$1,450; Liquors, \$1,500.....	7,950
Detrick, E. & Co.....	Machinery, \$2,300; Merchandise, \$500; Fixtures, \$200.....	3,000
D'E'u, Pauline Zelu, Executrix Estate of Hilair Alphonse D'E'u, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$7,000.....	7,000
Dewey & Co.....	Machinery, \$1,200; Type and Fixtures, \$2,000; Money, \$230; Library, \$300.....	3,730
Dewing, J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$8,100; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$355; 4 Horses, \$200; 3 Wagons, \$100.....	12,055
DeWitt, M.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$1,000; 3 Horses, \$150; 3 Harness, \$30; 2 Wagons, \$100.....	3,530
DeYoung, M. H.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Piano, \$200; Jewelry, \$270; Watch, \$150.....	3,120
DeYoung, M. H.....	Machinery, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$5,000.....	16,000
Diamant, L.....	Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Watch, \$50.....	3,050
Dibblee, Albert.....	Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$6,725; Watch, \$100.....	7,025
Dickson, DeWolf & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$9,500; Fixtures, \$160; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$13,050.....	26,210
Dietz, A. C. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$8,500; Solvent Credits, \$2,250; Fixtures, \$150.....	10,900
Diez, C. C.....	Merchandise, \$2,800; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$40; Furniture, \$200; Jewelry, \$50; two Watches, \$1000.....	3,290
Diller, C. R.....	Seventy five cases Leaf Tobacco.....	3,500
Dinkelspiel L. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$35,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$5,500.....	45,500
Dinkelspiel, S. B. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$27,500; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$2,765; Money, \$585.....	31,350
Dinsmore, R. & Co.....	Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$5,615.....	5,915
Dixon, Clem.....	Fixtures, \$500; Liquors, \$2,000.....	2,500
Doane & Henshelwood.....	Merchandise, \$14,900; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$700; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$90.....	16,000
Doble, Abner.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Machinery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Furniture, \$300; Piano, \$200; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$100.....	22,200
Doble, H.....	2,421 sacks Wheat.....	2,500
Dodge, Sweeney & Co.....	Groceries, \$17,500; Solvent Credits, \$17,000; Money, \$500; two Horses, \$300; two Wagons, \$200.....	35,500
Doe, B. & J. S.....	Merchandise, \$9,200; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$17,000; Money, \$15,400.....	41,900
Doe, Charles F.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$3,300; Money, \$9,210; Wagon, \$25.....	27,735
Dohrmann & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Machinery, \$1,200; Fixtures, \$90; Horses, \$400; Wagons, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,200.....	8,090
Dolben & Carson.....	Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$2,900.....	3,150
Dolliver & Bros.....	Merchandise, \$30,000; Solvent Credits, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$1,500.....	40,000
Donahue, Peter.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Paintings, \$500; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$150; 3 Horses, \$1,000; Harness, \$100; 2 Wagons, \$650.....	5,000
Donohoe, J. A.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Jewelry, \$1,500; Piano, \$100; 2 Horses, \$300; Wagon, \$300.....	5,200
Donohoe, Kelly & Co.....	Solvent Credits, \$20,235; Money, \$190,485; Furniture, \$1,060.....	211,780
Doolan, William, Administrator Estate of Mary Hartnett, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money.....	3,590
Dooley, M. J. Mrs.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Plate, \$700; Piano, \$200.....	3,900
Dougherty, P. E. & Co.....	Machinery.....	3,600
Downing, A. F. & Son.....	Merchandise, \$1,470; Fixtures, \$350; Solvent Credits, \$3,440; Money, \$30.....	5,290
Doyle, Henry & Co.....	Merchandise, \$30,000; Fixtures, \$500; Furniture, \$1,000; Money, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000.....	35,500

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Drexler, L. P.	Piano, \$200; Watch, \$50; Money, \$4,000.	\$4,250
Drexler, L. P.	2333 boxes Tobacco	12,000
Dreyfus, B. & Co.	Machinery, \$750; Wine, \$20,500.	21,250
Drinkhouse, J. A.	Merchandise, \$15,900; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Furniture, \$700; Watch, \$10; Piano, \$150; Horse, \$30; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10.	20,910
Dubedat, Pascal, & Co.	Merchandise, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$5,705; Money, \$255; Colt, \$100; Wagon, \$100.	7,860
DuBois, Henrietta M., Administratrix Estate of James Dill DuBois, deceased.	Personal Property as per Inventory in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Solvent Credits.	10,000
Duff & Co.	Merchandise, \$850; Consigned Goods, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$1,300; Money, \$960.	3,160
Duisenberg, Charles, & Co.	Merchandise, \$565; Consigned Goods, \$1,050; Money, \$1,200; Furniture, \$50.	2,905
Duncan, James.	Merchandise, \$6,000; Horse, \$15; Wagon, \$10.	6,025
Dundon, P. F.	Merchandise, \$300; Machinery, \$1,700; Money, \$1,200; Horse, \$45; Wagon, \$30.	3,275
Dunham, Carrigan & Co.	Iron, Steel and Hardware, \$192,000; Solvent Credits, \$50,000; Fixtures, \$3,000; Money, \$10,000.	255,000
Dunphy, William, Guardian of Thomas McDonald, Insane.	Personal Property as per Inventory in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money.	5,000
Dunsmuir, R. & Sons.	Merchandise, \$13,350; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$49,000; Money, \$5,250; 13 Horses, \$1,000; 3 Mules, \$250; Harness, \$250; 14 Wagons, \$750.	70,150
Dusenberry & Stencil.	11,287 sacks Wheat.	10,000
Dutard, H.	Produce and Grain, \$30,900; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Watch, \$50; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$50.	41,210
Dutton, Henry, Jr.	Money, \$1,650; Furniture, \$800; Piano, \$200; 8 Horses, \$300; Harness, \$100; 4 Wagons, \$400; 100 tons Hay, \$1,000; 25 tons Oats, \$500; Sewing Machine, \$10.	5,460
Dutton & Partridge.	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$260; Money, \$350.	5,760
Eagleston & Co.	Fur Goods, \$6,750; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$150; 6 Sewing Machines, \$60.	7,160
Earl, D. W. & Co.	Money, \$9,800.	9,800
Eastland, Joseph G.	Office Furniture, \$175; Furniture, \$400; Library, \$250; Jewelry, \$650; 2 Watches, \$275; Piano, \$200; 2 Horses, \$200; Harness, \$150; Carriage, \$500; Sewing Machine, \$50.	2,850
Eastman, Frank & Co.	Paper, \$250; Machinery, \$900; Fixtures, \$500; Type, \$1,200; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$930.	5,785
Eastman, Thomas S.	Wagons, etc., \$2,250; Harness, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$5; Furniture, \$200.	2,555
Eaton, Charles S.	Merchandise, \$7,850; Fixtures, \$150; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$5.	8,505
Ebbets, Arthur M.	Coal, 1,250; Solvent Credits, \$330; Furniture, \$400; Money, \$530; Jewelry, \$25; Piano, \$100; 3 Horses, \$350; Harness, \$50; 3 Wagons, \$200.	3,255
Eden, Mary, Executrix Estate of John Eden, deceased.	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9, \$5,000.	5,000
Edwards, Frank G.	Carpets and Upholstery Goods, \$13,750; Fixtures, \$250	14,000
Edwards, H. H.	1117 barrels Sugar.	14,520
Ehrman, M. & Co.	Groceries, \$35,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$5,000.	40,200
Ehrenphort, William	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$75; Furniture, \$350; Watch, \$40; Piano, \$75; Horses, \$20; Harness, \$15; Wagon, \$65; Machinery \$25; Firearms, \$15.	3,680
Ehrman & Wormser.	Money, \$5,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Merchandise, \$5,000; Office Furniture, \$100.	15,100

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Eisen Bros.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Machinery, \$1,500; Horses, \$250; Harness, \$30; Vehicles, \$300.....	\$8,080
Eisenberg, Adolph.....	Jewelry, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500. Furniture, \$200.....	2,700
Eisenberg E. & Bros.....	Merchandise, Tobacco, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$665.....	8,965
Eisenberg, J.....	Merchandise, \$1,600; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$200; Furniture, \$350; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$150.....	2,500
Eldridge, Oliver, Captain.....	Money, \$200; Furniture, \$2,500; Jewelry, \$500; Watches, \$200; Piano, \$150; 2 Horses, \$300; Harness, \$200; 3 Vehicles, \$450; Machine, \$15; Pistol, \$10.....	4,525
Elfelt, A. B. & Co.....	Clothing, \$50,000; Solvent Credits, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$2,500.....	60,000
Elliott H. C.....	Fixtures, \$100; 15 Horses, \$1,100; Harness, \$300; 6 Trucks, \$1,000.....	2,500
Ellis & Miller.....	Hay and Grain, \$2,175; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,400; Money, \$650; 8 Horses, \$800; Harness, \$200; 2 Wagons, \$250; Buggy, \$100.....	5,775
Emanuel, L. & E.....	Furniture, \$22,450; Machinery, \$2,000; Money, \$2,000; Wagon, \$280; 3 Horses, \$200; Harness, \$100.....	27,130
Emeric, Joseph.....	Money, \$2,000; Furniture, \$300; Office Furniture, \$100; Horse, \$75; Vehicle, \$75.....	3,150
Emerson, John A.....	Goods in Warehouse, \$500; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$1,429; Furniture, \$4,000; Watches, \$50; Piano, \$150; Buggy, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$5.....	2,734
Emhoff, Frank].....	Furniture, \$50; 7 span Horses, \$325; Harness, \$50; 4 Wagons, \$300; 125 Cows, \$3,125.....	4,050
Empire Malt House.....	Barley, \$2,000; Malt, \$1,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$25; Solvent Credits, \$500.....	5,525
Engelbrecht, Fox & Co.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$8,850; 50 bales Tobacco, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$6,050.....	16,400
English, John F.....	Corn, \$300; Potatoes and Beans, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$500; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$50; 4 Horses, \$400; Harness, \$50; 4 Vehicles, \$400; Sewing Machine, \$50; Grain in Warehouse, \$1,970.....	6,220
English, Wright & Lukens... Enterprise Mill and Building Company.....	Consigned Goods, \$2,532; Money, \$3,238; Fixtures, \$100 Merchandise, \$1,000; Machinery, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$2,450.....	5,870 8,500 5,750
Eppinger & Co.....	Goods in Warehouse, \$5,600; Fixtures, \$150.....	5,750
Erlanger, Gallinger.....	Merchandise, \$1,750; Merchandise in Eureka Warehouse, \$1,092; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$175; Money, \$25.....	3,092
Esberg, Bachman & Co.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$70,000; Solvent Credits, \$27,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$2,000.....	100,000
Esberg, Mendel.....	Furniture, \$1,500; Piano, \$300; 3 Watches, \$200; Jewelry, \$500.....	2,500
Essman, Earnest.....	Dry Goods, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$100; Watch, \$30.....	5,130
Ettlinger, Moritz.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$300; Furniture, \$400; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	2,925
Eureka Fire Hose Company...	Merchandise, \$2,495; Franchise, \$150.....	2,645
Evans, A. F. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$13,140; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$550.....	13,890
Evans, J. W.....	Merchandise, \$9,800; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$12,600; Money, \$550; 2 Horses, \$200; Vehicles, \$100.....	23,750
Evening Bulletin.....	Machinery and Type.....	7,000
Evelth & Nash.....	Consigned Goods, \$480; Fixtures, \$125; Solvent Credits, \$1,905; Money, \$20.....	2,530
Everding, J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Consigned Goods, \$1,500; Money, \$2,125; 3 Horses, \$300; Harness, \$30; 2 Vehicles, \$200.....	6,155
Ewell, L. J.....	Furniture, \$3,300; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; 13 Horses, \$900; Harness, \$50; 5 Wagons, \$350; 3 Buggies, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	4,970
Examiner Publishing Company	Type and Fixtures, \$2,500; Machinery, \$300; Furniture, \$1,000; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$50.....	3,925
Exchequer Mining Company..	Money, \$3,220; Office Furniture, \$250; Franchise, \$150.....	3,620
Eyre, E. E.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Library, \$150; Jewelry, \$500; 2 Watches, \$200; Piano, \$500; 2 Thoroughbred Horses, \$500; Harness, \$200; Vehicles, \$500; Sewing Machine, \$25; Firearms, \$25.....	5,600

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Fair, Mrs. Theresa.....	Furniture, \$5,000; Paintings, \$4,000; Jewelry, \$900; Watches, \$100; Musical Instruments, \$200; 2 Horses, \$600; Harness, \$100; 2 Vehicles, \$900.....	\$11,800
Fairbanks & Hutchinson.....	Scales, \$5,400; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$40.....	5,640
Falkenstein & Co.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$35,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$3,000.....	38,500
Falkner, Bell & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Consigned Goods, \$2,000; Machinery, \$9,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$490.....	12,990
Fargo, E. A. & Co.....	Wines and Liquors, \$5,500; Solvent Credits, \$5,500; Fixtures, \$300.....	12,300
Farmers' Co-operative Union..	Fixtures, \$50; Money, \$5,165.....	5,215
Farnsworth & Ruggles.....	40 Horses, \$3,150; Harness, \$200; 7 Wagons, \$1,500.....	4,850
Farrelly, J. W.....	Solvent Credits, \$3,665; Furniture, \$90; Watch, \$25.....	3,750
Farren, J. W.....	Merchandise, \$500; Machinery, \$400; Money, \$2,500.....	3,400
Faul, John A.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Jewelry, \$500; Piano, \$150; Organ, \$150.....	2,800
Fauss, Otto & Co.....	Barley, \$600; Hops, \$780; Beer, \$690; Machinery, \$1,300; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$1,030; Money, \$130; Furniture, \$30; 5 Horses, \$500; Harness, \$100; 2 Wagons, \$600.....	5,910
Fecheimer & McBoyle.....	Merchandise, \$14,500; Fixtures, \$300.....	15,300
Fechheimer, Goodkind & Co..	Clothing, \$38,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$12,000; Money, \$300.....	50,500
Fechheimer & Steele.....	Merchandise, \$3,800; Machinery, \$600; Fixtures, \$100.....	4,500
Feigenbaum & Co.....	Merchandise, \$35,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$2,000.....	38,500
Feldman L.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Money, \$200; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$200.....	9,550
Fenkhausen, A. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$15,100; Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$3,250; Money, \$750; Furniture, \$50; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$100.....	25,420
Fernandez, Peter.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$100; Furniture, \$250; Watch, \$30; Sewing Machine, \$5.....	2,535
Figel, Joseph.....	Merchandise, \$3,345; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Furniture, \$530; 2 Watches, \$100; Piano, \$100; 2 Horses, \$150; Buggy, \$100.....	5,900
Figer, Joseph.....	Merchandise, \$1,100; Fixtures, \$35; Solvent Credits, \$3,900; Money, \$75; Watch, \$100; Furniture, \$75; Melodeon, \$5.....	5,290
Filmer & Stillier.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$500; Furniture, \$200.....	2,700
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.....	Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$3,875; Furniture, \$500; 3 Horses, \$300; Harness, \$100; 3 Vehicles, \$300; Franchise, \$150.....	5,725
Fisher Packing Company.....	Merchandise, \$1,800; Machinery, \$50; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$500; two Horses, \$250; Harness, \$150.....	3,000
Fisher & Baum.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$500.....	2,500
Fisher & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$1,225.....	5,725
Fisk, Asa.....	Piano, \$500; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$8,000; Money, \$150; Jewelry, \$1,300; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$100.....	10,350
Fitch, George K.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Piano, \$150; Jewelry and Plate, \$500; Watch, \$100; Money, \$1,000.....	3,750
Fitzgerald, Daniel, Executor Estate of James E. Fitzgerald, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Personal Property, \$1,925; Solvent Credits, \$4,000.....	5,925
Fitzgerald & Conlon.....	Seventeen Horses, \$850; Harness, \$660; twelve Vehicles, \$1,200.....	2,700
Flahaut, Henry E.....	Boots and Shoes, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$500; Watch, \$25.....	5,525
Flanagan & Gallagher.....	Merchandise, \$750; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$800; six Horses, \$750; Harness, \$150; three Horses, one Carriage, two Buggies, two Wagons, \$1,500.....	4,200

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Flavin, M. J.....	Merchandise, \$13,750; Fixtures, \$750; Money, \$350; Furniture, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$250; Watches, \$100; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$35.....	\$16,635
Fleisher, W.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$150.....	9,150
Flemming & Stetson.....	18 Horses, \$1,550; 10 sets Harness, \$120; 9 Wagons \$950.....	2,620
Flenniken, Robert.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	7,500
Floyd, Richard.....	Furniture, \$4,000; Piano, \$200; Horse, \$300; Vehicle, \$500; Jewelry, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$2,500.....	11,500
Foard, Lorentz.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$650; 2 Horses, \$100; 2 Harness, \$20; 2 Vehicles, \$100.....	3,470
Folger, J. A. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$35,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	37,500
Folkers, J. H. & Bros.....	Surgical and Dental Instruments, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$3,500.....	24,000
Follis, R. H.....	Furniture, \$1,500; Jewelry, \$200; 3 Watches, \$150; Piano, \$150; 3 Horses, \$250; 3 Wagons, \$250; Sewing Machine, \$30; Harness, \$40.....	2,570
Forbes, A. B.....	Money, \$1,000; Furniture, \$1,500; Library, \$150; Jewelry, \$200; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$100; Vehicles, \$50.....	3,100
Forderer, Joseph T.....	Merchandise, \$3,150; Solvent Credits, \$1,350; Furniture, \$225; Watch, \$10; Piano and Organ, \$150; Horse, \$50; 2 Buggies, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	5,110
Forrester, Kate A, Adminis- tratrix Estate of Henry B. Forrester, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$3,400.....	3,400
Forsaitth, E. W. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$345; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$4,075; Money, \$11,735.....	16,255
Fortmann & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,500; Machinery, \$400; Fixtures, \$20; Solvent Credits, \$235; Money, \$100; Horses, \$350; Harness, \$50; Vehicles, \$200; Hops \$60.....	6,065
Foss, Oscar.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Solvent Credits, \$4,500; Money, \$1,145; Firearms, \$15.....	15,660
Foster, S. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$750; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Money, \$500; 2 Horses, \$200; Harness, \$50; Wagons, \$200.....	12,700
Fox, Dr. Charles W.....	Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$13,120; Money, \$11,140; Watch, \$100.....	24,410
Francis & Valentine.....	Machinery, \$10,000; Merchandise, \$3,500; Solvent Credits, \$900; Money, \$500; Wagon, \$100.....	15,000
Frank Bros.....	Merchandise, \$6,110; Consigned Goods, \$9,050; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$225; Money, \$160.....	15,645
Frank, H.....	Upholstery, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$100; Watch, \$20; Musical Instrument, \$50; Horses, \$75; Harness, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	2,905
Frank, S. H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$8,500; Office Furniture, \$150; Money, \$275; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$50.....	8,985
Frankenthal, Bachman & Co.....	Fancy Goods, \$16,500; Fixtures, \$600; Solvent Credits, \$7,000.....	24,300
Franklin, M. & Bros. I.....	Fur Goods, \$17,800; Fixtures, \$150.....	17,950
Fratinger & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,750; Fixtures, \$350; Money, \$200.....	10,300
Fredericks, Joseph, & Co.....	Merchandise, \$34,000; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$5,000; Solvent Credits, \$8,000; Horse, \$125; Harness, \$50; Vehicles, \$100.....	47,525
Fredericks, William A.....	Merchandise, \$2,350; Money, \$500; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$80; 9 Horses, \$900; Harness, \$50; 3 Wagons, \$750; Buggy, \$125; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	5,000
Freeborn, William.....	Money, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$500.....	2,500
Freeborn, James.....	Money, \$500; Furniture, \$7,500; Library, \$200; 2 Watches, \$200; Piano, \$200; 2 Horses, \$150; Harness, \$100; 3 Wagons, \$400; Sewing Machine, \$40.....	9,290
Freeman, Smith & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$6,085; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$160; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$30.....	7,225

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Frei, A.....	Merchandise, \$2,700; Machinery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$200; Furniture, \$500; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$20; 2 Wagons, \$150; Cow, \$25; Lumber, \$1,000; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	\$7,735
French, John D.....	Consigned Goods, \$2,500.....	2,500
Freud, M. & Sons.....	Corsets, etc., \$8,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$300; two Horses, \$150; Harness, \$20; two Wagons, \$100; four Sewing Machines, \$100.....	9,220
Friedlander, Bernhard.....	Tailor Shop, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$50; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$60; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	2,830
Friedlander & Koch.....	Merchandise, \$17,500; Solvent Credits, \$5,000.....	22,500
Friedlander & Stern.....	Ladies' Underwear, \$3,750; Machinery, \$150; Fixtures, \$25.....	3,925
Fritch, George.....	Coal, \$5,100; Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Money, \$2,025; Furniture, \$1,300; Watch, \$125; Piano, \$150; Horses, \$425; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$200; Cows, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	10,950
Froelch, C. Jr.....	Merchandise, \$7,570; Furniture, \$120; Jewelry, \$50.....	7,740
Fry, J. D.....	Fixtures, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Watch, \$100; Harness, \$50; Vehicle, \$150.....	6,700
Fry, J. D., Executor Estate of E. M. Fry, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Horses, \$1,000; Harness, \$200; Vehicles, \$2,000; Money, \$2,610.....	5,810
Fry, Mrs. Sarah.....	Furniture, \$10,000; Library, \$300; Jewelry, \$3,000; Watch, \$75; two Pianos, \$800; two Horses, \$460; two Wagons, \$500; Cow, \$50; two Sewing Machines, \$75.....	15,200
Fulton Iron Works.....	Iron and Coal, \$10,000; Machinery, \$10,000; Money, \$500; Horse, \$100; Vehicle, \$100.....	20,700
Gage, Shattuck & Co.....	Merchandise, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$2,250.....	21,250
Gali, A. & Co.....	Fixtures, \$50; Produce, \$2,100; Money, \$250; Horse, \$40; Wagon, \$35; Solvent Credits, \$450.....	2,925
Gallup, Joseph, & Co.,.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$150; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$100; Wagon, \$50.....	5,400
Galvin, M. J. C., Guardian Es- tate of Mary Corcoran.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$4,355.....	4,355
Garcia, Jose A.....	Liquors and Tobacco, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$50; Money, \$600; Furniture, \$50; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	5,835
Garrett, William T.....	Merchandise, \$20,000; Consigned Goods, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$2,000; Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$200; Jewelry, \$500; Piano, \$200; four Horses, \$400; Harness, \$100; Vehicles, \$500; Sewing Machine, \$10; Machinery, \$20,000.....	52,410
Gas Consumers' Association...	Gas Machines, \$600; Money, \$1,800; Office Fixtures, \$100.....	2,500
Gates, J. R. & Co.....	Drugs, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,250; Money, \$530; Watch, \$20.....	4,900
Geary Street, Park and Ocean Railroad Company.....	Machinery, \$15,000; Cars, \$10,000; Dummies, \$10,400; Motors and Cars, \$8,000; Horse, \$100; Vehicle, \$50; Furniture, \$500; Money, \$5,000; Superstructure, \$18,000; Franchise, \$175,000.....	243,050
Genessee Mill Company.....	Merchandise, \$2,730; Machinery, \$4,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,120; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$75; Franchise, \$150.....	8,150
German General Benevolent Society.....	Money, \$680; Furniture, \$2,500.....	3,180
German Savings & Loan Society	Money, \$150,000; Furniture, \$1,000.....	151,000
Gerstle, Lewis.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Library, \$150; Jewelry, \$300; Watches, \$150; Piano, \$200; two Horses, \$300; two Vehicles, \$500; Cow, \$25; Money, \$500.....	4,625
Gettleon, Bernard.....	Shoe Findings, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$1,200; Furniture, \$400; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$75; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	9,010
Getz Bros. & Co.....	Provisions, \$11,650; Consigned Goods, \$460; Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$12,185; two Horses, \$100; Harness, \$10; two Vehicles, \$100.....	24,580

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Ghirardelli, D. & Son.....	Merchandise, \$20,000; Machinery, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$500; four Horses, \$500; Harness, \$100; four Vehicles, \$400.....	\$28,500
Giant Powder Company.....	Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$50,950; Money, \$6,080; Franchise, \$25,000.....	82,245
Gibbons, Dr. Henry, Jr.	Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Money, \$400; Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$650; Jewelry, \$250; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$200; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$75; Vehicle, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$25; Paintings, \$250; Surgical Instruments, \$100.....	4,700
Gibbs, C. V. S.....	Money, \$165; Furniture, \$900; Library, \$100; Jewelry, \$500; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$200; two Horses, \$300; Harness, \$50; Vehicle, \$250; Sewing Machine, \$40.....	2,555
Gibbs, George W. & Co.....	Iron and Stock, \$100,000; Solvent Credits, \$85,000; Money, \$13,810; Fixtures, \$250; two Horses, \$300; two Vehicles, \$500.....	199,860
Gilbert & Moore.....	Furniture, \$10,000; Machinery, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$6,000; Money, \$75; Horses, \$150; Wagons, \$150; Lumber, \$1,000.....	18,375
Gilleran, James.....	Solvent Credits, \$500; Furniture, \$2,000.....	2,500
Gillogley, G. & R.....	Twenty-six Horses, \$1,950; Harness, \$180; ten Wagons, \$500.....	2,630
Gilman, Walter & Co.....	Merchandise, \$12,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,600; Money, \$3,000.....	16,700
Godfrey, W. A. & Co.....	Furnishing Goods, \$2,750; Fixtures, \$100; Watch, \$50	2,900
Goetjen, Nicholas.....	Canned Goods, \$2,500; Furniture, \$200; Piano, \$150.....	2,850
Gold and Stock Telegraph Company.....	Machinery, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$3,000; Franchise, \$10,000.....	19,500
Golden Age Mill Company.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Consigned Goods, \$290; Machinery, \$5,500.....	7,290
Golden City Chemical Works.....	Machinery, \$2,500; Chemicals, \$3,500.....	6,000
Golden Gate Woolen Mills.....	Machinery, \$13,000; Fixtures, \$350; Horses, \$200; Franchise, \$1,000; Harness, \$50; Vehicle, \$150.....	14,750
Golden State and Miners' Iron Works.....	Merchandise, \$6,550; Machinery, \$8,500; Fixtures, \$150; Horse, \$40; Wagon, \$40; Harness, \$10.....	15,290
Goldman & Son.....	Dry Goods, \$2,450; Fixtures, \$50; Furniture, \$250.....	2,750
Good, W. F.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Library, \$300; three Watches, \$150; two Pianos, \$350; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	2,815
Goodall, Perkins & Co.....	Fixtures, \$2,000; Coal and Supplies, \$5,000.....	7,000
Goodman, A.....	Jewelry, Guns and Pistols, \$2,300; Money, \$275; Fixtures, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$25; Furniture, \$200.....	3,000
Goodman, Joseph H.....	Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$1,200; Jewelry, \$300.....	2,500
Goodman, Deutsch & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$680; Solvent Credits, \$400; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$75.....	5,255
Goodrich, Taylor.....	Tinware, \$1,850; Consigned Goods, \$4,560; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,080; Money, \$715; Watch, \$40.....	9,345
Goodwin, M. & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$500; Fixtures, \$150; Furniture, \$500; Horse, \$300; Harness, \$20; two Vehicles, \$180; Wine, \$250; Liqur, \$3,500.....	5,400
Goodyear Rubber Company.....	Rubber Goods, \$17,800; Machinery, \$300; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$3,900; Money, \$310; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$20; Vehicle, \$50; Franchise, \$100.....	23,030
Gordon Hardware Company.....	Hardware, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$150.....	5,150
Goslinsky, E. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$17,000; Solvent Credits, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	22,000
Goss & Dow.....	Machinery and Tools.....	5,500
Gott & White.....	Merchandise, \$3,300; Solvent Credits, \$550.....	3,850
Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company.....	Money, \$16,185; Franchise, \$150.....	16,335
Grangers' Bank of California.....	Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$24,915; Money, \$9,655; Franchise, \$10,000.....	45,070
Grangers' Business Association.....	Consigned Goods, \$10,420; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$2,805; Wagon, \$150.....	13,475
Grannis, George W., Executor Estate of Elizabeth H. Culam, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory filed in Superior Court, Department No. 3, \$3,260.....	3,260

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Grant, Adam.....	Furniture, \$5,000; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$150; two Horses, \$800; Harness, \$100; Jewelry and Plate, \$1,500; two Vehicles, \$1,000.....	\$8,600
Granz, Herman.....	Furniture, \$5,000; Machinery, \$1,500; Household Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$25; Harness, \$10; Wagons, \$100.....	6,985
Grave, B. & Co.....	Buggies, etc., \$1,900; Solvent Credits, \$500; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$50; Horse, \$50.....	2,510
Graves, Robert W.....	Furniture, \$1,000; Jewelry and Plate, \$1,000; Piano, \$200; Horse, \$150; Vehicle, \$100; Harness, \$75.....	2,525
Gray, Matthias.....	Fixtures, \$1,400; Musical Instruments, \$20,300.....	21,790
Gray, N. & Co.....	Coffins, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$7,350; Money, \$2,545; Furniture, \$150; seven Horses, \$700; Harness, \$250; Vehicles, \$2,500; Lumber, \$25.....	15,770
Green, William A.....	Furniture, \$3,500.....	3,500
Greenbaum, Lewis.....	Fixtures, \$40; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$1,375; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$250.....	4,715
Greenberg & Rossenberg.....	Fancy Goods, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$100.....	3,600
Greenbaum, Alfred & Co.....	Wines, \$4,000; Liquors, \$4,985; Consigned Goods, \$6,110; Solvent Credits, \$1,200; Fixtures, \$300; Horse, \$50; Buggy, \$50.....	16,695
Greenebaum & Co.....	Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$13,900.....	14,200
Greenebaum, Weil & Michels..	Merchandise, \$15,000; Machinery, \$250; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$85.....	15,585
Gansfelder & Co.....	Druggists' Sundries, \$16,000; Consigned Goods, \$400; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$970; Money, \$320.....	17,890
Greenwald, L. Mrs.....	Furniture, \$2,800; Library, \$250; Piano, \$200; Jewelry, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$25; Solvent Credits, \$18,000.....	21,775
Greenzweig & Lyons.....	Jewelry, \$18,000; Money, \$215.....	18,215
Gregory, H. P. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$28,500; Consigned Goods, \$6,335; Fixtures, \$350; Money, \$1,955.....	37,140
Griffith, Millen.....	Furniture, \$1,250; Piano, \$200; Organ, \$100; Jewelry, \$500; Horses, \$700; Harness, \$200; Billiard Table, \$200; Vehicles, \$600; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	3,770
Grogan, Alexander B.....	Money, \$3,435; Furniture, \$600; Office Furniture, \$600; Library, \$1,050; Watch, \$50; Firearms, \$50.....	5,785
Grunberg, M. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,300; Case Goods, \$1,200; Fixtures, \$150; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$15; Buggy, \$60; Wine, \$495; Liquors, \$7,700.....	11,970
Guittard, E. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Machinery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$250; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$20; Wagons, \$200.....	13,545
Gullixson, H. F. & Co.....	Carpets, etc., \$5,500; Fixtures, \$25; Money, \$150; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$80; Sewing Machine, \$50.....	5,875
Gump, S. & G.....	Pictures and Frames, \$14,000; Fixtures, \$500; Horse, \$200; Vehicles, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$6,000.....	20,900
Gundlach, J. & Co.....	Wines, \$6,000; Liquors, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$200; Office Furniture, \$100; three Horses, \$150; Harness, \$100; two Vehicles, \$200.....	13,050
Gunn, J. O. B.....	Furniture, \$2,400; Library, \$150; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$50.....	2,800
Gunst, M. A.....	Liquors and Tobacco, \$3,200; Fixtures, \$300; Furniture, \$250.....	3,750
Gundlach, J. & Co.....	Wines, \$3,000.....	3,000
Gerson, N. & Co.....	Tobacco, \$1,400; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,000.....	2,500
Haas Bros.....	Merchandise, \$58,235; Fixtures, \$350; Solvent Credits, \$41,260; Money, \$450.....	100,295
Haberling, John C.....	Liquors and Cigars, \$2,100; Fixtures, \$50; Money, \$500.....	2,650
Haft, E. H., Executor Estate of F. Zeile, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Merchandise, \$500; Stocks in Corporation, \$5,000; Money, \$11,500; Furniture, \$2,500; three Watches, \$150.....	19,650
Hageman & Haquette.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$1,500.....	2,500
Hager, John S.....	Money in Donahue, Kelly & Co. \$650; Furniture, \$800; Library, \$100; Jewelry, \$1,200; Piano, \$200; two Watches, \$150; two Horses, \$300; Harness, \$100; three Wagons, \$800; one Sewing Machine, \$50.....	4,350

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Haggin, J. B.....	Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$10,000; Furniture, \$9,000; Jewelry, \$5,000; two Watches, \$200; three horses, \$1,000; four Vehicles, \$2,000; four Cows, \$300.....	\$28,000
Haight, R. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Consigned Goods, \$1,200; Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$114; Money, \$10; Money in Bank, \$103; Watch, \$50; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$100.....	2,750
Haker, W. & Hinz.....	Millinery Goods, \$8,235; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$1,925; Money, \$75; in Tallant & Co., \$115.....	10,800
Haley, Esther, Mrs.....	Furniture, \$150; one Piano, \$200; six Horses, \$500; three Wagons, \$300; fifty-seven Cows, \$1,700; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	2,860
Hall, A. I. & Son.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Consigned Goods, \$5,500; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$35.....	7,085
Hall, G. C.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$200.....	9,300
Hall, William.....	Merchandise, \$50; Furniture, \$50; thirteen Horses, \$975; four Harness, \$125; four Wagons, \$450; 382 Cows, \$9,550.....	11,200
Hall Safe & Lock Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,205; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$3,615; Money, \$85; Franchise, \$150.....	13,105
Halpin Bros.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$250.....	5,250
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company.....	Franchise, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$4,625; Money, \$440; Money in Bank, \$310.....	5,525
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company.....	Solvent Credits, \$2,360; Money, \$220; Franchise, \$150.....	2,730
Hamilton, Robert M.....	Furniture, \$2,775; Piano, \$150; two Horses, \$300; Harness, \$75; Vehicle, \$200.....	3,500
Hammer, Leist & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,240; Consigned Goods, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$75; Money, \$165.....	8,930
Hammond, D. P. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$225; one Watch, \$50.....	6,275
Hancock, Samuel.....	Furniture, \$3,600; Piano, \$150; Horse, \$150; Wagon, \$50.....	3,950
Hanley & Snow.....	Merchandise, \$4,685; Fixtures, \$200; Money in Bank, \$625; one Buggy, \$50; Goods in Warehouse, \$635.....	6,195
Hanly, John.....	Merchandise, Dry Goods, \$11,250; Furniture, \$200; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$100.....	11,650
Hanna, John, Executor Estate of Catherine Hanna, deceased, and Mary Hanna, Executrix Estate of Peter N. Hanna, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9, \$9,003.....	9,003
Hanson & Co.....	Lumber, \$12,000; Solvent Credits, \$8,000; Office Furniture, \$500; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$75.....	20,650
Haraszthy, A. & Co.....	Liquors, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$150; one Wagon, \$100; Wine, \$10,000; Brandy, \$1,250.....	15,500
Hardie, F. D.....	Merchandise, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$100; one S. Horse, \$25; one Wagon, \$25.....	8,150
Harding, John G.....	Furniture, \$6,500; Money, \$470; Jewelry, \$100; one Watch, \$75; one Piano, \$75.....	7,220
Harker, Asa.....	Merchandise, \$30,000; Fixtures, \$200.....	30,200
Harley, Charles & Co.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Money in Bank, \$1,125; two Horses, \$200; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$150.....	15,525
Harmon, S. H.....	Money, \$100; Money in British North American Bank, \$2,005; Furniture, \$400; Watch, \$50; one Piano, \$50; one American Horse, \$50; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$50; Lumber, \$5,110; Sewing Machine, \$10; Firearms, \$25.....	7,875
Harris Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$700; Money, \$200.....	6,400
Harrison, J. W.....	190 tons Pig Iron in Humboldt Warehouse.....	3,800
Harrison & Dickson.....	Merchandise, \$9,500; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$600.....	13,150
Harrold, James.....	Solvent Credits, \$6,300; Money, \$140; Furniture, \$150; Watch, \$20; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	6,630
Harron, M. E., Mrs.....	Furniture, \$5,000.....	5,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Hart, M.....	Furnishing Goods, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$300; Piano, \$100.....	\$2,500
Harter, L.....	Merchandise, \$3,100; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$400; Furniture, \$200; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$25; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	4,200
Haseltine, C. E. & Co.....	Machinery, \$1,500; Furniture, \$400; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$100; six Horses, \$300; Harness, \$150; Buggy, \$250; Cow, \$30; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	2,770
Haskell & Mugge.....	Consigned Goods, Jewelry, etc., \$10,000; Fixtures, \$250.....	10,250
Hatch, F. A. & Co.....	Office Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$2,500.....	5,100
Hatch, F. A. & Co.....	200 barrels Flour, in Occidental Warehouse, \$200, 3,813 sacks Beans, in Flint's Warehouse, \$1,400; 42 cases Honey, in California Warehouse, \$20; 1,000 sacks Beans, in Pacific Free Warehouse, \$400; 321 barrels Flour, in Humboldt Warehouse, \$700; 5,039 sacks Beans, \$3,000; 74 barrels Flour, \$250, and 8 sacks Mustard Seed, \$25, in Eureka Warehouse.....	5,995
Hausman Bros.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$400.....	4,000
Hawxhurst, S. W., Executor Estate of Mary A. Hawxhurst, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9, \$3,000.....	3,000
Havens, Howard, Executor Estate of Angella R. Collins, Executrix Estate of S. P. Collins, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No 9—Solvent Credits, \$36,225; Furniture, \$625; Personal Property, \$1,090; two Horses, \$1,500; Money, \$14,430.....	53,870
Hawley Bros. Hardware Company.....	Merchandise, \$179,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$61,000; two Horses, \$600; one A. Horse, \$85; Franchise, \$100.....	241,785
Hawley, D. N. & C. A.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$200; Horse, \$50; Wagon, \$50.....	10,300
Hawley, C. J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$500; seven Horses, \$350; Harness, \$140; Wagons, \$250; fifty gallons Wine, \$25; 600 gallons Liquor, \$1,000.....	12,265
Hawley, Walter N.....	Furniture, \$1,300; Library, \$50; Jewelry, \$100; Watch, \$75; Piano, \$125; three Horses, \$300; Harness, \$200; three Buggies, \$450.....	2,600
Head, Adison E.....	Money, \$5,000; Furniture, \$2,000; Library, \$500; Watch, \$50; Harness, \$100; two Vehicles, \$600; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	8,270
Hearfield, Bannister & Co.....	Merchandise, \$200; Machinery, \$1,500; Money, \$1,500.....	3,200
Healy, Charles S.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Furniture, \$100; nineteen Horses, \$1,425; Harness, \$150; four Wagons, \$400; three Hogs, \$15.....	4,590
Hearfield, Baumster & Co.....	Merchandise, \$200; Machinery, \$1,500; Money, \$1,500.....	3,200
Hearst, George.....	Furniture, \$10,000; Paintings, \$2,000; Library, \$500; Jewelry and Plate, \$1,000; Vehicle, \$500; Piano, \$300; Watch, \$50; Harness, \$200; Horse, \$700; Cow, \$50.....	15,300
Hecht, Isaac.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Library, \$300; Piano, \$200.....	3,000
Hecht, Bro. & Co.....	Boots and Shoes, \$84,000; Solvent Credits, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$1,000. Money, \$5,000.....	110,000
Hegler, J. H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$250; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$5,000.....	5,300
Helman Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$250.....	4,250
Held Bros. & Co.....	Millinery Goods, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$1,000.....	21,900
Heller, E. & S.....	Merchandise, \$108,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$150.....	109,150
Heller, Martin.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Piano, \$250; Jewelry, \$350; Watch, \$50.....	2,650
Heller, M. & Bros.....	Merchandise, \$30,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$35,000; Money, \$2,500.....	117,800
Hellman Bros. & Co.....	Liquors, \$2,650; Money, \$200; Office Furniture, \$200.....	3,050

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Helmken & Lackeman.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$250.....	\$3,500
Helmuth, Wm.....	Tobacco, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,830; Money, \$400; Furniture, \$100.....	4,330
Hencken & Shroder.....	Liquors, \$14,000; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Office Furniture, \$100; S. Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$75.....	16,235
Heney, W. J. & Co.....	Furniture, \$21,800; Fixtures, \$600; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$200; one American Horse, \$100; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$200.....	25,425
Hentrich, Louis.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$120; Furniture, \$725; Piano, \$25; two A. Horses, \$110; Harness, \$5; two Wagons, \$125; Cow, \$25; one dozen Poultry, \$5.....	4,140
Hernfeld, Emma and Jennie Michalitschke, Executrixs of Estate of Annie Geomans, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Personal Property.....	3,000
Hermann & Co.....	116 bales Hops, \$1,380; Merchandise, \$15,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$100.....	21,480
Hermann, C. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Machinery, \$150; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$50.....	5,700
Hesseltine, E.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$25; Solvent Credits, \$785; Money, \$155.....	5,965
Hessler, William.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Furniture, \$50; Watch, \$25; Horse, \$175; Harness, \$20; three Wagons, \$150.....	2,920
Hey, Granerholz & Frantz... .	Liquor, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$1,624; two Horses, \$125; Harness, \$20; Vehicle, \$125; Wine, \$150.....	4,244
Heynemann & Co.....	Merchandise, \$12,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$1,000.....	15,600
Heynemann, Herman.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$700; Piano, \$200.....	3,000
Heywood, Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$33,285; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$10,055; Money in Bank of California, \$40; two Horses, \$150; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$100.....	43,850
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society.....	Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$193,605.....	194,605
Hicks, D. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Machinery, \$750; Fixtures, \$250.....	3,500
Higgins & Collins.....	Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$13,350; Money, \$3,745; one Horse, \$50; one Wagon, \$100.....	17,545
Highland Mining Company.....	Money.....	10,000
Hilderbrand, Posener & Co....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Wines, \$500; Liquors, \$5,000; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$25; two Vehicles, \$300; Fixtures, \$250.....	7,175
Hill, Geo. A. and Arthur M. Hill, Executors of Estate of Samuel Hill, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Merchandise, \$13,000; Furniture and Fixtures, \$850; Solvent Credits, \$4,490; Money, \$1,570; Watch, \$25.....	24,935
Hillebrandt, F. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,700; Machinery, \$400; seven A. Horses, \$350; three Harness, \$60; two Wagons, \$200; one Buggy, \$50; seven tons Barley, \$150; Hops, \$25.....	2,935
Hills Bros.....	Merchandise, \$1,600; Machinery, \$800; Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$20; one T. Horse, \$100; Harness, \$15; one Wagon, \$100.....	3,035
Hinckle, Philip & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,000.....	3,200
Hinsdale, G. S.....	Solvent Credits, \$2,600; Money, \$85; one Watch, \$50..	2,735
Hinz & Plageman, Thos. Reed, Agent.....	Merchandise, \$20; four Horses, \$300; two Harness, \$10; three Wagons, \$250; 78 Cows, \$1,950.....	2,530
Hinz & Plageman.....	Merchandise, \$1,490; Machinery, \$1,550; Fixtures, \$40; Solvent Credits, \$770; Money, \$35; four Horses, \$200; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$80.....	4,185
Hinz & Landt.....	Merchandise, \$7,500; Solvent Credits, \$1,500.....	9,000
Hirschfeld & Saroni.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,000.....	5,100

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Hirschman, A.....	Jewelry, \$8,570; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$700; Furniture, \$400; Watch, \$20; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	\$10,000
Hixon, Juste & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$500; one Horse, \$100; one Harness, \$20; one Wagon, \$100.....	2,820
Hobart, Wood & Co.....	Merchandise, \$24,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$500.....	24,700
Hobart, W. S.....	Machinery, \$300; Fixtures, \$500; Furniture, \$1,800; Library, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$500; three Watches, \$150; one Piano, \$200; eight Horses, \$800; one Harness, \$100; seven Wagons, \$700; one Sewing Machine, \$30; Firearms, \$50.....	6,130
Hobbs, Wall & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,900; Machinery, \$2,625; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,035; Money, \$300; Horses, \$400; Wagons, \$350.....	10,710
Hoelscher, E. Mrs.....	Merchandise, \$450; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$400; Money, \$250; Furniture, \$100; one Watch, \$20; two T. Horses, \$120; Harness, \$25; two Wagons, \$120; 8000 gallons Wine, \$1,600; 700 gallons Brandy, \$375; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	4,070
Hoey, John.....	Merchandise, \$3,200; Furniture, \$265; one Watch, \$25; 1 Sewing Machine, \$10.....	3,500
Hofen & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,200; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$450; Money, \$30; three Horses, \$150; Harness, \$40; Wagon, \$150.....	4,270
Hoffman, Cohn & Co.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	7,500
Hoffman & Co.....	Fancy Goods, \$30,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$2,000.....	35,500
Hoffing, Fredk.....	Merchandise, \$2,600; Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$150.....	2,950
Holbrook, Chas.....	Furniture, \$1,800; two Watches, \$100; one Piano, \$100; two American Horses, \$200; Harness, \$150; two Vehicles, \$400; one Sewing Machine, \$20.....	2,770
Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson...	Merchandise, \$183,250; Consigned Goods, \$5,000; Machinery, \$3,800; Fixtures, \$2,500; Solvent Credits, \$40,000; Money, \$7,790; seven S. Horses, \$1,200; five Wagons, \$800; Harness, \$200; Franchise, \$100.....	246,640
Holcomb, Chas. N.....	Carriage and Harness.....	2,500
Hollings, Anna M. C., Executrix Estate of Henry Hollings, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$1,450; Solvent Credits, \$1,400; Furniture, \$200.....	3,050
Holmes, D. H.....	Money, \$500; Furniture, \$2,000; Jewelry, \$1,000.....	3,500
Holmes H. T. Lime Company..	Merchandise, \$2,200; Money, \$135; four American Horses, \$500; two Trucks, \$150; Office Furniture, \$300; Harness, \$100.....	3,385
Holt Bros.....	Merchandise, \$22,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$10,400; two Horses, \$150.....	32,850
Holtz, Louis F.....	Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$500; Jewelry, \$1,000; two Watches, \$200; two American Horses, \$200.....	2,900
Home Mutual Insurance Company.....	Solvent Credits, \$28,564; Bonds, \$41,000; Money, \$751; Money in Bank, \$17,635; Library, \$1,000; two American Horses, \$200; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$300; Franchise, \$150.....	89,650
Home of the Inebriates.....	Furniture, \$500; Money, \$6,000.....	60,50
Hooker, Chas. G.....	Furniture, \$3,000; three Watches, \$150; one Piano, \$100; two Horses, \$200; Harness, \$100; three Wagons, \$500; Sewing Machine, \$25; Firearms, \$25.....	4,100
Hooper, C. A. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$300; American Horse, \$500; Harness, \$100; Wagon, \$400.....	21,300
Hooper, F. P. & J. A.....	Money, \$9,000; Office Furniture, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$84,600.....	94,100
Hopkins, Mary F. S.....	Furniture, \$46,500; Library, \$750; Jewelry, \$1,050; one Watch, \$150; one Piano, \$150; 4 American Horses, \$600; Harness, \$200; two Wagons, \$850; Pictures, \$6,000; one Sewing Machine, \$50; Other Property, \$500.....	56,80

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Horan, Friend & Erskie.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$150; Money California Bank, \$1,200.....	\$5,350
Horstman, John.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$150; Horse, \$50; one Wagon, \$50.....	4,650
Hotaling, A. P. & Co.....	Wines and Liquors, \$34,500; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$300; Consigned Goods, \$10,000.....	59,800
Howard, L. B. Mrs.....	Furniture, \$3,000.....	3,000
Huddleston, H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$6,400.....	13,150
Hueter Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,000; Machinery, \$300; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$500; two American Horses, \$100; one Wagon, \$100.....	10,200
Hufschmidt, F.....	Merchandise, \$13,500; Money, \$175; Furniture, \$200; Piano, \$100; one American Horse, \$50; one Wagon, \$100; one Sewing Machine, \$20.....	14,145
Hughes, E. C.....	Merchandise, \$500; Machinery, \$1,500; Furniture, \$275; Piano, \$25; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	2,550
Hughes, Rienzi.....	Furniture, \$5,000.....	5,000
Hulme & Hart.....	Merchandise, \$23,465; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$20,000; Money, \$1,000; American Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$75.....	44,815
Humboldt Savings and Loan Society.....	Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$13,315.....	13,815
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.....	Hardware, \$159,600; Solvent Credits, \$49,890; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$25; Vehicle, \$75.....	209,690
Hyams, Pauson & Co.....	Merchandise, \$14,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	14,500
Hyde, George.....	Money, \$40; Furniture, \$2,250; Library, \$40; Jewelry, \$50; two Watches, \$125; Piano, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	2,730
Hyman, M. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Solvent Credits, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	20,000
Hyman, Wolf.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$250; Furniture, \$500; Piano, \$200.....	3,200
Howard & Pariser.....	Fixtures, \$2,600; Machinery, \$3,700.....	4,340
Ils, John G.....	Mortgaged to Tatum & Bowen. Merchandise, \$1,750; Machinery, \$300; Fixtures, \$25; Solvent Credits, \$350; Money, \$160; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$150; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$150; Wine, \$15; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	3,570
Indianapolis Furniture Company.....	Furniture, \$20,000; Solvent Credits, \$4,130; American Horse, \$100; Harness, \$20; Vehicle, \$100; two Sewing Machines, \$100; Franchise, \$150.....	24,600
Indianapolis Manufacturing Company.....	Merchandise, \$8,400; Money, \$705; Horse, \$50; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10; Franchise, \$100.....	9,315
Inventors Institute of California and United States.....	Furniture, \$1,000; Machinery, \$1,000; Money, \$500.....	2,500
Ivanovich, J.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Watch, \$50.....	2,550
Jackson, Byron.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Machinery, \$5,000; Furniture, \$500; Library, \$100; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$100; three Horses, \$300; Harness, \$40; Wagon, \$300.....	13,365
Jackson, Stephen.....	Merchandise, \$3,800; Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$365; Horse, \$100; two Wagons, \$200.....	4,865
Jacques, Mrs. Caroline G.....	Bonds, \$5,000; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$50.....	5,350
Jansen, Alexander.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Machinery, \$200; Fixtures, \$200; Horse, \$175; Wagon, \$75; Sewing Machine, \$10; Money, \$200.....	3,360
Jantzen, Frederick.....	Merchandise, \$3,250; Fixtures, \$50.....	3,300
Jantzen, Frederick.....	Merchandise, \$3,150; Fixtures, \$75.....	3,225
Jantzen, Frederick.....	Merchandise, \$3,040; Fixtures, \$25.....	3,065
Japanese Development Company.....	Merchandise, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$2,000.....	22,000
Jarboe & Harrison.....	Office Furniture, \$500; Library, \$2,000.....	2,500
Jennings, Thomas.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Furniture, \$800; Watch, \$65; Piano, \$150; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	16,435

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Jennings, W. H.	Six Horses, \$500; four Vehicles, \$500; Money, \$2,000...	\$3,000
Jewell, A. M. & Co	Merchandise, \$2,000; Consigned Goods, \$500; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$100	2,720
John, William	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$215; Money, \$800; Furniture, \$100; Watch, \$10; Piano, \$50; two Horses, \$100; Harness, \$15; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10	3,500
Johnson, J. C. & Co.	Merchandise, \$46,000; Fixtures, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$23,500; Money, \$10,280; Horse, \$40; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$60	80,300
Johnson, R. C.	Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Money, \$4,950; Furniture, \$3,100; Library, \$500; Jewelry, \$200; two Watches, \$200; two Pianos, \$500; Sewing Machine, \$50	29,000
Johnson, Robert C.	Furniture, \$2,700; Paintings, \$300	3,000
Jones, E. H. & Co.	Merchandise, \$24,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000	30,000
Jones, S. L. & Co.	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$3,670	12,370
Jones, Thomas W.	Machinery, \$800; Money, \$1,500; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$50; Wagon, \$50; Horse, \$50	2,650
Jones & Co.	Merchandise, \$50,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$500	65,000
Joost Bros.	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$100; three Horses, \$140; two Wagons, \$125	4,365
Jordan, George	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$100	4,400
Joseph Bros.	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$250	3,250
Joseph, Nathan	Merchandise, \$3,400	3,400
Joshua Hendy Machine Works	Merchandise, \$27,700; Consigned Goods, \$1,500; Machinery, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,600; Office Furniture, \$150; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$40	36,050
Josselyn, G. M. & Co.	Merchandise, \$25,000; Furniture, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$13,000; Money, \$2,500; Wagon, \$25	40,775
Joy, Edwin W.	Merchandise, \$1,300; Fixtures, \$700	2,500
Judson & Shepard	Fixtures, \$50; Money, \$12,540	12,590
Judson Manufacturing Company	Merchandise, \$9,500; Fixtures, \$200; Franchise, \$100	9,800
Jungblat, August & Co.	Merchandise, \$1,800; Fixtures, \$525; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$50	2,500
Justice Mining Company	Money, \$2,195; Office Furniture, \$600; Franchise, \$150	2,945
Jory Bros.	Merchandise, \$3,700 Mortgaged to Middlemas & Boole for \$2,700.	3,700
Kahn Bros. & Co.	Merchandise, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$5,000	25,500
Kast & Co.	Boots and Shoes, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$500	9,000
Kaufman, Bauer & Co.	Merchandise, \$1,400; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$100	2,500
Kavanagh, John	Merchandise, \$2,000; Furniture, \$350; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$150	2,550
Keane Bros.	Dry Goods, \$43,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$2,000; Horse, \$200; Vehicle, \$300	58,500
Keeler, F. T.	Merchandise, \$6,500; Fixtures, \$750; Money, \$385	7,635
Kellogg, R. B. Mrs.	Furniture, \$1,000; Piano, \$300; Horse, \$500; Harness, \$100; Vehicles, \$1,400; Sewing Machine, \$25	3,325
Kelly, James R. & Co.	Merchandise, \$25,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$2,500	35,500
Kelly, J. T. M. & Co.	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$550; Money, \$350	6,000
Kelso, John	Furniture, \$150; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$50; twenty-five Horses, \$1,250; ten Mules, \$500; Harness, \$200; thirty-two Wagons, \$820; Cow, \$25; Sewing Machine, \$10	3,025
Kennedy, P. J.	Merchandise, \$2,250; Fixtures, \$50; Furniture, \$400; Watch \$50; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$100	3,050
Kennedy, Philip & Co.	Merchandise, \$6,700; Fixtures, \$300; Watch, \$100; Wagon, \$150; two Horses, \$200	7,450
Kentfield, John & Co.	Office Furniture, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$1,000	3,600
Keogh, John	Merchandise, \$2,400; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Furniture, \$400; Wagon, \$100	5,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Kerr, Edward.....	Merchandise, \$3,150; Fixtures, \$75; Furniture, \$50; Watch, \$10.	\$3,235
Kerr, William.....	Watch, \$50; forty-eight Horses, \$7,200; two Mules, \$200; Harness, \$500; fifty-three Wagons, \$2,300.	10,250
Keyston Bros.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$250; Fixtures, \$25; Money, \$225; Furniture, \$100; Organ, \$25; Horse, \$30; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10.	2,725
King Morse Canning Company	Merchandise, \$10,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$500; Franchise, \$100.	13,600
Kirschbraun & Sons.....	Merchandise, \$250; Consigned Goods, \$300; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,600; Money, \$300; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$50.	2,700
Kittle & Co.....	Merchandise, \$20,000; Solvent Credits, \$4,000.	24,000
Kittle, Nicholas G.....	Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$200; Jewelry, \$800; Piano, \$200; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$450.	2,700
Kittredge, E. H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$10,250; Solvent Credits, \$6,000; Money, \$150; Fixtures, \$200.	16,600
Klavenmeyer, Simon.....	Merchandise, \$2,435; Fixtures, \$115.	2,550
Kline & Co.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$200.	19,200
Kline, Louis & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Solvent Credits, \$15,000; Money, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$500.	45,500
Knowles, G. B. & Son.....	Lumber, \$19,500; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$1,910; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$25.	21,610
Knowles, J. N.....	Merchandise, \$17,015; Fixtures, \$350; Solvent Credits, \$3,225; Money, \$425.	21,015
Knowles, Dr. Samuel E.....	Fixtures, \$115; Solvent Credits, \$3,100; Money, \$550; Furniture, \$75; Library, \$35.	3,875
Koenig, Anton.....	Shoes, \$12,000; Gloves, \$2,500; Hosiery, \$500; Fixtures, \$200; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$50; Furniture, \$200.	15,500
Koenigsberger, Falk & Meyer..	Merchandise, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$150.	5,250
Koerber, A.....	Merchandise, \$1,300; Fixtures, \$25; Money, \$1,700.	3,025
Kohlberg, M. P. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,950; Solvent Credits, \$500.	7,450
Kohler & Chase.....	Musical Instruments, \$60,000; Solvent Credits, \$25,000; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$300.	85,450
Kohler & Frohling.....	Wines, \$29,000; Fixtures, \$500; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$50; Vehicle, \$100.	29,725
Kohler & Van Bergen.....	Wine, \$4,000; Brandy, \$500; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$3,000.	8,000
Kohn, Isaac.....	Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$870; Furniture, \$600; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100.	4,670
Korbell Bros.....	Merchandise, \$3,100; Machinery, \$9,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$2,675; Furniture, \$360; two Watches, \$100; two Pianos, \$200; two Horses, \$150; Harness, \$50; two Wagons, \$300; two Cows, \$90; three Sewing Machines, \$105.	16,230
Korn & McCarthy.....	Horses, \$1,700; Trucks, \$600; Wagons, \$280; Harness, \$300.	2,880
Koshland Bros.....	Merchandise, \$2,400; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$100.	2,800
Koshland, S. & Co.....	Twenty-three bales Bags, \$460; 3710 sacks Oats, \$2,220; Fixtures, \$300.	2,980
Koshland, S. & Co.....	Fixtures, \$300; Consigned Goods, \$570; Merchandise in Warehouse, \$2,110.	2,980
Kragen & Geist.....	Merchandise, \$2,300; Machinery, \$500; Money, \$665; Lumbe, \$450.	3,915
Kraker & Israel.....	Merchandise, \$8,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500.	10,500
Kramer, Goodman & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$500.	7,500
Kreling Bros.....	Money, \$200; Furniture, \$1,500; Piano, \$150; Wines and Liquors, \$1,500; two Sewing Machines, \$30.	3,380
Kreig, Anton.....	Merchandise, \$4,640; Furniture, \$300; Musical Instruments, \$75; Horse, \$25; Harness, \$5; Wagon, \$25; Sewing Machine, \$10.	5,080
Kron, Julius.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$150; Money, \$100; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$10; Sewing Machine, \$10.	2,620

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	AMOUNT.
Kronenberg, F. & Co.....	Merchandise, Grain in Warehouse, etc., \$2,575; Hops, Malt and Beer, \$800; Kegs, \$500; Machinery, \$900; ten Horses, \$625; Harness, \$50; four Wagons, \$300...	\$5,750
Kruse & Euler.....	Merchandise, \$26,000; Consigned Goods, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,100; Money, \$100....	28,800
Kustel, Elizabeth, Executrix Estate of Alexis O. Kustel, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$3,300.....	3,300
Kutz & Murr.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$50	2,550
Lachman, Samuel.....	Vehicles, \$500; Jewelry, \$500; Furniture, \$3,000; Piano, \$300; Paintings, \$700; Horses, \$500; Money, \$500....	6,000
Lachman & Jacobi.....	Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$250; Casks, \$5,000; Money, \$500; two Horses, \$150; Harness, \$25; three Wagons, \$225; 125,000 gallons Wine, \$25,000; 400 gallons Brandy, \$6,000.....	37,650
Lachman & Sternfels.....	Merchandise, \$4,500; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money in Bank, \$1,000.....	6,000
Lachman, S. & Co.....	Wines and Liquors, \$30,200; Liquors in Bond, \$5,000; Money, \$500; Fixtures, \$500; four Horses, \$400; Harness, \$100; two Vehicles, \$300.....	37,000
Ladd, Charles D.....	Merchandise, \$12,000; Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$350; Solvent Credits, \$1,700; Money, \$850; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$140; two Horses, \$80; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$65.....	16,045
Ladd, George S.....	Furniture, \$1,500; Piano, \$200; Watch, \$100; Jewelry, \$500; Horse, \$100; Coupe, \$200; Vehicle, \$100.....	2,700
Lake, Benjamin.....	Merchandise, \$1,800; Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$10; Piano, \$100; two Horses, \$150; Harness, \$40; four Wagons, \$250.....	2,750
Lake, Myra C.....	Furniture, \$2,700; Piano, \$275; Sewing Machine, \$25..	3,000
Lancaster, T.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$1,000....	4,100
Landers, P.....	Merchandise, \$5,800; Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$100.	6,100
Langley & Michaels.....	Merchandise, \$75,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$9,000; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	95,000
Larkins & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; two Horses, \$100.....	4,100
Larsen & Wilson.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Consigned Goods, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$1,500; Money, \$200.....	9,200
Lash, Henry.....	Merchandise, \$5,350; Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$2,510; Money, \$350; Money in Bank, \$170.....	9,030
Lask, Harry J., Administrator Estate of J. B. Frinkas.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	3,500
La Societe Francaise d'Eparg- nes et de Prevoyance Mutu- elle.....	Money, \$10,210; Money in Bank, \$4,945; Furniture, \$200.....	15,355
Latimer, Lorenzo D.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Library, \$1,700; Piano, \$275; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	4,000
Latson, Frank P. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$100; Horse, \$70; Ve- hicle, \$40.....	9,210
Latson & Strauss.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$75; Wagon, \$40.....	3,115
Laumeister, C. S.....	Grain in Kearny Street Warehouse, \$3,000; Machin- ery, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$25; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Furniture, \$400; Piano, \$100; three Horses, \$150; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$100.....	8,325
Lautz Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,000.....	6,000
La Valliere, Hannah, (Admin- istratrix Estate of Robert R. La Valliere, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$4,030.....	4,030
Law, King & Law.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Money, \$225; Office Furniture, \$500.....	6,725
Lawrence, C. H.....	Money, \$2,000; Furniture, \$500.....	2,500
Lawrence & Levy.....	Solvent Credits, \$1,000; four Horses, \$300; Wagon, \$100; 1,200 Sheep, \$3,000.....	4,400

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Leach, John, Guardian Estate of David C. Chambers, minor	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	\$22,000
Lebenbaum, Goldberg & Bowen	Merchandise, \$28,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; five Horses, \$250; five sets Harness, \$100; five Wagons, \$650.....	30,000
Lebenbaum, S. & Co.....	Groceries, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$300; seven Horses, \$700; Harness, \$100; four Wagons, \$400.....	9,500
LeCount Bros.....	Merchandise, \$21,750; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$2,000; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$100; Harness, \$50; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	35,000
Lee, John & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Machinery, \$400; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$600; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$50.....	7,250
Le Grand Laundry.....	Furniture, \$250; Fixtures, \$100; Machinery, \$2,000; Piano, \$100; sixteen Horses, \$1,600; two Saddle Horses, \$100; one Colt, \$50; two sets Harness, \$240; twelve Wagons, \$1,200; four Cows, \$200; three Hogs, \$30; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	5,890
Leipnitz & Tschneier.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$1,500.....	2,500
Lennon, John A.....	Merchandise, \$3,600; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$860; Money, \$1,000; Furniture, \$150; Piano, \$110; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	5,830
Lenormand Bros.....	Merchandise, \$1,525; Horses, \$375; Fixtures, \$250; Wagons, \$400; 20,000 gallons Wine, \$5,000; 816 gallons Brandy, \$1,225.....	8,775
Lent, Mrs. F. C.....	Furniture, \$4,400; Piano, \$100; three Carriages, \$500.....	5,000
Levi, C. & H.....	Merchandise, \$45,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$5,000.....	56,000
Levy, A. N.....	Lumber, \$100; Merchandise, \$2,400; Furniture, \$200; two Horses, \$100; Harness, \$20; three Wagons, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$5.....	2,975
Levy, John, & Co.....	Jewelry, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$500.....	9,000
Levy, Jules, & Bros.....	Merchandise, \$7,300; Fixtures, \$150.....	7,450
Levy, Meldine, Executor Estate of Isaac Levy, deceased.	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Solvent Credits.....	2,710
Levy, M. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$500; Fixtures, \$150.....	5,150
Levy, Oscar S.....	Consigned Goods, \$7,450; Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$1,920; Money in Bank, \$470; Furniture, \$450; Watch, \$25.....	10,390
Levy, R.....	Merchandise, \$8,300; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Furniture, \$500; Jewelry, \$100; four Horses, \$350; Harness, \$75; two Wagons, \$250; Piano, \$150.....	10,975
Lewis, A. & Co.....	Cigars, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$50.....	3,550
Lewis, W. & Co.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$2,400; Goods in Warehouse, \$950; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$6,300.....	9,800
Lewis & Swift.....	Lumber, \$7,000; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$200; Fixtures, \$50; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$100.....	9,450
Lick, James W.....	Furniture, \$250; Watch, \$40; sixteen Horses, \$640; six sets Harness, \$60; six Wagons, two Buggies, two Carts, \$675; 180 Cows, \$4,600.....	6,265
Liddle & Kaeding.....	Merchandise, \$7,670; Consighed Goods, \$945; Fixtures, \$50; Wagon, \$50.....	8,715
Liebes, H.....	Furs and Sealskins, \$17,090; Fixtures, 775; Money, \$135.....	18,000
Liebes Bros.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$7,500; Machinery, \$200; Fixtures, \$159.....	7,850
Lilienthal & Co.....	480 bales Hops in Eureka Warehouse, \$3,000.....	3,000
Lilienthal & Co.....	Liquors, \$23,000; Solvent Credits, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$3,000.....	34,000
Lincoln, Jerome.....	Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$500; Furniture, \$2,000; Library, \$200; Jewelry, \$250; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$100; Horses, \$450; Harness, \$200; Vehicle, \$500; Cows, \$100.....	5,400
Linforth, James.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$10; Money in Bank, \$300; Furniture, \$125.....	3,935
Lippitt, Leak & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money in Bank, \$800.....	14,000
Lippman Bros.....	Merchandise, \$9,500; Fixtures, \$510.....	10,010

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Litchenstein, B. H.	Merchandise, \$2,200; Solvent Credits, \$1,300; Money, \$1,603; Furniture, \$350	\$5,450
Litchfield, J. M. & Co.	Merchandise, \$2,250; Fixtures, \$250	2,500
Littlefield, Allison & Co.	Merchandise, \$3,000; Consigned Goods, \$500; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,900; Money, \$300	5,800
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company	Solvent Credits, \$7,838; Money, \$172; Money in Bank, \$360; Furniture, \$1,000	9,370
Livingstone & Co.	Wines, \$20,000; Liquors, \$30,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$36,000; Money, \$5,000	91,500
Llewellyn, Reese	Merchandise, \$400; Machinery, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$300; Furniture, \$500; Jewelry, \$100; Watch, \$50; two Horses, \$50; Buggy, \$25; Coal, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$20; Gun and Pistol, \$25	3,070
Loaiza, W.	Consigned Goods, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money in Bank, \$10,000; Furniture, \$200; Library, \$25; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$30; Horse, \$50; Buggy, \$90; Sewing Machine, \$15; Pistol, \$5	2,615
Locan, Frank, in trust for Alice Banner, Franklin and Stella Locan	Money in Trust, \$5,635	5,635
Loewe Bros.	Liquors, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$100	6,200
Lolor, Charles P.	Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Money, \$2,000; Horse, \$75; Buggy, \$100; Furniture, \$125	6,300
London, Paris and American Bank (Limited)	Solvent Credits, \$106,000; Money, \$200,000; Merchandise, \$3,500; Furniture, \$1,500; Franchise, \$300	311,300
London & San Francisco Bank (Limited)	Solvent Credits, \$165,354; Money, \$287,661; Furniture, \$1,500; Franchise, \$300	454,815
Long, Maria C. C., Executrix Estate of Claude Jean Long, deceased.	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9	2,500
Long, Salomon H.	Merchandise, \$5,411; Money, \$179; Furniture, \$300; Jewelry, \$75; Watch, \$35; Sewing Machine, \$10	6,010
Loughran, G. F. & Co.	Fixtures, \$100; Merchandise, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$400	2,500
Lowenthal, Livingston & Co.	1759 cases Salmon in Cunningham's Warehouse	3,520
Lucas & Co.	Merchandise, \$1,600; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$50; Furniture, \$250	3,900
Lucke, Henry	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$50; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$45	3,310
Lucy, G. R. & Co.	Merchandise, \$5,000; Machinery, \$300; Fixtures, \$20; Money in Bank, \$1,000	6,320
Lundy, Thomas	Jewelry, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$500; Watch, \$50	4,050
Luning, Nicholas	Merchandise, \$31,760; Office Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$21,363; Bonds, \$26,000; Money, \$28; Money in Bank, \$51; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100	79,402
Luse, H. H.	Solvent Credits, \$55,600; Money on Hand, \$30; Money in Pacific Bank, \$1,120; Furniture, \$750; Library, \$750; Watch, \$50; Piano, Organ, Violin and Guitar, \$500; Horse, \$40; Harness, \$5; Buggy, \$35; Sewing Machine, \$30	58,910
Lusk, A. & Co.	Merchandise, \$3,500; Machinery, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$795; seven Horses, \$550; four sets Harness, \$75; two Wagons, three Trucks, \$400; Feed and Grain, \$75	15,895
Lux, Charles	Furniture, \$5,250; Piano, \$500; four Horses, \$600; Carriages, \$500; Harness, \$150	7,000
Lyons, Charles	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$5	3,505
Lyons, E. G. & Co.	Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$3,400; Money, \$250; two Horses, \$100; two Wagons, \$75; 11,000 gallons Wine, \$2,600; 5,800 gallons Brandy, \$5,300	11,775
McAfee, William & Son	Merchandise, \$200; Machinery, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money in Bank, \$1,690	4,440
McAllister, Hall	Furniture, \$2,000; Piano, \$300; Paintings, \$700	3,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
McCarthy Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,250; Fixtures, \$250.....	\$9,500
McCarthy, C. & Co.....	Liquors, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$230; 200 gallons Wine, \$120.....	3,250
McCord, Alexander & Co.....	Fifteen Horses, \$1,375; Harness, \$750; ten Vehicles, \$2,250; Grain, \$125; Hay, \$150.....	5,150
McCormick Bros.....	Coke and Iron, \$3,000; Machinery, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$900; Money in Bank, \$2,100.....	7,500
McCormick, W. H.....	Merchandise, \$3,500.....	3,500
McCreery, A. B.....	Furniture, \$500; Money, \$8,000; Jewelry, \$1,000; Watch, \$100.....	9,000
McDonald, A.....	1,457 barrels Flour, \$5,000.....	5,000
McDowell, Irvin.....	Furniture, \$1,500; Jewelry, \$500; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$500; two Horses, \$350; Harness, \$25; four Wagons, \$600; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	3,590
McGlauffin, L. W.....	Merchandise in Warehouse, \$22,400; Solvent Credits, \$1,530; Money in Bank, \$700; Furniture, \$150; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$50; two Guitars, \$20.....	24,900
McHenry, S. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Consigned Goods, \$300; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$2,000.....	4,000
McKee, John, and James T. Haycock, Executors Estate of Robert Tallant, deceased....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Solvent Credits, \$13,370; Jewelry, \$25; Watch, \$75.....	13,470
McKenna & Purcell.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; thirteen Horses, \$1,300; Harness, \$100; five Wagons, \$500; two Buggies, \$100.....	3,500
McLaughlin, K. D. Mrs., Special Administratrix Estate of Chas. McLaughlin, deceased.	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$202,000; Solvent Credits, \$84,600.....	286,600
McMillan, Donald.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$5,500; Money, \$2,505; five Horses, \$400; four sets Harness, \$150; two Wagons, \$120; 225 gallons Liquor, \$375.....	15,350
McPhun, William.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$100; Machinery, \$400; Furniture, \$150; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	4,320
Macdonough, J. & Co.....	1,950 tons Coal, \$11,500; Sacks in Warehouse, \$400; Fixtures, \$500; eight American Horses, \$800; Harness, \$50; eight Carts, \$200.....	13,450
Mack, J. J. & Co.....	Drugs, \$40,000; Consigned Goods, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000.....	46,000
Mackay, Alex.....	Merchandise, \$7,300; Machinery, \$100; Money, \$3,840; Furniture, \$300; Jewelry, \$20; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$40; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$50.....	11,800
Macondray & Co.....	Merchandise, \$53,900; Fixtures, \$300.....	53,300
Madden, Mary Ann, Executrix Estate of James Madden, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department 9—Money, \$2,710.....	2,710
Magee & Moore.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$110; Money, \$900.....	7,000
Maguire, R. J.....	Coal, \$2,100; Fixtures, \$25; six Horses, \$300; Harness, \$75; three Carts, \$120.....	2,620
Mahoney, Julia.....	Furniture, \$4,400.....	4,400
Maiers, Charles.....	Mortgaged to Gustave Berson for \$3,000. Merchandise, \$5,500; Fixtures, \$500; Furniture, \$450; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	6,530
Main & Winchester.....	Merchandise, \$103,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$35,000; Money, \$11,000.....	150,000
Malm, Charles A.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money (Tallant & Co.), \$300; Watch, \$10; Piano, \$75; two Sewing Machines, \$50.....	6,535
Mandlebaum, F. & Sons.....	Merchandise, \$5,850; Fixtures, \$430; Solvent Credits, \$7,950.....	14,230
Mangels, M. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$10,460; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$3,216; Money in Bank, \$643.....	14,519

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Mann, George S.....	Money, \$190; Furniture, \$750; Library, \$20; Solvent Credits, \$11,730; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$200; Horse, \$200; Harness, \$75; two Carriages, \$300; Cow, \$40; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	\$13,615 20,500
Mann & Benedict.....	Merchandise, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	2,900
Manning, A. W.....	Merchandise, \$250; Fixtures, \$850; Furniture, \$1,500; Library, \$100; Piano and Organ, \$200.....	4,000
Manning, William.....	Merchandise, \$3,250; Fixtures, \$500; Furniture, \$250..	
Mansbach, E. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$1,550; Furniture, \$600; Jewelry \$150; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	22,515
Mantell, Ferdinand.....	Merchandise, \$4,300; Machinery, \$400; Fixtures, \$50; Furniture, \$275; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$75.....	5,125
Marcus, George & Co.....	Goods in Warehouse, \$3,360; Money, \$40; Furniture, \$10.....	3,410
Marcy, W. G.....	Merchandise, \$400; Fixtures, \$80; Solvent Credits, \$345; Money in Bank, \$1,290; Property in Trust, \$1,100.....	3,215
Marder, Luse & Co.....	Type, \$5,000; Machinery, \$800; Fixtures, \$700.....	6,500
Market Street Cable Railway Company.....	Machinery, \$23,000; Money, \$17,395; Furniture, \$750; eighty H. B. S. Horses, \$4,800; Harness, \$350; Wagons, \$900; Grain, \$125; Coal, \$225; Superstructure, \$48,000; Cables, Old and New, \$12,125; Cars for Horses, \$7,500; Railroad Rolling Stock, \$68,800; Other Property, \$500; Franchise, \$650,000.....	834,470 4,200
Marks, B. & Co.....	709 bales Hops, \$4,200.....	
Marsh, Henry F.....	Consigned Goods, \$4,370; Fixtures, \$25; Solvent Credits, \$485; Money, \$50; Furniture, \$480; Watch, \$60; Piano, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	5,530
Marshutz & Cantrell.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$50; Money, \$20; Horse, \$30; Harness, \$10; Buggy, \$50..	10,160
Martenstein & Deming.....	Merchandise, \$8,500; Machinery, \$2,300; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$4,700; Money, \$4,830; Horse, \$50; Wagon, \$50.....	20,630
Martin, E. & Co.....	Wines and Liquors, \$30,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$200.....	40,200
Martin, Harriet O., Executrix Estate of Albert Martin, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money.....	3,200
Martin, W. H. & Co.....	Money in Bank, \$15,730; Furniture, \$100.....	15,830
Martin White Mining Company	Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$4,530; Franchise, \$150.....	4,930
Martin, Feusier & Co.....	Merchandise, \$29,470; Consigned Goods, \$500; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$11,935; Money, \$1,495; Horse, \$250; Harness, \$25; Wagons, \$200.....	44,125
Marwedel, E. H.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$800; Money, \$200.....	5,100
Marx, Jacob.....	Watch, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$750; Money, \$1,500; Furniture, \$750;.....	3,100
Mason, Charles, Guardian Estate of William F., John F., Samuel R. and Alice R. Crooks, Minors.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$6,320.....	6,320
Masonic Savings & Loan Bank	Money on hand, \$2,711; Money in Bank, \$4,340; Furniture, \$800.....	3,945
Mast, P. P. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,875; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$845; Money, \$1,940.....	12,760
Masten, N. K., Administrator Estate of C. C. Hastings, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$10,710; Solvent Credits, \$53,635.....	64,345
Mattern & Moore.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Machinery, \$20; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$500; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	3,580
Mau, Albert & Co.....	Merchandise, \$80,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$2,000; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$20; Vehicle, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$18,015.....	100,635

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Mau, Ostillia, Mrs., Executrix Estate of Albert H. Mau, de- ceased	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—County Bonds, White Pine County, State of Nevada, \$8,100; White Pine County Scrip, \$145; Jewelry, \$200	\$8,445
Mayer, Charles.....	Merchandise, \$16,500; Fixtures, \$275; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$50; Musical Instruments, \$75; two Sewing Machines, \$35	17,235
Mayrisch Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$10,700; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$8,000; Money, \$400	19,400
Meade, George W. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,215; Consigned Goods, \$1,200; Fix- tures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$2,255	9,720
Mechanics' Foundry.....	Machinery, \$3,000; Office Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Cred- its, \$1,000; Money, \$100	4,175
Mechanics' Institute.....	Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$300; Library, \$10,000	10,600
Meeker, Wm. A.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Machinery, \$1,700; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$415; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$40; Sewing Machine, \$15	4,740
Megilligan, W. B.....	Merchandise, \$20; Furniture, \$100; ten Horses, \$600; four sets Harness, \$50; four Wagons, \$200; 130 Cows, \$3,250	4,220
Meinicke, Chas. & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$5,200; Solvent Credits, \$1,610; Money, \$1,600; Office Furniture, \$300; 976 gallons Medford Rum, \$1,515	10,225
Melones Consolidated Manu- facturing Company.....	Money \$7,320	7,320
Melone, Drury.....	Money in Wells, Fargo & Co., \$2,980; Furniture, \$100; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$150; two Horses, \$300; Har- ness, \$200; four Buggies, \$1,000; Sewing Machine, \$25	4,855
Mendel, Morris.....	Money, \$10,000	10,000
Mendel, M. P.....	Money, \$10,000	10,000
Mendelsohn Bros.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$250	2,850
Menzies, Bingham & Co.....	Machinery, \$4,000; Money, \$3,000	7,000
Mercantile Library Association	Money, \$100; Library, \$7,500	7,600
Merle, Isadore.....	Merchandise, \$4,055; Watch, \$5	4,060
Merrill, John F.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Piano, \$200; Watch, \$50; Jewelry, \$250; Library, \$200	3,200
Merry, Faul & Co.....	Merchandise, \$21,500; Fixtures, \$650; Money, \$528; eight Horses, \$400; three Wagons, \$150; fifty-five Hogs, \$225	23,453
Merten, Moffit & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,500; Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$900; Horse, \$50; Wagon, \$150	8,000
Mesick, R. S.....	Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$7,385; Jewelry, \$1,900; Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$6,000; Watch, \$100	26,385
Methodist Book Depository....	Merchandise, \$11,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,500; Money, \$600	22,100
Metson, W. H.....	Inyo County Bonds, \$4,275; Library, \$10; Watch, \$5 ..	4,290
Meussdorffer, J. C.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$300	2,800
Meussdorffer, Konrad.....	Merchandise, \$5,500; Fixtures, \$500; Furniture, \$400; Piano, \$100	6,500
Meussdorffer, J. C. & Son....	Merchandise, \$9,000; Fixtures, \$500	9,500
Meusdorffer, M.....	Merchandise, \$11,900; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$100	12,025
Meyer & Bros.....	Merchandise, \$16,400; Solvent Credits, \$5,200; Money in Bank, \$637	20,037
Meyer, Daniel, Administrator, and Julia Brod, Administra- trix Estate Marcus Brod, de- ceased	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Tobacco, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$8,765	10,765
Meyer, Daniel.....	Solvent Credits, \$90,500; Money, \$2,000; Gold Bars, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$500	103,000
Meyer, E. & Co.....	Liquors, etc., \$3,650; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$90; Horse, \$50; Wagon, \$75	4,015

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Meyer, Mish & Co.	Cigars, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$200; Machinery, \$400; Money, \$150; American Horse, \$100; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$50.....	\$6,920
Meyer, Nathan, Executor of Estate of Morris Pearl.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$5,420.....	5,420
Meyer, William, Administrator Estate of Cecelia Meyer, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$5,000.....	5,000
Meyer Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$20,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$3,690.....	24,190
Meyer, Wilson & Co.....	Merchandise, \$350; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$655; Furniture, \$732; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$50.....	2,837
Meyerstein & Lowenberg.....	Merchandise, \$9,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Money, \$2,000.....	15,250
Michalitschke Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, 11,000; Fixtures, \$500; Horse, \$50; Harness and Wagon, \$100.....	11,650
Michelson, Brown & Co.....	Merchandise, \$22,200; Consigned Goods, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$9,000; eleven Horses, \$1,100; Harness, \$150; three Vehicles, \$300.....	34,500
Middlemas & Boole.....	Merchandise, \$500; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$2,000.....	4,550
Middleton & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$300; Wagon, \$50.....	4,850
Mierson & Jewell.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$400.....	3,900
Miller, Cecelia.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Piano, \$100.....	3,100
Miller, Henry.....	Furniture, \$3,500; Jewelry, \$500; two Watches, \$200; Piano, \$200; Silverware, \$500; two Horses, \$200; Vehicles, \$400; Harness, \$100.....	5,600
Miller & Hamilton.....	Lumber and Mouldings, \$1,380; Solvent Credits, \$2,055; Money, \$885.....	4,320
Miller & Lux.....	Two Horses, \$230; Harness, \$20; two Wagons, \$200; Wool Pelts, \$1,500; Skins, \$700.....	2,650
Miller & Lux.....	Money in Bank, \$8,000; Office Furniture, \$500; sixteen American Horses, \$1,600; ten sets Harness, \$50; seven Wagons, \$700; fifty Beef Cattle, \$2,000; forty Sheep, \$120; 150 Hogs, \$1,000; Hay, \$50.....	14,020
Milliken, Wm. H.....	Office Furniture, \$100; Money, \$5,000.....	5,100
Minor, W. H.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Machinery, \$1,500; Money, \$220; Furniture, \$300; Piano, \$100.....	3,620
Mish, Sarah, Mrs.....	Merchandise, \$5,700; Fixtures, \$450; Furniture, \$1,000; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	7,260
Moffat, E. & H.....	Eight Horses, \$800; four Vehicles, \$600; Buggy, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$3,600.....	5,100
Moffit, James, Executor of the Estate of Chas. E. Rankin...	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$5,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000.....	10,000
Molloy, John.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Furniture, \$500; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	2,775
Mono Gold Mining Company..	Money in Bank, \$14,280; Franchise, \$150.....	14,430
Montague, W. W.....	Furniture, \$1,600; Pictures, \$300; Piano, \$200; Horses, \$1,000; Harness, \$200; Carriages, \$1,000; Library, \$100; Tools, \$100.....	4,500
Montague, W. W. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$175,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$30,000; Money, \$20,000; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$100.....	223,250
Montealegre & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$5,800; Fixtures, \$140.....	5,940
Montgomery, Chas.....	Furniture, \$3,150; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$50; two Horses, \$200; Harness, \$30; Wagon, \$200.....	3,655
Montgomery & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,900; Fixtures, \$100.....	3,000
Montgomery & West.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$300; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$15; Wagon, \$100.....	3,015
Mooly & Farish.....	Merchandise, \$1,900; Goods in Warehouse, \$6,730; Fixtures, \$200.....	8,830
Moore, Ferguson & Co.....	Goods and Merchandise, \$14,010; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,570; Money, \$4,770; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$50.....	20,670
Moore, L. P. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$50; Furniture, \$800...	5,850

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Moore, Z. W.....	Merchandise, \$400; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$1,500; Watch, \$75; Piano, \$200; two American Horses, \$200; Harness, \$50; two Wagons, \$150.....	\$2,675
Moore, Hunt & Co.....	Merchandise, \$30,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$5,000.....	35,100
Moore & Smith.....	Lumber, \$15,000; Fixtures, \$250; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$75.....	15,400
Moran, Daniel M. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,675; Fixtures, \$200.....	2,875
Moran, Jas. M.....	Merchandise, \$7,200; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$115; Furniture, \$100.....	7,565
More, Samuel & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	11,500
Morgan & Co.....	Fixtures, \$75; Money in National Gold Bank, \$6,380; two Horses, \$200; two Wagons, \$200.....	6,855
Morganthau, Max.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Machinery, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$30; Piano, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	15,800
Morrison, Hutchinson & Co...	Merchandise, \$8,300; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,400; Money, \$310.....	11,110
Morzio, Joseph, Executor of Estate of Bisagni Luigi, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$3,500.....	3,500
Morris, Abram.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$200; Furniture, \$400; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$75; Sewing Machine, \$5.....	7,855
Morris & Kennedy.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$300; Wagon, \$50.....	3,650
Morris & Varney.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$50; Money in Sather & Co.'s Bank, \$1,000.....	7,050
Morrison, R. F.....	Money, \$4,500; Jewelry, \$500.....	5,000
Morrow, Geo. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Goods in Warehouse, \$5,400; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; thirteen Horses, \$1,300; three sets Harness, \$150; three Wagons and a Buggy, \$400.....	13,450
Morrow, Robt. F.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Watch, \$100; two Horses, \$300; two Wagons, \$500.....	3,400
Morse, Geo. D.....	Merchandise, Picture Gallery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500; Watch, \$25; American Horse, \$100; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$50.....	2,685
Morton, John & Co.....	35 Horses, \$4,050; Harness, \$450; seventeen Vehicles, \$1,700.....	6,200
Mosgrove, Mahe & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,750; Fixtures, \$250.....	4,000
Moynihan & Aitken.....	Merchandise, \$400; Machinery, \$960; Tools, \$210; Money in Bank, \$1,190; Horse and Wagon, \$40.....	2,800
Muller, E.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$650; Library, \$20; Jewelry, \$40; Watch, \$10; Piano, \$150; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$75; Sewing Machine, \$10; Firearms, \$5.....	5,160
Mullot, L., Executor of Estate of Chas. Roche, deceased...	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money in Bank, \$530; Special Deposit, \$130; Merchandise, \$1,650; Machinery and Fixtures, \$230; Solvent Credits, \$150; Horse, \$40; Wagon, \$30.....	2,760
Murdock, C. A.....	Merchandise, \$2,350; Machinery, \$1,700; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$300.....	4,500
Murphy, Grant & Co.....	Dry Goods, \$457,000; Consigned Goods, \$21,000; Machinery, \$600; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	479,600
Murray, J. T. & J. B.....	Thirteen Horses, \$1,300; Harness, \$300; six Wagons, \$1,400.....	3,000
Murray Bros.....	Machinery, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,650; Money, \$60; Horse, \$60; Harness, \$5; Wagon, \$25.....	2,800
Muser Bros.....	Merchandise, \$40,500; Machinery, \$250; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$270.....	44,020
Musto, Joseph.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery and Tools, \$250; Furniture, \$250; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$35; Buggy, \$40; Sewing Machine, \$5.....	2,680

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Myers, Leon R.	Merchandise, \$1,000; Machinery, \$1,500; Furniture, \$100.	
Myers, John F. & Co.	Merchandise, \$3,537; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money in Bank, \$115; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$75.	\$2,600
Mitchell, James	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$1,800.	4,877
Naber, Alps & Brune.	Deduction for Mortgage to Joseph Knott, \$1,000. Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$800; two Horses, \$100; two Vehicles, \$150; Wines, \$1,500; and Liquors, \$6,425.	3,800
Nahl, H. W. A.	Artists' Materials and Paintings.	12,075
Nash, S.	3600 Sacks, \$200; 240 tons Wheat, \$2,800.	5,000
Nathan, B. & Co.	Merchandise, \$25,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$2,000; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$50; Harness, \$25.	3,000
Nathan, Lena, Executrix of Elias Nathan, deceased.	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9	28,150
Nathan, Pulverman & Co.	Merchandise, \$17,500; Solvent Credits, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$500.	16,250
National Assurance Company of Ireland.	Money, \$7,185; Franchise, \$150.	25,000
National Brewing Company	20 tons Malt, \$1,000; 10,000 pounds Hops, \$1,000; Machinery \$10,000; ten Horses, \$1,000; four Wagons, \$500; Fixtures, \$3,000.	7,305
Nelson, Charles.	Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$4,700; Furniture, \$1,000; Watch, \$200; Piano, \$200; two Horses, \$200; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$300; Cow, \$50.	16,500
Nelson, Thos. H.	Merchandise, \$2,000; Money, \$150; Furniture, \$150; Watch, \$40; Piano, \$50; Horse, Buggy, Wagon, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$10.	6,900
Newburger, Reiss & Co.	Merchandise, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$1,500.	2,600
Neustadter Bros.	Merchandise, \$138,000; Solvent Credits, \$20,000; Money, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$2,000.	10,000
Nevada Bank.	Solvent Credits, \$348,530; Money, \$299,375; Franchise, \$15,000.	170,000
New Warehouse and Dock Company.	Safe, \$100; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$3,000.	662,905
Neville & Co.	Merchandise, \$12,250; Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$350; Solvent Credits, \$4,750.	3,300
Newbuner & Co.	City Warehouse, Beale Street Warehouse and Eagle Matches, Sugar and Starch, \$4,150; Consigned Goods, \$250; Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$700; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$200.	18,250
Newell Bros.	Merchandise, \$2,800; Machinery, \$200; Tools and Presses, \$200; Money, \$300; Horse, \$300; five sets Harness, \$50.	6,000
Newhall, H. M. & Co.	Bonds, \$222,000; Money, \$7,505; Furniture, \$1,000.	3,850
Newhall Sons & Co.	3 solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$5,000; Furniture, \$500.	230,505
Newhall, H. M. Mrs.	Furniture, \$7,000; Library, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$5,000; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$200; two Horses, \$500; Harness, \$100; Carriage, \$250.	15,500
Newlands, F. G.	Furniture, \$6,000; Piano, \$500; Vehicle, \$500; Jewelry, \$250; Money, \$5,000; Office Furniture, \$250.	14,150
Newman & Levisson	Merchandise, \$12,850; Fixtures, \$650.	12,500
Newport Coal Company	Fixtures, \$250; Coal, \$2,500; Franchise, \$150.	13,500
Newton Bros.	Merchandise, \$18,000; Money, \$1,500; Furniture and Fixtures, \$500.	2,900
New York and San Francisco Collar Company.	Merchandise, \$1,100; Consigned Goods, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$50.	20,000
New Zealand Insurance Company.	Money, \$2,710; Furniture, \$300.	4,150
Nichols, A. C. & Co.	Merchandise, \$9,500; Money, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$3,000.	3,010
Nickle, J. L.	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$350; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$50; Horse, \$100; (Bay Front Warehouse, Oriental Warehouse).	14,200
		3,150

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT
Nicoll, Alex.....	Clothes and Clothing, \$14,400; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$100.....	\$15,000
Niebaune, Gustave.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Solvent Credits, \$6,350; Jewelry, \$400; Piano, \$150; Watch, \$50; Cow, \$50.....	10,000
Noble, A. T.....	Furniture, \$50; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$50; ten Horses, \$700; Harness, \$70; four Wagons, \$400; Buggy, \$50; eighty-five Cows, \$2,125; Hogs, \$25.....	3,495
Nolan, John.....	Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$90; twelve Horses, \$1,200; eight Wagons, \$1,500; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	3,020
Nolan, P. F.....	Merchandise, \$12,000; Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$7,000; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$30; Piano, \$100; three Horses, \$275; Spanish Horse, \$25; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$250; Cow, \$40; Calf, \$10; Poultry, \$35; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	15,205
Noll, George.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$150; Furniture, \$50; Piano, \$50.....	3,250
Nordman Bros.....	Merchandise, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	8,500
Nordwell, O. W.....	Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Merchandise, \$2,000; Money, \$800; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$75; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	4,210
Noriega, J. S.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$250; Furniture, \$150; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	3,025
Norman, F. G.....	Money, \$415; Furniture, \$200; Merchandise, \$2,000; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100.....	2,765
Norris, Mrs. Julia M.....	Furniture, \$4,000; Library, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$3,000; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$250.....	8,350
North Beach and Mission Railroad Company.....	Franchise, \$150,000; Furniture, \$100; 350 Horses, \$10,500; sixty sets Harness, \$300; four Vehicles, \$100; Grain, \$2,500; sixty cars, \$14,500; Superstructures, \$10,000.....	188,000
Norton, A. W. & Co.....	Tannery and Gr. Stock, \$1,000; Merchandise, \$900; Machinery, \$1,250; Safe, \$50; Fixtures, \$350; Horse, \$150; Harness, \$10; two Wagons, \$120; Wool, \$350.....	4,180
Munan, Mathew.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Horses, \$1,500; Wagons, \$1,100.....	6,600
Nye, A. F. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$23,500; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$8,500; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$50.....	38,670
O'Brien, J. J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$43,600; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Horse, \$200; Harness, \$100; Vehicle, \$100; Furniture, \$20,000.....	50,000
Occidental Hotel.....		20,000
Occidental and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.....	Money, \$3,625; Fixtures, \$100; Coal, \$13,750; Steamer Occident, \$800; Franchise, \$3,000.....	21,275
Occidental Mining Company..	Money, \$2,690; Franchise, \$150.....	2,840
Oceanic Steamship Company..	Franchise, \$10,000.....	10,000
O'Connell & Lewis.....	Coal and Iron, \$1,000; Machinery, \$1,500; Money, \$600; Horse, \$75; six Wagons, \$50.....	6,225
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.....	Merchandise, \$75,000; Solvent Credits, \$15,000; Money, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$2,500.....	97,500
O'Day, Thomas & Co.....	Twenty Horses, \$2,500; eight Wagons, \$800; sets of Harness, \$200.....	3,500
Odd Fellows' Savings Bank....	Money, \$1,520; Office Furniture, \$250.....	4,770
O'Dwyer & Einhorn.....	Merchandise, \$6,500; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$1,800.....	8,550
Offer & Freidman.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$1,800; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$500.....	2,500
Ohmens, Wm. H.....	Tools, \$1,500; Machinery, \$3,000; Furniture, \$300.....	4,800
O'Kane, J. & J.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Horses, \$1,500; Buggies, \$1,500; Painting, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$1,000; Piano, \$100; Library, \$500.....	7,600
O'Kane, John.....	Sets of Harness, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$50; Harness, \$5; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10; Horse, \$50.....	4,085
Oleovich Bros.....	Merchandise, \$5,900; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$200.....	6,200
Oliver, Dennis J.....	Furniture, \$3,600; Piano, \$250; Pictures, \$1,000; Library, \$200; Billiard Table, \$300; Statuary, \$500; Jewelry and Plate, \$200; Horse, \$200; Harness, \$100; Buggy, \$200.....	6,600

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Oliver Chilled Plow Works....	Plows stored in King Street Warehouse, \$21,000; Consigned Goods, \$500; Money, \$1,100; Furniture, \$125; Solvent Credits, \$3,405.....	26,130
Omnibus Railroad Company...	Franchise, \$60,000; Fixtures, \$200; Horses, \$10,080; Harness, \$600; Cars, \$14,400; Grain, \$800; Superstructure, \$15,000.....	101,080
Oppenheimer, Chas. & Co.....	Boots and Shoes, \$1,840; Fixtures, \$20; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$710.....	4,570
Oppenheimer & Bros.....	Merchandise, \$20,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,300; Fixtures, \$100.....	29,400
Oppenheimer, Rosa, Guardian of Estate of Lillie Oppenheimer, minor, and Ivan Oppenheimer, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory filed in Superior Court, Department No 9—Money, \$3,400.....	8,400
Ordenstein, M.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$6,000; Tools, \$700; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$2,600; Money, \$270; Furniture, \$300; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	10,135
Oregon Improvement Company	15,802 tons Coal, \$101,195; Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$100; ten Horses, \$1,000; ten sets Harness, \$100; eight Carts, \$400; two Buggies, \$100; one Coal Barge, \$2,000; Franchise, \$150.....	105,445
Orient Insurance Company...	Money, \$3,485; Franchise, \$150.....	3,635
Original Empire Mill and Mining Company.....	Solvent Credits, \$11,950; Furniture, \$100; Franchise, \$150.....	12,200
Original Hidden Treasure Mining Company.....	Franchise, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$3,575; Furniture, \$100.....	3,825
Orr & Atkins.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	7,500
Osborn & Alexander.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Money, \$2,500; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	11,000
Osborne, D. M. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,370; Machinery, \$7,030; Solvent Credits, \$725; Money, \$2,380; Furniture, \$350; Horses, \$100; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$75.....	15,650
Osborn, R. F. & Co.....	Hardware, \$4,000; Money, \$100; Fixtures, \$500.....	4,600
O'Sullivan, C. D.....	Solvent Credits, \$600; Money, \$30; Furniture, \$5,700; Jewelry and Plate, \$400; Watch, \$150; Piano, \$250; Pictures, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	7,505
Otis, Frank, Administrator of Estate of H. H. Bromley, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Merchandise, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$500; Fixtures, \$25.....	2,525
Overland Transfer Company...	Fixtures, \$100; twenty Horses, \$1,800; Harness, \$150; fifteen Wagons, \$1,000.....	3,050
Overman Silver Mining Company.....	Solvent Credits, \$5,800; Franchise, \$150.....	5,950
Pace, Charles.....	Chronometers and Instruments, \$5,750; Solvent Credits, \$420; Money, \$150; Furniture, \$450; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$20.....	6,840
Pacific Bank.....	Franchise, \$10,000; Solvent Credits, \$266,810; Money, \$215,345; Furniture, \$300.....	492,455
Pacific Bank.....	Merchandise, \$300; Machinery, \$9,000; Fixtures, \$25; Mortgage Interest in Property of Wm. Deacon.....	9,325
Pacific Bell Telephone Company.....	Franchise, \$10,000; Material, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$2,000; Boxes, \$50; Machinery, \$850; Money, \$180; six Horses, \$300; four Wagons, \$490; six sets Harness, \$75; Lumber, \$700.....	2,643
Pacific Box Factory.....	Merchandise, \$2,300; Machinery, \$4,500; Solvent Credits, \$860; Horse, 100; Wagon, \$75.....	8,335
Pacific Can Company.....	Fifty-seven Horses, \$2,850; Harness, etc., \$500; two Wagons, \$100; six Haeks, \$900; six Coupes, \$600; Franchise, \$150.....	5,100
Pacific Carriage Company.....	Club, \$1,000; Furniture, \$5,000.....	6,000
Pacific Club.....	Club, \$1,000; Furniture, \$5,000.....	6,000
Pacific Coast Library (Bancroft)	Bancroft Library.....	5,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Pacific Dredging Company . . .	Machinery and Tools, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,500..	\$2,500
Pacific Cloak Manufacturing Company	Merchandise, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,905; three Sewing Machines, \$50.	3,955
Pacific Coast Steamship Company	Furniture, \$1,000; Coal and Supplies, \$6,500.	7,500
Pacific Distilling Company.	Merchandise, \$15,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$1,000.	17,000
Pacific Fruit Company.	Fruits and Nuts, \$480; Solvent Credits, \$9,100; Money, \$160; Franchise, \$150.	9,890
Pacific Glove Factory.	Merchandise, \$1,650; Machinery, \$100; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$1,500.	3,300
Pacific Hardware Company.	Hardware, \$5,000; Money, \$300; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; one Hearse, \$300.	8,300
Pacific Improvement Company	Tools, \$50; Money, \$1,125; Furniture, \$250; twenty Horses, \$2,100; Harness, \$150; Vehicles, \$950; Trucks, \$650; Feed, \$100; Property, \$50.	5,425
Pacific Jewelry Company.	Jewelry, \$8,000; Safe and Fixtures, \$1,000.	9,000
Pacific Mail Steamship Company	Supplies, \$16,500; Machinery, \$3,000; Money, \$7,940; Furniture, \$2,000; two Horses, \$250; Harness, \$50; two Wagons, \$350; 1208½ tons Coal, \$8,460; Coal on Railroad, \$10,000; Franchise, \$200.	48,750
Pacific Metal Works (Morrow & Strong)	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$200.	2,700
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company	Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$9,505; Library, \$100; Franchise, \$150.	10,255
Pacific Manufacturing Company	Burial Cases, \$8,000; Machinery, \$400; Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$600; Harness, \$20; Horse, \$200; six Hearses, \$2,500.	12,120
Pacific Oil Mills.	Franchise, \$10,000.	10,000
Pacific Oil and Lead Works.	Merchandise, \$22,500; Machinery, \$5,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,500; Franchise, \$500.	33,500
Pacific Power Company.	Machinery, \$10,000.	10,000
Pacific Rolling Mill Company.	Solvent Credits, \$90,000; Money, \$5,820; Franchise, \$10,000.	105,820
Pacific Saw Manufacturing Company	Merchandise, \$20,580; Machinery, \$4,500; Money, \$305; Office Furniture, \$200; Franchise, \$150.	25,735
Pacific Spring Mattress Company	Merchandise, \$2,800; Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$75; one Horse, \$75; Harness, \$30; Vehicle, \$100.	4,080
Pacific Transfer Company.	Furniture, \$150; Horses, \$2,000; Harness, \$250; Wagons, \$2,100; Franchise, \$150.	4,650
Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works.	Merchandise, \$5,000; Machinery, \$4,900; Fixtures, \$100 Saws, \$14,000; Emery Wheels, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$800.	16,900
Painter & Co.	Type, \$2,760; Machinery, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$100.	8,850
Palache, Gilbert.	Furniture, \$2,050; Jewelry, \$500; three Watches, \$200; two Pianos, \$250; Wagon, \$100.	3,100
Palmer, J.	16,048 sacks Bran, \$6,000.	6,000
Palmer & Rey.	Printers' Material, \$5,000; Consigned Goods, \$7,000; Machinery, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$100.	16,300
Palmer & Steers	Merchandise, \$2,500; Machinery, \$100; Money, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$300.	3,000
Pape, Edward.	Jewelry, \$2,615; Fixtures, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$200; Piano, \$125; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$50	3,500
Pardini & Co.	8516 cases Canned Goods, \$8,500.	8,500
Pardini & Co.	Merchandise, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$2,500; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$25; two Wagons \$100.	3,675
Park and Ocean Railroad Company	Money, \$2,000; Furniture, \$250; Fuel, \$700; Superstructure, \$12,000; Rolling Stock, \$26,000; other Property, \$100; Franchise, \$20,000.	61,050
Park Bros. & Co.	Merchandise, \$30,000; Office Furniture, \$25.	30,025

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	AMOUNT.
Parke & Lacy.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Consigned Goods, \$21,000; Money, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$500.	\$25,000
Parkinson, Geo. C.....	Furniture, \$100; Jewelry, \$200; Watch, \$50; nine spans Horses, \$1,000; Harness, \$150; Vehicles, \$1,800.	3,300
Parrott, Mary E.....	Furniture, \$5,000; Library, \$150; Jewelry, \$500; Watches, \$100; Piano, \$250; two Horses, \$300; Harness, \$250; two Vehicles, \$500.	7,050
Parrott & Co.....	1206 flasks Quicksilver, \$36,150; Money, \$265; 1,775 cases Salmon, \$7,100; Furniture, \$700; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$100.	44,445
Parsons, H. G.....	Type, etc., \$2,500; Fixtures, \$150.	2,650
Patent Brick Company.....	Brick on hand, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$105; Money, \$2,020; Franchise, \$500.	3,725
Patrick, A. B. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,200; Machinery, \$500; Money, \$300; two Horses, \$150; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$80.	5,250
Patterson, Jas., Guardian of Estate of Mary B. Borthwick, minor.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$2,840.	2,840
Payne, Mrs. Pauline.....	Furniture, \$3,225; Piano, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$25; Watch and Jewelry, \$100.	3,500
Payot, Upham & Co.....	Merchandise, \$16,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Horse, \$75; Wagon, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$2,750; Money, \$650.	20,550
Pearson, A. H.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Horses, \$100; Wagon, \$100.	8,200
Peerless Mining Company.....	Solvent Credits, \$1,265; Money, \$1,265; Furniture, \$215; Franchise, \$150.	3,695
Peixotto & Silverman.....	Merchandise, \$7,500; Fixtures, \$500.	8,000
Pendleton, M. E. Mrs.....	Furniture, \$2,200; Jewelry and Plate, \$30; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$200.	2,500
Perrin, Ed. B.....	Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$700; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$100; Property in Trust, \$1,450; Sewing Machine, \$25.	2,575
Peters, F. M. L.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$75; Money in Bank, \$125.	3,700
Petersen, Alice C., Administratrix Estate of C. L. Petersen, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	5,000
Phelan, James.....	Money, \$3,400; Furniture, \$2,300; Library, \$200; Jewelry, \$400; Watch, \$100; Musical Instruments, \$500; two Horses, \$300; Harness, \$200; Vehicles, \$1,000; Cow, \$30; Firearms, \$10.	14,440
Phelps Manufacturing Company.....	Merchandise, \$300; Machinery, \$3,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Money, \$500.	5,500
Phelps, W. S. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$250; Tools, \$800; Solvent Credits, \$1,300; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$50.	2,500
Phelps & Miller.....	Jewelry, etc., \$3,000; Consigned Goods, \$21,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$355.	30,355
Phillips Bros.....	6352 sacks Beans.	3,810
Pickering, Loring.....	Furniture, \$1,500; Piano, \$200; Horses, \$400; Vehicle, \$670.	2,770
Pidwell & Co., C. J.....	Junk, \$2,500; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$25; Bags in Warehouse, \$100.	2,725
Pierce Bros.....	Nineteen Horses, \$1,900; Harness, \$60; eight Wagons, \$800; Hay, \$65; Grain, \$120.	2,945
Pierce, H. & W.....	Merchandise and forty-two head Cattle in Warehouse, \$11,560; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$3,430; Furniture, \$1,000; Law Books, \$500; Watch, \$100; Horses, \$700; Harness, \$200; Wagons, \$500.	18,490
Pike, J. M. & Son.....	Cigars and Boxes, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$35.	3,435
Pine Manufacturing Co.....	Office Furniture, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$15,000.	15,100
Piper, W. A.....	Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Sacramento County Bonds, \$5,000; Money, \$195; Library, \$200; Watch, \$75.	6,470
Pettman & Lavensaler.....	Machinery.	2,500
Pixley, Frank.....	Money, \$180; Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$250; Jewelry, \$300; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$200; Horse, \$250; Vehicles, \$50; two Cows, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$20.	2,900

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Plagemann, H. & Co.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$8,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	\$10,000
Platske & Harris.....	Merchandise, \$2,620; Fixtures, \$50.....	2,670
Playter, E. W., and H. T. Scott, Executors Estate of Wm. L. McCormick, Deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	120,330
Plum, Chas. M. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$46,000; Fixtures, \$1,500; Stocks in Corporation, \$500; two Half-breed Horses, \$200; two Wagons, \$100.....	48,300
Poett, Sarah, Guardian Estate of John Joseph, et als., Poett, Minors.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	11,875
Poheim, Jos.....	Merchandise, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$1,665; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$40; two Pianos, \$90; two Horses, \$100; Harness, \$25; two Wagons, \$70; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	10,700
Pollack, Arnold & Co.....	Cigars, \$1,500; Consigned Goods, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$360; Vehicles, \$50.....	5,560
Poly, Heilbron & Co.....	306 bales Hops.....	2,500
Pope, Mrs. Emily F.....	Furniture, \$5,000; Pictures, \$2,500; four Horses, \$400; Piano, \$200; Jewelry, \$1,500; Buggies, \$500.....	10,100
Pope & Talbot.....	Lumber, \$47,000; Solvent Credits, \$52,850; Money, \$10,000; Horses, \$200; Mule, \$50; Buggy, \$50; Lighters, \$750.....	110,900
Popper, Simon.....	Merchandise, \$2,200; Fixtures, \$150; Furniture, \$250; Piano, \$200.....	2,800
Porter, Daniel.....	Wines and Liquors, \$3,785; Furniture, \$1,800; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$200; Harness, \$50; Wagon, \$700; Cow, \$45.....	12,030
Porter, Slessinger & Co.....	Boots and Shoes, \$42,000; Machinery, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$8,000.....	56,500
Porteus, James S.....	Money, \$2,335; Furniture, \$550; Jewelry, \$150; Piano, \$50; Watch, \$80.....	3,165
Post Publishing Co.....	Machine, y and Type.....	3,500
Potrero and Bay View R. R. Co.....	Fixtures, \$150; Horses, \$1,600; Harness, \$250; Wagon, \$10; Hay, \$100; Superstructure, \$1,250; Rolling Stock, \$3,000; Other Property, \$100; Franchise, \$250.....	6,710
Pracy, Joseph.....	Machine Shops, \$6,000; Solvent Credits, \$80; Furniture, \$60; Watch, \$40.....	6,180
Prager, A. J.....	Merchandise, \$2,200; Fixtures, \$100; Money on hand, \$20; Money, \$140; Furniture, \$200; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$40.....	2,800
Pratt, O. C.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Pictures, \$500; Horses, \$500; Vehicles, \$1,000.....	5,000
Prentiss & Bugbee.....	274 packages Merchandise, \$2,740.....	2,740
Prescott, Geo. W.....	Solvent Credits, \$3,200; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$100; Jewelry, \$200.....	3,700
Presidio and Ferries Railroad Company.....	Franchise, \$75,000; Rolling Stock, \$41,400; Furniture, \$100; Horses, \$1,240; Superstructure, \$20,000; Telegraph Lines, \$350; Vehicle, \$50; Harness, \$150.....	138,290
Preston & McKinnon.....	Fixtures, \$500; Horse, \$75; Buggy, \$75; Lumber, \$12,000.....	12,650
Price, Thos.....	Merchandise, \$575; Machinery, \$330; Fixtures, \$1,300; Furniture, \$660; Watch, \$10; Piano, \$200.....	3,075
Price & Co., W. C.....	Consigned Goods, \$475; Fixtures, \$125; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$1,500; Horse, \$100; Harness and Wagon, \$50.....	3,250
Prior, J. K.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Machinery, \$2,500; Furniture, \$1,000; Piano, \$200; three Horses, \$500; three Wagons, \$500; Harness, \$100.....	14,800
Producers' Marble Co.....	Merchandise, \$14,000; Solvent Credits, \$7,000; Money, \$1,300; Money in Bank, \$3,080.....	25,380

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Purity Tea Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$150; two American Horses, \$150; Harness, \$25; Wagons, \$125; Money, \$195.....	2,645
Putman, S. O.....	Furniture, \$1,500; Piano, \$200; Money, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$300.....	3,000
Putzman & Dunker.....	Wines and Liquors, \$2,250; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$375; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$15; Wagon, \$75.....	2,915
Pacific Rolling Mill Co.....	Merchandise, \$340,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$250; three Horses, \$375; Harness, \$75; Vehicle, \$200; Coal, \$13,000; Telegraph Lines, \$200..... Mortgaged to Thos. Brown and Edward Eyre for full value.	356,100
Quade & Straut.....	Groceries, \$1,800; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$300; Harness, \$60; two Wagons, \$200; 160 gallons Wine, \$240.....	2,800
Quiros, Indalecio.....	Marble Dust, etc., \$450; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$1,200; Furniture, \$400; Horse, \$200; Harness, \$30; Wagon, \$150; Wine, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	4,655
Raas, E. & Co.....	Cloths, \$25,000; Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$600; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	25,970
Rackliffe, S. A.....	Solvent Credits, \$11,920; Money, \$30; Watch, \$50; Bonds, \$18,000.....	30,000
Radovich, Bozo.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$650; Watch, \$50; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$50; forty barrels Whisky, \$1,500; Furniture, \$500.....	5,810
Ralston, J. H.....	Drugs, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$450; Money, \$25; Furniture, \$20; Watch, \$40.....	2,535
Ramerez & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,800; Fixtures, \$650; Money, \$275.....	3,725
Randol C., Mrs.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Library, \$50; Piano, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	2,875
Randolph & Co.....	Merchandise, \$30,000; Fixtures, \$2,000; Money, \$300.....	32,300
Rankin, Brayton & Co., Pacific Iron Works.....	Iron, etc., \$3,000; Machinery, \$17,000.....	20,000
Ransome, Ernest L.....	Merchandise, \$2,600; Fixtures, \$25; Money, \$2,160.....	4,785
Raphael, N. & Co.....	Jewelry, \$4,000; Money, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	6,000
Ravenna, Gherardelli & Co.....	Macaroni, \$1,200; Machinery, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$1,200; Horse, \$100; Wagon, \$75; Fixtures, \$150; Macaroni Plant and Wheat, \$300.....	4,525
Ray, W. S. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Money, \$125; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$5; Wagon, \$50; Fixtures, \$100.....	2,855
Ray & Hampton.....	Merchandise, \$5,850; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$90.....	6,000
Redington & Co.....	Drugs, \$160,000; Fixtures, \$5,000; Solvent Credits, \$18,000.....	183,000
Redington, John H.....	Furniture, \$4,200; Library, \$300; Jewelry, \$600; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$200.....	5,400
Redwood Manfg. Assn.....	Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$1,700; Lumber, \$20,000; Franchise, \$150.....	22,050
Reese Bros.....	Cigars, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Money, \$450.....	3,000
Reid & Ford.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$3,000.....	17,000
Reid, Murdoch & Fischer.....	972 cans Fruit, \$2,800.....	2,800
Reiss Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$20,300; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$5,600; Money, \$500.....	26,600
Remillard Brick Co.....	Brick, \$10,000; Solvent Credits, \$7,000; Money, \$3,000.....	20,000
Renton Coal Co.....	Coal, \$7,700; Consigned Goods, \$2,000; Machinery, \$250; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$745; twenty-six Horses, \$1,900; Harness, \$275; eleven carts, \$300; five Wagons, \$200.....	13,870
Renton, Holmes & Co.....	Lumber, \$16,000; Solvent Credits, \$11,500; Fixtures, \$150; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$75.....	27,825
Rice, H. W.....	Machinery, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$100; Wagon, \$50.....	4,650
Richards, C. F.....	Drugs, \$5,000; Consigned Goods, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$700; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$100.....	7,225
Richards, Harrison & Sherwood.....	Merchandise, \$12,500; Horse, \$500; Wagon, \$200.....	13,200
Richards & Snow.....	Plumbers' Stock, \$24,800; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$200.....	30,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Richardson, Julia M.....	Furniture, \$2,900; Piano, \$100.....	\$3,000
Richardson, W. G.....	Merchandise, \$7,780; Fixtures, \$30; Money, \$1,105; Furniture, \$500; Library, \$50; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$200.....	9,685
Rider, Somers & Co.....	Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; twelve Horses, \$800; Harness, \$100; two Wagons, \$200; Hay, \$1,200; Grain, \$800.....	6,150
Rieger, Paul & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,200; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$2,245; Horse, \$40; Harness, \$5; Wagon, \$50.....	3,640
Riley, Owen.....	Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$300; Furniture, \$25; Watch, \$75; four Horses, \$300; Harness, \$25; three Wagons, \$100; Poultry, \$10; eight Hogs, \$25; Hay, \$20.....	2,880
Riley, Thos. D. & Co.....	Hay, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$700; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$60; Piano, \$100; eleven Horses, \$825; Harness, \$75; three Vehicles, \$300; Cow, \$20; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	4,300
Rinaldo Bros. & Lowerg.....	Cigars, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$2,500.....	4,500
Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works.....	Machinery, \$18,000; Merchandise, \$10,000; Money, \$2,500; Office Fixtures, \$350; Solvent Credits, \$10,000.....	40,850
Rix, Alfred Mrs.....	Furniture, \$2,800.....	2,800
Rix, Ed. A. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Consigned Goods, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$1,500.....	6,600
Roach, P. A.....	Solvent Credits, \$1,700; Money, \$1,000; Furniture, \$500; Library, \$150; one Watch, \$50.....	3,400
Roberts, A. B., Executor of the Estate of John P. Sanders, Deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$4,640.....	4,640
Robinson, Ad.....	Money, \$10,000; Furniture, \$50.....	10,050
Rock Point Mining Co.....	Money, \$3,320; Franchise, \$150.....	3,470
Rodgers, Jno. & Son.....	Fixtures, \$100; ten Horses, \$1,000; Harness, \$125; six Vehicles, \$550; Hay, \$600; Grain, \$400.....	2,775
Roeding, Fred., Administrator of the Estate of Julius Salinger, Deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Promissory Note, \$26,950; Furniture, \$1,000.....	27,950
Rogers, Chas.....	Drugs, \$7,000; Watch, \$20.....	7,020
Roman, H.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$150.....	4,150
Roos Bros.....	Merchandise, \$9,150; Fixtures, \$900; Money, \$700; Furniture, \$100; Musical Instruments, \$100.....	10,950
Root & Sanderson.....	Merchandise, \$25,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$5,000.....	40,500
Rosekrans & Co., H.....	Hardware, \$6,500; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$200; Money, \$300.....	7,250
Rosenbaum, F. H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$10,900; Fixtures, \$50; Money, \$120.....	11,070
Rosenbaum, S. S. & Co.....	Merchandise, Cigars and Tobacco, \$5,800; Fixtures, \$200.....	6,000
Rosenbaum & Co.....	Merchandise, \$34,000; Fixtures, 500; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$3,000.....	47,500
Rosenbaum, Moses.....	Money, \$40; Furniture, \$2,400; Library, \$100; Jewelry, \$600; Watch, \$75; Piano, \$250; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	3,490
Rosenfeld, John.....	Coal, \$50,000; Consigned Goods, \$7,000; Office Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$2,500; Library, \$20; Jewelry, \$100; two Watches, \$200; two Wagons, \$200; two Cows, \$40; Poultry, \$10; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	60,180
Rosenshine, M. & Bros.....	Goods in Warehouse, \$15,840; Solvent Credits, \$19,295.....	35,135
Rosenstock & Co.....	Boots and Shoes, \$70,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Money, \$4,700; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	85,500
Rosenthal, Feder & Co.....	Merchandise, \$25,000; Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$200.....	26,200
Rosenthal & Roesch.....	Type, \$500; Machinery, \$4,000.....	4,500
Ross & Hewlett.....	Merchandise, \$100; Merchandise, \$700; Consigned Goods, \$400; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,000.....	3,300
Rossbach, F. W.....	Meats, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$375; Money, \$300; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$100.....	5,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Rossiter & Smith.....	Merchandise, \$9,500; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$150.....	\$9,750
Roth & Co.....	Liquors, \$8,000; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Horse, \$50; Wagon, \$100.....	10,150
Rothschild & Ehrenpfort.....	Merchandise, \$4,970; Machinery, \$350; Solvent Credits, \$740; Money, \$785; Fixtures, \$100.....	6,945
Rottanzl, Giosne.....	Liquors, \$2,100; Fixtures, \$50; Furniture, \$250; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; three Horses, \$200; Harness, \$50; two Wagons, \$150; Wine, \$1,500.....	4,450
Rourke, John.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$4,155; Money, \$2,750; Furniture, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	10,725
Rouse & Co.....	Grain, etc., \$600; Consigned Goods, \$250; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$175; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$25; Goods in Warehouse (Grain), \$125; Wagon, \$75.....	3,650
Roye, John A.....	Furniture, \$50; ten Horses, \$300; Harness, \$50; five Wagons, \$450; eighty-five Cows, \$2,125.....	3,275
Royer, H.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Money, \$1,000; one Watch, \$20; Firearms, \$5.....	4,025
Roylance, Theo. J.....	Brass, \$1,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$25.....	3,025
Rued, Jno. C.....	Leather, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$7,500; Money, \$350; Leather in Warehouse, \$1,200.....	14,250
Ruhland Bros.....	Cans, etc., \$25; eight Horses, \$400; Harness, \$30; three Wagons, \$200; 100 Cows, \$2,500.....	3,155
Russell, John B.....	Merchandise, \$2,800; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$150; Money, \$150.....	3,300
Ruffino & Bianchi.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Machinery, \$5,000.....	7,500
Roach, P. A., Administrator Estate of Jno. Wickland, Deceased.....	Mortgaged at full value to A. Borel. Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$3,615.....	3,615
Roach, P. A., Administrator Estate of Diederich Witgen, Deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	16,510
Roach, P. A., Administrator Estate of Thomas H. Blythe, Deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$16,295; Property, \$465.....	16,760
Roach, P. A., Administrator Estate of F. A. Berriger, Deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department 9—Money, \$4,360.....	4,360
Roach, P. A., Administrator Estate of Mary Keating, Deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$5,250.....	5,250
Sarbatie, P. G. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,800; Money, \$15; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$30; Piano, \$100; Vehicle, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	5,395
Sacks, Martin.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Jewelry, \$300; Piano, \$100; Watch, \$100.....	3,500
Sacks, Martin & Co.....	Merchandise, \$45,000; Money, \$10,000; Solvent Credits \$10,000; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	66,000
Sadler & Co.....	Merchandise, \$8,600; Fixtures, \$650; Solvent Credits, \$600; Money, \$230.....	10,080
Safety Nitro-Powder Co.....	Franchise, \$5,000.....	5,000
Sahlein, F. Mrs.....	Furniture, \$6,000; Piano, \$100; two Horses, \$300.....	6,400
Salkeld, W. I.....	Money, \$3,400; Watch, \$150.....	3,550
Samuels, David.....	Merchandise, \$34,800; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Machinery, \$5,000; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$50; Vehicle, \$50.....	46,000
Samuels, J.....	Merchandise, \$13,500.....	13,500
San Bernardino Borax Mining Co.....	Franchise, \$200; Merchandise, \$2,020; Money \$10,000; Office Furniture, \$400.....	12,620

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Sanborn, A. W.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Consigned Goods, \$2,000; Watch, \$20.....	\$5,020
Sanborn, Melinda H., Executrix Estate of Bradbury Sanborn, Deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Solvent Credits, \$5,000....	5,000
Sanborn, Vail & Co.....	Merchandise, \$14,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000.....	20,000
Sanders & Johnson.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$1,500....	4,600
Sanderson & Bro.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$750.....	8,500
Sanderson, Silas W.....	Solvent Credits, \$7,700; Money, \$51,000; Furniture, \$3,950; Library, \$500; Jewelry, \$350; two Watches, \$150; Piano, \$200; Separate Property of Wife, \$500; four American Horses, \$600; Harness, \$150; two Vehicles, \$750; Sewing Machine, \$40; Other Property, \$200; Pictures, \$1,000.....	21,190
San Francisco Brass Works.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$5,000....	12,500
San Francisco Bridge Co.....	Franchise, \$5,000.....	5,000
San Francisco Bulletin Co.....	Machinery, \$7,000.....	7,000
San Francisco Candle Co.....	Merchandise, \$20,200; Machinery, \$10,000; five American Horses, \$600; two Vehicles, \$200.....	\$1,000
San Francisco Gaslight Co.....	Fuel, \$110,000; Machinery, \$20,000; Street Mains, \$200,000; Money, \$8,500; Furniture, \$500; twelve American Horses, \$1,500; nineteen Vehicles, \$1,300; Franchise, \$1,000,000.....	1,341,800
San Francisco Laundry.....	Merchandise, \$500; Machinery, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$1,860; Office Furniture, \$500; sixteen Horses, \$800; Harness, \$200; fourteen Vehicles, \$840; Grain, \$150.....	7,550
San Francisco News Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$500; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$25; Vehicle, \$100.....	8,700
San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works.....	Merchandise, \$25,000; Machinery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$300; two Horses, \$400; two Vehicles, \$200; Franchise, \$100	29,000
San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Co.....	Machinery, \$5,000; Money, \$390.....	5,390
San Francisco and Pioneer Woolen Mills.....	Merchandise, \$100,000; Solvent Credits, \$20,000; Money, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$500; Franchise, \$10,000.....	140,500
San Francisco Savings Union.....	Mortgaged to Albert Miller and F. H. Woods—Machinery, \$100,000.....	
San Francisco Sewer Pipe Association.....	Money, \$165,500; Furniture, \$1,500.....	167,000
San Francisco Stock Brewery.....	Consigned Goods, \$7,110; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$490; Franchise, \$100.....	7,900
San Francisco Stove Works.....	Merchandise, \$2,750; Machinery, \$1,100; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$6,000; Money, \$1,000; eleven Horses, \$825; Harness, \$100; six Vehicles, \$600.....	13,025
San Francisco Street Improvement Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,800; Machinery, \$1,150; Money, \$100.....	3,000
San Francisco Theological Seminary.....	Machinery, \$2,500; Furniture, \$50; ten Horses, \$800; five Mules, \$350; Hay, \$20; Franchise, \$100.....	3,820
San Francisco Tool Co.....	Furniture, \$1,000; Library, \$1,500; Bonds, \$3,500.....	6,000
San Francisco Verein.....	Franchise, \$150; Machinery, \$7,000; Money, \$500.....	7,650
San Jose Woolen Mills Co.....	Furniture, \$5,000; Money, \$500; Liquors, \$500.....	6,000
Sather & Co.....	Merchandise, \$20,000.....	20,000
Sauliner, Jno. & Co.....	Solvent Credits, \$106,810; Money, \$17,015; Furniture, \$500.....	124,325
Savage Son & Co.....	Liquors, \$8,170; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$425.....	8,695
Savings and Loan Society.....	Merchandise, \$2,170; Machinery, \$8,500; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$295; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$25; Vehicle, \$100.....	13,740
Schacht & Lemke.....	Money, \$25,000; Bonds, \$96,000; Furniture, \$500.....	121,500
Schaffer & Co.....	Merchandise, \$180; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$3,750; Money, \$540.....	4,870
Schammel Packing Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$1,575.....	7,675
	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$195; Spanish Horse, \$110; Vehicle, \$70; Franchise, \$100....	3,475

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Schardin, J. P. & Co.....	Liquors, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$200; American Horse, \$100; Spanish Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$125; Wine, \$500.....	\$3,485
Schilling, A. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$19,000; Merchandise in Warehouse, \$3,200; Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$11,000.....	34,400
Schillingheyde, Guardian Estate of August C. H. Schillingheyde et al.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$5,650.....	5,650
Schlutter & Volberg.....	Merchandise, \$12,300; Fixtures, \$150; two Horses, \$150; Vehicle, \$100; two Sewing Machines, \$150.....	12,850
Schmalz, Ben.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Money, \$500.....	2,500
Schmidt Label and Lithographic Company.....	Merchandise, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$250; Machinery, \$10,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,500; Furniture, \$200.....	23,950
Schmidel, Henry.....	Money, \$250; Furniture, \$3,000; Watch, \$50; Pictures, \$150; two Horses, \$300; Harness, \$100; two Vehicles, \$300.....	4,150
Schnider, Martin.....	3800 sacks Wheat, \$4,000.....	4,000
Schnider & Rispaud.....	Furniture, \$2,500.....	2,500
Schoenfeld, Jonas.....	Tobacco, \$33,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$8,000; Furniture, \$450; Jewelry, \$200; two Watches, \$75; Piano, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	41,900
Schoenholz Bros & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$100.....	4,100
Schofield, Chas. B., Administrator of the Estate of Geo. W. Schofield, Deceased.....	Policy in New York Life Insurance Company, \$10,000; Policy in Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, \$5,000.....	15,000
Scholle Bros.....	Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$24,185.....	24,285
Schonwasser, B. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	7,000
Schroder, Albrecht & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,600; Machinery, \$750; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$3,720; Money, \$685.....	10,005
Schultz, Wm. A.....	Liquors, \$1,925; Money, \$400; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$80; Piano, \$100; American Horse, \$75; Harness, \$15; Vehicle, \$75; Wine, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$20; Fixtures, \$100.....	3,440
Schultz & Van Bargaen.....	Liquors, \$4,500; Wines, \$500; Office Fixtures, \$300.....	5,300
Schulz & Fisher.....	Merchandise, \$4,850; Machinery, \$900; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$250.....	6,300
Schussler Bros.....	Merchandise, \$10,500; Fixtures, \$50; Spanish Horse, \$50; Vehicle, \$50.....	10,650
Schussler, J. & Co.....	Furniture, \$400; Piano, \$75; seven Horses, \$1,350; Harness, \$150; Vehicles, \$750; Hay, \$30; Grain, \$70; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	2,850
Schussler, Michl.....	Merchandise, \$2,600; Fixtures, \$450; Solvent Credits, \$1,100; Money, \$450; Furniture, \$175.....	4,775
Schuster, Fred.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Machinery, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$15; Furniture, \$200; Jewelry, \$25; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; five Horses, \$500; Harness, \$30; three Vehicles, \$300; Other Property, \$1,750; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	4,890
Schwabacher, Abraham, and A. Goldsmith, Executors of the Estate of Isaac F. Block.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$5,000.....	5,000
Schweitzer, Sacks & Co.....	Merchandise, \$45,300; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$55,600; Money, \$2,750.....	104,150
Schotchler & Gibbs.....	Consigned Merchandise, \$5,200; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$4,370; Money, \$45.....	9,915
Scott, H. T.....	Furniture, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$1,300; two Watches, \$200; Piano, \$250; two Horses, \$300; three Vehicles, \$500; Cow, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$50; Firearms, \$25; Harness, \$50.....	3,725
Scott, Horace H.....	Merchandise, \$3,325; Fixtures, \$175.....	3,500
Scott, Irving M.....	Furniture, \$1,500; Paintings, \$2,000; two Pianos, \$300; Billiard Table, \$100; Jewelry, \$1,000; Watch, \$100; Horse, \$150; Harness, \$25; Vehicle, \$300; Money, \$500; Firearms, \$25.....	6,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Scott & McCord	Solvent Credits, \$3,000; twelve American Horses, \$800; two Vehicles, \$150; Hay, \$1,200; Grain, 800.....	\$5,950
Scott & Co., H. B. (Limited)...	Merchandise, \$4,000.....	9,000
Scorles & Stone.....	Money, \$245; Furniture, \$100; Spanish Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$40; Grain, \$5,300.....	5,745
Security Savings Bank.....	Money, \$55,000; Office Furniture, \$1,000.....	56,000
Seiberlichs A. Sons.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$300.....	3,300
Selby Smelting Works.....	Machinery, \$15,000; Office Furniture, \$1,000; three Horses, \$650; two Vehicles, \$200; Money and Bullion, \$9,000; Supplies, \$5,000.....	30,850
Selby, Thos. H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$45,000; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	46,000
Seller Bros. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,500; Machinery, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$6,500; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$25; Vehicle, \$50.....	15,800
Sennett, James.....	Machinery, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$500; Jewelry, \$80; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$150; two American Horses, \$100; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$100; American Cow, \$25; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	2,680
Seth Thomas Clock Company..	Merchandise, \$12,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$2,000.....	14,500
Seymour, S. H.....	Money, \$4,000; Furniture, \$25,000; Jewelry, \$1,000; American Horse, \$200; Harness, \$100; two Vehicles, \$700.....	31,000
Shaffer, J. W. & Co.....	Tobacco, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$100.....	10,100
Shafter, Jas. McM. M.....	Furniture, \$1,000; Piano, \$100; Jewelry, \$500; three Horses, \$700; Harness, \$200; four Vehicles, \$500; Money, \$1,000.....	4,000
Sharon, Wm.....	Liquors, \$2,500; Furniture, \$70,000; Office Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$100; two Horses, \$200; two Vehicles, \$300.....	73,600
Shattuck, C. C. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$115; Fixtures, \$50; sixteen American Horses, \$1,600; Harness, \$240; nine Vehicles, \$1,000.....	3,005
Shattuck, E. J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,000; Consigned Merchandise, \$600; Machinery, \$400; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$1,840; Money, \$2,250.....	14,390
Shaw & Sharp.....	Money, \$300; eight Horses, \$500; Harness, \$50; two Vehicles, \$100; Coal, \$4,210.....	5,160
Shea, Bocqueras & McKee....	Merchandise, \$1,800; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$8,950; Money, \$915; Wine, \$2,500; Liquors, \$18,750..	33,065
Sheehy, Margt.....	Merchandise, \$4,700; Machinery, \$10,000; Furniture, \$1,000; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$100; three American Horses, \$450; Harness, \$30; three Vehicles, \$500....	16,880
Shelden, Mark.....	Money, \$2,360; Furniture, \$1,500; two Watches, \$100; Piano, \$150; Harness, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$30...	4,240
Sherman, R. M.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Furniture, \$1,000.....	3,000
Sherman, Clay & Co.....	Merchandise, \$64,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$3,670; Money, \$255; two American Horses, \$200; two Vehicles, \$150; Harness, \$25.....	68,800
Sherwood, Robt.....	Money, \$2,395; Furniture, \$900; Office Furniture, \$500; Piano, \$100.....	3,895
Sheyer, M. & Bro.....	Merchandise, \$2,450; Fixtures, \$50.....	2,500
Shiels, Wm.....	Fixtures, \$1,100; Furniture, \$2,150; seven Organs, \$350.....	3,600
Shirek & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$250.....	3,750
Shirek & Tonner.....	Merchandise, \$6,900; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$150.....	7,150
Shobert, Beal & Co.....	Wool, \$2,800; Office Furniture, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$7,200.....	10,100
Short, J. M., Guardian Estate of Geo. H. and John B. Cole, minors.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, 2,865.....	2,865
Shreve, Geo. C. & Co.....	Jewelry, \$48,500; Fixtures, \$1,500; Money, \$10,000; Solvent Credits, \$15,000.....	75,000
Shreve & Wolf.....	Merchandise, \$11,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$280; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$50.....	11,840
Shrier, Elkan.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$300; two Watches, \$75; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	6,600
Shroyer, J. B.....	Furniture, \$150; twenty-two American Horses, \$2,200; Harness, \$150; nine Vehicles, \$900.....	3,400

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Siderman, Lachman & Co....	Tobacco, \$12,500; Fixtures, \$750.....	\$13,250
Siebe Bros. & Plageman.....	Liquors, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$2,000.....	12,500
Siebe, Campe & Co.....	Merchandise, \$500; American Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$50; Wine, \$190; Liquors, \$1,800; Solvent Credits, \$500.....	3,100
Sieberhauer, Meyerfeld & Co..	Tobacco, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$3,000.	4,250
Sierra Lumber Company.....	Lumber, \$15,000; Money, \$3,000; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Franchise, \$150.....	20,150
Sikes, E. & Co.....	Tobacco, \$9,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$1,250.	10,500
Silverman, Jos.....	Merchandise, \$3,800; Fixtures, \$200.....	4,000
Silvester, Henrietta, Executrix Estate of George F. Silvester, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$75.....	2,575
Simon, Antone.....	Seven Horses, \$210; Harness, \$20; 100 Cows, \$2,500; two Oxen, \$75.....	2,805
Simon & Selig.....	Merchandise, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$150.....	4,650
Simons, P. B. & Co.....	Jewelry, \$16,000; Consigned Goods, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$7,200; Money, \$190.....	28,290
Simpkins, C. H.....	Consigned Goods, \$4,215; Money, \$125; Office Furniture, \$25; Watch, \$25; Jewelry, \$50.....	4,440
Simpson, A. M. & Co.....	Solvent Credits, \$45,000; Money, \$650; three American Horses, \$300; two Vehicles, \$150; Lumber, \$45,000...	50,600
Simpson, R. W.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Solvent Credits, \$50; Money, \$150; Furniture, \$150; Watch, \$10; Piano, \$75; Horse, \$20; Vehicle, \$10; Sewing Machine, \$10; Harness, \$5.....	4,480
Sison, A. W.....	Solvent Credits, \$1,400; Furniture, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$100; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; two American Horses, \$150; Harness, \$100; two Vehicles, \$200; Thoroughbred Cow, \$75.....	6,215
Sison, Crocker & Co.....	Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$12,170.....	12,420
Skæe, Alice Mrs.....	Furniture, \$3,700; Fixtures, \$700.....	4,400
Sloan, W. I. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$77,000; Solvent Credits, \$60,000; Money, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$2,000.....	140,000
Sloss, Lewis.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Library, \$500; Jewelry, \$500; two Watches, \$150; two American Horses, \$300; Vehicle, \$200; Piano, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	4,375
Sloss, Lewis & Co.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$75,000; Money, \$10,000; two Horses, \$200; Vehicle, \$100; Harness, \$50.....	102,350
Smart, Geo. C.....	Merchandise, \$30; Furniture, \$200; Piano, \$75; seventeen Horses, \$680; Harness, \$100; six Vehicles, \$300; 235 Cows, \$5,975; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	7,370
Smith, Dav. C. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,500; Furniture, \$150; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$50; American Horse, \$50; Harness, \$25; Vehicle, \$25; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	4,875
Smith, Ferdinand.....	Fixtures, \$10; Money, \$3,875; Furniture, \$100; Watch, \$40; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	4,140
Smith, Francis.....	Furniture, \$1,500; Piano, \$250; Paintings, \$500; two Horses, \$500; Vehicle, \$250; Jewelry, \$1,000; Money, \$1,000.....	5,000
Smith, Francis.....	Merchandise, \$1,800; Solvent Credits, \$5,730; Machinery, \$1,040; Money, \$910.....	9,480
Smith, F. M.....	1,952 sacks Borax, \$4,000.....	4,000
Smith, Henry A.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$30; two Spanish Horses, \$60; Harness, \$20; two Vehicles, \$50.....	4,360
Smith, J. R. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,300; Fixtures, \$75.....	5,375
Smith, John.....	Merchandise, \$2,250; Fixtures, \$100; American Horse, \$75; Vehicle, \$75.....	2,500
Smith, O. B. & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$1,800; Solvent Credits, \$6,020; Money, \$5,885; Office Furniture, \$100.....	13,805
Sneath, Richard G.....	Furniture, \$1,000; eighteen Spanish Horses, \$900; four Mules, \$400; Harness, \$100; eight Vehicles, \$300.....	3,200
Snow & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$250; Watch, \$50.....	2,800

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Snow, John F.	Merchandise, \$100; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$400; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; two American Horses, \$150; Harness, \$30; two Vehicles, \$200; Poultry, \$10; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	\$3,165
Sobieske, E. C. Mrs.	Furniture, \$4,000.....	4,000
Son Bros.	Merchandise, \$12,000; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$2,750.....	19,000
Sornin, Alex.	Jewelry, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$200; Furniture, \$200; Piano, \$100.....	3,000
Soule, Eugene.	Boilers, Engines, etc., \$3,000.....	3,000
South Park Malthouse.	Mortgaged to Pacific Bank for \$1,500. Machinery, \$600; Solvent Credits, \$2,550; Money, \$1,005; Furniture, \$400; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$75; Grain, \$1,900.....	6,580
South San Francisco Packing Company	Merchandise, \$7,500; Machinery, \$2,500; Office Furniture, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$4,200; seven American Horses, \$700; four Vehicles, \$400; 300 Hogs, \$2,400.....	17,775
Southern Pacific Railroad.	Machinery, \$2,800; Fixtures, \$6,500; Lumber, \$1,850; Money, \$16,865; Office Furniture, \$1,250; Coal and Wood, \$9,700; Telegraph Lines, \$700; Other Property, \$500.....	40,165
Spalding, Lydia A.	Furniture, \$5,000; two Pianos, \$500; Watch, \$100.....	5,600
Spaulding, Geo. & Co.	Merchandise, \$1,300; Machinery, \$3,000.....	4,300
Spaulding, N. W., Saw Company	Merchandise, \$4,000; Machinery, \$5,500.....	9,500
Spear, Ed. S. & Co.	Merchandise, \$3,200; Solvent Credits, \$1,200; Money, \$1,430; Consigned Goods, \$670.....	6,500
Spencer, Jno. C.	Merchandise, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$50; Machinery, \$900; Furniture, \$75.....	2,525
Sperry & Co.	Merchandise, \$2,840; Office Furniture, \$300.....	3,140
Spiro, Morris.	Jewelry, \$2,700; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$300.....	3,100
Splivalo, C. R., Administrator Estate of Julius H. Mott, deceased.	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Chattels in Storage, \$2,060; Furniture, \$100; Watch, \$50; Office Furniture, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$340.....	3,150
Splivalo, C. R. & Co.	Merchandise, \$500; Machinery, \$1,250; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$700; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$60.....	2,620
Splivalo & Forman.	Grain, \$350; Machinery, \$6,000; eight Horses, \$800; Harness, \$50; two Vehicles, \$375.....	7,575
Spreckels, Claus.	Money, \$300; Furniture, \$2,000; Jewelry, \$3,500; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$200; three Horses, \$400; Harness, \$300; three Vehicles, \$900; Cow, \$50; Library, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	7,820
Spreckels, John D.	Furniture, \$2,500; Piano, \$200; Library, \$150; Pictures, \$150.....	3,000
Springer, Jason & Co.	Merchandise, \$1,000; Lumber, \$300; Machinery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$50; Horse, \$40; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$50.....	3,450
Spring Valley Water Works.	357 5-10 miles Pipe in Ground, \$622,600; Meters, \$60,000; Pipes and Fixtures, \$5,000; Tools, \$1,500; four Pumping Engines, \$45,000; Threshing Engine, \$300; Money, \$7,000; Office Furniture, \$2,000; twelve Horses, \$1,200; four Mules, \$400; Harness, \$300; Vehicles, \$1,700; fifty tons Hay, \$600; 150 tons Coal, \$900; 2½ miles Flume, \$5,000; twenty bins Wood, \$120; 2 43-100 miles Telegraph, \$2,000; Franchise, \$1,500,000.....	2,255,620
Spruance, Stanley & Co.	Merchandise, \$1,375; Liquors, \$27,600; Fixtures, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$5,055.....	36,430
Srouf & McCrum.	Liquors, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; American Horse, \$100; two Vehicles, \$100.....	16,400
St. Ignatius Church and College	Money, \$5,000; Furniture, \$2,000; Library, \$1,000; three Pianos, \$300.....	8,300
St. Johns Presbyterian Church	Furniture, \$500; Organ, \$2,000.....	2,500
Standard Consolidated Mining Company	Money, \$14,810; Franchise, \$150.....	14,96

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Standard Oil Company.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$500; Franchise, \$100.....	\$5,600
Standard Sugar Refinery.....	257 barrels, and 172 half barrels Sugar, \$4,460.....	4,460
Stanford, Leland.....	Money, \$2,450; Furniture, \$45,650; Library, \$700; Jewelry, \$1,500; Watch, \$150; Piano, \$250; Harness, \$200; five Vehicles, \$1,150; American Cow, \$50; Coal, \$17; Pictures, \$9,850; Sewing Machine, \$50; Other Property, \$150.....	62,620
Stanford, Leland.....	Solvent Credits, \$225,000.....	225,000
Starbird & Goldstone.....	Lumber, \$10,860; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,630; Machinery, \$1,545; ten American Horses, \$1,000; Harness, \$100; seven Vehicles, \$350.....	15,585
Starkweather, B. L. Mrs.....	Furniture, \$4,000; Jewelry, \$100; Watch, \$25.....	4,125
Starr, Geo. R. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Consigned Goods, \$160; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Money, \$1,780; Horse, \$150; Harness, \$20; Vehicle, \$150.....	7,310
Stearns Manufacturing Company.....	Machinery, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$50; Franchise, \$150.....	2,700
Stearns, Worden & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Money, \$70.....	4,070
Steel, E. L. G. & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$10,445; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$3,065; Money, \$2,060.....	15,820
Steiger & Kerr.....	Merchandise, \$2,025; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$2,900; Office Fixtures, \$200.....	5,625
Steil, Henry.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$400; Furniture, \$200; Jewelry, \$25; Piano, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	3,745
Stein, Chas. W.....	Merchandise, \$1,800; Solvent Credits, \$900; Furniture, \$150; Watch, \$40; Piano, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	3,100
Stein, Simon & Co.....	Merchandise, \$72,500; Money, \$500; Fixtures, \$500.....	73,500
Steinbach, R.....	Money, \$2,710.....	2,710
Steinberger & Kalisher.....	Merchandise, \$5,900; Fixtures, \$100.....	6,000
Steiner, Emanuel.....	Furniture, \$75; eight Horses, \$240; Harness, \$20; four Vehicles, \$100; 100 Cows, \$2,500; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	2,945
Steinhart, I.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Jewelry, \$450; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$200; Horse, \$150; Harness, \$50; Vehicle, \$100.....	3,000
Steinhart, W. & I. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$70,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Money, \$10,000; Solvent Credits, \$20,000.....	101,000
Stern, J. W. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$125; Money, \$50; Watch, \$15.....	3,190
Stevens, Geo.....	Furniture, \$150; Piano, \$70; Liquors, \$1,835; Fixtures, \$15; Solvent Credits, \$1,185; Money, \$225; Watch, \$50.....	3,530
Stevenson & Longwell.....	Merchandise, \$11,000; Fixtures, \$300; Horse, \$50; Vehicle, \$50.....	11,400
Stewart, Chas. S.....	Solvent Credits, \$20; sixteen shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, \$1,995; Northern Pacific Mortgage Bonds, \$1,120; Furniture, \$305; Firearms, \$5; Library, \$150; Jewelry, \$1,000; watch, \$100; Piano, \$200; Horse, \$15; Harness, \$5; Sewing Machine, \$5.....	5,700
Stoeten, Anna C.....	Furniture, \$2,500..... Mortgaged to J. K. Prior for \$2,250.	2,500
Stone, Isaac.....	Furniture, \$100; eleven Horses, \$550; Harness, \$75; eight Vehicles, \$300; eighty Cows, \$2,000; Sewing Machine, \$5.....	3,030
Stoue, L. D.....	Furniture, \$820; Piano, \$200; two American Horses, \$300; two British Horses, \$200; four sets Harness, \$210; five Vehicles, \$1,430; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	3,180
Stone, L. D. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$35,350; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$1,500.....	40,850
Stott, A. W.....	Jewelry, \$5,000; Consigned Goods, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$200.....	8,350
Stow, W. W.....	Furniture, \$1,500; Piano, \$200; three Horses, \$700; two Vehicles, \$750; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$7,500.....	15,650
Strahle, J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,500; Consigned Goods, \$150; Fixtures, \$200; Harness, \$25; two Vehicles, \$125.....	5,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Strauss & Levy.....	Merchandise, \$7,500; Fixtures, \$500.....	\$8,000
Strauss, Blum & Co.....	Merchandise, \$24,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$2,000.....	30,000
Strauss, Kaufman.....	Furniture, \$700; Watch, \$25; Piano, \$75; thirteen American Horses, \$1,300; Harness, \$100; six Vehicles, \$600; American Cow, \$30.....	2,830
Strauss, Levi, Executor Estate of Fanny Sahlén.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	10,030
Strauss, Levi & Co.....	Merchandise, \$300,000; Solvent Credits, \$183,500; Money, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$2,000.....	495,500
Straut, W. E. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,500; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$300; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$15; Vehicle, \$75.....	6,940
Strickland, S. L.....	Merchandise, \$3,750; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$300; Watch, \$20.....	4,270
Strauss, Mark & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,800; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$1,100; Money, \$985; eleven Horses, \$900; Harness, \$225; eight Vehicles, \$485.....	6,795
Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company.....	Merchandise, \$40,500; Fixtures, \$650; Solvent Credits, \$28,725; Money, \$530; Office Furniture, \$75.....	70,480
Sullivan, Frank J., Executor Estate of John Sullivan, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9, \$6,500.....	6,500
Sullivan, John T.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Machinery, \$250; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$300; Furniture, \$475; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	2,650
Sullivan, Thos.....	Merchandise, \$5,350; Fixtures, 200; Money, \$185.....	5,735
Sullivan & Ravekes.....	Merchandise, \$18,500; Machinery, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$550.....	25,050
Summerfield & Roman.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$200.....	3,700
Sumner, W. B. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,200; Consigned Goods, \$1,410; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$16,100.....	27,010
Sun Insurance Company.....	Franchise, \$150; Money, \$8,070; Office Furniture, \$300. Solvent Credits, \$1,500; Money, \$1,500.....	8,520
Suss, A.....	Tobacco, \$2,300; Fixtures, \$200.....	3,000
Sutliff, Henry.....	Tobacco, \$2,250; Fixtures, \$250.....	2,500
Sutro, Adolph.....	Fixtures, \$1,000; Other Property, Statuary, \$1,600; Furniture, \$2,500; twenty-seven Horses, \$500; four Mules, \$350; Harness, \$100; three Vehicles, \$475.....	6,525
Sutro, Adolph.....	Furniture, \$4,000; Library, \$2,000; Jewelry, \$800; three Watches, \$300; Piano, \$250.....	7,350
Sutro, Adolph.....	Library, \$20,000; Museum, \$10,000.....	30,000
Sutro & Co.....	Solvent Credits, \$9,200; Bonds, \$14,000; Money, \$8,660; Office Furniture, \$300.....	32,160
Sutro & Co.....	Ventura County Bonds, \$16,000; Cassistas Pass Road Bonds, \$8,000.....	24,000
Sutter Street Railroad.....	Franchise, \$175,000; Machinery, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$50; Superstructure, \$15,000; Dummies, \$4,000; 36 Cars, \$12,000; 100 Horses, \$3,000; Harness, \$200; eight Vehicles, \$500.....	214,750
Satter, Chas. J. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Machinery, \$150; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$1,300.....	4,650
Svea Fire Insurance Company.....	Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$1,230; Franchise, \$150. 13 American Horses, \$975; Harness, \$200; 14 Vehicles, \$1,400.....	3,430
Swain, R. A. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$25,770; Vehicle, \$50.....	2,575
Swain, R. R.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$800; Solvent Credits, \$300; Money, \$3,580; Furniture, \$175; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$200; six American Horses, \$450; Harness, \$75; three Vehicles, \$250; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	25,820
Sweeney, Jno. F., Guardian o Estate of Wm. F. Sweeney, minor.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	5,000
Swenarton & Heim.....	Fixtures, \$25; Consigned Goods, \$8,200; Money, \$70.....	8,295
Solomon, M.....	Liquors, \$250; Fixtures, \$250; Furniture, \$2,500—Mortgagdd to Edward Stoetzer for \$1,000.....	3,000

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Tait & Hainque.....	Machinery, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$770; Horse, \$100; Vehicle, \$50.....	\$3,520
Talbot, William C.....	Furniture, \$5,000; Piano, \$300; Plate, \$750; Library, \$200.....	6,250
Talbot, S. B.....	Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Money, \$300; Jewelry, \$450; Other Property, \$400.....	5,150
Tallant, Elizabeth, Executrix Estate of Drury I. Tallant, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$2,950.....	2,950
Tallant, E. Mrs.....	Furniture, \$6,000; Library, \$500; Jewelry, \$500; Paintings, \$50.....	7,500
Tallant & Co.....	Fixtures, \$500; Bonds, \$4,000; Money, \$79,130.....	83,630
Tatum & Bowen.....	Consigned Goods, \$5,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$225; Solvent Credits, \$3,750.....	10,975
Taussig, Louis & Co.....	Wines and Liquors, \$6,665; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$2,515; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$60.....	12,500
Tay, George H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$53,000; Consigned Goods, \$4,815; Machinery, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$1,975; four Horses, \$600; Harness, \$100; Vehicle, \$400.....	74,140
Taylor, John & Co.....	Glass and Clayware, \$15,400; Fixtures, \$630; Solvent Credits, \$4,600; Money, \$350.....	21,270
Taylor, S. P. & Co.....	Paper, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$5,000.....	15,750
Taylor, Thomas & Co.....	Merchandise, \$660; Solvent Credits, \$2,900; Money, \$550; Vehicle, \$25; Liquors, \$2,700.....	6,835
Taylor, W. H.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Jewelry, \$300; two Watches, \$100; Piano; \$100.....	2,500
Taylor & Flint.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Consigned Goods, \$100; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$350.....	3,000
Teal, Benjamin, Administrator Estate of Estiban Benecke, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$4,200.....	4,200
Teele & Scott.....	Twenty-four Horses, \$1,800; Harness, \$200; twelve Vehicles, \$1,060.....	3,060
Telegraph Hill Railroad Company.....	Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$50; Rolling Stock, \$500; Franchise, \$3,000.....	4,550
Tenney, Richard P.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Consigned Goods, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$800; Horse, \$125; Vehicle, \$75.....	14,250
Terry, J. F. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$75; Money, \$300; Horse, \$100; Vehicle, \$50.....	5,525
Tevis, Lloyd.....	Furniture, \$7,000; Paintings, \$1,000; Library, \$1,000; Jewelry and Plate, \$10,000; Watches, \$200; Musical Instruments, \$500; Horses, \$1,000; Harness; \$200; Vehicles, \$1,200; Other Property, \$5,000.....	27,100
Thatcher, George & Co.....	Liquors, \$4,440; Wines, \$250; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$225.....	5,065
Thanhauser & Co.....	Merchandise, \$500; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$7,000.....	7,650
The A. S. Spence Company.....	Jewelry, \$6,250; Fixtures, \$500.....	6,750
The Bank of British North America.....	Solvent Credits, \$31,525; Money, \$62,680; Furniture, \$1,000; Franchise, \$300.....	95,505
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$200.....	7,200
The California Powder Works.....	Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$9,250; three Horses, \$600; two Vehicles, \$600; Franchise, \$30,000.....	40,950
The Central Gas Company and its Lessees, the Pacific Gas Improvement Company.....	Merchandise, \$268,200; Coal and Oil, \$32,000; Machinery, \$61,000; Solvent Credits, \$24,985; Money, \$14,850; three Horses, \$225; Harness, \$75; two Wagons, \$200; Franchise, \$275,000.....	676,535

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
The Consolidated Amador Mining Company	Money, \$2,945; Franchise, \$150.....	3,095
The Eastman Company.....	Merchandise, \$3,635; Fixtures, \$35; Watch, \$20; Horse, \$75; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$50.....	3,825
The Giant Powder Company... The Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company.....	Franchise, \$20,000.....	20,000
The Globe Iron Works.....	Merchandise, \$9,000; Machinery, \$600; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$365.....	13,215
The James Lick Trust.....	Machinery, \$5,000; Furniture, \$70.....	5,070
The John A. Roebbling & Sons Company.....	Money, \$10,165; Furniture, \$22,000.....	32,165
The Lion Fire Insurance Company of London, England ...	Merchandise, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$2,500.....	17,600
The Singer Manufacturing Co.	Money, \$6,970; Furniture, \$300; Franchise, \$150.....	7,420
The Visitation Water Company The Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Company of St. Gall.... The Western Union Telegraph Company.....	Merchandise, \$7,000; Consigned Goods, \$3,500; Machinery, \$230; Fixtures, \$750; Solvent Credits, \$17,500; Money, \$370; two Horses, \$150; Harness, \$50; three Vehicles, \$200; Franchise, \$150..... Machinery, \$2,000; Iron Pipe, \$5,000; Franchise, \$200..... Solvent Credits, \$2,220; Money, \$330.....	29,920 7,200 2,550
Thode, Henning.....	Telegraph Lines, Material and Supplies, \$6,900; Telegraphic Instruments, \$250; Office Fixtures, \$200; Battery, \$500; Furniture, \$200; Telegraph Lines, \$3,000; Franchise, \$50,000.....	61,050
Thomas, E. B.....	Merchandise, \$1,100; Machinery, \$1,000; Furniture, \$100; four Horses, \$500; Harness, \$50; two Vehicles, \$350.....	3,100
Thomas, Eugene, & Co.....	Furniture, \$3,000.....	3,000
Thomas, J. Proctor.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,845; Money, \$530; Office Furniture, \$100.....	7,475
Thomas, P. J.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$25; Solvent Credits, \$1,200; Money, \$1,300.....	3,525
Thompson Bros.....	Machinery, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$300; Furniture, \$150; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$50.....	3,050
Thompson, R. R.....	Coal and Iron, \$2,900; Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$2,000.....	6,000
Thomson & Evans.....	Furniture, \$10,000; Library, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$200; Piano, \$150; three Horses, \$300; Watch, \$50; Harness, \$150; four Vehicles, \$700; Cow, \$30; Sewing Machine, \$20; Paintings, \$500.....	13,150
Thornton, Harry I.....	Merchandise, \$600; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$25; Money, \$2,325; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$120.....	5,130
Tillmann & Bendel.....	Furniture, \$1,500; Library, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$200; Watch, \$200; two Horses, \$250; Harness, \$100; Vehicle, \$500.....	3,750
Timmerman, George W. & Co.	Merchandise, \$100,000; Fixtures, \$1,500; Money, \$1,500.....	103,000
Terrill, C. P. H. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$25; Furniture, \$300; Watch, \$50; Harness, \$10; Vehicle, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	3,445
Titcomb, A. C. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$24,100; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$5,000.....	29,200
Tobin, John H.....	Jewelry, \$23,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,000.....	27,000
Tobin, Richard.....	Merchandise, \$5,500; Fixtures, \$250; Watch, \$25; Horse, \$200; Harness, \$25; Vehicle, \$60.....	6,060
Tobin, T. & M. E. & Co.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Piano, \$250; Jewelry and Plate, \$2,000; Watch, \$150; two Horses, \$500; Harness, \$100; Carriage, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	5,820
Todd, John A.....	Liquors, \$20,000; Casks, \$3,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$500.....	24,500
Tomkinson, James.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Watch, \$30.....	3,030
	Furniture, \$100; Piano, \$50; fifteen Horses, \$600; Harness \$250; eighteen Vehicles, \$2,700; Sewing Machine, \$5.....	3,705

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Toplitz, F. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$25,000; Consigned Goods, \$500; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$4,000; Sewing Machines, \$600.....	330,400
Torras, V. A. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,500.....	2,500
Towue, A. N.....	Solvent Credits, \$9,720; Bonds, \$3,170; Money, \$1,150; Furniture, \$100; Jewelry, \$150; two Watches, \$150; Piano, \$200; Separate Property of Wife, \$650; Sewing Machine, \$50; Pictures, \$450.....	15,790
Townsend, William S.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Machinery, \$6,000; Money, \$560; Furniture, \$400; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$20; six Vehicles, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$10; Firearms, \$40.....	9,880
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company.....	Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$540; Franchise, \$100.....	2,640
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg.....	Office Furniture, \$25; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$1,240; Franchise, \$150.....	4,415
Traylor, E. D., Mrs.....	Furniture, \$1,900; Piano, \$300; two Horses, \$300; Harness, \$200; three Vehicles, \$600; Jewelry, \$500.....	3,800
Triest & Co.....	Hats and Caps, \$35,000; Solvent Credits, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	45,500
Tripp, C. C. & Co.....	Tobacco, \$2,400; Fixtures, \$100.....	2,500
Trunembach & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,185; Fixtures, \$100; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$40.....	9,385
Truckee Lumber Company.....	Machinery, \$1,250; Money, \$60; Lumber, \$3,400; five Horses, \$325; Harness, \$50; two Vehicles, \$180; Franchise, \$100.....	5,365
Truman, Isham & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$1,050.....	11,050
Tschurr & Co.....	Liquors, \$500; Fixtures, \$1,000; Merchandise, \$500; Money, \$1,000.....	3,000
Tubbs & Co.....	Merchandise, \$25,000; Machinery, \$25,000; Money, \$470; Horse, \$150; Harness, \$25; Vehicle, \$125; Telegraph Lines, \$150.....	50,920
Turner, Kennedy & Shaw.....	Fixtures \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,500; eight Horses, \$300; Harness \$100; three Vehicles, \$150; Lumber, \$12,000.....	14,650
Tyler, S. H. & Son.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Soda in Lowell's Warehouse, \$750.....	4,850
Union Box Factory.....L	Lumber, \$4,000; Machinery, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$100; five Horses, \$250; Harness, \$100; three Vehicles, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$9,000.....	17,950
Union Club.....M	Merchandise, \$2,710; Solvent Credits, \$3,970; Money, \$13,140; Furniture, \$1,200.....	21,020
Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand.....	Money, \$4,400; Office Furniture, \$200; Franchise, \$150.....	4,750
Union Ice Company.....	Money, \$260; thirty Horses, \$3,000; Harness, \$300; thirty Vehicles, \$2,250; Other Property, \$300; Franchise, \$100.....	6,210
Union Insurance Company of San Francisco.....	Money, \$14,000; Furniture, \$300; two Horses, \$100; Harness, \$25; two Vehicles, \$100; Franchise, \$100.....	14,625
Union Insurance Company of Canton (Limited).....	Money, \$4,730; Franchise, \$150.....	4,880
Union Iron Works.....	Merchandise, \$10,300; Machinery, \$44,300; Solvent Credits, \$23,050; four Horses, \$800; Harness, \$150; three Vehicles, \$750; Money, \$5,500; Furniture, \$460.....	85,810
Union Metallic Cartridge Company.....	Merchandise, \$14,300.....	14,300
Union Pacific Salt Company..	Merchandise, \$6,920; Machinery, \$1,300; Solvent Credits, \$7,700; Money, \$6,340; five Horses, \$500; Harness, \$100; Vehicle, \$350; Fixtures, \$120; Franchise, \$150.....	23,490
Union Soap Factory.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$1,100; Office Furniture, \$10; two Spanish Horses, \$100; Harness, \$25; Vehicle, \$200.....	5,435

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
United Carriage Company.....	Forty Horses, \$3,500; forty Vehicles, \$10,000; Harness, \$1,000; Franchise, \$1,000.....	\$15,500
United Workmen Boot and Shoe Factory.....	Merchandise, \$8,000; Machinery, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$4,600; Horse, \$50; Vehicle, \$100; Money, \$1,000	14,750
Unna, Jacob.....	Merchandise, \$11,500; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$370; Money, \$1,095.....	13,315
Upham & Gunn.....	Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$665; Wine, \$1,600; Liquors, \$200.....	2,515
United States Panorama Company.....	Fixtures, \$100; Painting, \$7,500.....	7,600
Van Bergen, N.....	Furniture, \$2,000; Horses, \$500; Harness, \$300; Wagons, \$200.....	3,000
Van Bergen, N. & Co.....	Wines, \$3,500; Liquors, \$15,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$12,000; Money, \$5,000.....	36,500
Vandal, Louisa Mary, Administratrix Estate of Geoffrey C. Vandal, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$3,000.....	3,500
Van De Mark, G. F.....	Merchandise, \$2,800; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$250; Watch, \$15.....	3,265
Vanderslice, W. K. & Co.....	Jewelry and Diamonds, \$23,500; Machinery, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$500.....	25,000
Van Laak, Lambert.....	Merchandise, \$750; Machinery, \$450; Solvent Credits, \$2,400; Money, \$800; Furniture, \$200; Piano, \$150; Sewing Machine, \$10; Broom Corn, \$800.....	5,560
Van Winkle, Isabella, Executrix Estate of Isaac Van Winkle, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Iron and Steel, \$77,000; Solvent Credits, \$44,500; Money, \$300; Money in Bank, \$1,500; Furniture, \$500; six Horses, \$950; Harness, \$150; three Wagons, \$600.....	125,500
Vascancellos, J. J.....	Merchandise, \$2,600; Fixtures, \$150; Furniture, \$100; two Watches, \$75.....	2,925
Venard, G.....	Merchandise, \$6,000; Machinery, \$250; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$1,100; Money, \$1,325; Jewelry, \$1,000; Watch, \$50; three Horses, \$200; Harness, \$50; three Wagons, \$150; Wine, \$25; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	10,275
Verdier, Moreau & Co., "City of Paris".....	Dry Goods, Fancy and Silk Goods, \$58,600; Fixtures, \$750; Money, \$400; two Horses, \$150; Wagon, \$100..	60,000
Vermell, J. L.....	Hay, \$1,500; Grain, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; four Horses, \$500; two Vehicles, \$500.....	5,000
Viguiet, A.....	Liquors, \$6,200; Solvent Credits, \$2,750; Money, \$185; Office Furniture, \$40.....	9,175
Vigorit Powder Company.....	Franchise, \$8,000.....	8,000
Van Hofen, Catherine, Executrix Estate of Leo Von Hofen, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Merchandise, \$4,800.....	4,800
Van Ronn & Hencke Bros.....	Merchandise, \$1,675; Consigned Goods, \$525; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$1,275; Money, \$4,100; two Horses, \$125; Vehicle, \$75.....	8,025
Voorman, Henry, Guardian of Estate of Mary Voorman, insane.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$10,000.....	10,000
Vulcan Powder Company.....	Saltpeter in Cunningham's Warehouse, \$2,000; Office Fixtures, \$300; Franchise, \$2,500.....	4,800
Wagner, Joseph & Co.....	Merchandise, \$13,500; Machinery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$350; Money, \$1,400; two Horses, \$200; Harness, \$50; two Vehicles, \$150, three Sewing Machines, \$100.....	23,750
Wakefield, S. B.....	Money, \$2,410; Furniture, \$500; Library, \$50; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$75; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	3,100
Wakefield, Rattan & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$1,600; Money, \$125.....	5,275

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Wakelee & Co.	Drugs, \$25,000; Fixtures, \$2,000; Money, \$3,000.	\$30,000
Waldstein, Abraham	Cigar Boxes and Lumber, \$2,500; Machinery, \$3,750; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$1,200; Furniture, \$200; Watch, \$20; Piano, \$100; two Horses, \$200; Harness, \$50; Wagons, \$200; Cow, \$40.	8,560
Waltenfel, Achille	Stock of Books, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$200.	7,200
Walker, L. & Son	Machinery, \$2,800; Engine and Boiler, \$800.	3,600
Walkinshaw, Robert, Guardian Estate of Robert Barron, et als, minors.	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$65,200.	65,200
Wallace, George	Furniture, \$2,500; Piano, \$150.	2,650
Wallace, Wm. T.	Furniture, \$2,000; Jewelry, \$100; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$200; two Horses, \$200; Harness, \$100; two Vehicles, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$25.	3,025
Walter, D. N. & Co.	Carpets and Upholstery Goods, \$100,000; Solvent Credits, \$35,000; Money, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$1,000.	140,000
Walter, Schilling & Co.	Wines and Liquors, \$11,000; Casks, \$1,300; Fixtures, \$200; Horse, \$100; Vehicle, \$100; Money, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$1,500.	15,200
Waltz, Charles	Office Furniture, \$25; Safes, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, Money, \$2,000; Sewing Machine, \$75.	4,100
Wagenheim, Sternheim & Co.	Crockery, Glassware, etc., \$29,800; Fixtures, \$600; Money, \$1,100.	31,500
Ward, D. Henshaw, Administrator of Estate of Chas. B. Marvin, deceased.	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$15,670.	15,670
Ward Gold and Silver Mining Company	Money, \$9,990; Franchise, \$150.	10,140
Ward, Wm. & Co.	Fixtures, \$150; Wines and Liquors, \$4,315.	4,465
Warde, M. & Co.	Wines and Liquors, \$2,600; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$300; Furniture, \$100; Watch, \$30; Piano, \$50; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10.	3,465
Warren, Chas. A.	Machinery, \$300; Furniture, \$150; Watch, \$20; thirty Horses, \$900; twenty-five Spanish Horses, \$250; Harness, \$250; thirty Vehicles, \$900; Thoroughbred Cow, \$80; two Hogs, \$20; Sewing Machine, \$15.	2,885
Warschaur Bros.	Furniture, \$4,000.	4,000
Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company	Money, \$3,485; Franchise, \$150.	3,635
Waterhouse & Lester.	Carriages and Wagon Material, \$45,000; Solvent Credits, \$5,000; Money, \$10,000; Wood, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$2,000.	65,000
Watson & Co.	Corks and Bottlers' Supplies, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$205.	4,205
Waugh, Alex. & Co.	Merchandise, \$7,800; Fixtures, \$100; three Horses, \$300; Harness, \$60; two Wagons, \$140.	8,400
Wedeles, Isadore W.	Window Glass, \$5,200; Solvent Credits, \$850; Office Furniture, \$50; Jewelry, \$50.	6,150
Weed, Joseph	Money, \$4,000; Furniture, \$140; Sewing Machine, \$10.	4,150
Weed & Kingwell.	Merchandise, \$4,100; Machine, \$2,200; Fixtures, \$50; Money (Sather & Co.), \$1,100; Horse, \$30; Harness, \$20; Wagon, \$100.	7,600
Weil, Bros. & Co.	Merchandise, \$50,000; Solvent Credits, \$15,500; Money, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$1,000.	68,000
Weil, Dana	Shasta County Bonds.	6,000
Weil, Baer & Co.	Furnishing Goods, \$9,000; Machinery, \$250; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Sewing Machines, \$500.	12,000
Weil, Raphael & Co.	Dry Goods, \$50,000; Fixtures, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Vehicles, \$100.	53,600
Weil & Woodleaf.	Fancy Goods, \$30,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$1,000.	33,500
Weiss, Henry W.	Liquors, \$40; Furniture, \$2,960.	3,000
Wellman, Peck & Co.	Groceries and Provisions, \$35,000; Consigned Goods, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$25,000; Money, \$5,000.	125,500

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Wells, Fargo Express Company	Fixtures, \$3,000; forty-seven Horses, \$6,000; Harness, \$1,000; thirty-seven Vehicles, \$6,000.....	\$16,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	Shasta County Bonds, \$16,000.....	16,000
Wells, Fargo & Co. Bank.....	Fixtures, \$3,000; Solvent Credits, \$209,665; Money, \$188,775; Franchise, \$100.....	401,540
Wells, Fargo & Co.	187 tons Wheat in Mission Rock Warehouse.....	2,800
Wells, Russell & Co.	Planing Mill Lumber and Moldings, \$1,625; Machinery, \$3,000; Money, \$500.....	5,125
Wertheimer, Louis & Co.	Cigars and Tobacco, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$400; Money, \$200.....	6,750
Wertheimer, L. & E.	Merchandise, \$62,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$20,000; Money, \$3,500.....	85,800
Wertheimer, M. & Co.	Cigars and Tobacco, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$300.....	5,450
Werum, Alfred M.	Stoves, Tinware and Crockery, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$500; Horse, \$35; Wagon, \$75.....	3,610
Wescott, Mary Mrs.	Furniture.....	3,300
Wesson, J. W.	Money, \$435; Furniture, \$100; Horse, \$5; Harness, \$5; Lumber, \$3,000.....	3,545
Western Iron Works.....	Iron, \$400; Machinery and Tools, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$500.....	3,950
Weston, Chas. W.	Lumber, Boxes, etc., \$2,000; Machinery, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$25; Solvent Credits, \$100; Furniture, \$40; Watch, \$75; Organ, \$40; two Horses, \$150; three Vehicles, \$175.....	4,105
Westwater, Robert.....	Horses, \$2,000; Hearses and Wagons, \$2,000; Burial Caskets, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$1,000.....	8,000
Whartenby, James	Bonds, \$5,000; Money, \$7,970; Office Furniture, \$200; House Furniture, \$1,000; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$150; Piano, \$150; Music Box, \$20; two American Horses, \$250; Harness, \$100; Wagons and Vehicles, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	15,115
Wheaton & Luhrs.....	Provisions, \$25,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$12,000; Money, \$3,000.....	40,500
Wheeler, Adelia, Executrix of Estate of Homer Wheeler, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	3,140
Wheeler, M. Allison.....	Office Furniture, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$2,500; Money, \$2,500.....	5,100
Wheeler Fruit Packing Company.....	Merchandise, \$300; Machinery, \$2,000.....	2,800
Wheeler & Wilson.....	Sewing Machines, \$14,000; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$300.....	14,550
White Bros.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Consigned Goods, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$8,000; Money, \$5,000; Horse, \$125; Harness, \$10; Wagon, \$90.....	29,825
White & Cambridge	Merchandise, \$9,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$300; Money, \$700.....	10,500
White, Jas. F. & Co.	Merchandise, \$1,250; Consigned Goods, \$7,100; Fixtures, \$100.....	8,450
White, Richard E.	Drugs, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$1,695; Library, \$50; Watch, \$5; Piano, \$100; Organ, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$30.....	4,430
Whitelaw, Thos. P. H.	Merchandise, \$5,000; Machinery, \$2,000; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$200; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$75; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	7,965
Whitman, Bernard C.	Money, \$300; Furniture, \$1,250; Library, \$3,500; Jewelry, \$750; two Watches, \$200; Piano, \$350.....	6,350
Whitney, C. E. & Co.	Merchandise, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$3,000; Money, \$2,160.....	15,460
Whitney, Ida C., Administratrix Estate of Albert Comstock, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$2,500.....	2,500
Whitney & Marshall.....	Iron and Hardware, \$3,000; Solvent Credits, \$4,000.....	12,000
Whitney, Sumner & Co.	Law Books and Stationery, \$6,350; Fixtures, \$150.....	6,500
Whitney & Webster.....	Merchandise, Wool, \$3,015; Machinery, \$3,500; Money, \$110; Office Furniture, \$50.....	6,705

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Whittell, George	Woolen Goods, \$6,000; Fixtures, \$50.....	\$6,050
Whittier, Fuller & Co.....	Merchandise, \$145,000; Fixtures, \$1,000; Horses, \$2,000; Solvent Credits, \$20,000; Money, \$2,000; Harness, \$300.....	170,300
Whittier, Wm. F.....	Furniture, \$1,200; Piano, \$400; Horses, \$600; Vehicles, \$500; Jewelry and Plate, \$500.....	3,200
Wichman & Lutgen.....	Liquors, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$40; Solvent Credits, \$600; Money, \$150; two Horses, \$125; Harness, \$25; Wagons, \$150.....	4,590
Weiland Bros.....	Provisions, \$4,500; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$4,800; Money, \$900.....	10,350
Weiland, John	Barley and Malt, \$4,150; Hops, \$3,750; Barrels, \$20,000; Machinery, \$4,500; Money, \$400; Furniture, \$1,200; Library, \$100; Jewelry, \$1,000; Watches, \$150; Piano, \$300; thirty-six Horses, \$5,750; Harness, \$650; Wagons, \$3,200; Hay, \$150; Coal, \$50; Beer, \$2,500; Sewing Machines, \$50; Fancets, Signs and Stands, \$750.....	48,650
Wiester & Co.....	Solvent Credits, \$3,750; Merchandise, \$2,900; Fixtures, \$150; Money, \$1,115; one Horse, \$100; one Vehicle, \$50.....	8,065
Wightman Bros.....	Merchandise (store), \$750; Merchandise (warehouse), \$3,310; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$125; Office Furniture, \$50; Buggy, \$50.....	4,385
Wigmore, John.....	Lumber, \$24,000; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$800; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$30; Wagon, \$100.....	25,130
Wilcox & Gibbs	Sewing Machines, \$2,625; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$435; Money, \$165; two Horses, \$150; Harness, \$25; Wagons, \$150.....	3,760
Wilcox, Maria A. Mrs.....	Furniture, \$1,200; Piano, \$250; two Horses, \$600; Carriage, \$600; Library, \$2,000.....	4,650
Wilkie, Andrew	Mouldings, \$300; Machinery, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$75; Money, \$410; Furniture, \$150; Library, \$25; Jewelry, \$25; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$75; Colt, \$40; Harness, \$20; two Vehicles, \$150; Lumber, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	3,735
Will & Fink.....	Hardware, etc., \$4,800; Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$200; two Horses, \$60; Harness, \$20; two Wagons, \$60.....	6,140
Willard, Wm. P., Administrator Estate of Wm. H. G. Lent, deceased.....	Personal Property as per Inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9—Money, \$9,455.....	9,455
Wiley, O. F. & Co.....	Merchandise (carriages), \$3,750; Furniture, \$400; Watch, \$100; Horses, \$100; Harness, \$25; Wagon, \$75.....	4,450
Williams, Diamond & Co.....	Consigned Goods, \$4,100; Fixtures, \$800; Solvent Credits, \$33,145; Money, \$2,000; Horse, \$100; Vehicle, \$75.....	40,220
Williams Bros.....	Leather and Findings, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$300.....	10,500
Williams, Chancy B.....	Machinery, \$500; Fixtures, \$250; Stock, \$1,750; Furniture, \$150; Horse, \$100; Buggy, \$100; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	2,960
Williams, Thos. H.	Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$2,000.....	2,500
Willis, India S. Miss.....	Furniture, \$2,500; Library, \$100; Jewelry, \$500; Watch, \$100; Piano, \$250; Horses, \$500; Harness, \$200; Vehicles, \$500.....	4,650
Wilmerding & Co.....	Fixtures, \$500; Merchandise, \$35,000; Solvent Credits, \$25,000; Money, \$5,000.....	65,500
Wilshire, W. B. & Co.....	Safes, Scales and Trunks, \$13,000; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$2,150; Money, \$100; Horses, \$400; Harness, \$100; Vehicles, \$500.....	16,500
Wilson, Geo. E. & Bro.....	Merchandise, \$15,000; Solvent Credits, \$6,000; Money, \$1,635; Furniture, \$200.....	22,835
Wilson, M. R. Mrs.....	Furniture.....	2,500
Wilson, Samuel M.....	Furniture, \$15,000; Jewelry, \$1,000; two Watches, \$200; Piano, \$400; two Horses, \$300; Billiard Table, \$400; Harness, \$100; two Vehicles, \$1,000; Money, \$6,600..	25,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Wilson & Wilson	Office Furniture, \$500; Library, \$2,500.....	\$3,000
Winchester Repeating Arms Company	Guns and Cartridges, \$8,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$5,215; Money, \$475.....	14,195
Winnen, Edward	Solvent Credits, \$1,900; Bonds, \$2,000; one Watch, \$15	3,910
Winterburn, Jos. & Co.....	Printing Presses and Materials, \$4,000; Solvent Credits, \$950.....	4,950
Wise, John H., Executor of Estate of Alexr. H. Smith, deceased.....	Personal Property as per inventory on file in Superior Court, Department No. 9.....	5,445
Wittmeier, John G.....	Liquors, \$235; Fixtures, \$250; Furniture, \$250; Organ, \$1,500; Piano, \$100; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$50; Vehicle, \$150.....	2,685
Witzemann, W.....	Meat, \$150; Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$1,625; Furniture, \$400; Watch, \$75; Piano, \$100; four Horses, \$200; Harness, \$75; two Vehicles, \$300; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	3,010
Woerner, David.....	Lumber, Staves, etc., \$11,500; Machinery, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$150; Piano, \$100.....	13,350
Wolf, Philip & Co.	Consigned Goods, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$3,025; Money, \$2,820; Furniture, \$100.....	6,445
Wolff, Henry.....	Merchandise (watch material), \$4,300; Fixtures, \$200.....	4,500
Wolff & Rheinhold.....	Merchandise, \$5,800; Consigned Goods, \$23,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$8,000; Money, \$2,015..	44,015
Wolters Bros. & Co.....	Wines and Liquors, \$18,500; Fixtures, \$300; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$60.....	18,960
Wood, Mary S. Mrs.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Piano, \$200; Paintings, \$300; Jewelry and Plate, \$500.....	4,000
Wood, W. S.	Money, \$2,300; Furniture, \$100; Libraries, \$1,000; Watch, \$100; Horse, \$50; Harness, \$50; Buggies, \$100	3,700
Woodin & Little.....	Merchandise, \$4,500; Solvent Credits, \$1,250; Money, \$125.....	5,875
Woods, F. H.....	Solvent Credits, \$3,450; Money, \$140; Furniture, \$2,000; Jewelry, \$50; Piano, \$150; two Horses, \$200; Harness, \$30; three Vehicles, \$500.....	6,510
Woodward, R. B.....	Money, \$200; Jewelry, \$200; Watches, \$100; twenty Harnesses, \$400; thirty Vehicles, \$3,600.....	4,500
Woodward, Helen G.....	Money, \$5,000; Watch, \$50; Vehicles, \$100; Harness, \$50.....	5,200
Woodward, R. B. et als, (for Woodward's Garden).....	Liquors, \$400; Cigars, etc., \$100; Money, \$100; Furniture, \$750; Organ, \$500; two Harnesses, \$100; two Vehicles, \$300; Pictures, \$1,000; Animals, Fish, Birds, etc., \$2,000.....	5,250
Woodworth, Schell & Co.....	Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, \$3,750; Consigned Goods, \$3,750; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$4,000.....	11,650
Woodworth, R. C.....	Money, \$2,040; Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$25; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	2,590
Woonsocket Rubber Company.	Merchandise, \$4,000; Solvent Credits, \$750; Fixtures, \$250.....	5,000
Wooster, Jno. B. & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$1,200.....	5,500
Wormser, Isaac.....	Furniture, \$3,000; Jewelry, \$500; Watches, \$100; Piano, \$150; two Horses, \$250; Harness, \$100; Vehicles, \$200; Sewing Machine, \$20.....	4,320
Worth, Chas. A.....	Furniture, \$500; Watch, \$25; two Pianos, \$300; fourteen Horses, \$1,950; Harness, \$200; six Vehicles, \$500; four Trucks, \$700; three Buggies, \$350; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	4,635
Worthington, Henry R.....	Machinery, \$12,250; Fixtures, \$250.....	12,500
Wreden, Claus & Co.....	Barley and Malt, \$2,000; Machinery, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$3,500; Money, \$135; Horses, \$300; Mules, \$100; Harness, \$300; Tubs and Barrels, \$1,000.....	8,835
Wright, Bowne & Co.....	Ship Chandlery, \$10,500; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$1,955	12,555
Wunsch, M. & Co.....	Jewelry, \$15,400; Fixtures, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$2,500.....	19,400

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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NAMES AND ASSESSMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Wurkheim, Morris.....	Cloaks and Suits, \$4,050; Fixtures, \$250; Furniture, \$400; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$100.....	\$4,850
Walker, Harriet Mrs.....	Furniture, \$6,000; Piano, \$500..... Mortgage to A. M. Greeley for \$1,250.....	6,500
Wheelan & Tracy.....	Blankbooks and Stock, \$3,000; Machine, \$3,000; Machinery, \$100..... Mortgaged at full value to Tatum & Bowen and Chas. E. Rankin by Executors.	6,100
Yates & Conklin.....	Silk Thread, \$7,000; Money, 500; Office Furniture, \$100	7,600
Yates & Co.....	Paints and Oils, \$10,000; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$500; seven Horses, \$600; four Harnesses, \$200; three Vehicles, \$400.....	13,000
Yates, R. H.....	Cloaks and Suits, \$2,800; Fixtures, \$150; Furniture, \$150; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$50.....	3,200
Zelle, Carl David.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$500; Furniture, \$400; Jewelry, \$150; two Watches, \$125; Piano, \$100; Sewing Machine, \$15.....	3,290
Zellerbach, A.....	Paper and Stationery, \$3,000; Solvent Credits, \$500; Furniture, \$250; Watch, \$75.....	3,825
Zinna, Christian.....	Cloths, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Furniture, \$550; Jewelry, \$50; Watch, \$50; Piano, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$10.....	2,810

CHINESE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Bun Lun Low & Co.....	Restaurant Stock, \$600; Fixtures, \$1,700; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$400.....	\$3,200
Cabanas & Co. Cigar Factory..	Cigars and Tobacco, \$5,000; Tobacco in Pioneer Warehouse, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$500.....	7,250
Chaw Min Tock Kee.....	Drugs and Medicine, \$2,530; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$50; Money, \$200.....	2,950
Chew Ying Lung.....	Merchandise, \$5,500; Opium, \$800; Fixtures, \$50; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$560.....	7,350
Chin Lee ..	Merchandise, \$7,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$50; Furniture, \$50.....	7,200
Chong Jong... ..	Cigars and Tobacco, \$3,250; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$400; Money, \$100.....	3,950
Choy Cheong... ..	Merchandise, \$4,100; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$50; Money, \$300; two Sewing Machines, \$50.....	4,750
Chy Lung & Co.....	Merchandise, \$9,300; Opium, \$800; Money, \$100; Furniture, \$250.....	10,450
College Cigar Company.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$1,800; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$500; Furniture, \$75.....	2,875
Dan Lan Fung.....	Merchandise (theatrical), \$2,500.....	2,500
Fook Sang Lung.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Opium, \$300; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$300; Furniture, \$200.....	3,600
Foy, F. H.....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$3,000.....	3,000
Hang Fan Low.....	Restaurant Stock, \$600; Fixtures, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$200; Money, \$500.....	2,800
Hang Wo Tong.....	Drugs, \$2,250; Fixtures, \$150; Money, 400.....	2,800
Havana Company (Cigars).....	Cigars and Tobacco, \$3,600; Fixtures, \$400; Money, \$100.....	3,500
He Sung.....	Merchandise, \$1,750; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$450; Money, \$300.....	3,000
Hip Tuck Jan & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,400; Opium, \$200; Money, \$200; Furniture, \$100; Fixtures, \$100.....	3,000
Hop Wo & Co.....	Merchandise, \$7,300; Opium, \$330; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$1,070; Money, \$800.....	10,000
Hop Kee.....	Merchandise, \$8,500; Machinery, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$2,500.....	14,000
Hue Kai & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,800; Material, \$3,200; Consigned Goods, \$3,950; Fixtures, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$1,100; Money, \$250; Furniture, \$50; Sewing Machines, \$250.....	11,000
Kim Long.....	Merchandise, \$2,100; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$300; Money, \$50; two Vehicles, \$30.....	2,730
King Lee & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$460; Money, \$1,200.....	3,660
Kwong Fong Tai & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,300; Opium, \$1,000; Consigned Goods, \$4,700; Solvent Credits, \$2,100; Money, \$1,000; Furniture, \$350.....	12,600
Kwong Fong Wo Company.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Opium, \$1,000; Solvent Credits, \$800; Money, \$700; Furniture, \$1,000.....	7,000
Kwong Fook Yue.....	Merchandise, \$2,300; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$100; Money, \$400; Furniture, \$100.....	3,000
Kwong Hong On & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Opium, \$2,000; Consigned Goods, \$3,750; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$2,000; Money, \$500; Furniture, \$250.....	13,700
Kwong Lee Kee & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$50.....	3,050
Kwong Lun Hing & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,850; Opium, \$1,550; Fixtures, \$250; Money, \$650.....	7,300
Kwong Shew Lum & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,300; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$100; Money, \$100.....	2,700
Kwong Ling & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Machinery, \$250; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$100.....	2,950
Kwong Tai Chung & Co.....	Merchandise, \$12,500; Opium, \$1,400; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$600; Money, \$200.....	15,000
Kwong Lung Tai & Co.....	Drugs, \$2,150; Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$250.....	5,100
La Hing Lung.....	Merchandise, \$5,850; Opium, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$405; Furniture, \$400.....	9,355
Loi Mong & Co.....	Shoes, \$2,400; Machinery, \$750; Solvent Credits, \$350; Watch, \$70.....	3,570

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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CHINESE—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Lew Chong.....	Merchandise, \$1,950; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$250; Money, \$250.....	\$2,600
Lew Ling & Co.....	Merchandise, \$5,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$100.....	5,800
Lun Ty & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$50; Sewing Machine, \$25.....	3,175
Ly Wing Sun Kee.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Opium, \$150; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$250; Money, \$1,000.....	4,150
Man Chong & Co.....	Merchandise, \$700; Opium, \$300; Consigned Goods, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$500.....	4,800
Man Lee & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Opium, \$400; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$300.....	4,200
Metropolitan Cigar Box Company.....	Material, \$200; Machinery, \$1,300; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$400; Furniture, \$100, Lumber, \$1,200.....	3,900
Metropolitan Cigar Box Company.....	Cedar Lumber, \$6,000.....	6,000
Mun Wo Chong.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Fixtures, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$80; Money, \$500.....	3,480
Oy Wo Tong.....	Drugs, \$1,790; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$70; Furniture, \$140.....	2,500
Poy Kee & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,400; Machinery, \$1,000; Sewing Machines, \$100.....	2,500
Quong Cheong.....	Merchandise, \$1,200; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$100.....	2,500
Quong Ching Lung & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$150; Money, \$150; Furniture, \$100.....	4,000
Quong Chung Shing & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,900; Opium, \$200; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$400.....	6,300
Quong Fook On.....	Merchandise, \$2,100; Opium, \$100; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$500.....	3,850
Quong Hong Fung & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,800; Opium, \$500; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$100; Furniture, \$100.....	2,600
Quong Sing Tai Kee.....	Merchandise, \$4,040; Fixtures, \$450; Money, \$285.....	4,775
Quong Lum Lung.....	Merchandise, \$1,700; Fixtures, \$450; Solvent Credits, \$200; Money, \$500.....	2,850
Quong Wa Chong.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$300; Money, \$300.....	2,800
Quong Wa Cheong & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,600; Fixtures, \$120; Solvent Credits, \$190; Money, \$100.....	4,010
Quong Wah Ying.....	Merchandise, \$3,500; Fixtures, \$350; Money, \$100; two Sewing Machines, \$25.....	3,975
Quong Ying Kee Guen Lee.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Opium, \$500; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$500; Horse, \$100; Harness, \$50; Vehicle, \$100.....	4,500
Sam Kee & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Solvent Credits, \$300; Money, \$800; Fixtures, \$400.....	3,500
Sam Wing Ching & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,540; Opium, \$820; Fixtures, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$825; Money, \$495; Furniture, \$100.....	5,080
Sang Lung.....	Merchandise, \$9,000; Consigned Goods, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Solvent Credits, \$150; Money, \$500.....	11,750
Shew Ching Teong.....	Merchandise, \$1,000; Opium, \$100; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$500.....	2,800
Shing Hing Wo & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,200; Opium, \$300; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$200.....	3,000
Shing Yick He Kee.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Opium, \$200; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$200; Money, \$150.....	2,700
Shun Yick Yu Kee.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Opium, \$100; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$300.....	3,100
Shun Yuen Hing & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,600; Opium, \$150; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$150.....	4,100
Sing Kee Ah Sing.....	Merchandise, \$1,750; Fixtures, \$75; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$250.....	2,575
Sue Hing Lung & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$200; twenty Sewing Machines, \$400.....	2,750

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

CHINESE—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	AMOUNT.
Sue Wo & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,500; Opium, \$100; Consigned Goods, \$800; Fixtures, \$400; Solvent Credits, \$200; Money, \$500.....	\$4,500
Sun Kam Wah & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,900; Fixtures, \$100; Money, \$100; two Sewing Machines, \$40.....	3,140
San Keong Chong.....	Merchandise, \$8,000; Solvent Credits, \$200; Money, \$500; Furniture, \$200.....	8,900
Tai Loy & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,450; Opium, \$400; Fixtures, \$500; Money, \$500.....	3,850
Tai Yuen.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Opium, \$150; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$800; Money, \$150.....	2,850
The Yuen Cheong Shung Kee Company.....	Merchandise, \$3,300; Fixtures, \$260; Solvent Credits, \$1,100; Money, \$250.....	4,910
Tie Sang Tong.....	Merchandise, \$2,200; Fixtures, \$150; Solvent Credits, \$240; Money, \$1,850; Furniture, \$50.....	4,550
Tong Hop & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,580; Fixtures, \$120; Solvent Credits, \$420; Money, \$150.....	3,270
Tong Wo.....	Merchandise, \$10,770; Opium, \$1,000; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$3,320; Money, \$70; Furniture, \$100.....	15,760
Tong Wong & Co.....	Merchandise, \$8,815; Fixtures, \$40; Solvent Credits, \$670; Money, \$225.....	9,750
Tsue Chong Wing & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,100; Fixtures, \$200; Money, \$200.....	4,500
Tuck Chong & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,500; Opium, \$500; Consigned Goods, \$4,100; Solvent Credits, \$4,150; Money, \$800; Furniture, \$400.....	14,450
Tuck Chong Wo.....	Merchandise, \$1,650; Opium, \$215; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$200; Money, \$250.....	2,515
Tuck Wo.....	Merchandise, \$1,950; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$600; Money, \$200.....	3,000
Tung Foo.....	Merchandise, \$3,750; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,970; Money, \$600.....	6,520
Tung Ling Woo & Co.....	Merchandise, \$6,500; Fixtures, \$350; Solvent Credits, \$2,400; Money, \$250.....	9,500
Tung Yick Jan.....	Merchandise, \$1,600; Solvent Credits, \$100; Money, \$1,200; Furniture, \$250.....	3,150
Wan Yuen Chong.....	Merchandise, \$2,800; Fixtures, \$300; Money, \$500.....	3,600
Wan Yuen Lung Kee.....	Merchandise, \$8,150; Opium, \$3,000; Fixtures, \$280; Solvent Credits, \$3,950; Money, \$650; Furniture, \$150.....	16,150
Wing Chong Wo & Co.....	Merchandise, \$340; Consigned Goods, \$8,800; Solvent Credits, \$3,500; Money, \$320; Furniture, \$450.....	14,010
Wing On Lung & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,600; Opium, \$850; Money, \$105; Furniture, \$195.....	3,750
Wing Tie Jan & Co.....	Merchandise, \$4,000; Opium, \$970; Fixtures, \$575; Solvent Credits, \$875; Money, \$625.....	7,045
Wing Wo Lung & Co.....	Shoes, \$900; Machinery, \$800; Leather, \$600; Fixtures, \$100.....	2,500
Wing Wo Sang & Co.....	Merchandise, \$3,950; Consigned Goods, \$1,550; Fixtures, \$250; Solvent Credits, \$3,500; Money, \$250.....	9,500
Wing Yick & Co.....	Merchandise, \$1,500; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$800; Money, \$600.....	3,100
Wo Kee & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,850; Opium, \$400; Consigned Goods, \$6,150; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$600.....	11,200
Wo On Tong.....	Merchandise, \$2,300; Opium, \$100; Fixtures, \$350; Money, \$250.....	3,000
Woey Lin Low.....	Merchandise, \$800; Opium, \$100; Fixtures, \$850; Solvent Credits, \$500; Money, \$150; Poultry, \$300.....	2,700
Yee Hing & Co.....	Merchandise, \$2,000; Opium, \$300; Fixtures, \$500; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$300.....	4,100
Yee Shung Wo Kee.....	Merchandise, \$2,200; Fixtures, \$200; Solvent Credits, \$1,000; Money, \$200.....	3,600
Yu Wo Chin Kee.....	Merchandise, \$5,500; Fixtures, \$550; Opium, \$300; Solvent Credits, \$450; Money, \$700.....	7,500
Yune Fong & Co.....	Restaurant Stock, \$985; Money, \$110; Furniture, \$2,950.....	4,045

SHIPPING.

NAME.	AMOUNT.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
Abbie, schooner.....	\$4,000	Beulah, schooner.....	\$13,500
Adelaide, schooner (mortgaged to W. S. Bowne, \$312; owners, \$4,688)....	5,000	Big River, schooner.....	3,800
Ætna, steamer.....	5,000	Blue Jacket, ship.....	15,000
Æolus, steamer.....	5,000	Bobalink, schooner.....	3,800
Aggie, yacht.....	8,000	Bonanza, schooner.....	3,800
Alameda, steamer (assessed in Alameda for one-half value).....	12,500	Bonita, steamer.....	25,000
Alameda, steamer, iron.....	200,000	Bounding Billow, bark.....	5,500
Alaska, ship.....	14,000	Caibarien, bark.....	5,000
Alaska, schooner.....	4,000	California, schooner.....	3,500
Albertine, schooner scow.....	2,500	California, bark.....	8,000
Alcalde, schooner.....	13,000	Canute, schooner (mortgaged to Albert Rowe, \$1,300; owners, \$3,500)...	4,800
Alert, steamer.....	7,000	Capital, steamer (assessed one-half value in Alameda).....	22,500
Alex Duncan, steamer.....	10,000	Caroline, steamer.....	5,000
Alfred, schooner.....	2,700	Casco, schooner yacht.....	5,000
Alliance, steamer.....	10,000	Cassandra Adams, bark.....	18,000
Alice, schooner.....	5,000	Cassie Hayward, schooner.....	6,000
Alice Garrett, steamer.....	9,000	Catharine Sudden, barkentine.....	8,500
Alice Kinball, schooner.....	2,700	Celia, steam schooner.....	10,000
Amador, steamer (assessed for one-half value in Alameda).....	10,000	Centennial, steamer.....	7,000
American Boy, schooner.....	6,000	Ceres, steamer.....	4,500
American Girl, schooner.....	5,800	Charles Hanson, schooner.....	5,500
Amethyst, bark.....	3,000	Chas. B. Kenney, bark.....	20,000
Amethyst, schooner.....	2,800	C. C. Funk, barkentine.....	16,000
Ancon, steamer.....	25,000	Charles H. Merchant, schooner.....	6,500
Anna, schooner.....	8,000	C. H. Merrithew, schooner.....	2,800
Annie Gee, schooner.....	3,300	C. M. Small, steamer.....	3,500
Annie Johnson, bark (iron).....	23,000	City of Brooklyn, ship.....	14,000
Annie Larsen, schooner.....	13,000	City of Papeete, barkentine (mortgaged to J. Pinet for \$1,500; owners, \$10,500).....	12,000
Antelope, steamer.....	6,000	City of Stockton, steamer.....	10,000
Apache, steamer.....	25,000	Clara Belle, steamer.....	3,000
Arcturas, bark.....	11,000	Clara Crow, steamer.....	2,500
Ariel, schooner.....	2,800	Clara Light, schooner (owners assessed \$1,750; mortgaged to James Campbell for \$750).....	2,500
Arcata, steamer (mortgaged to Union Iron Works for \$12,000; total value, \$12,000).....	12,000	Claus Spreckels, schooner.....	8,000
Argonaut, schooner.....	7,500	Columbia, bark.....	5,000
Arizona, barge.....	3,000	Columbia, steamer.....	8,500
Aureola, bark.....	7,500	Compeer, schooner.....	8,500
Aurora, schooner.....	4,000	Constance, steamer.....	6,000
Balaena, steamer.....	20,000	Constantine, steamer.....	6,000
Barbara, schooner.....	3,500	Constitution, barkentine.....	4,000
Bay City, steamer (assessed in Alameda for one-half value).....	15,000	Consuelo, brigantine.....	8,500
Beda, steamer.....	19,800	Coos Bay, steamer.....	12,000
Belvedere, ship.....	7,500	Coral, bark.....	3,500
Benicia, steamer.....	6,000	Corea, bark.....	7,000
Bertha Dolbeer, schooner.....	8,750	Corona, schooner.....	12,500
Bessie Everding, schooner.....	2,600	Courser, schooner.....	8,500

SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AMOUNT.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
Courtney Ford, brigantine	\$13,000	Eureka, barkentine	\$6,500
Cobuelle, schooner (owners assessed \$3,072; mortgage to L. Salomon, \$423).....	3,500	Eureka, steamer.....	15,000
Czar, schooner.....	5,000	Eva, schooner.....	8,000
Dakota, shooner.....	11,000	Excel, barge.....	4,500
Dakota, steamer.....	6,000	Excelsior, schooner.....	8,500
Daisy, steamer.....	2,800	Falcon, schooner (owners assessed \$6,500; mortgaged to Mrs. E. W. Jacobson for \$500).....	7,000
Daisy Rowe, schooner.....	3,600	Fannie Adele, schooner.....	8,000
Dare, schooner.....	10,400	Fannie A. Hyde.....	2,500
Dawd, bark.....	3,600	Fannie Dutard, schooner.....	8,500
D. C. Murray.....	5,000	Ferndale, steamer.....	13,000
Deacon, brig.....	5,500	Flora, steamer.....	3,000
D. E. Knight, steamer.....	5,000	Forest Queen, bark.....	8,000
Detroit, ship.....	8,500	Francis Alice, schooner.....	4,500
Discovery, bark.....	8,500	Frank Silva, steamer.....	7,500
Donald, steamer.....	5,000	Fremont, barkentine.....	5,000
Dora, steamer.....	15,000	Free Trade, barkentine.....	5,500
Dora Bluhm, schooner.....	12,000	Frithiof, schooner.....	6,500
Dover, steamer.....	5,000	Garcia, schooner.....	5,000
D. S. Williams, schooner (owners as- sessed \$3,150; mortgage to Martin Detels and John A. Bischoff, \$350.)	3,500	Garden City, steamer (assessed in Al- ameda County one-half value).....	12,500
Edith, steamer.....	6,000	General Banning, schooner	6,000
Edith, schooner.....	2,800	George Peabody, schooner.....	2,500
Edward Parke, schooner (owners as- sessed for \$3,955; mortgage to D. W. Tietjen for \$545).....	4,500	George C. Perkins, barkentine.....	11,000
El Capitan, steamer (assessed one- half value in Alameda).....	12,500	Georgia R. Higgins, schooner.....	3,300
Electra, schooner.....	2,500	Germania, bark.....	7,000
Eliza, bark.....	3,000	Gipsey, steamer.....	10,000
Eliza Miller, schooner.....	5,000	Glen, schooner.....	5,000
Ella, barkentine.....	6,000	Gold, steamer.....	11,000
Ella S. Thayer, ship.....	10,000	Golden Fleece, schooner.....	3,250
Ellen, steamer.....	2,500	Golden Gate, schooner.....	2,800
Ellen, steamer.....	7,000	Gov. Dana, steamer.....	8,000
Elnorah, schooner.....	4,000	Gov. Tilden.....	3,000
Elvina, schooner.....	4,000	Gotoma, schooner (owners assessed \$4,000; mortgaged to M. A. Newell for \$1,000).....	5,000
Emma Claudine, schooner (owners assessed \$5,625; mortgaged to C. A. Spreckels for \$1,875).....	7,500	Grace Roberts, barkentine.....	4,000
Emma T. Herman, bark.....	6,500	Greyhound, schooner.....	3,800
Emma Utter, schooner.....	5,500	Gualala, schooner.....	3,200
Empire, steamer.....	25,000	Gussie Klose, schooner (owners as- sessed \$900; mortgaged to Eugene de Sabla for \$1,360; mortgaged to Donald Beadle, H. Benson and B. F. Tubble for \$740).....	3,000
Empire City, steamer	3,000	Halcyon, schooner (owners assessed \$8,000; mortgaged to John Dolben for \$1,000).....	9,000
Enoch Talbot, bark.....	5,500	Halcyon, schooner yacht.....	3,500
Enterprise, steamer.....	4,000	Hannah Madison, schooner.....	3,600
Ericsson, ship (owners assessed \$7,300; mortgaged to Jacob Frowenfield for \$4,700).....	12,000	Harriet, steamer.....	2,500
Escort No. 2, steamer.....	7,500	Hays, schooner.....	5,500
Estella, bark.....	8,000	Helen A. Kimball, schooner.....	6,000

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

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SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AMOUNT.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
Herald, steamer (owners assessed \$2,500; mortgaged to Justus Greely for \$4,500).....	\$7,000	La Gironde, schooner (owners assessed \$5,250; mortgaged to Albert Rowe for \$750.....	\$6,000
Hesperian, brig.....	4,500	La Ninfa, schooner.....	3,500
Hercules, steamer.....	8,800	Laura May, schooner.....	6,000
Hera, schooner.....	6,000	Laura Madsen, schooner.....	12,000
Hesper, bark.....	6,000	Laura Pike, schooner.....	4,000
Hope, steamer.....	16,500	Leader, steamer.....	8,000
Howard, schooner.....	4,000	Legal Tender, bark.....	3,000
Hueneme, schooner.....	4,500	Letitia, schooner.....	4,500
Humboldt, schooner.....	9,000	Levi Stevens, brig.....	6,000
Hunter, steamer.....	3,800	Lily, schooner.....	4,850
Hunter, bark.....	3,500	Lizzie Madison, schooner.....	3,250
H. M. Almy, schooner.....	7,000	Lizzie Prien, schooner scow.....	2,700
H. L. Tiernan, schooner.....	4,000	Lizzie Williams, bark.....	8,000
Idaho, steamer.....	3,200	Los Angeles, steamer.....	18,000
Ida McKay, schooner.....	25,600	Lottie, steamer.....	3,000
Ida Schnauer, schooner.....	6,500	Lottie Carson, schooner.....	9,500
Irma, schooner (owners assessed for \$8,365; mortgaged to Sather & Co. for \$485.	7,000	Lurline, schooner yacht.....	4,000
Isabel, schooner.....	3,850	Mabel Gray, schooner.....	7,000
Ivanhoe, schooner.....	3,500	Maggie C. Russ, schooner.....	6,500
Ivy, schooner.....	2,500	Maid of Orleans (schooner).....	12,500
Jabez Howes, ship.....	5,000	Majestic, bark.....	
James A. Garfield, schooner.....	5,000	Makah, barkentine (owners, \$17,000; mortgaged to Wm. F. Witzeman for \$1,000).....	18,000
James M. Donahue, steamer.....	18,000	Malay, barkentine.....	5,500
James A. Hamilton, schooner.....	12,000	Mare Island, steamer.....	3,500
James Townsend, schooner.....	18,000	Marion, schooner.....	8,000
Jane A. Falkenberg, bark.....	3,000	Marion, bark.....	4,000
J. C. Ford, schooner.....	2,000	Mariposa, iron steamer.....	200,000
J. G. Wall, schooner.....	4,500	Maria E. Smith, schooner.....	11,000
J. B. Leeds, schooner.....	7,500	Martha W. Taft, schooner.....	4,500
J. H. Redmond, steamer.....	2,800	Mary Buhne, schooner.....	3,800
J. W. Seaver, bark.....	6,500	Mary Dodge, schooner.....	8,000
Jennie Stella, schooner.....	5,500	Mary Garrett, steamer.....	20,000
Jennie Thelin, schooner.....	3,000	Mary Glover, bark.....	6,500
Jennie Wand.....	6,000	Mary and Helen, steamer.....	20,000
Jeremiah Thompson, ship.....	3,250	Mary D. Hume, steamer.....	5,500
Jessie Nickerson, schooner.....	5,000	Mary and Ida, schooner.....	6,000
John N. Ingalls, schooner.....	8,000	Mary E. Russ, schooner.....	6,000
John G. North, schooner.....	4,250	Mary Swann, schooner.....	3,800
John F. Miller, schooner.....	4,250	Mary B. Williams, steamer.....	5,500
J. D. Spreckels, barkentine.....	11,500	Mary Winkleman, barkentine.....	15,000
John Smith, barkentine.....	6,800	Matthew Turner, schooner.....	3,500
John Worster, barkentine.....	8,500	Maxim, schooner.....	3,000
Joshua Grindel, schooner.....	20,000	Melancthon, barkentine.....	7,000
Joseph Russ, schooner.....	6,800	Memnon, ship.....	6,000
Katie Flickenger, barkentine.....	4,500	Modoc, barkentine.....	9,000
Katy, steamer.....	8,000	Modoc, steamer.....	25,000
Karluck, steamer.....	8,500	Monarch, steamer.....	13,000
Kodiak, schooner.....	7,000	Monitor, barkentine.....	3,000
Lady Mine, schooner.....	25,000	Montana, bark.....	3,500
	4,800		2,600
	2,800		

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AMOUNT.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
Montezuma, schooner.....	\$2,600	Rosario, schooner.....	\$5,000
Narwhal, steamer.....	20,000	Ruby A. Cousins, schooner.....	6,500
Neponset No. 2, steamer.....	7,000	Sadie F. Caller, schooner.....	7,000
Neptune, steamer.....	7,000	Sailor Boy, schooner.....	12,000
Neptune, schooner.....	6,000	Salinas, steamer.....	5,000
Nettie, schooner.....	2,500	San Buenaventura, schooner.....	5,000
Newark, steamer.....	30,000	San Joaquin No. 2, steamer.....	8,000
Newport, steamer.....	9,000	San Joaquin No. 3, steamer.....	8,000
Newsboy, bark.....	19,000	Sau Lorenzo, steamer.....	3,000
Nora Hastings, schooner.....	7,000	San Luis, barkentine.....	3,500
Norma, schooner.....	11,000	San Pedro, steamer (iron).....	150,000
North Bend, barkentine.....	9,500	San Rafael, steamer.....	25,000
Northern Light, bark.....	3,500	San Vicente, steamer.....	8,000
North Star, brig.....	4,250	Santa Cruz, steamer.....	15,000
Norway, schooner.....	3,800	Santa Maria, steamer.....	15,000
Oakland, steamer (assessed in Alameda for one-half value),.....	19,000	Sea Breeze, bark.....	4,000
Occidental, schooner.....	7,000	Sea Foam, schooner (owners assessed \$1,780; mortgaged to R. D. Chandler for \$470; mortgaged to Martin Detels and John A. Bischoff for \$250.....	2,500
Onward, steamer.....	10,000	Sea King, steamer.....	15,000
Orca, steamer.....	20,000	Sea Lion, steamer.....	17,000
Orient, brig.....	5,500	Sea Waif, brig.....	4,000
Oriental, ship.....	21,000	Sea Witch, Steamer.....	9,500
Orion, schooner.....	3,500	Selina, brigantine.....	11,000
Orizaba, steamer.....	24,000	S. Danielson, schooner.....	2,500
Otter, schooner.....	3,000	Sierra Nevada, bark.....	7,000
Pannonia, schooner.....	5,200	Sol Thomas, Jr., steamer.....	2,500
Parallel, schooner.....	3,000	Sonoma, steamer.....	4,500
Parkersburg, schooner.....	4,000	St. Paul, steamer (iron).....	70,000
Pearl, bark.....	5,000	Stamboul, bark.....	4,500
Peerless, schooner.....	7,500	State of California, steamer (iron)....	125,000
Pelican, steamer.....	2,500	Sterling, ship.....	18,000
Percy Edwards, brig.....	3,500	Sumatra, ship.....	7,500
Piedmont, steamer (assessed in Alameda for one-half value).....	35,000	Surprise, schooner steamer.....	9,000
Portland, barkentine.....	12,000	Tabiti, brigantine.....	10,000
Premier, schooner.....	7,000	Tamalpais, steamer.....	8,000
Pride of the River, steamer.....	17,000	Tam O'Shanter, barkentine.....	14,300
Queen, schooner (owners assessed \$6,375; mortgaged to James N. Bruce for \$500; mortgaged to James Sennett for \$2,125).....	9,000	T. W. Lucas, brig.....	3,000
Queen of the Pacific, iron steamer... ..	125,000	Templar, bark.....	8,000
Quickstep, barkentine.....	10,000	Thoroughfare, steamer (assessed one-half in Alameda).....	14,250
Rabboni, steamer.....	3,500	Thrasher, steamer.....	19,000
Rebecca, schooner (owners assessed \$3,325; mortgaged to Geo. F. Mase for \$475).....	3,800	Tiburon, steamer (one-half interest)..	22,500
Reporter, schooner.....	8,000	Tidal Wave, schooner yacht.....	2,500
Rescue, steamer.....	10,000	Tiger, steamer.....	3,000
Rescue, steamer.....	8,000	Transit, steamer (assessed one-half value in Alameda).....	15,000
Roberts Island, steamer.....	5,000	Tropic Bird, barkentine.....	13,000
Robert and Minnie, schooner.....	2,500	Tropic Bird, brig.....	3,500
Rockaway, steamer.....	3,000	Trustee, schooner.....	8,000
Rosalind, schooner.....	8,500	Tulare, steamer.....	3,500
		Two Brothers, ship.....	12,500

SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AMOUNT.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
Twilight, schooner.....	4,000	William L. Beebee, schooner (owners assessed \$6,125; mortgaged to A. F. A. Classen for \$875).....	\$7,000
Una, schooner (owners assessed for \$4,810; mortgaged to Martin Sanders for \$690.....)	5,500	William G. Irwin, brigantine.....	12,000
Valley Forge, ship.....	10,000	William Renton, schooner.....	15,000
Varuna, steamer.....	5,000	William Taber, steamer.....	13,000
Vega, schooner.....	8,000	Wing and Wing, schooner scow.....	4,000
Vesta, schooner.....	9,000	Wizard, steamer.....	9,000
Viking, schooner.....	4,000	W. H. Dimond, barkentine.....	13,000
Volant, schooner.....	4,500	W. H. Meyer, brig.....	5,000
Wanderer, bark.....	9,000	W. S. Phelps, schooner.....	2,600
Water Witch, steamer.....	5,000	W. H. Stevens, schooner.....	2,800
Water Nymph, steamer.....	3,000	Wrestler, barkentine.....	12,000
Webfoot, barkentine.....	7,000	Yaquina, steamer.....	15,000
Western Home, schooner.....	3,500	Yosemite, steamer.....	10,000
Whitelaw, steamer.....	8,000	Z. B. Heywood, schooner.....	2,800
Wilmington, steamer.....	20,000		

RECAPITULATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

ASSESSMENTS.	NUMBER.	ASSESSMENTS.	NUMBER.
\$2,500 and less than \$5,000.....	911	Amount brought forward.....	2,306
5,000 and less than 10,000.....	642	250,000 and less than 260,000.....	1
10,000 and less than 20,000.....	376	260,000 and less than 270,000.....	.....
20,000 and less than 30,000.....	145	280,000 and less than 290,000.....	1
30,000 and less than 40,000.....	61	290,000 and less than 300,000.....	.....
40,000 and less than 50,000.....	43	300,000 and less than 310,000.....	.....
50,000 and less than 60,000.....	18	310,000 and less than 320,000.....	1
60,000 and less than 70,000.....	23	320,000 and less than 330,000.....	1
70,000 and less than 80,000.....	12	330,000 and less than 340,000.....	.....
80,000 and less than 90,000.....	12	340,000 and less than 350,000.....	1
90,000 and less than 100,000.....	8	350,000 and less than 360,000.....	2
100,000 and less than 110,000.....	18	360,000 and less than 370,000.....	.....
110,000 and less than 120,000.....	3	370,000 and less than 380,000.....	.....
120,000 and less than 130,000.....	6	380,000 and less than 390,000.....	.....
130,000 and less than 140,000.....	2	390,000 and less than 400,000.....	.....
140,000 and less than 150,000.....	3	400,000 and less than 410,000.....	1
150,000 and less than 160,000.....	4	450,000 and less than 460,000.....	1
160,000 and less than 170,000.....	1	470,000 and less than 480,000.....	1
170,000 and less than 180,000.....	1	490,000 and less than 500,000.....	2
180,000 and less than 190,000.....	5	660,000 and less than 670,000.....	1
190,000 and less than 200,000.....	2	670,000 and less than 680,000.....	1
200,000 and less than 210,000.....	3	750,000 and less than 760,000.....	.....
210,000 and less than 220,000.....	1	830,000 and less than 840,000.....	1
220,000 and less than 230,000.....	2	1,000,000.....	1
230,000 and less than 240,000.....	1	1,300,000.....	1
240,000 and less than 250,000.....	3	2,200,000.....	1
Amount carried forward.....	2,306	Total number of assessments....	2,324

Water Rates.

On January 5th, 1885, the present Board of Supervisors organized, and the Committee on Water and Water Supplies appointed on that date consisted of Supervisors Willard B. Farwell (Chairman), Samuel Valleau, Robert Roy, E. B. Pond and David L. Farnsworth, to whom all statements and communications in connection with water rates and water supplies were submitted.

The following Article of the Constitution of the State, adopted in 1879, and which went into effect on January 1, 1880, made it the duty of the Board of Supervisors, in the month of February of each year, to fix the rates or compensation to be collected by any person, company or corporation engaged in the business of and supplying water for the use of the City and County or the inhabitants:

ARTICLE XIV.

WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. The use of all water now appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for sale, rental or distribution, is hereby declared to be a public use, and subject to the regulation and control of the State, in the manner to be prescribed by law; provided, that the rates or compensation to be collected by any person, company or corporation in this State for the use of water supplied to any city and county, or city or town, or the inhabitants thereof, shall be fixed annually by the Board of Supervisors, or city and county, or City or Town Council, or other governing body of such city and county, or city or town, by ordinance or otherwise, in the manner that other ordinances or legislative acts or resolutions are passed by such body, and shall continue in force for one year and no longer. Such ordinances or resolutions shall be passed in the month of February of each year, and take effect on the first day of July thereafter. Any Board or body failing to pass the necessary ordinances or resolutions fixing water rates, where necessary, within such time, shall be subject to peremptory process to compel action at the suit of any party interested, and shall be liable to such further processes and penalties as the Legislature may prescribe. Any person, company or corporation collecting water rates in any city and county, or city or town in this State, otherwise than as so established, shall forfeit the franchises and water works of such person, company or corporation to the city and county, or city or town where the same are collected, for the public use.

SEC. 2. The right to collect rates or compensation for the use of water supplied to any county, city and county, or town, or the inhabitants thereof, is a franchise, and cannot be exercised except by authority of and in the manner prescribed by law.

The following Section of Article XI. of the Constitution also granted the right to persons and corporations to use the public streets for supplying

water or illuminating light to the inhabitants on condition that the municipal government should have the right to regulate the charges:

ARTICLE IX.

RIGHT OF WATER AND GAS COMPANIES TO USE PUBLIC STREETS.

"SECTION 19. In any city where there are no public works owned and controlled by the municipality, for supplying the same with water or artificial light, any individual, or any company duly incorporated for such purpose under and by authority of the laws of this State, shall, under the direction of the Superintendent of Streets, or other officer in control thereof, and under such general regulations as the municipality may prescribe for damages and indemnity for damages, have the privilege of using the public streets and thoroughfares thereof, and of laying down pipes and conduits therein, and connections therewith, so far as may be necessary for introducing into and supplying such city and its inhabitants either with gas light or other illuminating light, or with fresh water for domestic and all other purposes, upon the condition that the municipal government shall have the right to regulate the charges thereof."

The Legislature of the State, at the session of 1881, passed the following Act, providing for carrying out the objects of Article 14th of the Constitution by imposing upon the Board of Supervisors the duty of requiring all persons or corporations engaged in supplying water to file statements in the month of January of each year, showing the names, residence and the amount paid by each rate-payer during the year, the revenue derived from all sources and an itemized statement of expenditures made for supplying water during the same time :

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, TOWN COUNCIL, BOARD OF ALDERMEN, OR OTHER LEGISLATIVE BODY OF ANY CITY AND COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN, TO OBTAIN DATA AND INFORMATION FROM ANY CORPORATION, COMPANY OR PERSON SUPPLYING WATER TO SUCH CITY AND COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN, REQUIRING SUCH BOARDS, TOWN COUNCIL OR OTHER LEGISLATIVE BODY TO PERFORM THE DUTIES PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 1 OF ARTICLE 14 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES FOR THE NON-PERFORMANCE OF SUCH DUTIES.

(Approved March 7, 1881.)

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

(Municipal corporations to fix water rates.)

SECTION 1. The Board of Supervisors, Town Council, Board of Aldermen or other legislative body of any city and county, city or town, are hereby authorized and empowered, and it is made their official duty, to annually fix the rates that shall be charged and collected by any person, company, association or corporation, for water furnished to any such city and county, or city or town, or the inhabitants thereof. Such rates shall be fixed at a regular or special session of such Board, or other legislative body, held during the month of February of each year, and shall take effect on the first day of July thereafter, and shall continue in full force and effect for the term of one year, and no longer.

(Annual statements to be made by water companies, etc.)

SEC. 2. The Board of Supervisors, Town Council, Board of Aldermen, or other legislative body, of any city and county, city or town, are hereby authorized, and it is hereby made their duty,

at least thirty days prior to the fifteenth day of January of each year, to require, by ordinance or otherwise, any corporation, company or person supplying water to such city and county, city or town, or to the inhabitants thereof, to furnish to such Board or other governing body, in the month of January in each year, a detailed statement, verified by the oath of the President and Secretary of such corporation or company, or of such person, as the case may be, showing the name of each water-rate payer, his or her place of residence, and the amount paid for water by each of such water-rate payers during the year, preceding the date of such statement, and also showing all revenue derived from all sources, and an itemized statement of expenditures made for supplying water during said time.

(Additional statements to be made by water companies, etc.)

SEC. 3. Accompanying the first statement made, as prescribed in Section 2 of this Act, every such corporation, company or person, shall furnish a detailed statement, verified in like manner as the statement mentioned in Section 2 hereof, showing the amount of money actually expended annually since commencing business in the purchase, construction and maintenance, respectively, of the property necessary to the carrying on of its business, and also the gross cash receipts annually, for the same period, from all sources.

(Refusal by water companies to make statement a misdemeanor.)

SEC. 4. Every corporation, company or person who shall refuse or neglect to furnish the statements mentioned in Sections two and three of this Act, or either of them, or who shall furnish any false statement in relation thereto, within thirty days after having been required or requested to furnish the same, as prescribed in sections one, two and three of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Copies of statements to be made and filed with County Recorder.)

SEC. 5. Upon receiving the statements provided for in sections two and three of this Act, the Board of Supervisors, Town Council, Board of Aldermen, or other legislative body, shall cause a copy thereof to be made and filed in the office of the County Recorder of such city and county, or of the county wherein such city or town is situated.

(Water rates to be equal and uniform—Proviso.)

SEC. 6. Rates for the furnishing of water shall be equal and uniform. There shall be no discriminations made between persons, or between persons and corporations, or as to the use of water for private, and domestic, and public or municipal purposes; provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to allow any person, company, association or corporation to charge any person, corporation or association anything for water furnished them when, by any present law, such water is free.

(Excess in charging rates forfeits franchise, etc.)

SEC. 7. Any person, company, association or corporation, charging, or attempting to collect from the persons, corporations or municipalities using water, any sum in excess of the rate fixed as hereinbefore designated, shall, upon the complaint of said Board of Supervisors, Town Council, Board of Aldermen, or other legislative body thereof, or of any water rate payer, and upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit the franchises and water works of such person, company, association or corporation to the city and county, city or town, wherein the said water is furnished and used.

(Penalty to Supervisors for neglecting to enforce provisions of Act.)

SEC. 8. Any Board of Supervisors, or other legislative body of any city and county, city or town, which shall fail or refuse to perform any of the duties prescribed by this Act, at the time and

in the manner hereinbefore specified, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office; and upon conviction thereof, at the suit of any interested party, in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be removed from office.

(Act in effect.)

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

The preceding Board of Supervisors, acting under the provisions of the Constitution of the State and the Act of the Legislature, passed the following Resolution requiring the statements contemplated, to be filed:

RESOLUTION NO. 17,663 (New Series).

PROVIDING FOR STATEMENTS BEING FILED BY COMPANIES, CORPORATIONS OR PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF SUPPLYING PURE FRESH WATER FOR USE OF THE INHABITANTS OF THIS CITY AND COUNTY.

RESOLVED, That the Spring Valley Water Works, a corporation, and every other corporation, company or person, if any there be, supplying water to the City and County of San Francisco, or to the inhabitants thereof, be and hereby are required to furnish to the Board of Supervisors of said city and county, in the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, a detailed statement, verified by the oath of the President and Secretary of such corporation or company, or of such person, as the case may be, showing the name of each water-rate payer, his or her place of residence and the amount paid for water by each of such water-rate payers during the year preceding the date of such statement, and also showing all revenue derived by such corporation, company or person from all sources, and an itemized statement of expenditures made for supplying water during said time; and that such statement be accompanied by a further and detailed statement, verified by the President and Secretary of such corporation or company, or of such person, as the case may be, showing the amount of money actually expended annually since commencing business, in the purchase, construction and maintenance, respectively, of the property necessary to the carrying on of the business of such corporation, company or person, and also the gross cash receipts annually for the same period from all sources, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, approved March 7, 1881. Statutes 1881, page 54.

RESOLVED, That the attention of every corporation, company or person engaged in supplying water is hereby called to the provisions of Section 4 of the Act of the Legislature heretofore referred to, as the same will be strictly enforced, to wit: "Section 4. Every corporation, company or person who shall refuse or neglect to furnish the statements mentioned in sections two and three of this Act, or either of them, or who shall furnish any false statements in relation thereto, within thirty days after having been required or requested to furnish the same as prescribed in sections one two and three of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of this Board is hereby directed to forthwith serve a certified copy of this resolution upon the President and Secretary respectively of the said corporation, the Spring Valley Water Works, and every other corporation or company, and upon every person so supplying water to the City and County of San Francisco or to the inhabitants thereof.

And the Clerk is hereby directed to advertise this resolution as required by law.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, December 1, 1884.

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Reichenbach, Shirley, Burton, Pond, Griffin, Strother, Lewis, Rankin, James.
Absent—Supervisors Sullivan, Ashworth.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

In accordance with the requirements of the preceding resolution, notices as specified were served upon the various persons, companies, etc., engaged in the business of supplying water to the City and County and the inhabi-

tants, as shown in the following communication received December 22, 1884, to wit:

COMMUNICATION FROM CLERK OF THE BOARD.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions from your honorable Board, I have forwarded to each of the following named companies, corporations and persons, a certified copy of Resolution No. 17,663 (new series), providing for the filing of statements by such companies, corporations or persons engaged in the business of supplying pure fresh water to the inhabitants of this city and county, and that the said certified copies of said resolution were served, by being mailed to the addresses herein set forth on December 11, 1884.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Spring Valley Water Works, Chas. Webb Howard, President, 516 California street.
 Spring Valley Water Works, Wm. Norris, Secretary, 516 California street.
 A. B. Maguire, 442 Twentieth street.
 C. Kobicke, 334 Guerrero street.
 C. L. Dingley, 1125 Mission street.
 J. H. Bartlett, Northwest Corner Sixteenth and Sanchez streets.
 G. T. Pracy, Northeast corner Twenty-third and Church streets.
 C. H. Werner, 22 Capp street.
 J. Alldack, Southwest corner Bush and Devisadero streets.
 A. C. McLeod, 223 Treat avenue.
 P. T. Furlong, 1 Boyd street.
 ——— Muller, corner Howard and Eleventh streets.
 J. E. Mitchell, 230 and 232 Fourteenth street.
 S. C. Talcott, Market and Fifteenth streets.
 T. Finn, 10 Boardman place.
 I. Greggains, 25 Clinton street.
 H. R. Clark, 1132 Folsom street.
 L. Helbing, 4 Haywood and Bryant streets.
 W. B. Bradbury, Northeast corner California and Van Ness avenue.
 R. Hurtell, 2018 Geary street.
 A. Cussicks, 671 Clementina street.</p> | <p>———— Dutton, North side Sutter 200 feet W. of Scott street.
 P. T. Gannon, Southwest corner Castro and Sixteenth streets.
 C. C. Butler, Northeast corner Sutter and Steiner streets.
 E. H. Kittredge, Fifteenth and Noe streets.
 J. Center, 723 Sixteenth street.
 H. Horstmann, 832 Fifteenth street.
 A. Anderson, Market street, West of Fifteenth
 F. Nightingale, 2400 Post street.
 W. H. Stevens, Northwest corner Folsom and Eleventh streets.
 W. M. Diggins, 2420 Sutter street.
 F. Maxon, 2629 Bush street.
 Eagle Cracker Company, 104 Eleventh street.
 L. Houriet, Chas. Rischoff, 946 Howard street.
 W. Sherman, Northeast corner Clay and Montgomery streets.
 Tung Yuen Company, Ah Yek, Manager, 767 Clay street.
 Ken Wong, 617 and 619 Jackson street.
 S. C. Hastings, Perry street, W. of Third.
 James McGinn, Northwest corner Ellis and Pierce streets.
 Visitacion Valley Water Works, David Farquharson, President, Northwest corner Powell and Eddy streets.</p> |
|--|--|

The above list comprises the names of all companies, corporations, or persons engaged in the business of supplying fresh water to the inhabitants of this city and county, so far as I have been able to ascertain.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

In response to the notifications sent as required, which were accompanied by blank forms prepared so as to insure uniformity in furnishing desired information, verified statements, were received from the following named parties, owners of artesian wells, engaged in the business of supplying water to the inhabitants and collecting compensation therefor.

SYNOPSIS OF WATER STATEMENTS RENDERED FOR THE YEAR 1884.

WATER RATES.

NAMES OF OWNERS OF WORKS.	LOCATION OF WATER WORKS.	Original Cost of Works.	Outlay for Improve- ments, 1884.	Expenses, 1884.	Receipts for Water, 1884.	Gross Amount exp- ended for Pur- chase, Construction and Maintenance of Works.	Gross Cash Receipts from Works.
J. H. Bartlett.....	N. W. corner Sanchez and Sixteenth streets.....	\$3,700 00	.....	\$400 00	\$375 00	\$4,475 00	\$1,017 00
W. B. Bradbury.....	California street and Van Ness avenue.....	.....	\$1,166 34	1,582 13	2,889 89	9,712 64	16,769 70
Jno. Center.....	Folsom street near Sixteenth street.....	.....	.....	1,243 00	1,980 00	.....	.....
H. R. Clark.....	1135 Folsom street.....	6,500 00	.....	460 00	1,778 40	6,960 00	7,555 10
C. L. Dingley.....	1123 Mission street.....	3,997 58	.....	475 00	437 50	5,017 15	903 75
R. Hertel.....	2018 Geary street.....	4,103 50	.....	481 50	905 90	7,313 20	2,258 30
H. Horstmann.....	830 Fifteenth street.....	1,300 00	.....	20 00	130 00	1,343 75	293 50
T. G. Maguire.....	N. W. corner Twentieth and Folsom streets.....	1,500 00	.....	377 25	223 75	1,877 25	223 75
J. E. Mitchell.....	230 Fourteenth street.....	15,235 00	.....	1,920 00	4,607 40	18,379 00	8,991 40
James McGinn.....	Corner of Pierce and Ellis streets.....	3,775 00	.....	.....	84 40	3,775 00	84 40
George T. Pracy.....	Twenty-fourth street near Noe street.....	2,125 00	.....	189 00	174 00	.....	.....
R. M. Sherman.....	548 Clay street.....	.....	.....	1,145 00	240 00	.....	.....
Visitacion Water Co....	Bay View Valley.....	.....	19,098 06	19,098 06	688 70	73,693 95	*668 70
C. Werner.....	Corner of Fifteenth and Capp streets.....	2,000 00	.....	640 00	.....	2,640 00	.....
Tung Yuen Water Co....	Cooper alley, 41 Jackson street.....	8,000 00	.....	2,320 00	1,340 40	10,920 00	5,140 40

†Water supplied to 25 tenants, for which no special charge is made.

*Gross Receipts from all sources, assessments of stock, etc., \$73,728 90.

In addition to the foregoing, statements were filed as follows: By C. C. Butler, that no water was sold from the well in the block bounded by Sutter, Steiner, Post and Pierce streets; by A. C. Diggins, 2420 Sutter street, that the water from his well was used exclusively by himself and the Sutter Street Railroad Co., who have the privilege of using the water for sprinkling purposes, in consideration of furnishing the motive power to perform the pumping, and that no water was sold; by S. C. Hastings, 177 Perry street, that the water from his well was used for private purposes only, and none was sold; by C. Kobiche, 334 Guerrero street, that the water from his well was used exclusively for himself and tenants and not sold; by Wheeler Marton, Market street between 15th and 16th streets, that no water was sold for the last ten years; by F. Nachtigall, corner of Post and Broderick streets, that his artesian well has been discontinued, and by Chas. Richoff, 946 Howard street, that his artesian well has been abandoned.

The Spring Valley Water Works filed a sworn statement on January 27th, 1885, attested by the President and Secretary, showing the names of water-rate payers and the amount paid by each at the respective places therein named during the year 1884. The following is an extract from the statement, showing the receipts and disbursements, to wit:

STATEMENT

SHOWING ALL THE REVENUE DERIVED BY THE SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING JANUARY 1, 1885, AND ALL EXPENDITURES MADE FOR SUPPLYING WATER DURING SAID TIME.

Received from water rates.....	\$1,273,472 31	
Received from other sources	8,028 50	
		\$1,281,500 81
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For taxes.....	\$54,657 58	
For operating expenses.....	379,627 77	
For interest on debt.....	303,451 65	
		\$737,737 00
<p>We have paid during the year on account of new construction nine hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-four 31-100 dollars.</p>		

The following communication from the Spring Valley Water Works in reference to the annual statement, explanatory of the large expenditures and the financial operations and condition of the Company, was received on February 9th, 1885, to wit:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

GENTLEMEN: Our annual statement of receipts and expenditures, filed January 27, 1885, shows that for the year 1884 we have received from all sources \$1,281,500.81; that the expenditures for taxes, repairs, operating expenses and interest were \$737,737, leaving a balance of \$543,763.81 applicable to dividends.

It also shows an outlay during the year of \$932,464.31, expended principally on the new pipe line which is being built to connect Crystal Springs Reservoir with the city. About twelve miles of this line were completed January 1st, 1885. It is expected that the whole will be completed by the 1st of July next. We have procured a portion of the money required for this work from the sale of ten thousand shares of the authorized issues of twenty thousand shares of our capital stock, three thousand of which were sold to stockholders; the balance was sold to a syndicate for about \$86 per share. The stockholders would not take any more stock, and we were only enabled to sell the balance of the ten thousand shares to the syndicate at \$86 per share upon the promise to withhold from the market further sales of stock until the 1st day of July, 1885. In order to complete the work in view we shall be compelled to issue ten thousand shares more. This will increase our capital stock to \$10,000,000.

Our indebtedness on January 1st, 1885, was, bonded, \$4,500,000; floating, \$535,324.91, and the ultimate cost for completing the work in hand is \$750,000. In London, England, and Indianapolis, Indiana, water companies are allowed a net revenue of ten per cent upon the capital invested in the business. We do not think there is a water company in the United States whose revenue is limited to so small an interest upon its capital as this company is receiving.

We respectfully suggest that this company should not be limited to the interest which is paid upon mortgages secured by property amounting to double their value. We submit that there is a risk in the business from the possible destruction of dams, breakage on our two hundred miles of pipe line, and competition in the business, for which a greater compensation should be received than the usual rate of interest which is allowed on first class securities. Should the present season give us a sufficient supply of water, a saving of \$73,060 will be made in pumping. That your honorable body may realize the efforts made and the expenditures incurred by this company in order to meet the demands upon it for a full supply of water, we have to say that: In the year 1877, with 19,414 consumers our revenue was \$1,364,215.08. That we have 4,567 more consumers than we had then, and have supplied during the past year 3,271,000 gallons daily more than we did in 1877, while the rate-payers have not been called upon to pay so much by \$173,639.26. Since 1877 we have expended on new construction about \$3,000,000. If our rates had not been reduced since 1877 (it is claimed by some that they have not been) our revenue would be upwards of \$400,000 more than we received Last year. This comparative statement does not include the city's payments, aggregating \$82,000. In 1877 the city did not pay anything. We respectfully submit that the city ought to encourage and stimulate the enterprise in which this company is at present engaged, viz: that of largely increasing its water supply. And we suggest that any further reduction of the company's revenue will materially interfere with the sale of the ten thousand shares to be sold, and embarrass the company in the completion of the work in hand.

We think that the city, which is largely interested in increasing the water supply, thereby protecting the health of its inhabitants and the property within its limits, should wait until the completion of the Crystal Springs aqueduct before contemplating any further reductions. When that is finished it will be demonstrated within six months thereafter and before the action of the Board next year, whether our income will be materially increased by reason of the increased supply and the possible growth of the city. Meanwhile, we think that it is apparent that the present rates do not yield a revenue sufficient to warrant the increased expenditures, and we suggest that the hydrant rate be increased to five dollars.

We beg leave to again call the attention of your honorable Board to the fact that the domestic rates in San Francisco are higher than in other cities because the city itself and the property therein does not assume its fair proportion of the burden.

WATER RATES.

In the following cities, where the works are owned by private companies, the following price per thousand inhabitants are paid annually for water for protection against fire:

Detroit, Michigan.....	\$ 649
Kansas City, Missouri.....	775
Denver, Colorado.....	1,040
Auburn, New York.....	791
Davenport, Iowa.....	806
Oswego, New York.....	1,103
New Albany, Indiana.....	800
Alton, Illinois.....	989
San Francisco, California.....	141

Detroit, Michigan, with a population of 116,000, pays annually for hydrants, over \$75,000. San Francisco, with a population of about 300,000, pays only about \$43,000. Denver, Colorado, with a population of 35,000, pays \$33,000 annually for fire protection.

We also respectfully suggest that it is not fair to make comparison of our rates with Eastern cities which have natural resources of supply in rivers or lakes near at hand. Our rainfall, varying as it does from ten to forty-eight inches in a season, compels us to provide storage for a three years supply, and that, too, in artificial reservoirs, and to connect them with the city by long and expensive pipe lines; conditions which do not exist to the same degree elsewhere. Besides this, almost all large cities own their own water works, they collect from their consumers only sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest upon the indebtedness incurred in the improvement of the works. There is no effort made there to obtain from consumers an interest upon the actual sum invested, which must, of course, be the case of a private corporation prosecuting a business for gain.

We also submit that none of the rates should be diminished, but that the hydrant rate should be increased so as to give us a fair revenue upon our increased expenditures.

All of which is very respectfully submitted to your honorable Board by The Board of Directors of the Spring Valley Water Works.

At a meeting of the Committee on Water and Water Supplies, held February 3, 1885, the Spring Valley Water Works were requested to furnish a statement showing the total amount each month of bills rendered and made out for water supplied during the year 1884; also, the total collections of each month during the same period for water supplied. In response to such request the following statement was presented at a meeting of the Committee held February 12, 1885:

WATER RATES.

STATEMENT OF SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS OF MONTHLY CHARGES AND COLLECTIONS DURING YEAR 1884.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 12, 1885.

To the Committee on Water and Water Supply of the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit for your consideration the following statement showing the total amount of water bills charged and the total amount collected during the year 1884 by the Spring Valley Water Works:

MONTH.	CHARGED.	COLLECTED.
January.....	\$105,471 68	\$137,324 05
February.....	105,134 98	102,778 58
March.....	104,893 78	101,540 98
April.....	105,838 68	102,479 48
May.....	106,748 52	102,454 09
June.....	108,333 20	104,057 95
July.....	107,482 46	106,790 56
August.....	113,289 36	106,113 76
September.....	115,542 11	108,559 66
October.....	114,911 65	109,211 90
November.....	112,463 50	106,942 80
December.....	110,833 50	85,217 50
	\$1,310,943 42	\$1,273,471 31

Very respectfully,

GEO. E. BOOKER,
Chief Clerk Spring Valley Water Works.

At a meeting of the Committee held on February 12th, 1885, Frank G. Newlands, Esq., attorney of the Spring Valley Water Works, was heard on behalf of the Company, claiming that the Board of Supervisors, consisting of twelve members, constituted the tribunal before which the matter under consideration of fixing water rates was to be tried and with reference to which judgment was to be rendered. Also, that the exercise of the power conferred by the Constitution of the State on Boards of Supervisors to fix the rates of water, was judicial in its nature and not a power in which the Mayor could participate. Further explained the financial condition of the Company and its operations in acquiring and utilizing various sources of supply, and the anticipation that the present supply of water would be doubled in July by the completion of Crystal Springs and its connection with the city,

The Committee, for the purpose of hearing the views of Water Rate-Payers, adjourned to meet on February 17th, for the purpose of holding a meeting to hear property owners, rate-payers, and all interested parties, and a notice setting forth that fact and inviting all parties interested who desired to attend said meeting and present their views, was published in the daily newspapers.

In response, Messrs. E. D. Sawyer, D. J. Staples, A. C. Taylor and a rate-payer were heard, and presented their views; subsequently various meetings of the committee were held, at which the subject of fixing water rates for the year 1885-86 was discussed, the members of the committee not being able to agree as to the action to be recommended; it was resolved that the members should present such reports and orders as might indicate their opinions to the Board at the meeting to be held on Tuesday, February 24th, so that the Board might be enabled to proceed and act upon the question of fixing water rates.

On the date above named, the Chairman of the Committee on Water and Water Supplies presented the following report, embodying the views of and signed by Supervisors Farwell, Farnsworth and Valleau, a majority of said Committee:

MAJORITY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WATER AND WATER SUPPLIES.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: In the fulfillment of the duty devolving upon them under the Constitution and the law, your Committee on Water and Water Supplies have had under consideration the question of fixing the water rates for the fiscal year 1885-6, and respectfully report as follows:

Your committee have proceeded to a consideration of this important matter animated by the simple desire to do equal and exact justice to all parties interested in it. These parties being, the municipality as such, the consumers and rate-payers, and the Spring Valley Water Company and others supplying water for public uses.

Your committee recognize that their rule of action should be to consider and decide upon all points involved in this question wholly apart from, and independent of, party politics, and purely as a business problem, to be solved only by the application of the ordinary rules of business and the equities involved in it for all the parties in interest.

The controversies which have grown out of the consideration of this question heretofore, your committee have ignored entirely, and have confined their investigations wholly to such matters as would enable them to ascertain and recommend water rates for the next ensuing fiscal year that shall be equitable and just in view of the existing condition of things that relate to the subject submitted to their consideration.

Your committee, before entering upon the consideration of this question of what should be the water rates for the fiscal year 1885-6, desire to place upon record their earnest and emphatic protest against the present system of levying water rates. By this system an unjust discrimination is made against the small consumer and in favor of the property owner.

It is clear that the extent that improved and unimproved property is benefited by an efficient water supply—either through low rates of insurance or otherwise—to the extent of the benefit, direct or indirect, so derived, such property should take upon itself its full share of the burden of paying for such water supply. As, for example, a warehouse full of valuable goods held on storage or for sale, pays a water rate for a single faucet capable of supplying drinking water or for hand-washing purposes. The goods which it contains, as well as the warehouse itself, derive enormous benefit from an efficient water supply, through a low rate of insurance, etc., towards the cost of which water supply the warehouse and its goods contribute no more than the humblest and poorest rate-payer who labors for the daily bread of his family and himself.

In the face of this condition of things, the Board of Supervisors is powerless to give relief to the

general consumer, and to distribute any greater proportion of the burthen which he now bears upon property, because of the pledge which has been forced upon the members of the Board not to levy a tax upon property in excess of one dollar upon the one hundred dollars of its assessed value.

Were it not for this pledge, your committee would gladly recommend the plan of taxing property through a high hydrant rate, or otherwise, and decreasing rates to consumers in a corresponding ratio.

As the case stands, this cannot be done until such time as the public leaves its representatives in the Board of Supervisors free to act in the best interest of the people, according to their judgment of what will best subserve the public interests.

Your committee are of the opinion that no satisfactory adjustment of the water rates for the next fiscal year can be made upon any assumed basis of the actual cost of the property and the construction of the works. First, because such actual cost has long been in dispute, and could not in any case be satisfactorily ascertained; and second, because, if ascertained beyond dispute, it would, in the judgment of your committee, form no fair basis on which to fix water rates, for the reason that the real value of the property at the present time is clearly far beyond its actual cost, and its owners are fully entitled to a fair rate of increase on its real value, if any such method is resorted to as a basis upon which to fix water rates.

To illustrate this, take the method commonly resorted to for taxation for the support of government. The city does not expect its assessor to fix the value of property for taxation at what it originally cost—in many instances, as we all know, a mere trifle—but what it is worth to-day. And upon its value to-day it properly exacts its revenue. If any basis of value is taken upon which to fix rates, then it clearly should be the real value of the works to-day, whatever may be the elements which go to constitute that value.

But any attempt to fix the present value of this property would, in the judgment of your committee, be impracticable at the present moment, for the reason that opinions vary so widely on this point that no satisfactory approximation ever could be arrived at without long consideration and probably long controversy.

To illustrate this, take the instance of the offer that was made in 1877 by the Board of Water Commissioners, for the purchase of the Spring Valley Water Works on behalf of the city. This offer is thus stated in the Municipal Reports of 1876-7, page 928:

"At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on Monday evening, Oct. 15, 1877, the Committee on Water and Water Supplies, by Supervisor Boyce, reported verbally that the Board of Water Commissioners, after full negotiation and investigation, had offered the Spring Valley Water Works the sum of \$11,000,000, believing it to be the true value of the property and works of that company; also, that this offer had been refused."

The Spring Valley Company at that time demanded \$16,000,000, thus showing a difference of \$5,000,000. Whatever effort your committee might make to fix the present value of the property under such circumstances as these, would seem, therefore, to be a waste of time and useless labor.

It may be assumed, however, that if the works were worth to the city \$11,000,000 in 1877, they are worth still more to-day by reason of their extension and importance, as they keep pace with the city's growth, plus the actual amount that has been expended in new construction, and the material employed, and the property required for the same.

In seeking a conclusion as to what the water rates ought to be for the ensuing year, your committee regard the gauge and test of public opinion at the present moment as a better criterion than any of the theories of past or present value of the property that have thus far been advanced. When the people cease to complain, when general contentment seems to prevail, and sufficient public interest in this question cannot be evoked by public invitation to call out public protest or criticism against or upon the water rates as they at present exist, then it may be safely assumed that there is no serious oppression being practiced upon the consumer through the water rates as they at present exist, and therefore there is neither call nor necessity for any immediate radical change. To test public sentiment on this point, your committee not only invited the representatives of the Water Companies to appear before them and make known their views and desires upon the subject, but subsequently they caused to be published for several days in the prominent morning and evening papers, a notice of which the following is a copy:

NOTICE TO WATER RATE-PAYERS.

Clerk's Office, Board of Supervisors, }
 San Francisco, February 14, 1885. }

Public notice is hereby given to water rate-payers of this city and county, and to all parties interested in the matter of water supplies and water rates, that the Committee on Water and Water Supplies of the Board of Supervisors will hold a meeting on Tuesday forenoon, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, in the Chambers of the Board of Supervisors, New City Hall, at which meeting all persons desiring are invited to attend and present their views relative to water supplies and water rates for the consideration of the committee.

WILLARD B. FARWELL,
 Chairman of Committee.

In response to this notice, but two citizens appeared and protested against the present water rates, or demanded any change during the next fiscal year. The statement of one was ascertained to be unfounded, and the statements of the other were not characterized by a sufficient degree of logical coherence that would enable them to derive instruction or information from it that could in any manner change the conclusions which they have arrived at.

The single fact was developed after all our efforts to sound public opinion on this subject that either public sentiment is content with the existing water rates, or so indifferent about the matter as to be willing to leave it to members of the Board, without making a single effort to control their action or to warp their judgment.

Your committee do not mean to say that the lowest rates have yet been established at which water ought to be delivered for public consumption in San Francisco. They believe that considerable changes will yet have to be made year by year in this respect, which changes must with each recurring year be governed by the circumstances which surround and modify the subject—circumstances that are and ought to be considered and weighed by each successive Board of Supervisors, under the large discretion which it is theirs to exercise, with impartial consideration of the rights of all parties interested in the matter. Your committee consider under this rule that it would be neither politic nor wise to make any large reduction in the water rates for the ensuing fiscal year. And for these reasons:

First—Public opinion, spite of all the effort that has been made to lead it in a contrary direction, by every outward manifestation of contentment with the present rates, at least, does not at the present time demand any reduction.

Second—The Spring Valley Water Company, it is admitted on all sides, will have expended since 1883 nearly two millions of dollars in giving the enlarged resources of supply to San Francisco involved in the Crystal Springs connection, if the present rates remain undisturbed, before the commencement of the next fiscal year, and will have accomplished this simply by a sale of 20,000 new shares of its stock, most, if not all of which, will have been subscribed for and taken by its stockholders. One-half of this stock has already been subscribed for, issued, and the proceeds put into this new improvement. This amount of stock has been taken at the uniform rate of 86 per cent. of its par value. The remainder, it is stated, will be subscribed for and taken at the same rate, if the present water rates remain undisturbed, and the work of new construction and enlarged supply will proceed to completion. Decrease the rates to any considerable extent, while this work is in progress, and this additional 10,000 shares of stock cannot be placed at any such price as \$86. The work will then have to be carried on at a great sacrifice to the Company, in addition to the decreased gross amount of their income for the ensuing year, by reason of such lowering of rates at the present moment, thereby working a serious injustice, and possibly stopping the work of carrying out the present improvements. The public will, in any case, if a reduction in the rates be made at the present moment, be largely the loser, since the Water Company cannot be placed in this position without producing such results as will compel the future Boards, from a sense of common justice, to impose larger rates than at present to remunerate stockholders from the actual losses they will sustain by an unwise reduction at the present juncture. Therefore it is, that beyond the decrease to small consumers, and some reduction in irrigation and meter rates, as stated, and as embodied, in the order herewith submitted, fixing the rates for the ensuing year, your committee do not deem it wise or just to make reductions in the water rates for the ensuing year.

The true principle to be observed in treating this water rate question year by year hereafter is, in the opinion of your committee, to fix a standard value of the stock in the Spring Valley Water Works, after the Crystal Springs connection has been completed and the service rate is enlarged to

that extent. Then a rate of interest which should be allowed and paid on such stock from year to year in the form of dividends to stockholders, and then year by year the study and effort should be to fix rates that will produce a net amount each year that will pay this rate of interest in dividends. With this rule well established, the fixing of water rates will in each recurring year become simply an arithmetical instead of a political question, and may be dealt with purely in a business spirit.

Your committee have had under consideration, in connection with this question, the communication of the Grand Jury, which was referred to them by the Board, in regard to water rates for shipping.

Recommendations coming from such a source your committee recognized should receive from them that which they have given them, their most earnest and respectful consideration. Your committee fully agree with the Grand Jury, that "everything should be done that is possible to reduce the charges of this port;" and when they saw the statement in this communication that water is furnished to the shipper in New York city at 10 cents per 1,000 gallons, and that "the present rates in San Francisco are, to ships lying alongside wharf or bulkhead, \$2 per 1,000 gallons, to water-boat, \$1 per 1,000 gallons," they were impressed with the necessity of such action on their part as would look to something that would more nearly equalize the rates for shipping between this and New York and other large ports. Proceeding to an investigation of the matter, however, they found that the Grand Jury had been misinformed as to the New York rate, which is \$2 50 per 1,000 gallons at the wharf, instead of 10 cents, and there the water is delivered and sold by the city, and not by a private corporation. Actual bills and receipts paid for water at this rate have been furnished your committee from vessels arriving here from New York which put this fact beyond dispute.

The statement that is made by the Grand Jury that, "It is charged that the water for shipping is jobbed out by the month to a firm in this city, and they are realizing large profits out of it, and it is time it was stopped, and that all parties were dealt fairly with before the law," must necessarily be incorrect, since the ordinance fixing water rates compels the water company to deliver water to any and all "water supply boats at the bulkhead or on any of the wharves" at the rates above quoted, and any contract of the nature named would necessarily be null and void on its face, since no party or firm can have a monopoly of water delivery to shipping by boats, if any one chooses to enter into competition in the business. Nor can any party or firm in any case charge more than \$5 per 1,000 gallons for water delivered to vessels in the stream except by a violation of the law which no ship owner or commander need submit to.

It would thus appear that the Grand Jury have in some way been misinformed, or have misapprehended the facts in relation to water rates for shipping, and their recommendations, therefore, do not seem to call for further comment.

To conclude, while holding the views we have hereinbefore expressed as to the impolicy of making any considerable reduction in the water rates for the coming fiscal year, your committee have made some reductions, which, in their judgment, were necessary and advisable in order to establish a greater degree of uniformity by relieving the small consumer from some of the unequal portion of the burthen which we have shown he now bears. To this end we have proposed a reduction of 22½ per cent. for buildings covering not over 600 square feet. This reduction will apply to many thousand small consumers, while by leaving the rates the same as they now exist for buildings covering a larger area, the richer and more thrifty class will bear their more just and uniform proportion of the water-tax—in some measure, at least, as they would were it in our power to increase the hydrant tax, as hereinbefore suggested.

We have recommended a ten per cent. reduction of the smaller meter rate for the same reasons, and a reduction of the highest meter rate of twenty per cent. for the benefit of large manufacturing establishments, in order that these, too, may thrive and the workman to whom they give labor and support may, in his proper ratio, reap his benefit therefrom.

We have recommended, also, that the rates for irrigation purposes be reduced fourteen per cent., which will certainly be regarded as a great public desideratum and relief to many; while to the city itself a saving will result of some \$6,000 per annum, which amount may well be added to the Park Fund to aid in beautifying and improving the grounds of this important place of public resort and recreation.

Beyond these reductions there seems to be no good reason that any should be made for the coming year, and these we have no hesitancy in recommending to the Board for their favorable consideration and adoption.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. FARWELL,
D. L. FARNSWORTH,
SAMUEL VALLEAU.

At the same meeting, and after presentation of the foregoing report of a majority of the members of the committee, Supervisor Pond, of the committee, differing from the opinions therein expressed, presented the following report, to wit:

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WATER AND WATER SUPPLIES.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, of your Committee on Water and Water Supplies, to whom was referred the question of reporting upon the rates to be allowed for water supplied to the inhabitants of this City and County, would respectfully state that, differing from the views of other members of the committee as to the revenue to be allowed to the Spring Valley Water Works, and consequently the rates to be charged to consumers, respectfully presents and submits for your consideration a minority report, accompanied by an order prepared in accordance therewith.

The undersigned desires to represent to your Honorable Board that, ignoring his own personal opinion as to a fair and remunerative income, he has determined to and has allowed a liberal income to the Spring Valley Water Works, so that no just reason or argument could be offered as an obstacle to the passage of the order fixing rates which he has prepared, and with this explanation begs leave to give his reasons why the rates as proposed are liberal, and beyond any question a greater compensation than could be reasonably expected or hoped for by the company itself.

The statement filed by the Spring Valley Water Works for the year 1884 shows aggregate receipts of \$1,281,500, an increase of \$53,326 over the aggregate receipts of the year 1883, a very large increase, especially as it was asserted by the company, when the statement for 1883 was filed, as follows: "This statement includes six months' collections under the old ordinance. Had the ordinance now in force been operative during the entire year, our expenditures would have exceeded our income by about one hundred thousand dollars." The order referred to was re-enacted, and is substantially the same, and yet, notwithstanding the opinion of the company, the revenue has, as shown, been increased \$53,326, instead of reducing the income \$110,375, as anticipated by the company in the passage of the Order No. 1,710, fixing water rates for the year 1883-4.

Your committee desires to call attention to the receipts and the expenditures for taxes and operating expenses of the company on and since the year 1879.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	
		TAXES.	OPERATING EXPENSES.
1879.....	\$1,258,000	.....	\$300,000
1880.....	1,270,268	\$64,613	318,778
1881.....	1,341,137	23,492	329,030
1882.....	1,325,049	35,479	268,547
1883.....	1,228,174	382,081	563,018
1884.....	1,281,500	54,657	379,627

The figures here presented are at least suggestive of the fact that notwithstanding the decrease in the water rates, the revenue of the company has, by the action of the Board, increased under the constitutional and legislative provisions looking to a regulation of the revenue, if the revenue for the years 1879 and 1880 is taken as of any import whatever.

The enabling Act passed by the Legislature conferring power, as provided by the Constitution, to fix water rates, was approved on March 7, 1881, prior to which time the Board of Supervisors had requested from the Spring Valley Water Works a verified statement under oath, showing their receipts and expenditures during the year 1880. The statement was furnished as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From water rates from January 1 to December 31, 1880... \$1,270,268 77

EXPENDITURES

Interest, taxes and operating expenses.....	\$623,391 15
Dividends paid on \$8,000,000.....	640,000 00
Balance paid on new construction account.....	6,877 62
	\$1,270,268 77

Also stating that "the company had expended during the year in addition the sum of \$62,627 71 in extending their works."

The Board of Supervisors on June 1, 1880, finally passed an Order, No. 1,573, which was approved by the Mayor on June 10th, establishing water rates from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, which, if regarded by the company, was in operation only for six months of the year 1880.

The company had, in the year 1880, \$8,000,000 of stock, on which they paid a dividend of eight per cent., a total of \$640,000; \$4,000,000 of bonds, upon which they paid six per cent. interest, a total of \$240,000; expended on operating expenses \$318,778 69, and for taxes \$64,612 46, leaving a balance of \$6,877 62, making a total of \$1,270,268 77; while in the preceding year, ending June 1, 1879, their receipts were \$1,258,000, and if controlled at all, were so by the rates established by the Commission appointed under the provisions of the Act of 1858, on which Commission they had at least one representative of the company.

The present statement under consideration, showing the income and expenditures of the company during the year 1884, is as follows:

Received from water rates.....	\$1,273,472 31
Received from other sources.....	8,028 50
	\$1,281,500 81
EXPENDITURES.	
For taxes.....	\$14,657 58
For operating expenses.....	379,627 77
For interest on debt.....	303,451 65
	\$737,737 00

We have paid during the year on account of new construction \$932,464 31.

The statement exhibits an excess of \$543,763 31 over and above disbursements. If dividends of six per cent. were paid on \$9,000,000 of stock during the year, that would amount to \$540,000, leaving a surplus of \$3,763 31.

The representatives of the company are now understood to claim that they have issued \$9,000,000 of stock, \$1,000,000 of which has been issued for the purpose of laying larger mains in certain portions of the city, and for connecting Crystal Springs with the city by an independent pipe line, the construction of necessary reservoirs so as to double the supply, and this, it is expected, will be completed next July, at which time it is proposed by the company to issue and sell another million of stock, making in all \$10,000,000.

It is also claimed that the company are in debt to the extent of \$5,000,000. This has been incurred for many purposes: For the acquisition of other properties, rights and privileges, some of which were, in a measure, not as necessary to the company as a means of increasing the supplies as they were to prevent competition if in other hands; and while this may be considered business foresight, it does not follow that such investments shall be considered as investments which the rate-payers should be compelled to provide for. It does not seem just exactly a correct business principle that property and rights acquired by the Spring Valley Water Works to prevent competition and additional supplies of water being furnished to the city and county by other parties, not used at all in furnishing a supply of water by the Spring Valley Water Works, should be the means of increasing the burdens of our citizens. In other words, the company prevent competition by acquiring all near and available sources of water supply, and then demand that the properties purchased for that purpose, although not utilized or of any service, shall be considered and provided for by the people. The position so assumed is certainly too absurd, in the opinion of the undersigned, to find any advocate. Without attempting, from inadequate information, to specially mention all the properties so acquired, there are at least two properties of this character of which there can be no doubt, namely: Calaveras, costing the company \$1,000,000, and Clear Lake, over \$200,000

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The question of the valuation of the Works is always presented, discussed without any definite determination whenever the question of establishing rates is being investigated, and it is no doubt true that the fictitious increase of value claimed is more due to a successful manipulation of the finances and stock, a peculiar adaptation and increase of interest upon small investments, and by an absorption of properties to prevent their being used in competition, than the real value of the property.

There is something also radically wrong in the amount of the stock and bonds issued, and now representing, or claimed to represent, the valuation of this property, which were issued from time to time when the Company determined its own compensation, adding to the value of the stock so issued by the large dividends paid, the valuation being still further increased by the investment of the surplus revenue exacted from the rate-payers in the purchase of properties and the extension of the works.

It is claimed by the Company, in a supplemental statement to this Board, that the condition of the Company is as follows:

Stock issued.....	\$9,000,000
Stock to be issued July 1, 1885.....	1,000,000
Bonded indebtedness January 1, 1885.....	4,500,000
Floating indebtedness.....	535,324
	\$15,035,324

The San Francisco City Water Works was organized in August, 1857, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, which was increased in June, 1864, to \$2,000,000. The Spring Valley Company was organized in June, 1858, with a capital stock of \$60,000, which was increased in June, 1860, to \$3,000,000. These two companies consolidated and formed the present company in February, 1865, with a capital of \$6,000,000, which was increased in March, 1868, to \$8,000,000; increased in 1884 to \$9,000,000, while in July, 1885, it will be increased to \$10,000,000.

The increase of the capital stock to justify the dividends paid and enrich its holders, and augment the value of the properties, has been the practice and purpose seemingly from the first organization of a water company in this city, and the subsequent consolidation of the companies fastened all the water stock ever issued upon the people to hold sacred and provide for, although even the companies never realized its par value from its disposition, under the most favorable circumstances. The actual cost or valuation of this property cannot be ascertained by reason of the fallacious system by which the same are estimated by the Company.

The income of the year 1884 was excessive beyond even what its advocates claimed, and the undersigned not being able to accomplish all the reduction that would in his opinion be just, yet desires to secure a reduction which cannot but be considered reasonable and due as a simple act of justice to the rate-payers. As no correct estimate can be formed that would be accepted as to the valuation of the works, it was considered advisable to recommend a reduction of about 12½ per cent., against which reduction no good reason could be presented. The increase of the receipts of 1884 under Orders Nos. 1,710 and 1,761 were \$53,326 over that of 1883, while the receipts of 1883-4 exceeded by \$130,411 the estimate of the Board and of the member who introduced Order No. 1,710, establishing the rates:

The income of the year 1884 was.....	\$1,281,500
Deduct hydrant rate (which is not altered), estimated amount to be paid by the city.....	42,000
	\$1,239,500
Twelve and one-half per cent. off is.....	154,937
	\$1,084,563
Add hydrant rates to be paid by city.....	42,000
Revenue to be derived by the Company.....	\$1,126,563

This is \$90,849 in excess of what was estimated to be collected under the first Shirley Order passed by the Board. This estimate of \$1,126,563 will be somewhat increased during the year, and it may safely be placed at about from 15 to 20 per cent., for with the increased supplies from Crystal Springs in the month of July, the first month in which the new rates will take effect, the Company will be able to increase their revenue to at least that extent by wisely making rates for manufacturing, elevator and other purposes to augment their business and add to their revenue.

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The following estimate of the valuation, taking the statement of the Company's representative before the Committee, is presented to instance the sufficiency of the proposed rates:

Stock issued.....	\$ 8,000,000	
Stock issued for Crystal Springs pipe line for San Mateo Works, Lake Merced, etc.....	1,000,000	
Stock to be issued July 1, 1885.....	1,000,000	
Total.....	\$10,000,000	
\$10,000,000 at .88.....		\$ 8,800,000
Bonded Debt.....	\$ 4,500,000	
Less Calaveras, which cost the Company \$1,000,000, and Clear Lake, which cost \$200,000.....	1,200,000	3,300,000
Valuation of the works.....		\$12,100,000
Estimated allowance:		
\$12,100,000 at six per cent.....		\$ 726,000
Operating expenses, taxes, etc.....		400,563
Income.....		\$1,128,563

In this estimate the capital stock is placed at its market value—a higher value than ever received by the Company, and representing with the bonds a greater amount than is or will be invested in the property, and to which no valid objection can be urged, for if the Company is not restricted even under the Constitution, by the simple evolution of creating a debt, stock will be created and the valuation increased, if paper evidences have that result. In addition, the floating indebtedness, placed in the supplemental statement of the Company at \$535,324 91, is not considered, for the reason that the \$1,000,000 of stock to be issued in July next is provided for, and by means of the stock will be paid, as well as the work now projected and being carried out in connection of Crystal Springs and the substitution of large mains in place of the pipes in the districts contemplated. The extraordinary amount of \$400,563 is raised by the proposed order for operating expenses, taxes, repairs, etc., and will unquestionably leave a large surplus for the use of the Company.

The Calaveras and Clear Lake properties, costing the Company \$1,200,000, is eliminated from the bonded debt as an amount that under no circumstances should be charged to or considered entitled to figure as an element upon which the rates should be fixed. While there can be no doubt that the valuation here fixed is an excessive valuation of all the properties of the Company, yet the figures of the Company have been taken to base the action recommended. Ignoring the opinion of the undersigned, however, it cannot be claimed that this Company shall be permitted, with the consent and means of this municipality, to thwart and prevent competition by speculative designs, and absorb property for that purpose which is not required or utilized even by the Company, and compel the rate-payers to pay for the very property which invests this Company with the monopoly of furnishing water on this peninsula.

In other words, can the rate-payers be compelled to pay for property acquired to prevent them from obtaining a more abundant supply of water by competitive companies at reduced rates? The undersigned thinks not. Why, we now propose to, and do pay for large sums of money invested and being invested before any results are attained, simply because by the peculiar conditions mentioned and the unwilling co-operation of our citizens the Company is master of the situation and the only means at present by which is received our indispensable supplies of water.

It is scarcely necessary to state that in no other business enterprises, is it expected or looked for that investments shall be paid for prior to the merchandise or commodity being furnished. No other incorporated company or association can pay on investments until from those investments the material or supplies are furnished and a revenue derived thereby. In this city and county, however, and in this instance it is done, and while not easily demonstrated by figures, for reasons already given, yet, in the opinion of the undersigned, it will be conceded that the citizens of San Francisco have paid more money to the Water Company which has been used in the purchase and extension of their works than the stockholders, outside of reasonable rates of interest, operating expenses, etc.

The operating expenses of the company for the five years, commencing with the year 1880, as shown by their statements, amounted to \$1,859,002 74, or an average yearly expenditure of \$371,800 55—most extraordinary expenses, and properly might be so designated. The supply of water, and a sufficient supply of water, ought to have been furnished by gravitation, and if this expense is due

principally to pumping water from such a source as Lake Merced, or the other sources in San Mateo county, it was an unjust burden to be placed upon consumers. The expense of utilizing supplies of Crystal Springs was estimated by their Chief Engineer in 1880 at \$1,000,000, and ever since, the Company has promised that this was to be done, as an argument for liberal rates. It is true that last year and since the Company is engaged in this work, which should have been commenced and completed years ago, but not until the Company was compelled by fears of a water famine, did they engage earnestly to accomplish this inexpensive source of supply. It cannot be questioned but that the rate-payers have contributed, under this extraordinary heading of expense for pumping, etc., indifferent supplies, more than the cost of connecting with and bringing the water of Crystal Springs to this city. It is a fact that in no large city in the United States, where the supply is obtained from natural streams and lakes and where every drop of water used is pumped, that the operating expenses, so-called, approach the amount claimed by this Company, whose principal and only supply of water at present is furnished by gravitation. In order to show the information furnished the Company and its apathy in not providing this city and county with water from Crystal Springs, an extract from a communication of H. Schussler, Chief Engineer of the Company, to the Board of Supervisors, as printed in the Municipal Reports of 1879-80, under date of February 25, 1880, is herewith presented.

"To His Honor the Mayor and the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

"GENTLEMEN: I take the liberty of calling the attention of your honorable body to the propriety and necessity of the Spring Valley Water Works taking steps in the near future to complete the Crystal Springs scheme in the manner contemplated.

"In spite of our efforts to decrease the waste of water in San Francisco, yet the demand for water had again so increased in the summer and fall of 1879 that on many occasions the pipe leading from the San Andreas reservoir, which supplies about two-thirds of the city, was taxed to its utmost capacity, sometimes for over two weeks successively, especially as we endeavored always to keep a good supply of water on hand in the respective city distributing reservoirs, for fire and supply purposes. Yet this excessive demand for water caused a general lack of pressure through the entire lower and business portion of the city.

* * * "In some parts of our city, and especially in portions of the district South of Market street, parts of the pipe system, although sufficient for domestic purposes, should be improved for fire purposes. This improvement is contemplated in the completion of the Crystal Spring scheme, as herein recommended.

"Up to date we have already expended at Crystal Springs a large sum of money for lands, rights and works. The dam is built to a height of about fifty feet, forming a reservoir of a capacity of 3,830,000,000 gallons. The lake being full, it overflows through the waste weir during the rainy season, the water running to waste into the bay. The pumping works erected at Crystal Springs during the drought of 1877 can pump 3,000,000 gallons daily, but at great expense, as firewood is getting scarcer and dearer in the neighborhood and coal requires transportation by rail or team via San Mateo and over a toll-road. At the same time, in order to utilize these pumping works during such period of excessive demand, we are compelled to pump the water from the level of the pumps to an elevation of 635 feet above tide, run it into San Francisco through the upper or Pilarcitos pipe line, and after arriving in San Francisco, drop it down into the San Andreas supply district, which lies at and covers the lowest, but most valuable, portion of San Francisco. In order, therefore, to stop this costly up-hill work, and to properly utilize the water annually collected and stored in the Crystal Springs reservoir, and particularly to secure a more abundant supply for fire purposes, as detailed above, I have strongly recommended to the Spring Valley Water Works to complete the Crystal Springs dam to its contemplated height of seventy-five feet; build a substantial waste weir to carry off the freshest waters when the lake is full; construct a substantial wrought-iron pipe, forty inches in diameter and about twenty-one miles in length, from Crystal Springs into San Francisco, having a daily delivering capacity of 12,000,000 gallons; construct a large distributing reservoir in the southern part of San Francisco, and at the end of this forty-inch pipe; lay from this reservoir and along Folsom street, to or toward the city front, a twenty-four inch iron main pipe, to which all pipes running across the entire length of Folsom street would be connected, as well as the parallel pipes, thereby securing the district east of Valencia and south of Market street a complete supply and good pressure and thorough circulation; the proposed twenty-four inch Folsom street main forming the main artery of this entire district.

"The duty of the San Andreas water would thereby be reduced from its present excessive area to a comparatively narrow strip, including Market street and the lower or flat area west of Valencia

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and north of Market street; while Pilarcitos water and that from Lobos Creek would take care of the hills and higher parts of the city.

"The cost of the works herein proposed I estimate as follows:

Completing Crystal Springs dam, inclusive of waste wier.....	\$ 70,000
Twenty-one miles of 40-inch pipe, complete in the ground.....	600,000
Reservoir in San Francisco, of a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons, inclusive of land	110,000
Four miles of 24-inch pipe main on Folsom street, complete in the ground and connected.....	170,000
Replacing small mains by larger ones in this district, to improve pressure and circulation.....	50,000
Total cost.....	\$1,000,000

"I also propose to connect the large twenty-two inch main pipe on Valencia and Market streets, which will be the main artery of the middle city supply, with this lower or Crystal Springs system, and also the twenty-two inch main pipe from Lake Honda, forming the main artery of the upper city supply, with the twenty-two inch main on Valencia and Market streets."

The work done under the heading of New Construction during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, and paid out of the revenue, amounted to \$130,713 89, while the surplus balances carried forward but never accounted for, including the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, amounted to \$126,971 89.

The statements of the Company show that for the past year—1884—the sum of \$932,464 31 was expended during the year 1884 on account of new construction, and the sum of \$1,050,085 94 during the year 1883, making a total of \$1,982,550 25. The expenditure of \$62,627 71 charged to this account in 1880 was no doubt provided for by the surplus balances earned in subsequent years.

The expenditures during the year 1883 were, for—

San Mateo Water Works.....	\$ 395,000 00
Undivided interest of Hibernia Bank in Lake Merced.....	375,000 00
Other sums in purchasing other undivided interests in Lake Merced and in the acquisition of property tributary to the Crystal Springs scheme.....	280,085 94
	<u>\$1,050,085 94</u>

The last expenditure noted—of other sums amounting to \$280,085 94—does not show how much of it was applied to the carrying out of the Crystal Springs proposition.

The expenditures of 1884, amounting to \$932,464 31, were made, as shown by the supplemental statement of the Company, "principally on the new pipe line which is being built to connect Crystal Springs reservoir with the city."

The indications are, then, that the \$1,000,000 estimated as the total cost of the Crystal Springs scheme, has already been expended, but still the Company state that in order to complete the work in view another million of stock will require to be issued.

There is a perceptible increase of expenditures along the whole line, which are vague and unsatisfactory as to their necessity, but which, none the less, spring into existence, and their presence is made manifest by an array of figures as a certificate of their substantial existence, and that is about all the evidence presented to show their origin.

In 1882 the condition of the Company was shown as follows:

Capital stock.....	\$ 8,000,000
Bonded indebtedness, about.....	4,000,000
Total.....	\$12,000,000
In 1885—	
Capital stock.....	\$ 9,000,000
Bonded indebtedness.....	4,500,000
Floating debt.....	535,325
Capital stock to be issued to complete work on hand.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$15,035,325

This is not all, for it is estimated that the work to be completed will require \$750,000. The floating debt, aggregating \$535,325, will, by their statement, after the sale of the one million bonds, at eighty-six per cent., still leave a floating debt of \$425,325. It is simply incomprehensible how such an aggregation of expenditures and liabilities can be presented, on the presumption that ordinary business management is exercised by the managers of this corporation. Take their figures in 1882 as a basis—

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Capital stock.....	\$ 8,000,000
Bonded debt (about).....	4,000,000
Crystal Springs scheme, as per their own estimate in 1880.....	1,000,000
San Mateo Water Works.....	395,000
Lake Merced interest of Hibernia Bank.....	375,000
Lake Merced, other interests (estimated).....	200,000
	\$13,970,000

The balance remaining of the last sum of \$180,085 94, as shown by the Company, is estimated as having been expended on Crystal Springs.

With the data then furnished by the Company I find a material difference of \$1,490,650. Why, an increase at this ratio must equal the procedure when this and the other companies were the sole judges of just how much the people should be compelled to pay.

It must be borne in mind that in addition to these properties and rights acquired by the Spring Valley Water Works to prevent competition and to maintain the control of furnishing water to the inhabitants of this city and county, large expenditures have been made wholly unwarranted, which are estimated and included in the valuation of their works as well as other expenditures which have been included in operating expenses, all of which have been steadily and persistently urged as reasons for the imposition on and collection from the people of extravagant rates. The amount of these expenditures cannot be ascertained, but it may be stated that they have arisen from, it may be, engineering blunders and bad management, the costly experiment of the Laguna Honda reservoir, the inadequate system of pipe-lines in portions of the city, the pumping of water when supplies by gravitation could have been furnished at less expense, have made the burdens imposed upon our people from these causes extremely onerous, all have formed an element in the valuation, and are certainly unwarranted expenditures with which the rate-payers should not be charged. Is it not time to arraign the Spring Valley Water Company for its bad management in its neglect to perfect a proper and sufficient system of supply of water independent of and to provide against seasons of drought? Its efforts have been simply for years to acquire all sources that otherwise would have been made available by others for a water supply, and this company on taking the Calaveras property alone, expended as much money in that purchase as would have connected Crystal Springs with the city; and as referred to, their own engineer's estimate in 1880 was, that the cost of connecting Crystal Springs, etc., would amount to one million of dollars.

The Calaveras scheme cost the Company one million of dollars, and of what earthly use has that purchase been except to extort from the rate-payers in this city and county for the last thirteen or fourteen years up to this time, the interest upon that investment, and prevent that source, if source it is, from being made use of by others.

If the purchase of the Calaveras can be called an investment, not to mention the purchase of Clear Lake and other properties in the same condition, what has been the result, what foresight, what business tact has the Company displayed to lessen their debt, to make remunerative their investments and to reduce the water rates to consumers? Let us see. By the purchase of Calaveras one million of dollars was expended; if, as shown by their chief engineer's statement, Crystal Springs had been connected with the city and larger mains laid in districts where they were required, one million dollars only would have been expended, and this latter action, on the same authority, would have doubled the supply of water. But no, speculation was predominant; had the Company not a monopoly of supplying water? Water was indispensable, ergo, the people must pay; pay for the investments that were made so many years ago to prevent competitive companies entering the field.

The result has been that from the inadequate supplies available, the Company have been compelled to pump water supplies from the Laguna de la Merced, and to acquire that source, also the San Mateo Water Works and other tributary properties, all of which expenditures have to be met by the people in the rates to be established for supplying water to our citizens.

The company, as stated, for a year past or more, have been engaged in the work of connecting Crystal Springs, but were compelled to adopt this course owing to the great expense entailed in furnishing supplies from other sources, and to public attention being attracted to this enormous increase of valuation of the works of a company whose utilized resources were wholly inadequate for the wants of the community, and to its repeated and pertinacious demands for excessive rates being allowed to pay for expenses resulting from their own neglect. Is it right, is it just, that Calaveras and Clear Lake, properties costing \$1,200,000, should be considered as an element of value of the Spring Valley Water Works by the rate-payers?

Your committee were favored with hearing the case of the company as presented by the learned

and talented attorney of the company, and must admit that his argument and presentation of the conditions, operations and demands of the company were ingenious; but such has ever been the position taken by the company; it has never lacked able and eloquent advocates. The presentation of the opinion of the learned counsel, that under the Constitution of the State and the enabling Act of the Legislature, it was the duty of the (members of the) Board of Supervisors alone to act in the matter of fixing water rates, and that the Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board of Supervisors has no duty to perform in the premises; that if the rates were so fixed by the Board by Order or Resolution, that it would not be in violation of any requirement of the charter; that the action to be taken was judicial in its nature, and therefore should be decided and determined by the (members of the) Board of Supervisors, to whom its exercise was conferred and delegated.

This proposition appears to be a very pleasant conceit, but it certainly cannot be considered conclusive as a legal proposition. The Constitution of the State provides that water rates shall be fixed annually by the Board of Supervisors, "in the manner that other ordinances or legislative acts or resolutions are passed by such body."

Section 68 of the Consolidation Act provides "that every ordinance or resolution of the Board of Supervisors providing for * * * * * the granting of any privilege * * * * * or the expenditures of public moneys (except for sums less than five hundred dollars) or levying tax or assessments, and every ordinance or resolution imposing a new duty or penalty, shall, after its introduction in the Board, be published with the ayes and nays, in some city daily newspaper, at least five successive days before final action by the Board upon the same; and every such ordinance, after the same shall pass the Board, shall, before it takes effect, be presented to the President of the Board for his approval. * * * * *"

That being the provisions of the Constitution of the State, the enabling Act passed by the Legislature and of Section 63 of the Consolidation Act, it does seem that the people (and higher authority does not exist in this country (determined that the act of fixing water rates should be performed by the Board of Supervisors in the manner that other ordinances or legislative acts or resolutions are passed by such body. Under the Consolidation Act, is it not a privilege in fixing and authorizing the collection of water rates, which collection of rates can only be exercised by authority of the Board; does this order not entail a liability of more than \$500 of public moneys for water to be supplied for municipal uses; does this order not levy a tax or assessment upon rate-payers, and does the order not impose a duty upon consumers to pay for water used, and a penalty for not paying the rates after a certain period?

Now, whatever the character of the action of the Board, whatever it may be designated, whether judicial or otherwise, it must be performed by the legislative body, and in the manner pointed out. The provisions are obligatory, and the order fixing water rates must, after its introduction in the Board, be published in some city daily newspaper at least five successive days before final action, and after being finally passed by the Board, before it takes effect, be presented to the President of the Board for his approval, etc., etc. In this matter, and in all other acts, as defined in Section 68 of the Consolidation Act, the status of the President of the Board is defined, and his action is as necessary to give effect to such an order as that of the Board. The Act still further provides that if he shall approve the Order he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, and if, after publication of said objections, the Board have power to pass said Order, provided nine members vote for its passage, notwithstanding said objections; further, if the Order is not returned by him within ten days, it becomes valid as if he had approved it.

In response to the inquiry that might be pertinent as to the intention of the people in the passage of this requirement, it may be appropriate to state, that it undoubtedly was incorporated in the Constitution to protect the people, to require the act to be done by their representatives, for the preservation of their rights, and it was and is the only tribunal or body that could consider the interests involved, and exercise discretion in the adjustment of the question, and not be compelled to ignore facts because they were not supported and presented in conformity to the rules of evidence. It is a legislative act, because the Constitution expressly makes it so, and it is the representatives of the people who fix these rates and whose duty it is to fix them as provided by that section of the Charter, which has been the bulwark across which no unjust measure can pass without undergoing public scrutiny, and often public condemnation, prior to its enactment or defeat.

The undersigned desires to reiterate that the Order herewith submitted contemplates a reduction of 12½ per cent. of the revenue collected during the year 1884, and an adjustment of the rates, although from the increased supplies to be received from Crystal Springs during the month of July next, the month in which the rates to be fixed take effect, the revenue will be increased, it is estimated, from fifteen to twenty per cent. at least. The Order only reduces the rates for irrigating purposes from 7-10 to 3-5 of a cent per square yard. The meter rates for shipping are reduced to a

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figure which will not materially affect the revenue derived by the Company from this source. The meter rates are adjusted on a proportionate scale to prevent any great discrimination, and, where meters are used, to discover waste, that meter rates shall be charged; this will allay many complaints. The hydrant rates to be paid by the city have not been altered from the existing Order, for property even under the rate of thirty dollars per annum for each hydrant does not begin to pay any percentage commensurate to the protection it is afforded. Under the platforms of the various political parties, taxation being limited, no provision can be enacted to make property liable for its fair proportion. This is a subject to which the attention of the platform-makers should be called in the interests of the rate-payers, so that some latitude may be hereafter given to adjust the rates equitably; the Order now in force provides simply for extinguishing fires and flushing sewers; the Order submitted provides also for drawing water from hydrants for sprinkling streets.

The undersigned respectfully recommends the passage of the Order submitted, as affording more than liberal compensation to the Company and more than would be recommended if there was any presumption that a majority of your Honorable Board could divest their minds of the impressions received from the representatives of the Company and the fictitious valuation of property which has been acquired more as a means of oppression and extortion than for a legitimate profit. In the opinion of the undersigned, no sophistry will convince the water consumers of any action being in their interest unless the water rates are reduced to the extent suggested. If nothing can be accomplished in the reduction of rates, the only remedy is to discuss the question so as to bring about some results that will provide the city and county with an independent water supply. This city and county can well afford to encourage any efforts in this direction to escape from the thralldom, and it may be called forced exactions based on a purely spurious and speculative valuation of property.

The various persons and Companies who collect revenue and are engaged in supplying water from artesian wells to consumers (other than the Spring Valley Water company) who have filed reports, indicate an annual collection of from \$35,000 to \$40,000 during the year 1884. Other persons have artesian wells and supply water for their own use as well as to tenants, receiving no direct revenue from that source; the revenue that would be derived from such sources, if collections were made, is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. B. POND.

After presentation and reading of the foregoing reports, Supervisor Farwell, Chairman of the Committee on Water and Water Supplies, presented the following opinion from John L. Love, Esq., City and County Attorney, in answer to a communication from the Committee on the question raised by the attorney for the Spring Valley Water Works with reference to the right of the Mayor to participate in the action had by the Board of Supervisors in fixing water rates, to wit:

COMMUNICATION FROM WITH OPINION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Hon. W. B. Farwell, Chairman of Committee on Water and Water Supplies, Board of Supervisors:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 14th instant, referring to the question raised by Mr. Newlands before your Committee as to whether the duty of fixing the annual water-rates rests entirely with the Board of Supervisors, without right or power of the Mayor to participate in the action, or to interpose his veto as to any action by the Board fixing such rates, and requesting my opinion thereon.

I am of the opinion that the rates to be collected for the use of water supplies to the city and county, or to the inhabitants thereof, should be fixed annually by the Board of Supervisors, by ordinance or resolution, to be passed in the same manner that other ordinances are passed by the Board, and that before such ordinance can take effect it must be presented to the Mayor for his approval. If he approves, he should sign it; if not, he should return it within ten days to the Board with his objections in writing; and should it not be returned within ten days, it would become valid the same as if it had received his signature.

In its administration of the affairs of the Municipality, the Board of Supervisors exercises functions that are judicial, legislative or ministerial. At times these functions are so blended that its action partakes of the nature of two or of all of them, and the difficulty of drawing a line between them is a well recognized one. In this case, however, I do not see that this difficulty exists.

The right to collect rates for the use of water is expressly declared by the Constitution to be a franchise, and cannot be exercised except by authority of and in the manner prescribed by law.

Const., Art. XIV, Sec. 2.

S. V. W. W. vs. Schottler, X. P. C. L. J. 430.

The law prescribes that the rates shall be fixed annually by the Board of Supervisors "by ordinance or otherwise," in the manner that OTHER ordinances or legislative acts or resolutions are passed by such body.

Const., Art. XIV, Sec. 1.

"Every ordinance or resolution of the Board * * * providing for * * * the granting of any privilege or involving * * * the expenditure of public moneys * * * shall, after its introduction in the Board, be published * * * before final action by the Board upon the same, and every such ordinance, after the same shall pass the Board, shall, before it takes effect, be presented to the President of the Board for his approval," etc.

Cons. Act, Sec. 63.

When the Board of Supervisors acts by virtue of the constitutional provision in regulating the franchise of the Water Company by fixing the rates the Company may collect, it does not, in my opinion, exercise judicial functions. The fixing of rates rests in the sound discretion of the Board; it prescribes what the law shall be in future cases arising under it—it does not determine what the law is and what the rights of parties are with reference to transactions already had. It acts upon the proposition as one of policy, aiming to adopt rates which are best for the constituency which it represents.

Sinking Fund Cases, 99 U. S. 761.

People vs. Oakland, etc., 54 Cal. 377.

Cooley on Const. Lim., 110-115.

It is an attempt to make law, and not to render judgment under existing-law.

Spring Val. Co. vs. Bryant, 52 Cal. 138.

And these characteristics of its action bring it clearly within the exercise of legislative rather than of judicial functions.

The power of the Board is the same as that vested by the Statute of 1858, providing that the rates should be determined by a Board of Commissioners, two of whom were selected by the Water Company. It was never claimed by the Water Company that the proceedings of that Board were judicial in their nature. Two of the judges, being of the Company's own selection, might possibly have been disqualified to sit in judgment between the Company and the consumers of water.

The power, instead of being akin to the power vested in the Board of Supervisors as a Board of Equalization, is akin to the power of the Board to fix the rates of tolls of wharves, roads, bridges, ferries and chutes. Acting as a Board of Equalization, under the provisions of our revenue laws, the Board of Supervisors sits in judgment upon the acts of the Assessor—it makes no laws, it fixes no rates—its action is confined to equalizing the assessment of property so as to make it conform to the true value of such property.

It cannot reduce an assessment without a verified written application or complaint showing the facts; it examines the applicant or his agent in person; may subpoena witnesses and hear evidence, and the evidence upon which any addition to, or decrease, or alteration of values is made, must be noted and preserved by the Clerk.

Rev. Laws—3672, et seq.

This proceeding is somewhat in the nature of a judicial hearing in which all persons interested are notified and heard. Fixing the amount of tolls, however, is not a judicial act, but it is only prescribing in advance a law for the government of those who may be brought within its provisions.

Benjamin vs. Manistee R. I. Co., 42 Mich. 628.

Blake vs. Winona and St. P. R. R., 19 Minn. 418.

The very terms of the Constitutional provision itself, in requiring the rates to be fixed "in the manner that other ordinances of legislative acts or resolutions are passed," seems to me clearly to bring the action of the Board within the exercise of its legislative functions.

Aside from all this, any ordinance or resolution fixing water rates would undoubtedly be the granting of a privilege within the meaning of Section 68 of the Consolidation Act, that is, the privilege to collect certain established rates; and although it might not provide for the expenditure of public moneys, it certainly would involve their expenditure within the meaning of the section referred to.

For these reasons, I am drawn irresistibly to the conclusion I have already stated.

WATER RATES.

So far as the question of pledges is concerned, I think it has no bearing here, if the proceedings are not of a judicial nature. It undoubtedly lies in the power of the people to dictate to their representatives the course to be pursued in legislative action.

The question, however, is a very important one, and should be definitely settled by a judicial determination. It is desirable to stop, as much as possible, the friction which exists, to a greater or less extent, between the People, the Board of Supervisors and the Water Company. My opinion, as a matter of course, does not authoritatively settle anything; and under the circumstances I can see no objection to having the question passed upon by the Supreme Court and finally disposed of, which can be done in a summary manner.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN L. LOVE,

City and County Attorney.

At the above meeting, held on February 24th, 1885, Orders were respectively presented by Supervisors Farwell and Pond in conformity with the reports made, which were passed for printing.

The Order introduced by Supervisor Farwell provided a new and lower rate in the General Rates on buildings covering a ground surface up to 600 feet, reduced irrigation water from 7-10 to 2-5ths of a cent per square yard, reduced the water rates ten per cent. on all monthly bills not less than five dollars, and provided a new rate of 20 cents per thousand gallons on all monthly bills not less than two hundred dollars.

The order introduced by Supervisor Pond reduced existing rates 12½ per cent., and made a different adjustment of meter rates—also provided, where meters were applied to discover waste or excessive use, that the charge should be by meter measurement, at the meter rates for the water used, and included the sprinkling of streets as one of the purposes for which hydrants could be used.

Another Order was introduced by Supervisor Kunkler, determining water rates, making a reduction of five per cent. of the rates charged and collected under Order No. 1,761, during the year ending June 30th, 1885, which was also passed for printing.

At the next meeting of the Board, held on Tuesday, March 3, 1885, the following communication from the Spring Valley Water Works was received, read and placed on file; to wit:

COMMUNICATION FROM SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS.

The Honorable Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: By order of the Board of Directors of the Spring Valley Water Works I am requested to point out certain inaccuracies and incorrect statements in the minority report in reference to the affairs of the Spring Valley Water Works.

The minority report contains in full the report of Herman Schussler, the Chief Engineer of the Spring Valley Water Works, made in 1880, embracing his estimate of the cost of the proposed Crystal Springs improvement, which he places at the sum of \$1,000,000.

The estimate of Mr. Schussler was based on twenty-one miles of forty-inch pipe, made of number eight and nine iron, whereas the pipe now being laid is forty-four inches in diameter, and is made of number six and seven iron. So also with reference to the pipe to be laid along Folsom street. Mr. Schussler's estimate was based upon twenty-four-inch pipe, whereas thirty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-inch pipe will be laid.

The estimate of Mr. Lawrence, the Superintendent of the Company, made to the Board of Supervisors in 1883, makes the total cost over \$1,300,000. We have to state that we have already

expended on the Crystal Springs improvement \$782,000. We expect to expend very nearly that much more before it is completed. As usual, the estimates are less than the actual expenditure.

The minority report also shows a discrepancy of \$1,490,650 between the condition of the Company as represented by its officers and the estimates as made by the author of the minority report. It is true that in 1882 the Company had \$8,000,000 in stock and a bonded indebtedness of about \$4,000,000, making \$12,000,000 in all, but since that date we have expended the following sums:

For the San Mateo Water Works.....	\$ 395,000
Interest of Hibernia Bank in Lake Merced.....	375,000
For purchase of other real estate.....	293,000
Paid on account of Crystal Springs pipe line to date.....	782,000
Purchase and laying of new pipe and new meters.....	220,000
Total.....	\$2,065,000

To which is to be added an expenditure before July next in completing Crystal Springs improvement of \$750,000, making a total of \$2,815,000. This added to \$12,000,000 makes \$14,815,000, instead of \$13,970,000, as estimated by the author of the minority report.

WM. NORRIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, A. D. 1885.

[SEAL.]

JOHN F. LYONS,
Notary Public.

At the same meeting the Order introduced by Supervisor Pond came up on the motion to finally pass the same, which motion was lost—Supervisors Gates, Pond and Heyer voting in favor of, and Supervisors Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting against its final passage. The Order introduced by Supervisor Farwell was then taken up, amendments offered by Supervisor Pond providing for charging by meter rates for water used when meters were applied, also by including street sprinkling as one of the purposes for which water could be taken from hydrants, were lost on his motion to adopt, Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Pond and Heyer voting in favor of, and Supervisors Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting against their adoption. The general provisions of the Order were very fully discussed by Supervisors Farwell and Pond, and on motion of Supervisor Farwell the order introduced by him was finally passed, and numbered 1,799—Supervisors Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting in favor of, and Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Pond and Heyer voting against its final passage.

The order introduced by Supervisor Kunkler was taken up, and on his motion laid over until the next meeting, at which meeting, held on March 9th, 1885, further consideration of said Order was, on motion of Supervisor Abbott, indefinitely postponed—Supervisors Gates, Roy, and Kunkler voting against said action.

The Order was then transmitted to His Honor Washington Bartlett, Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board, on Wednesday, March 4, 1885, and returned by him on Saturday, March 14th, without his approval, accompanied by the following Message stating his reasons for said action; which Message was opened and read at the meeting of the Board held March 16th, and, on motion of Supervisor Pond, ordered published and spread upon the Minutes of the Board; to wit:

VETO MESSAGE OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1885. }

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco :

GENTLEMEN : I return herewith, without my approval, Order No. 1799, fixing water rates for the year ending June 30, 1886, and submit my reasons for so doing.

There being, so far as the general public is concerned, no competition in the supplying of water for family uses and municipal purposes on this peninsula, the Spring Valley Water Works having a monopoly by controlling the only present available sources of supply, it behooves your honorable Board to see that the tendency of all monopolies to extort an unfair price for its commodity or service does not prevail against the people of our city in the matter of supplying an article so essential to life and comfort as water,

The rates allowed by the Order under consideration are substantially the same as those in force, except in a few instances of no great importance so far as affects the general result or gross receipts of the Water Company.

The amount collected by the Spring Valley Water Works for the year 1884, as shown by the report submitted by the company, was \$1,281,500. For the year previous the receipts were \$1,228,174 15. Admitting that the increase of \$53,325 85 was due to the growth of the city, it proves that the order of 1884 did not do what its supporters declared it would effect, viz: a material reduction in the income of the company.

A comparison of the sums paid for water in the Atlantic cities with the receipts of the Spring Valley Water Works, shows that the rates it is proposed to establish here are too high. Water itself costs nothing. There is yet no means discovered by which selfish men can seize the clouds and divert the beneficent generosity of the Creator. Whatever capital is necessary for the purposes of companies organized for supplying water is used in the construction of reservoirs, laying down pipes or building of aqueducts in which to carry the fluid; for machinery for lifting and other expenses of distribution. It costs very little more here for these purposes than in the East. In fact, I doubt if as much, for the reason that owing to our milder climate the damage to pipes and machinery caused by freezing is little or nothing. The operating expenses ought not certainly to exceed by ten per cent. similar expenses in New York or Boston.

We know, in point of fact, that the cost of the plant of the Spring Valley Water Works is far below that of New York, Boston or Philadelphia and most of the other important Eastern cities. What reason, then, can there be for any advance in water rates here?

I estimate that the receipts of the Spring Valley Water Works under the proposed order during the next year, would be about \$1,325,000, or at the rate of about \$5 30 per capita of population. In New York it is \$1.29; Philadelphia, \$1.61; Boston, \$2.83. In all these Atlantic cities the daily consumption per capita is greater than in San Francisco; that is, for less water we pay more than four times as much as New York, more than three times as much as Philadelphia, and nearly twice as much as Boston.

In Philadelphia and Baltimore the meter rate for water is about eight cents per 1000 gallons; in Cincinnati, twelve cents per 1000 gallons; in San Francisco, under the proposed order, it would be from twenty to forty-five cents per thousand gallons, according to the amount used. In Philadelphia, vessels are supplied at fifty cents per 1000 gallons. Here they are forced to pay two dollars at the wharf, and five dollars when in the stream,

The daily supply of water in New York is 109,600,000 gallons; in Boston, 38,545,200 gallons; Chicago, 57,384,376 gallons; Philadelphia, 57,707,082 gallons; Baltimore, 23,000,000 gallons; Cincinnati, 16,816,293 gallons; San Francisco, 15,000,000 gallons.

The annual collections for water in various cities are as follows:

New York.....	\$1,869,518 96
Philadelphia.....	1,425,000 00
Boston.....	1,426,237 62
Chicago.....	1,142,868 54
St. Louis.....	660,280 00
Cincinnati.....	533,500 00
Baltimore.....	606,879 00
San Francisco, 1884.....	1,281,500 00

The population of New York is 1,206,209; Philadelphia, 846,980; Boston, 362,839; Chicago, 503,304; St. Louis, 333,577; Cincinnati, 255,708; Baltimore, 332,190; San Francisco, 250,000.

The annual cost of operating the works of Boston is \$333,543.58; Chicago, \$255,000; St. Louis, \$253,629; Cincinnati, \$207,000; San Francisco, \$379,000.

In regard to the operating expenses of the Spring Valley Water Works no items are given in the report submitted to the Board. It will be noticed that the expenses of operating are nearly thirty per cent. of the gross receipts, and in excess of those of the city of Boston, having 100,000 population greater, and a daily water supply more than double. Certainly such a large difference in the operating expenses here and in other cities should induce your honorable Board to at least demand that a detailed statement be furnished, to the end that no improper charges be included upon which to found a claim for high rates.

It is attempted to break the force of those comparisons by asserting that the conditions here and at the East are not similar. That San Francisco labors under exceptional disadvantages as to water, and that the works in most of the Atlantic cities are owned by the municipalities.

When we contrast the character of the water works of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia with those in use here, it cannot be believed that it costs more to introduce and deliver water in San Francisco than there. Here no great feats of engineering skill have been exhibited; no costly aqueducts or bridges built; nothing of a very expensive or substantial character is seen as compared with the works of Eastern cities.

In none of the Atlantic cities mentioned could water be conveyed in winter through iron pipes so near the surface of the ground as they are in San Francisco. Hence it is not true that the conditions here are unfavorable to a cheap water service. It is true that water is found in greater abundance there than here; that the annual rainfall is greater and streams and lakes are more numerous; but this is an argument which bears upon the ability to furnish quantity rather than the expense of furnishing a supply up to our capacity.

In other words, it costs less to bring a daily supply of 1,000,000 gallons of water a distance of say twenty-five miles here than in New York. If we required a daily supply of 100,000,000 gallons, we might find it impossible to obtain so large a quantity.

In regulating or fixing rates we are not to consider whether water is plentiful or scarce. The law does not recognize property in water. It is for the service of impounding and distributing this essential element, and for this alone, that the water company is entitled to compensation. And it will be found on examination that in every case where a city owns water works, the rule in fixing rates is to raise a sufficient sum to pay interest on the amount of money the city has invested in the works for current expenses and repairs. In most of these cities, in addition to those items, a sinking fund is provided to pay off the indebtedness created in the construction of the works. Take Boston as an illustration. It has two systems of water works supplying different portions of the city—the Cochituate Water Works and the Mystic Water Works—the former costing the city \$17,184,751 14, the other \$1,641,762 22; together \$18,726,513 36. Of this amount, Boston has paid \$5,744,240 36, leaving outstanding \$12,982,273, with a sinking fund of \$3,114,473 53. Now the amount collected in 1883 from water rates, viz: \$1,426,237 62, was fully equivalent to the sum required to pay interest on the entire investment, to pay current expenses, and for necessary repairs. It will be observed that the rate-payers did not get the benefit of the amount which had been paid on the investment by a reduction in rates. Boston in 1883, with its income of \$1,426,237, paid interest on its \$12,982,273 bonds outstanding; paid about \$90,000 for permanent improvements; placed \$282,231 in the sinking fund, and paid also its current expenses and made necessary repairs. With all this the rates for water in Boston are materially lower than in San Francisco. In other words, Boston gets the benefit of \$282,231 carried to sinking fund, about \$90,000 in permanent improvements, and yet the rate-payers in Boston pay less than the rate-payers in San Francisco.

The order is obnoxious on other grounds. The quantity of water to which any given class of rate-payers is entitled is undetermined. This is a fruitful cause of irritation between the rate-payer and the company. It ought not to be left to the company to determine whether or not a citizen is guilty of waste, or excessive use in any given case. The quantity to which a rate-payer is entitled ought to be declared, and in case of any disagreement as to quantity used or wasted, some officer should be authorized to investigate and determine the point. To constitute the company the sole judge with powers to inflict penalties, is neither reasonable nor just. The penalty fixed in the order for waste is unreasonably severe, and likely to lead to serious oppression. If a meter is placed to ascertain "excessive use" or "waste" the company should be required to charge only for the amount "used" or "wasted," as shown by the meter, and at a fixed rate per thousand gallons.

The charge allowed for each hydrant is, in my opinion, excessive and wrong in principle. No one familiar with the amount of water used in flushing sewers and at fires, during the past ten years,

will dare assert that at the highest rate set down in the order per thousand gallons, the consumption would cost one-tenth of the amount allowed in the order. It is in fact not pretended that this charge is for water used. It is part, and much the greater part, for the "protection" which it is claimed the presence of the water affords to property. This doctrine of "protection" is bad in law, and works rank injustice. To impose a tax upon all the real and personal property situated within the city's boundaries, in order to reach or include the particular property alleged to be benefitted, is surely a clumsy method of assessment. Certainly the ground itself ought not to be made to pay—fire cannot injure or destroy it. Receiving no benefit or possibility of benefit, it, at least, should be exempted from this tax. But the whole plan is bad; the damages from which the water affords protection are too uncertain and remote to be proper subjects of legislation. Besides, it is open to the objection that it is fixing a different and higher rate to be paid by the city than by private consumers.

Respectfully submitted,

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
Mayor.

At the meeting of the Board held on April 23, 1885, Order No. 1799, determining water rates, finally passed by the Board on March 3, 1885 and returned by the Mayor on March 14, without his approval and with his objections thereto, was taken up for final action, thereupon Supervisor Farwell moved the passage of the Order, notwithstanding said objections, and to that motion addressed the Board in support of the passage of the Order.

The address made is inserted by direction of Supervisor Farwell, Chairman of the Committee on Water and Water Supplies being claimed as an exposition and a discussion of, as well as an answer to the message of His Honor the Mayor.

ADDRESS OF SUPERVISOR FARWELL AND DISCUSSION OF WATER STATISTICS.

MR. PRESIDENT: In making that motion, sir, to pass this Order, and in approaching the subject under consideration, I desire to say that there can be no possible cause of personal controversy between your honor and myself. There is a contention, however, between his honor the Mayor, as such, and myself as a member of this Board—an official contention—in which I propose to establish this proposition. I propose to prove that your honor has either manifested a remarkable and astounding ignorance in handling this subject and submitting your veto to this Board, or you have been guilty of a willful perversion and misrepresentation of the facts and figures connected therewith. The latter presumption, Mr. President, I do not for a moment permit myself to believe can be the case; but I do believe that your honor has manifested what to my mind is a most remarkable ignorance of the subject under consideration. And now, sir, I ask my fellow-members of this Board to follow me closely in what I may have to say on this subject—and I will be as brief as I can—and to say by their votes, after I have concluded, whether I have or have not established the affirmative of this proposition.

I am fully aware, sir, of the responsibility which I assume in taking this stand, here, at the opening of my remarks, but I take that responsibility because I believe that I am capable of showing with the facts which I have before me that my position is absolutely and incontrovertably correct. I ask, sir, while I am speaking upon this subject, that your honor, or any member of this Board, may interrupt me as often as he please and contradict me as often as he please, if I misstate a single fact or figure connected with this question. I invite that interruption here, sir, now at the moment while I am speaking, because I do not fear it—because I know that the position which I shall assume here is unassailable.

Now, sir, your honor starts with the proposition that "it behooves this honorable Board to see that the tendency of all monopolies to extort an unfair price for its commodity or service does not prevail against the people of our city in the matter of supplying an article so essential to life and comfort as water." This is paternal advice for which we are truly grateful; but it seems to me that it is somewhat pharisaical. It seems to me to smack of the idea "stand aside; I am better than thou; I shall advise you what to do here, and you have been doing wrong," etc. And the inference is willfully wrong. But that has nothing to do with the facts and the figures, which I shall come to directly.

Now, sir, you say that the rates allowed by the order under consideration are substantially the same as those in force, except in a few instances of no great importance, so far as affects the general result or gross receipts of the Water Company. Now, I shall not attempt to go over the figures on that proposition, but I do say this, that I am prepared to prove this whenever the proof may be desired, and I apprehend that the Spring Valley Water Company will be prepared to prove it, because the figures from which I speak (that I give you) they have given themselves, and I hold them responsible for them. They informed me, sir, that there are 10,331 families who would be affected by this order, whose water rates would be reduced; and they would be reduced, as near as I can figure it, in round numbers an average of thirteen per cent. Now, to your honor's mind, that is a reduction that may amount to nothing. You say "it is substantially the same as those in force, except in a few instances of no great importance;" but I hold to the contrary. I hold that that reduction, sir, has been made where there was most need of its being made, and where there will be a greater equality—that it will result in a greater equality in fixing rates hereafter than has ever been the case before; and later on I think I shall be able to prove that proposition.

Now, sir, I am approaching this chapter of figures which you have given us here, and I want to say that in dealing with the facts and figures I certainly think your honor should be precise and accurate. I think that is due to yourself, sir; due to this Board, and due to the community. I am going to undertake to show that your honor, so far from being precise and accurate, has been led into one, two, three or more errors—numerous errors which in themselves ought to vitiate every word contained in your veto message from beginning to end. I am going to endeavor to establish the affirmative of that proposition. I do not want to be hypercritical in doing this, but I must begin at the beginning, and I must show things precisely as they are. I say that you should be precise and accurate on your part, and I propose to be precise and accurate on mine.

To begin with, sir, you say that the amount collected from water rates during the last year, as reported by this company, was \$1,281,500. That is to say, the amount collected for water rates under the existing order amounted to that sum. Now, sir, that is not so. There should be deducted from that amount the sum of \$8,028, which was not collected (not one cent of it) under the order as it exists to-day. Well, sir, your honor knew that, because I stated it on this floor in reply to the gentleman from the Sixth heretofore. Your honor was cognizant of that fact, and you must have overlooked it. I cannot see how, but I am willing to assume that you did overlook it. However, it is none the less a fact that you have set down there a sum of \$8,028 which was no part of the receipts for water rates by this Company during the past year. For what it is worth it proves an inaccuracy in your statement.

Now, sir, you again say that "water itself costs nothing. There is as yet no means discovered by which selfish men can seize the clouds and divert the beneficent generosity of the Creator." I am not sure but that this is an easier way out of it for you than any I have seen heretofore, but it seems to me that you have ascended into the clouds at the beginning, and remained there. I think I can show that your statement is clouded in its conception and clouded in its conclusion.

Again, you estimate that the receipts of this Company will under this order be \$1,325,000, or at the rate of \$5.30 per capita of population. How do you arrive at this? Let us see whether this is a fair, rational proposition or not. It was a mere assumption on your part in the first place that the receipts would be \$1,325,000 for the next year under this order, when I show you that this reduction has been made, for the receipts must necessarily be less than last year, plus whatever increase in consumption of water may take place. The increase in population may increase the rates collected to a certain extent. It should do so, otherwise the amount would diminish. But there is no reason why your honor should estimate that the rates would be about \$1,325,000, other than your honor's imagination. Not only that, but you take what you assume the rates will be, and then you take the population of San Francisco in 1880 to reach your result. If your honor doubts my proposition, let us figure it out in arithmetic right here now.

THE MAYOR.—What is your proposition?

MR. FARWELL.—That your honor has assumed a population of 250,000.

THE MAYOR.—No, sir.

MR. FARWELL.—Let us see. You say the receipts under this order will be \$1,325,000. You add that this will give a per capita of \$5.30; \$1,325,000 by 250,000—the population of San Francisco in 1880—gives \$5.30 as a per capita. When your honor disputes my figures on a plain proposition like this, he should first brush up his knowledge of a sum in simple division.

I say that such a calculation as that is not fair; it is not right; it is not true.

Again, sir, you say, in speaking of the per capita cost of water, that in New York it is \$1.29; in Philadelphia, \$1.61; and in Boston, \$2.88. You reach these figures by downright misrepresentation of the facts and figures. When I say misrepresentation, I am willing to admit that you do this

through error, if you please; but nevertheless the fact is as I state, and I propose to prove it, because you have based your figures on your own statements as to what the water receipts of these cities are, which statements are simply not correct, and are therefore not true, as I will proceed to prove. You say that the annual collections for water in the city of New York are \$1,869,518.96. I am giving the figures from your message. You ignore entirely the fact that the enormous water supply for her public parks and public buildings, her fire department and other public purposes, is all provided for without charge, and should be added at regular rates to this sum of \$1,869,518.96, before any fair comparison could be made between the San Francisco and the New York rates, because those charges do come in here and do appear as part of the receipts here. You ignore the fact that the Croton Water Works are not taxed, also, and whatever the taxes are or should be, should be added at the usual rates of assessment, to the whole amount, before any such comparison can be fairly made. Those figures do appear here, sir, in the San Francisco rates, and they should appear there, before you undertake to make any comparison by which you would establish a comparative per capita.

Now, sir, let us take the case of Philadelphia, and it grows worse as we pass on, and I think your honor will be inclined to admit it before I dispose of the question. You state that the total annual collections for water in Philadelphia are \$1,425,000. If your honor will refer to page 513 of this Philadelphia report, which you kindly loaned me, and from which I am bound to presume you made your figures, you will find that the total receipts for the year 1882—not last year, but the year 1882-3; it is made in fiscal years, I think—was \$1,516,904.64. On page 512 of the same report you will find that the total receipts for 1883 were \$1,627,069.16. Now I challenge your honor to point me to a single page of that book which bears you out.

THE MAYOR.—Do you mean to say now that that is the amount received for water; that the report shows that?

MR. FARWELL.—I wish to be accurate, and I wish to be held to a strict accountability for every word that I utter on this question. I am now reading from the report. This is the report of the Register or the Auditor, I am not sure which. At all events it is an official report, and it says the total receipts for the year 1882 were \$1,516,904.64; and that the probable receipts for 1883, as previously estimated by the Chief Engineer, were \$1,425,000, which is the amount which your honor has put down as the annual receipts for water used in the city of Philadelphia. "The actual receipts—I am now reading from the report—the actual receipts for 1883 were \$1,627,069.16, exceeding the estimate by \$202,000, and the receipts of 1882 by \$110,000. So that the books of the department, notwithstanding the expenditures for 1883 of \$1,047,227.02, which were considerably larger than usual, show a gross profit on the year's business of \$579,814.42." Now, sir, I will challenge your honor to find me in that book, from the inside of the front cover to the inside of the last, one line that will sustain you in this assertion that the water receipts for Philadelphia are \$1,425,000. It is not correct, sir.

Now let me call your honor's attention to another very interesting item in this connection. You endeavored to establish the per capita population here by placing this before the Board of Supervisors and this community as the actual receipts from water rates in Philadelphia, and you again ignore the fact that the water for all public purposes in Philadelphia, including the fire department, is supplied without charge. Let me read another extract from this report:

"The water department does a large amount of pumping for which it receives neither revenue nor credit, and to illustrate in part the extent of this I have had tables prepared for publication, with the Register's report, of the numerous institutions which are supplied with water, either gratuitously or at a reduced rate. Under the former head are included the public buildings, such as Independence Hall, the court-house, prison, almshouse, police and fire stations, public schools, charitable institutions, etc., as well as the numerous outlets by which water is supplied to the east and west parks. Were this charged for, the Department would be entitled to an annual revenue of about \$29,000."

He goes on to say that water is wasted in large quantities, and that it is probable the loss of water through these buildings alone is large, and he estimates it at about \$18,000 per annum. Now, sir, without following that, I will give you the figures from that report just as they come from the tables, which he refers to here. The tables already referred to in the extracts I have read I have copied off here, but I will read them from the pages so that your honor may follow me, if you so desire. Page 596, for public buildings, the amount would be charged \$4,999; page 597, Fairmount Park, \$18,104.24; page 599, police station houses, \$1,492; page 601, fire stations, \$520; pages 602 to 611, public schools, \$3,630; page 612, charitable institutions, \$18,997.60—making \$47,802.89, which, as he says, are only in part.

Now, sir, bear in mind that these—when you consider the receipts of the Spring Valley Water

Company—all of these items, in so far as this city of San Francisco is concerned, come in the water receipts here. They are part and parcel of it. In reference to the fire department in Philadelphia, there can be added to the above the value of water supplied to hydrants for fire and other services. There is not data in the Philadelphia report by which you can calculate it. In Boston, however, with a population of 362,839, the amount for fire department is \$134,310 per annum for water for fire purposes. It is charged pro forma to the fire department, say at \$30 per hydrant, so it is easy to make the calculation, as there are some four thousand and odd hydrants to make up the charge. Now, sir, in the same proportion—if you charge Philadelphia in the same proportion, according to her population—you will get \$310,000 per annum, which should be charged to the fire department and should constitute a part of the company's water receipts, and should swell their receipts to that extent. Now, then, to recapitulate, there should be added to the annual receipts for water in Philadelphia for 1883—which, as stated in the reports already referred to, are \$1,627,069 16—there should be added for public buildings, parks, etc., \$47,802.89; and for fire department \$310,000, making \$1,984,872.05, instead of \$1,425,000, as stated by your honor.

THE MAYOR.—Allow me to interrupt you. I think you are placing these particular items on the wrong side of the account. If the people of Philadelphia get these things for nothing, the water company really charge them so much less for water.

MR. FARWELL.—I understand my position perfectly. The official figures are in this book and I hold myself bound to that statement. You are instituting a comparison by which you undertake to show the per capita tax which the people of San Francisco pay for water.

THE MAYOR.—Yes, sir.

MR. FARWELL.—And you say they pay so much less in Philadelphia. How? By reason of the fact that the city itself assumes the duty of furnishing the city with water. It furnishes the citizens with water at its own price, and it furnishes for all these public purposes water at the public charge, for the cost of doing the same. But how does it pay for it? Taxation pays for it, your honor. In one form or another it is paid by the people; and when you make the comparison between the two cities it is not fair—I say it is not fair to take the receipts of the water company here—which embrace all these things, and compare them with the receipts in Philadelphia, in which all these things are thrown out, and then undertake to establish a comparative per capita.

THE MAYOR.—What does it cost the city of Philadelphia for their water? I say it costs them this amount, less certain amounts which ought to be deducted, because they get these things in addition to what they have paid for.

MR. FARWELL.—That may be your opinion, your honor, but my figures are correct. But this is not all. Philadelphia, like all other cities which supply themselves with water, pays no taxes to itself for its water works property; so that when a comparison is instituted between a municipality supplying its own water and another which is supplied by a private corporation, whose property is taxed, if an equalization of conditions is desired, water rates should be enhanced in addition to the cost of water for public purposes, as I have shown in the case of Philadelphia, and to cover also the taxes paid to the municipality for water thus supplied. Now, sir, if you wish to be fair—if you wish to establish a water rate for San Francisco by reference to water rates in other cities—you should concede the correctness of this principle, for it is correct, and there is no escape from it. That is a business proposition, and I don't believe there are ten business men in this town who will differ on that proposition.

Well, how, sir, let us come to Boston. Your honor says that the annual collections for water in Boston are \$1,426,237.62. Now the Auditor's report for '83-'84, page 54, which I have here, gives the following collections by City Collector, and amounts paid into the treasury, etc., for the year 1883 and prior, and for the year 1884, \$1,199,657 10; fees and overdue rates, \$1,702.25; for Mystic collections, which is the other system of water works your honor concedes to exist there, is an additional sum.

THE MAYOR.—What report have you got there?

MR. FARWELL.—The Auditor's report for the fiscal year 1883-4. These reports are made up by fiscal years.

THE MAYOR.—Well, my figures were taken from a report ending April 30, 1883.

MR. FARWELL.—We shall not differ on that subject. I shall take both years, Mystic collections, for the Mystic River system, amount to \$266,401.20, making a total of \$1,467,760.55, against your honor's statement of \$1,426,237.62. Now, Boston charged against her fire department thirty dollars per hydrant per annum. I refer you now to page 35 of the Auditor's report, or rather I refer you to the ordinance fixing the rate. Here is the Boston ordinance by which this charge is made to the fire department, and which for the purpose of comparison should certainly appear here if you institute a comparison between the water rates of San Francisco and Boston or anywhere else.

THE MAYOR.—Well, does not this go in and make up a proportion of the total amount you speak of as having been received? Is it not paid into that fund, and does it not form a part of it?

MR. FARWELL.—It does not.

THE MAYOR.—Then the people of Boston are so much better off than I thought.

MR. FARWELL.—The fire department is charged the sum of eighteen dollars per annum for furnishing such hydrants and keeping them in order, and also the sum of twelve dollars per annum for their use, making \$30 per annum charged for the fire department of Boston for this purpose. There are 4,478 hydrants, which, at \$30, gives \$134,340, making a total of \$1,602,100.55, which you should have given in place of the amount which you did give, if you desired to institute this comparison. Boston supplies all her school-houses and all her public buildings and parks and charitable institutions free. These amounts are not ascertainable, but whatever they are they should be added to the amounts of water rates collected, if we would fairly show how their aggregate rates compare with the rates of San Francisco. To them should also be added what the taxes would be if the property were subject to taxation, before any fair comparison could be made, as it should in every single instance where you institute these comparisons. If you make these comparisons you should make them fairly, otherwise they ought not to be brought in here in this comparison year by year, until it becomes a part of customary practice, by which this controversy is kept open here and given to the public, much to their dissatisfaction and much to their disgust.

Now I come to the operating expenses, and this is the great bugbear about which more has been said than on any other item in the whole matter. I heard my friend, the gentleman from the Second, say the other day, that if he "could be satisfied about the operating expenses, all the rest would be clear to him." I do not attempt to quote his exact words, but I think that is the purport of the remark he made. Now I wish to make that question of operating expenses clear to him and clear to your honor and clear to every member of this Board. Your honor says, "That the operating expenses in San Francisco are in excess of those of the city of Boston, having 100,000 population greater and a daily supply more than double. Certainly such a large difference in the operating expenses here and in other cities should induce your honorable Board to at least demand that a detailed statement be furnished, to the end that no improper charges be included upon which to found a claim for high rates." Now, sir, I shall show directly that this statement, that the operating expenses here are in excess of those in Boston, is not true. I shall show it absolutely. I mean precisely what I say, though I will put it in more courteous language. I do not mean by that to question your intent at all, but I mean to say that your honor's statement is incorrect, and I lay down this proposition—that operating expenses are practically as great for a city of 300,000 as they are for a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants. Your honor undertakes to prove your propositions by comparative statements and by references to other places to establish a reason why things should be so and so here, or should not be so and so. I propose to resort to the same method, and to prove by a comparison with other cities that the operating expenses here are not in excess, and I propose to show conclusively that they are less—absolutely less—than in the city of Boston, your honor's statement being that they are more than in the city of Boston. The operating expenses for supplying water to San Francisco, I say will not increase now in the same ratio as the population increases, provided sufficient water is supplied by gravitation. Pumping will increase the cost, and it is for that reason that the price has been kept up. This is an answer to everything. It is an answer to every argument that has been brought forward here against this order. It is for this very reason that we do not propose now to cut these rates down more than we have, because we would help this company, so far as we can consistently do so, to bring the Crystal Springs supply into San Francisco by gravitation, and thus end this controversy if we can, by enabling them to give us cheap water, instead of handicapping them by decreasing their rates, and preventing them from selling their stock at a price at which they would not be able to realize enough to construct these works. I say that is the policy of this order, and it is a correct policy for that reason.

But now, sir, to return to the proposition advanced by your honor, that San Francisco pays more for operating expenses than Boston, the latter having a larger population by 100,000 and getting a larger amount of water. I have stated that the proposition is not true; but for the moment I will take the statement on your honor's showing, and will admit it for the sake of the argument. New York has a supply of 109,600,000 gallons per day. Her operating expenses, according to the report of the Chief Engineer in a letter addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, in 1882, were \$347,438.75. For this I will refer you to page 107 of the Municipal Reports for 1881-2.

THE MAYOR.—That is the city of New York.

MR. FARWELL.—That is New York. That is the statement given of the operating expenses. Now, here is an arithmetical nut for your honor to crack. You say that notwithstanding the fact

that Boston is larger than San Francisco, and supplies and consumes double the amount of water, yet she pays less for operating expenses than San Francisco, and that this ought not to be so. Now, what will you do with the case of Boston, which pays \$333,548.58, according to your honor's statement, for operating expenses, as compared with the city of New York, which pays \$347,438.95, with a population about four times greater than that of Boston, and a water supply in like ratio? If the rule your honor attempts to establish is correct, how would it apply in this case?

THE MAYOR.—I can tell you the reason of it in Boston. They have charged in their expenses matters which really do not belong to them and are not, strictly speaking, expenses. They are for construction and various other things.

MR. FARWELL.—Then I will take up directly this subject of operating expenses in Boston, and I will give it to you item by item. It may take me an hour to do it, but it will disprove the proposition.

THE MAYOR.—You cannot do it. I have gone over it myself.

MR. FARWELL.—It simply proves this, that it costs nearly as much to operate water works to supply a city of 300,000 people as it does to supply a city of 1,000,000, when the water is supplied by gravitation. Boston and New York are supplied wholly by gravitation; San Francisco has been and will be supplied by gravitation and pumping until the Crystal Springs connection is completed. Now, sir, it is the item of pumping that has swelled the cost of operating expenses in San Francisco, and I am bound to say that your honor is perfectly cognizant of that fact. Your honor is perfectly familiar with that subject, and you know the fact to be as I have stated—that the operating expenses have been enormously increased by reason of the necessity for pumping.

THE MAYOR.—There is no doubt but that it has been. But it has also been increased by a good many other items which ought not to have gone into the account, in my opinion.

MR. FARWELL.—It is held by the member from the Sixth, and I believe your honor concurred in the proposition which he advanced, that pumping is not a legitimate expense. That is an inference of mine as to your honor's views, and if I am wrong in that proposition I will be glad to be corrected. But I must allude to it in speaking of the fact that these pumping expenses have greatly increased the operating expenses. I make the point because it seems to me that the proposition is the very quintessence of absurdity. Now, sir, to obtain water by pumping you must first have engines and pumps, and you must operate those engines and pumps. And if operating this machinery to obtain water is not a legitimate operating expense, what is it? Yet, coolly and deliberately, the gentleman from the Sixth will tell you that it is not an operating expense, and it is not proper to be considered in this connection. And I also apprehend that your honor would strike out the expense of pumping, in considering for the sake of comparison, the operating expenses of cities which get their water by that means. I have referred your honor to the operating expenses in Boston, and to confirm that reference I will turn to page 342 of the Auditor's report. Here are the operating expenses tabulated from 1864-5 down to 1883-4, by fiscal years, and it shows under the heads of "Charged to General Appropriations" for operating expenses. It shows, to read the last four years, that in 1881 they were \$316,456.56. In 1882 they were \$325,846.41. In 1882-3 they were \$317,462.14; and in 1883-4 they were \$377,989.75. Then it runs away back for a great many years, which can be followed out at any time that you desire to do it. So much for the Cochituate Water Works. Those were the operating expenses for the Cochituate Works alone. Now, if you wish to be fair and consider this thing as it is, I would refer you to pages 286 to 289 of the expenses of the Mystic Water Works, which are a part of the Boston water supply. I can go on and read these items, if you wish: "Salaries, Timothy T. Sawyer, Commissioner, to May 3, 1883, inclusive, \$275; John G. Blacke, from May 4, 1883, \$2,740," etc., etc., until we arrive at the sum of \$109,215.50; making the total operating expenses for the city of Boston per annum, \$487,205.14, instead of \$333,548.58, as stated by your honor. These are the figures shown by the Auditor's report in the city of Boston, and I challenge their contradiction. They are correct, your honor, absolutely correct, and I am willing to sit here all night to hear them disproved, if it is possible to do so.

THE MAYOR.—You are giving the expenses for 1882, I believe. I have a report here from the Boston Water Works which gives in detail the receipts and expenditures for the year ending the 30th of April, 1883. Now I will give you the figures for the receipts and afterwards give you the figures and items of the expenditures, and you will see that in the receipts which you have mentioned in your statement are included items which do not properly belong in the receipts of that year, and that in the expenditures there are items which do not properly belong. There are, for instance, in the receipts of the Cochituate Water Works, the very first item is "\$1,189,022, stock on hand May 1, 1882." Then the next item is "Cash received from sales and from shutting off and letting on water." Now, really, the only expense that we ought to take into account at all for the

Cochituate Water Works is the sum of \$249,064.71, and the same way with the Mystic Water Works. There is so much for service pipes. They have incorporated a number of items on both sides which do not properly belong there. So you see you have got to reduce the amount that is received, and also the amount that is expended.

MR. FARWELL.—If your honor desires it, here are four or five pages of the items of the cost of operating expenses in Boston for the last year. I can read that, item by item, or refer it to your honor for examination, if you please; but on examining a series of years running from 1864-5 down to 1884, I find these expenses are set down in every instance as "operating expenses," charged against the general appropriation, and I find another column "amount expended for interest," etc. I find another column "amount expended for extension of works" charged to special appropriations, and I find another column "amount of loans," and another column "main pipe laid—feet," and another column "service pipe laid—feet." It is tabulated here for twenty years, and I undertake to say that this statement is incontrovertible. It is correct. Each and all the items I have mentioned are included under the general head of "operating expenses," and your honor has been misled by your figures.

THE MAYOR.—Not at all.

MR. FARWELL.—Well, there is the report, and it speaks for itself, and there is no possibility of gainsaying it. Now, your honor, we shall see that you get a little more and more cloudy upon this question of operating expenses. You say that the operating expenses of Chicago are \$255,000 per annum. Well, sir, I undertake to say that even if that were the case it would be no criterion by which to judge as to what the operating expenses ought to be in San Francisco, for the reason that in one instance the water is pumped directly from the lake into the reservoir in Chicago, and is so supplied to the city, while in the other it is brought a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles by gravitation. The two systems differ as widely as daylight differs from darkness. But nevertheless, since your honor instituted that comparison, I propose to show where your honor has failed in that as widely, and indeed more widely, than in the other. You say that the operating expenses are \$255,000 per annum. Now, sir, turn to page 13 of the report of the Department of Public Works for 1883, and page 10 of the report for 1882. Here are the items of the operating expenses for 1883: "For salaries, etc., \$97,906.66; for other salaries and office expenses, \$5,716.02; water works repairs, \$82,449.17; north pumping works, \$123,443.78; west pumping works extension, \$131,423.94; west pumping works, \$56,400; miscellaneous, \$970." Does your honor find anything there, that is not a legitimate operating expense?

THE MAYOR.—Certainly I do.

MR. FARWELL.—What?

THE MAYOR.—The extension of the works.

MR. FARWELL.—It occurs year in and year out, running through the whole of their reports. It is a legitimate operating expense for running these works, and here it amounts to the sum of \$449,440.43.

MR. POND.—If they include in the operating expenses every year a certain amount for the extension of the works is it right that it should be charged as an operating expense?

MR. FARWELL.—The gentleman from the Sixth, as well as your honor, has misunderstood me on this point. I refer to the Chicago reports. There are two pumping works, which are designated "West Pumping Works" and "West Pumping Works Extension." The operating expenses of the first for 1883 are \$56,400.62, and for the last \$131,423.94. The charge is, therefore, not for "extension" of the works, but for pumping works designated "West Pumping Works Extension."

These items run through every year and are proper charges. Now, let me turn to another point. Here is an item which appears year by year for "water pipe, lead and labor, \$211,838.44." I have not put any of that in here, but I suppose that some portion of the labor, to say the least, should be included. I suppose that some portion of the labor, as it occurs from year to year, should go in here as an operating expense, but whether it should or should not, I have not put it in. But the amount is \$449,440.43, against your honor's statement that it is \$255,000. You cannot figure it otherwise, and I challenge your honor to show me any figures for that year, or any other year, which, taken by themselves, would amount to the sum of \$255,000. That is a question of simple addition. I challenge you for proof to the contrary. The same item occurs in 1882.

Now, sir, after such a showing as this, what becomes of your honor's remark that "such a large difference in the operating expenses here and in other cities should induce this honorable Board to demand at least a detailed statement?" I maintain, sir, that that remark is improper, it was simply mischievous in its character and uncalled for. It has no merit in it, and was unworthy of the chief magistrate of this great city, even if he can give no better reason for his action than what he has given already.

Again, your honor says: "It is attempted to break the force of these comparisons by asserting that the conditions here and at the East are not similar. That San Francisco labors under exceptional disadvantages as to water, and that the works in most of the Atlantic cities are owned by municipalities;" and then you say, "Hence it is not true that the conditions here are unfavorable to a cheap water service." If your honor please, this is simply a dogmatic assertion. It amounts to no more than my own assertion would amount to the contrary, and coming from one who does not profess to possess any special eminence in engineering knowledge, I regard the remark as entirely extraneous, uncalled for and unworthy of our consideration. But in order that the question may be met, I refer to the report of Colonel Mendell, of the United States Corps of Engineers, on this question of "the conditions" existing here on this peninsula for obtaining a water supply as against the conditions existing elsewhere. We shall see whether it is true that the conditions are more favorable here than elsewhere, as asserted by your honor. Colonel Mendell says (page 706, Municipal Reports for 1876-77):

"For most American cities, the source of supply lies patent before them, and discussion of them is confined to the means and scale and details with which the water shall be made available, or if a second source is an alternative, the range of investigation is necessarily limited; but for San Francisco, our peculiar climate, the number of projects, the long routes proposed by many of these schemes, the variety and strongly marked features of the topography of the country, and some special difficulties of routes, combine to make the problem you have to solve one of unusual magnitude and perplexity."

Again he says on page 841:

"The position of San Francisco at the point of a peninsula, separated by an arm of the sea from the body of the land, and the climatic condition of the country, combine to make water more valuable than it is in any of our cities. The great length and weight of conduit which the Sierra sources require, or if we confine ourselves to the nearer sources of the peninsula or Calaveras, the large reservoirs which are essential to store the excess of one year to make up the deficiencies of other years—in either case involve an expense not required for any other city."

And again, on page 867, he says, in concluding:

"It must be clear that the position and circumstances of San Francisco, as compared with other American cities, are unfavorable for a cheap water supply. It only remains for the people of the city to use their supply judiciously. While there will always be enough for useful purposes, there is none for waste. The supply will doubtless at some future time be supplemented by the use of seawater for the purposes to which it is applicable."

In the face and eyes of such testimony as that, what becomes of your honor's assertion—the assertion of a layman who knows, to say the least, less about engineering than Colonel Mendell about that particular topic? What is to become of that assertion that the conditions here are not unfavorable to cheap water rates?

Your honor asserts again, that "in regulating or fixing rates we are not to consider whether water is plentiful or scarce." If I did not know that your honor was a man of large experience and learned in the law, I should say that your honor was a veritable Dogberry. This is merely a re-assertion of the doctrine that "might makes right"—that the Board of Supervisors having unlimited power over this corporation are to exercise that power to suit their caprice, regardless of all other things. It is a doctrine that never ought to be taught by the chief magistrate of this city. Why, sir, suppose that there had been a prolonged period of drought, that through no neglect of this company there was no supply but the "Laguna de la Merced," and from that the supply had to be pumped the whole season, would it be wise or just, if we knew such a state of facts existed, to treat this company as if their supply had been ample by gravitation? Should we say, then, that in fixing water rates we are not to consider whether water is plentiful or scarce? In saying that these remarks are unworthy of your honor, I certainly think that they are, and that such remarks simply serve to put the matter in a false light before the public and to mislead them, and that they can do no good. The law of supply and demand controls this and all other matters, whether it be water or whether it be wheat, and it must always be the controlling element in the consideration of this question.

Your honor referred to instances where cities owned their own water works, and the very facts as you state them seem to render your position untenable. For, as you say, "the rule is to fix the water rates so as to raise a sufficient sum to pay interest, provide for a sinking fund," etc. This is simply an argument in favor of doing what ought to have been done long ago. The city should have bought or constructed its own water works. Failing to do so, is it proper or right for this Board of Supervisors, or their self-elected advisors here, controlling the public press—I ask, is it right this Board should sit here, year after year, and, to use a California expression, strive to "cinch"

this company, for the purpose of gaining popularity among the people by a misrepresentation of the question or by begging the question? I ask you is it right to do this thing? If it is, I fail wholly to understand the duty which I came here to perform. I came here to do justice to this company, to do justice to this city and to do justice to the people, so far as I am capable of doing. And, God helping me, I will continue with that determination, though forty thousand newspapers should attempt to mislead the public for the gratification of a political whim or personal pique. I maintain that cities occupy a different position from private corporations. Cities can well afford, and not only can they afford but it is their duty to supply water at a cost sufficient to simply pay interest and provide for a sinking fund. But they get not only this, they get more—they get their own supply of water free and pay no taxes. Individuals and corporations reap no such advantages whatever.

What do they reap and what should they reap? They certainly should reap a fair dividend on the stock which represents their investment, from year to year, and they should not be deprived of that by this ad captandum talk about low water rates without a fair investigation, for your honor knows that if you started out with fifes and drums you could not raise a band of fifty people to follow you who would take any interest in this matter; if you could, you could do more than this water committee has been able to do. For this committee advertised in four leading daily journals here for four days, asking all persons who wished to be heard upon the subject of water rates for the coming year, to come forward on a given day, at a given hour, and make known their views. In response to this, but one citizen appeared to ask for lower rates; and to this day it is an unsolved riddle in the minds of your committee what the real line and intention of his argument was. For it had, so far as we were enabled to ascertain, about as much bearing upon the subject of Arctic discovery as upon the question of "water rates" in San Francisco.

But this controversy, sir, is for another purpose; it is not for the public good.

Now, sir, I come to another proposition, and that is the subject of waste. Your honor says: "The order is obnoxious on other grounds; the quantity of water to which any class of rate-payers is entitled is undetermined. It ought not to be left to the company to determine whether or not a citizen is guilty of waste or excessive use in any given case." And again you say: "The penalty fixed in the order for waste is unreasonably severe, and likely to lead to serious oppression," etc. Now, sir, I lay down this proposition, that to prevent waste this company, so long as the city elects to look to it for its water supply, is entitled to take precisely such measures as the city would take, did she own and run the works. I think your honor will agree with me as to the correctness of that proposition. These measures would be probably precisely those taken by other cities owning their works. I want to refer once more, before I go into other cities, to what Colonel Mendell says on this subject of waste, page 841 Municipal Reports, 1876-77 :

"It is generally admitted that the increased consumption in American cities is the direct consequence of waste. This waste seems to be partially due to defective pipes in streets and buildings—but more particularly to positive and premeditated waste by leaving faucets and valves open, notably in water closets."

Now, sir, let us look at the Boston regulations to prevent waste, and we shall find them somewhat more stringent than anything involved in this order by which this company is authorized to prevent waste. This is the law in Boston with reference to the prevention of waste. Page 737 of the Ordinances of Boston, section 25, says :

"The owner and occupant of any premises in which Cochituate water is used, who fails to keep the service-pipes in good order and neglects to repair the same within three days after they have become defective from any cause, shall be liable to a fine of two dollars; and, in case of neglect to shut off water after using it so that it runs to waste, said owner or occupant shall also be liable to a fine of two dollars; and, if the fine aforesaid is not paid within two days from the time when such notice is given, the water shall be cut off from the said premises, and shall not be let on again until the waste is stopped and the fine paid, together with an additional sum of two dollars for cutting off and letting on the water; and, in case of a second offense during the same year, a fine of four dollars shall be imposed; and, if not paid as before mentioned, the water shall be cut off and shall not be let on again until the cause of complaint is removed and the fine paid, together with two dollars for cutting off and letting on the water; and, in case of a third or subsequent offense, the water shall be cut off and shall not be let on again except by a vote of the Cochituate Water Board, and the payment of such fine, not exceeding ten dollars, as the board may impose."

That, sir, is the rule in Boston. I quote now from the report of the Commissioner of Public Works in New York, from this report which your honor kindly loaned to me, in which he says:

"The Water Inspectors made during the year 15,308 hours' inspection, detecting 1,770 cases of defective plumbing, with consequent leaks and waste. In 499 cases the water supply was shut off to enforce the necessary repairing of fixtures and proper care in using the water. The Inspectors also made 9,983 night inspections of house connections with sewers, and found 1,614 drains through which water was running at the rate of from one to five gallons per minute between midnight and 6 A. M., and eight places where the water during these hours was from five to twenty gallons per minute. The placing of additional water meters has been actively prosecuted, 2,195 meters being placed during the year, making a total of 9,012 meters in use December 31, 1883."

The report then gives a statement showing that 8,157 meters supplied 19,283,200 gallons per day, and adds:

"I have repeatedly stated in my reports that until a new aqueduct is built, the efficiency of our water service depends entirely upon further means and measures to suppress waste."

Yet you grudge this company the paltry advantage of putting a meter on a house where they have good reason to believe that waste is taking place. The Philadelphia reports on this subject, page 77 of the same report that your honor had before, says:

"Next to the importance of obtaining a proper supply of water comes the question of its economical use. Experience in other places has proved that the loss from leakage of service-pipes and stop-cocks, and from allowing waste of water in houses, factories, etc., is enormous, and effective means have been devised for discovering this loss.

"Your Board consider it essential to an efficient conduct of the department that the chief should be empowered to use all known means for finding and correcting this evil.

"Another source of waste is the absence of proper methods of determining and valuing the use of water in factories and public buildings. For these your Board consider that meters should be used at the discretion of the department."

Well, sir, if meters are to be used at the discretion of a department of a city supplying its own water, is it not fair to let a corporation use meters for detecting waste of water which they supply?

We now come to the most important proposition of all, and that is reference to hydrant charge and the principal involved in them. Your honor claims that only the amount used should be paid for, and the proposition to pay for protection is "bad in law" and works injustice. Now, sir, what would your firemen say if they were paid by the hour or by the day every time they were called out to a fire, and not paid for being always ready for protection? The same principle precisely is involved here. They expend a certain amount of labor and muscle in getting ready and keeping ready to go to the fire, and in attending to their engines. When the fire takes place there is an amount of manual labor expended there in like ratio with the water used by the hydrants for that purpose. Now you say that "to impose a tax upon all the real and personal property situated within the city's boundaries in order to reach or include the particular property alleged to be benefited is surely a clumsy method of assessment. Certainly the ground itself ought not to be made to pay—fire cannot injure or destroy it. Receiving no benefit, or possibility of benefit, it at least should be exempted from this tax." It seems to me, in the light of the information which I have tried to lay before you, that this is the quintessence of dogmatic assertion. It is flying in the very face of the experience and practice of other great cities, and is opposed to the opinions of statesmen and judges all over the land. The law of Illinois provides, under the special act of the Legislature, page 625 of the Ordinances of the city of Chicago:

"Be it enacted, etc. * * * * *

"Section 1. That in all cities and villages where water works may hereafter be constructed by an incorporated company, the city or village authorities of such cities and villages may contract with such incorporated company for a supply of water for public use, for a period not exceeding thirty years.

"Section 2. Any such city or village so contracting may levy and collect a tax on all taxable property within such city or village to pay for the water so supplied."

The charter of the water works for the city of Chicago provides:

"Section 19. The said Board of Public Works shall from time to time assess as water rents or assessments such amounts as they shall deem equitable on any lots of land which shall abut or adjoin any street, avenue or alley in said city through which the distributing pipes of the water

works of said city are or may hereafter be laid, which shall have a building or buildings thereon which can be conveniently supplied with water from the said pipes; the said assessment shall be on the said lots and on the buildings thereon, whether the water from the water works of said city shall be used in such building or buildings or on said lot or not; and the said assessment shall be and become a continuing lien or charge upon all such lots and the building or buildings situated thereon."

It then goes on and makes the most stringent enactment that could be made by anybody, covering the proposition that this should constitute a tax on the property, even the very ground, the proposition which your honor ridicules. Even the very ground itself should take its share of the burden as a measure of public protection—protection being the essential point involved—protection to be paid for by taxation and not estimated by the amount of water used. Would your honor have a meter put on every hydrant and have every gallon of water thrown on any fire measured as it passed? The mode of levying rates is practically the same in Boston. Boston levies its rates practically in the same manner and the assessment is general in its application.

THE MAYOR—Do you mean to say that Boston charges for unoccupied land?

MR. FARWELL—I mean to say that in making its rates Boston lays down the rule of first ascertaining the assessable value of the property to be supplied.

THE MAYOR—No, they say that a house of such a value should pay so much and another house of another value should pay so much, and that the Assessor's valuation shall be taken as the valuation in fixing the rates. That is all.

MR. FARWELL—I refer your honor to the ordinance itself. I will read the section which covers this point:

"Section 27. The following rates shall be charged annually for the use of the Cochituate water: Every dwelling house, including the land under, and used in connection with the same, shall be charged, when they are valued for the assessment of taxes at \$2,000, or any less sum, and occupied by one family only, \$6; and for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof, \$1, until the valuation for the assessment of taxes, shall amount to \$25,000; and for every family more than one in a dwelling house, the charge shall be for each \$2."

Now, sir, if the principle of the assessed value of property is not involved there, as well for the house as for the land upon which it stands, what is it? Your honor says that this principle is "bad in law." I have cited to you the rule prevailing in Chicago, Boston and elsewhere, and practically it is the same everywhere, in one form or another, and I now propose to give you an authority which comes nearer home, and which your honor, notwithstanding your eminence in the legal profession, will recognize; an authority which, if it is ever invoked, your honor would be bound to obey. It is the authority of the Supreme Court of California. Mr. Justice Myrick, in the case of the San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory vs. Brickwedel, Auditor, says:

"The Board of Supervisors has the power to determine what amounts respectively would be proper for individuals to pay for water furnished to and used by them, and what amounts respectively should be paid by taxation for water used for fire purposes, for flushing sewers, for public buildings and offices, for sprinkling streets, and beautifying parks. The Board may fix the rates for each and all these purposes by a system of measurement, if practicable, or it may adopt any other mode which in its judgment will obtain the required result. It may determine what sum would be a proper proportion for property to pay, through taxation, for the benefit it receives and what sum individuals should pay for benefits they receive, and I find nothing in the Constitution which prevents the Board from relying upon the judgment of its own members in fixing such proportions."

Now, see what does Chief Justice Morrison say in the same case. He says:

"The Company must be compensated for the water supplied by it. This compensation may be fair and just, or it may be unjust and exorbitant. Whether it is the one or the other, an unfair and disproportionate burden fell upon the individual consumers under the operation of the Act of 1858. The water furnished the city for the extinguishment of fires, and other great necessities, was not paid for by the city out of funds arising from taxes upon city property, but it was indirectly paid for by the individual consumers of the water. The owner of a large and very valuable building, used as a store or warehouse, in which but little, if any, water is used, enjoys benefits resulting from the use of the water in extinguishing fires and the protection of his property, as well as the reduction of the rate thereon, but he contributes little or nothing to the Water Company for the benefits thus conferred. The householder, occupying a small residence of comparatively but little value, is required to pay for all the water used by him. It is too plain to require argument, that if the water company is to receive compensation for all the water furnished by it (and that it is will

hardly be denied), the burden, under the Act of 1858, fell almost exclusively upon the consumers, and the owner of valuable property, enjoying the protection and other benefits from the water, paid little or nothing. It was to distribute the burden more equally that the new Constitution abolished free water. And there is no hardship in the new rule of rates or compensation introduced by the Constitution. The matter has been placed in the hands and under the power and control of the Board of Supervisors of the city and county. This body represents the people of the city, one member being selected from each of the twelve districts thereof. It is their duty to protect the rights of the city and the individual rights of the citizens. It also owes certain duties to the individual or corporation furnishing water for the use of the city and the inhabitants thereof. If, in fixing the rates or compensation, it is governed by fair and disinterested motives, and does establish such rates as will be fair and just to the Water Company, as well as to the people; distributing the burden as equally and justly as possible among the consumers, as well as the property-owners, who enjoy the benefits and protection which the presence of the water in the city affords, no one will have any cause to complain of the scheme adopted by the new Constitution."

And it is this which your honor says is "bad in law." We are, then, to take the members of this Board who sustain your honor in this veto as recognizing your honor as a higher authority, upon questions of law, than the Judges of the Supreme Court of California. That is the inevitable outcome of the whole business, if your honor is sustained.

I have traversed the main points made by your honor in this message. I have done so perhaps with some earnestness, but no more earnestly than I felt. I say, sir, that your message reopens and keeps alive agitation on a question which the people would like to see quieted. There is no public demand for such agitation. There is no sense, or right, or justice in this claim that these rates should be cut down at this time, and that this company should be put to greatly enhanced expense if, indeed, they can do it all, to do what we all have been clamoring for so long, to bring the Crystal Springs water into this town by a system of gravitation which shall obviate all necessity for pumping and the high rates necessarily growing out of it. I say, sir, that the course which this Water Committee has taken in its majority report and the ordinance here presented, which is the outcome of it, is the course most likely to further that object, and in the shortest manner possible. I say that by the opposite course you will necessarily seriously deprecate the stock which will be thrown upon the market to pay for this work now going on. Possibly you may stop the work altogether, for I cannot conceive how a capitalist can be induced to invest his money in the stock at any reasonable price, to enable them to raise funds for the completion of that work, if this Board sees fit to take the course advised by your honor. It is unwise, it is unjust, it is a bad measure of public policy, and I certainly hope that there is good sense enough and sense of honor and justice enough in this Board to put its condemnation upon it.

After the above discussion, the question on the motion of Supervisor Farwell to pass Order No. 1,799, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, was taken and lost, Supervisors Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting in favor of, and Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Pond and Heyer voting against the passage of the Order.

At the same meeting, held March 23, 1885, Supervisor Kunkler introduced an Order regulating water rates, the rates being a five per cent. reduction of existing rates, which Order was, on his motion, passed for printing—Supervisor Farwell being excused from voting. Another Order for reducing water rates was also introduced by Supervisor Gates, in which were embodied a reduction of ten per cent. on general rates as well as a re-arrangement and increased reduction of meter rates, also changing existing conditions by providing where meters were applied the meter rates should be charged for water used, and giving consumers not included in household rates the option to pay the rates provided or to require meters to be applied and pay at meter rates, which Order was also passed for printing—Supervisor Farwell voting no.

At the meeting held on March 30, 1885, the Order introduced by Supervisor Gates was taken up and at his request laid over until he had prepared and submitted amendments thereto. The Order introduced by Supervisor Kunkler was then taken up and its final passage moved by Supervisor Kunkler, who addressed the Board, giving the following reasons (which are inserted at his request), why, in his judgment, the Order should be passed:

STATEMENT OF SUPERVISOR KUNKLER IN ADVOCACY OF THE PASSAGE OF HIS WATER ORDER.

GENTLEMEN: In the advocacy of the order I have introduced fixing water rates for the ensuing fiscal year, I shall endeavor to be brief, not only in discussing the merits of the question, but likewise in presenting the data and statistics as I have been able to gather them from all sources at my disposal.

I find that the total income of the Spring Valley Water Company for the past six years has been \$7,704,129 64, or an average per annum of \$1,284,021 60.

Receipts for the year 1884.....	\$1,273,472 31	
All other sources.....	8,028 50	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$1,281,500 81
Expenditures, 1884—		
Operating expenses.....	\$379,627 77	
Interest on debt.....	303,451 65	
Taxes.....	54,657 58	
	<hr/>	
Total expenditures.....		\$737,737 00
		<hr/>
Leaving a balance for dividends of.....		\$543,763 81

Such are the financial transactions of the Spring Valley Water Company for the year ending December 31, 1884.

The ordinance I have introduced provides for a horizontal reduction of 5 per cent on all rates, excepting hydrant rates and the revenue classed under the head of "all other sources," on last year's receipts. The amount collected from hydrants, and all other sources, amounted to the sum of \$52,568. Deduct this amount from last year's gross receipts, to wit, \$1,281,500, and we have the sum of \$1,230,932, a reduction of 5 per cent on which is \$61,546 60. Now, deduct this from \$2,230,832, and we have the sum of \$1,169,385 40, plus the revenue of 1,418 hydrants, \$42,540, and about \$8,000 from "all other sources," making a gross aggregate of \$1,219,925 40 as the estimated gross revenue of the Spring Valley Water Company for the ensuing fiscal year.

We will assume, if you please, that there will be an increased number of consumers or rate-payers the ensuing fiscal year, amounting to \$40,000, which is a fair estimate; then we have an estimated gross revenue to the company of \$1,259,925 40.

These figures are about as high and favorable as the company can hope to realize the coming fiscal year.

Having now given the probable income, we will consider their probable expenditures for the same period:

Operating expenses.....	\$300,000
Interest on bonds, \$5,000,000.....	300,000
Taxes.....	55,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$655,000

Deduct this amount from the estimated gross revenue of the company for the ensuing fiscal year, viz., \$1,259,925 40, and we have left for dividends on a capital stock of \$9,000,000 the sum of \$604,925 40, representing less than 6½ per cent per annum. This may be reduced to the extent of \$60,000 by being compelled to pump during the commencement of the fiscal year. This certainly cannot be deemed exorbitant on \$10,000,000 at 6 per cent.

The essence of this question, fixing water rates, rests upon the estimated valuation of the property. Opinions differ so widely on this subject that the only course to adopt is for each one to assume some valuation and base his figures and calculations on that. To obtain reliable and satisfactory information is not only difficult, but quite impossible, and I shall not burthen my mind in endeavoring to ascertain the value, for reasons just stated. I would say, however, that it seems to me that the works are worth just what it would cost to replace them and furnish this city the water that is now being supplied by the Spring Valley Water Company.

But whatever the original cost of the plant—so termed—of the company may have been, whatever the cost of the improvements they have made or are making, whatever the amount of increased stock they have issued, whatever the amount of bonds they have outstanding, after all, one must assume some basis of valuation, and the following is what I consider to be a fair and just one upon which to fix water rates for the ensuing fiscal year, to wit:—

Plant, improvements, etc	\$9,000,000
Bonds.....	<u>5,000,000</u>
Total.....	\$14,000,000

My calculations have been made upon that estimated valuation, and I think that I have demonstrated very conclusively that a horizontal reduction of 5 per cent on last year's revenue of the company, excluding hydrants and what is classed as "all other sources," is neither hardship nor injustice to the Spring Valley Water Company, and is some relief to the consumers or rate-payers. I wish to be just and fair to all. I am disposed to be liberal, if you please, to this corporation, but by no means at the expense of the people. My sincere and conscientious desire is to keep the balance as near equal as I can between the Spring Valley Water Company and the consumers or rate-payers. I believe that graded reductions can be made annually, proportioned to the increased revenue of the company, from the increased number of consumers or rate-payers, a result which must follow as our city augments in population. Let the reductions, if warranted, be made upon such a basis or ratio, and it must needs be that justice will always be done to all.

There is a phase of this water question which I think worthy of thoughtful consideration, applicable to the Spring Valley Water Company.

Take, for example, the fluctuating value of their stock in the money market, the uncertainty of the seasons, drought, rain in abundance, or an average fall. This is a very essential point, and I very much doubt if it has ever received that serious and thoughtful consideration it is entitled to. There is nothing more uncertain and unreliable than our rainy season, and upon this the Spring Valley Water Company depend for their supply. This cannot be gainsaid. Again, the preference of this or other stocks by capitalists, or other individuals who deal in securities; the dangers of loss, more or less, by the elements or other unforeseen casualties; the possibilities of competition. These constitute some of the risks and burthens the company has to bear or contend with, possibly, and if visited by any such will be compelled to overcome them at all hazards, for we hold them to a moral accountability at least to supply this community with this blessed commodity, at all times, under all circumstances and for all purposes. This is a view of the question that should not be overlooked. I am not unmindful at the same time that the consumers or rate-payers must not be overtaxed or oppressed in any anticipation of such contingencies, or in any way charged excessive rates in order to secure a handsome and lucrative revenue to the Spring Valley Water Company. In this, one of our most responsible and grave duties that we are called upon to perform in our capacity as legislators for San Francisco, let us exercise our best judgment, calmly, dispassionately and wholly free from bias or prejudice, friendship or enmity. Let us deal fairly, justly and equitably as between man and man, never losing sight of the fact that a corporation is simply a number of men joined together the better to carry on and promote the interests of the business they have undertaken. Let us decide conscientiously after an attentive and patient hearing we have given all parties interested. Thoughtful reflection and study are indispensable in arriving at a conscientious conviction. Unquestionably, we all recognize the fact that all are entitled and should obtain their just rights, their deserved dues and their equitable compensation; and that no discrimination should be made as between corporations and individuals in their vested rights and the just and proper interest to be derived from the capital that is invested by either corporation or individual.

My opinion and convictions on this important question are the result of a painstaking investigation, due reflection, mature consideration and thoughtful review of all the evidence, data and statistics that have been presented to my mind, and were in my power to obtain, bearing upon and relevant to this subject, from all sources, pro and con., and the deductions are from a deep and abiding sense of right and justice.

I am sincerely of the opinion that the ordinance I have introduced presents a fair, just and desirable reduction at this time, and I venture the opinion that if it becomes the law for the ensuing year of fixing the water rates, there would be no cause for complaint.

I have endeavored to establish what the probable income of the Spring Valley Water Company would be upon the reduction I have proposed, and the interest they would derive on an estimated capital stock of \$9,000,000.

However honest and sincere a Supervisor may be in his endeavors to vote right on this water question, from his conscientious standpoint, his motives, his judgment, and his every word uttered will be impugned in some quarter or other. He cannot hope to escape blame and censure, if not calumny, from some source. I have given the subject much thought, and am decided in my conscientious convictions as expressed, taking, as I have, an unprejudiced view of the situation and its surroundings.

The question was then taken and the Order finally passed and numbered 1,806—Supervisors Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting in favor of, and Supervisors Gates, Roy, Pond and Heyer voting against the passage of said Order.

The Order was then transmitted to His Honor the Mayor, on Tuesday, March 31st, 1885. At a meeting of the Board, held April 6th, 1885, Supervisor Gates, by permission, withdrew the Order introduced by him providing for establishing water rates.

On Friday, April 10th, 1885, His Honor the Mayor returned Order No. 1,806, regulating water rates, without his approval, accompanied by the following Message stating his objections thereto, which Message was opened and read at the meeting of the Board held April 13th, 1885, and on motion of Supervisor Pond was ordered published and spread upon the Minutes of the Board; to wit:

VETO MESSAGE OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO, April 9, 1885. }

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco :

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, Order No. 1806, regulating water rates, etc., for the year commencing July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1886, with my objections to the same.

It is admitted that the rates are fixed upon a basis, or valuation, of \$14,000,000, as follows:

Plant, improvements, etc.....	\$9,000,000
Bonds.....	5,000,000
Total.....	\$14,000,000
Or, differently stated:	
Capital stock.....	\$9,000,000
Bonds.....	5,000,000
Total.....	\$14,000,000

The author of the order seems to have assumed that the value of the "plant, improvements, etc." is identical with the amount of capital stock, viz., \$9,000,000.

If it would cost \$14,000,000 to replace the works of the Spring Valley Water Works with reservoirs, pipes and appliances for distribution, and purchase the real estate and personal property necessary and proper to carry on its business; or perhaps if the works and property had cost the company that sum, it might be equitable in fixing the rates to take \$14,000,000 as the basis. But I am convinced that the entire property of the Spring Valley Water Works did not cost and is not worth \$14,000,000, and that it could be replaced for very much less money. The Spring Valley Water

Works having failed and neglected to furnish your Honorable Board with the data showing the cost of its works, the value of its real estate, etc., as required by law and as requested, I have been compelled to seek this information from other sources. At my special instance, a distinguished civil engineer, G. F. Allardt, Esq., acquainted with the history of the works, made an examination and has furnished me with the result of his labors. A copy of Mr. Allardt's report I append and make a part of this communication. Wherever he refers to official reports and documents I have compared his statements with the originals and found them correct. His valuations of real estate are much above market values. As compared with the assessed value for taxation, they are double and treble. After applying all reasonable tests I am convinced that his conclusions are correct, and that the total amount of capital invested in the entire plant and property of the Spring Valley Water Works does not exceed \$8,000,000, and of this sum less than \$3,000,000 has been drawn from the pockets of its stockholders. Nearly \$5,000,000 were realized from its outstanding bonds, and it is obvious that a large sum came from the profits of its business. A considerable portion of the property of the company is not utilized in supplying water to this city, and ought to be excluded from the calculation in fixing water rates—notably a large part of the 2,000 acres in the Rancho de la Merced; a large part of the purchase from Hayward, near Crystal Springs, and the lots in Saucelito, which were bought to preclude competition in supplying water to shipping.

In my judgment no greater sum than \$8,000,000 can be assumed as the cost or value of the plant, improvements, etc., and the bonds should be eliminated altogether from the problem, for the reason that the money received from these bonds has been used in the construction of the works and purchase of its property.

The proposition to allow Spring Valley Water Works interest on its capital stock and also on its outstanding bonds I should deem as absurd were it not urged with such earnestness and pertinacity. It is sufficient to say that the bonds are not the property of the company; that the company disposed of them for so much money, which money was used in the construction of its works, etc. To allow interest on all moneys put into the works, and also to compel the rate-payers to supply the Spring Valley Water Works with funds sufficient to pay interest on these bonds would be the gross-est injustice.

Par value of the entire capital stock of the company ought not to be accepted as the basis of valuation upon which to fix rates, because the company's works and property do not represent an amount equal to the par value; neither did the company receive par for any of its stock. Originally the promoters or persons to whom the franchise was granted, issued the stock to themselves, and sold it for what they could get, putting a great part of the money thus obtained into their own pockets.

In 1868 the capital stock was increased 20,000 shares, and the shares divided pro rata among the stockholders at \$58 per share. Quite recently 10,000 additional shares were issued and sold at about \$86 per share. These 30,000 shares realized to the company about \$2,020,000, and this sum is about four-fifths of all money contributed directly by the stockholders.

About \$5,500,000 was received from the sale of bonds and from excessive rates illegally imposed by the company upon the water consumers.

Nor should the market value of the stock be taken as the basis of calculation. This value is fluctuating, and largely dependent upon the action of your Board when fixing rates. The value of the stock depends upon its ability to produce dividends or profits, and its market value is directly and immediately affected by the rates which the company are authorized to collect.

The correct rule to be observed in fixing rates, in my judgment, is this: To allow a fair rate of interest on the actual cost to the company of the works, reservoirs, pipes, etc., and on the value of the real estate owned by it and actually necessary in supplying water to the city, over and above the legitimate expenses of operating and maintaining the works, taxes and necessary repairs.

The allowance for maintenance of \$300,000 as proposed by the author of the order under consideration, is far beyond what is required for an economical and honest administration of the affairs of the company. In 1875 "the monthly expense of maintenance and the running of the works", was about \$8,300. The company was then furnishing an average daily supply of 10,585,274 gallons. I can see no good reason why with an increase of only 50 per cent in the daily supply, the operating expenses should be more than trebled! The company should be compelled to file an itemized statement of its operating expenses, as contemplated by law, and to explain how it is that these expenses have grown to such extraordinary proportions, and vary so much from year to year. In 1880, for instance, the operating expenses are given in the report made to your Honorable Board as \$318,778 69; 1881, \$329,030 15; 1882, \$268,547 38; 1883, \$563,018 75; 1884, \$379,627 77. I am assured that \$150,000 per annum would be a liberal allowance for such expenses, and I am satisfied that that sum is sufficient.

The author of the order estimates the revenue of the Spring Valley Water Works from all sources for the next fiscal year, under the proposed order, at \$1,259,925 40, as against \$1,281,500 81 for the last year—a decrease of \$21,575 41, or less than 2 per cent of the gross receipts of the company. In view of the facts and figures herein presented, the small decrease is insignificant and not such a reduction as the people have frequently demanded.

The order is open to the same objections regarding waste, hydrants, etc., as were urged in my message of the 14th ult., when returning Order No. 1,799 without approval.

The large sums of money proposed to be collected from the people of this city under the authority of this order; the importance to the health, comfort and material prosperity of the city in having its supply of water furnished at fair rates, are my reasons for the length of this message, and for my again withholding my assent to an order of your board. A great wrong will be perpetrated upon the people; manufacturers will be unfairly handicapped in the competition for business if excessive water rates are authorized to be collected.

Respectfully submitted,

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

[COPY OF THE REPORT OF G. F. ALLARDT, ESQ., CIVIL ENGINEER.]

Hon. Washington Bartlett, Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco—

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit for your consideration an estimate of the actual cost of the Spring Valley Water Works. The character and dimensions of the various structures, and the description of the real estate, where obtained from official sources, mainly from the letter of Chas. Webb Howard, the President of the Spring Valley Water Company to the Board of Water Commissioners, dated February 28, 1877, and which appears on page 202 of Appendix B of Col. Mendell's Report on Water Supply made to the Board on August 6, 1877.

The prices affixed to the several items of construction are exceedingly liberal, and are made to correspond to the market price of labor and material at the date of construction, which was then much higher than now, notably the price of iron. At the present price of cast iron, the cost of the distributing pipes in the city would be reduced about nine hundred thousand dollars.

The real estate, however, is estimated, as near as may be, at its present market value, which is, of course, very much in excess of its original cost to the company.

The principal additions made to the works since 1877 are allowed for under the proper head.

Although I am fully aware of the difficulty of arriving at exact figures in determining the cost of such extensive works, I feel confident that no item is underestimated, and I doubt not that a review of the estimate in detail by practical experts and business men would result in a much lower sum total.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

Conduits—		
121,000 ft. wooden flumes, at \$2.....		\$242,000
18,000 ft. tunneling, at \$20.....		360,000
135,000 ft. wrought-iron pipe, 30 in. diameter, 4,450 tons, at \$160 laid.....		712,000
29,000 ft. wrought-iron pipe, 22 in diameter, 700 tons at \$160 laid.....		112,000
4,000 ft. wrought-iron pipe, 37½ in. diam., 150 tons at \$160 laid..		24,000
		\$1,450,000
Distribution System—		
88,000 ft. cast-iron pipe, 3 in. diam., at 90 cents laid.....		79,200
241,000 ft. cast-iron pipe, 4 in. diam., at \$1 laid.....		241,000
264,000 ft. cast-iron pipe, 6 in. diam., at \$1 80 laid.....		475,200
154,000 ft. cast-iron pipe, 8 in. diam., at \$2 40 laid.....		369,600
11,000 ft. cast-iron pipe, 10 in. diam., at \$3 50 laid.....		38,500
62,000 ft. cast-iron pipe, 12 in. diam., at \$4 50 laid.....		279,000
24,000 ft. cast-iron pipe, 16 in. diam., at \$5 40 laid.....		129,600
1,200 ft. cast-iron pipe, 20 in. diam., at \$8 laid.....		9,600
18,000 ft. cast-iron pipe, 22 in. diam., at \$10 laid.....		180,000
		\$1,801,700
Total pipage in 1877.....		180,170
Add 10 per cent for additions up to 1885.....		
		\$1,981,870

WATER RATES.

125

7 distributing reservoirs in the city, exclusive of cost of real estate.....	420,000	
Total.....		2,401,870
Pumping Works—		
At Black Point.....	\$40,000	
At Laguna Merced.....	120,000	
Total.....		160,000
Dams for Storage Reservoirs—		
980,000 cubic yards embankment in the three dams of the Pillaritos, San Andreas and Crystal Springs Reservoirs, at 60 cents.....	588,000	
24,000 cubic yards of puddle in same, at \$2.....	48,000	
Buildings, gates, waste weirs, etc.....	60,000	
Total.....		696,000
Real Estate (present value)—		
1. In the City and County of San Francisco—		
Block 412½x275, bounded by Francisco, Hyde, Bay and Larkin; 1,375 feet frontage, at \$80.....	110,000	
North half of block 412½x137½, bounded by Chestnut, Hyde, Francisco and Larkin; 687½ feet frontage, at \$80.....	55,000	
Block 412½x275, bounded by Greenwich, Hyde, Lombard and Larkin; 1,375 feet frontage, at \$80.....	110,000	
2 50-vara lots at Black Point.....	40,000	
5 50-vara lots, Western Addition.....	61,000	
Block 400x200 on Potrero, 1,200 feet.....	10,000	
Lot on California street (Company's office), 22x137½.....	50,000	
1 50-vara lot on Clay Street Hill.....	20,000	
7 4-10 acres Market street reservoir.....	74,000	
College Hill Tract, 640x534.....	58,700	
63 acres Lake Honda Tract, at \$2,000.....	126,000	
20 acres Lobos Creek Tract, at \$2,000.....	40,000	
2. In Marin County—		
19 town lots in Saucelito, at \$500.....	9,500	
3. In San Mateo County—		
14,170 acres of rough mountain lands, including the reservoir sites of Pillaritos, San Andreas and Crystal Springs at \$50	708,500	
2,217 acres Laguna Merced Rancho.....	375,000	
A. Hayward's interest in the Crystal Springs reservoir, say.....	395,000	
		2,242,700
Total.....		\$6,950,570

The property in Calaveras Valley acquired by the Spring Valley Water Company some ten years ago is not included in the above list of real estate, for the reason that no works have been erected there and no water is derived from that source.

To the above total we must add the prospective cost of the new pipe line from Crystal Springs Reservoir to the city (about 20 miles) now under construction, together with the new reservoir within the city limits. Owing to the unprecedented low price of iron, the cost of this pipe line will be very much lower than that of the older pipe lines. From the best information at my command, I am of the opinion that the total cost of these new works will not exceed \$600,000. Add this to the above footing, and we have a total of \$7,550,570. To make allowance for contingencies and possible omissions, I will add \$449,430, making a grand total of eight millions of dollars as the total cost of the works and property up to date.

OPERATING EXPENSES AND COST OF MAINTENANCE.

According to recent statements made by the Spring Valley Water Company, the annual cost of maintenance and operating expenses amounts to \$379,627. This is strikingly at variance with the

figures given by their Secretary in his report of 1875, in which he says "the present monthly expense for maintenance and running of the works is about \$8,300" [\$99,600 per annum], and in the same report he speaks of the "unusual increase in the company's business of that year making it necessary to increase our force in all the various city departments." He further says: "We have doubled the force in our service connection, or tapping department, and still it is difficult at times to accommodate the applicants as speedily as they desire." (See Appendix to Scowden's Report, page 111.)

The total revenue for that year, according to the same authority, was \$1,090,634; in 1884 the revenue was \$1,281,500, or only 11½ per cent more than in 1875. It is difficult to understand why the operating expenses of the same works should have increased nearly four-fold while the revenue has remained almost stationary. In my judgment, \$150,000 per annum would be a very liberal allowance for this purpose.

Mr. Scowden, in his report on Water Supply (page 71), puts "the cost of maintaining the contemplated works in successful operation and repair" at \$103,950 per annum. He here refers to the Calaveras project, which contemplated a supply nearly double that of the Spring Valley Works.

The conclusion that can be fairly drawn from the foregoing data may be briefly formulated thus: The Spring Valley Water Company has expended for the construction of its works and the purchase of real estate the gross sum of eight millions of dollars, liberally estimated. Its present annual revenue, in round numbers, amounts to \$1,280,000; deduct operating expenses and cost of maintenance and repairs, say \$150,000, and taxes, say \$55,000, leaves a net revenue of \$1,075,000, or 13.44 per cent upon the actual cost of the works.

Furthermore, as the company acknowledges a bonded debt of five millions, it must have borrowed that sum, and it follows that the shareholders, from first to last, have furnished out of their own pockets only three millions of dollars towards the construction of the works. Indeed, it remains an open question whether all of this three million really came out of the pockets of the shareholders, or whether a large portion was not derived from the princely revenues the company has enjoyed for the last fifteen or twenty years.

Respectfully submitted,

G. F. ALLARDT,
Civil Engineer, 418 California Street.

San Francisco, April 6, 1885.

NOTE.—You are at liberty to make such use of the foregoing report as you may deem the public interest demands. G. F. A.

On April 20, 1885, at a meeting of the Board, Order No. 1806, regulating water rates, vetoed by His Honor the Mayor, was taken up, and, a motion being made by Supervisor Pond to pass said order notwithstanding said objections, Supervisor Kunkler, who introduced said order, addressed the Board, giving his reasons for its introduction, and reviewing the position assumed by His Honor the Mayor in his message:

ADDRESS OF SUPERVISOR KUNKLER IN ADVOCACY OF THE FINAL PASSAGE
OF ORDER NO. 1806.

MR. PRESIDENT: I fully recognize in your veto message of my order fixing water rates for the ensuing fiscal year, that you have acted from a conscientious belief that your judgment is superior, and your opinion of fairness and equity in fixing water rates is likewise superior to the eight members of this Board who voted for the adoption of the order I had the honor of introducing.

The question of fixing water rates may well be considered of such complexity as to naturally evoke great diversity of opinion—each and every one based on an honest and conscientious conviction.

Your Honor states: "If it would cost \$14,000,000 to replace the works of the Spring Valley Water Works with reservoirs, pipes and appliances for distribution, and purchase the real estate and personal property necessary and proper to carry on its business, or perhaps if the works and property had cost the company that sum, it might be equitable, in fixing rates, to take \$14,000,000 as the basis." "Concerning these works, careful inspection and inquiry was instituted, but nothing of their whole construction, except the exterior, exposed to view, could be examined. The internal ar-

rangements, such as details of reservoirs, foundations, superstructures, pipe system, etc., from being in use and covered by water or hidden underground, precluded the possibility of an investigation upon which correct estimates of costs could be predicated. To accomplish that end, access to the books and accounts of the company became necessary. A statement of the case was made to the President, Charles Webb Howard, Esq., which resulted in his readily granting the privilege desired. The intricacies of book-keeping, not familiar to an engineer, rendered it necessary to engage the services of an expert. Solon Pattee, Esq., well known for his ability as an accountant, was employed, who examined the books of the company and found that the expenditures for franchises, construction and maintenance had been \$8,745,928 12, which is represented by the following schedule of property:—"Proceedings had in Board of Supervisors and Reports of Engineer in the matter of furnishing Water Supplies, 1875, for the City and County of San Francisco."

Thus we find that in the above report, dated April 19, 1875, submitted by T. R. Scowden, Esq., Chief Engineer City Water Supply, "that the expenditures for franchises, construction and maintenance, etc., had been \$8,746,928 12 represented by the schedule of property enumerated in the official pamphlet just referred to, as reported to him by S. Pattee, Esq. Has the value of the property not increased since that date? Has not the company expended large sums of money since that date, and are now disbursing a large amount in absolutely needful constructions of works of various kinds, to meet the increasing demand for water? Since 1875 the company has added to the distribution system in the city about fifty-five miles of pipe, or about thirty-six per cent, instead of ten per cent, as reported to your honor by G. F. Allardt. In 1877 the Spring Valley Water Company were offered by the city \$11,000,000 for their works and property, through a duly authorized Board of Commissioners. If it was estimated to be worth, by so competent authority as Solon Pattee, Esq., \$8,745,928 12 in 1875, then by experienced business men in 1877, \$11,000,000, it ought certainly to have increased to at least \$14,000,000 to-day—keeping pace with other property of like character. So it seems to me.

Your honor states: "The Spring Valley Water Works have failed and neglected to furnish your honorable Board with the data showing the cost of its works, the value of its real estate, etc., as required by law and as requested. I have been compelled to seek this information from other sources. At my special instance, a distinguished civil engineer, G. F. Allardt, who is well acquainted with the history of the works, made an examination, and has furnished me with the result of his labors. Referring to that gentleman's report to you on that point, I find that after having enumerated the estimate of cost of 'conduits, distribution system, pumping works, dams for storage reservoirs and real estate,' he places the total at \$6,950,570. He then adds the prospective cost of pipe line from Crystal Spring's reservoir and reservoir in city limits, etc., and summarizes as follows: 'From the best information at my command, I am of the opinion that the total cost of these new works (now under construction) will not exceed \$600,000; add to this the above footing, and we have a total of \$7,550,570. To make allowances for contingencies and possible omissions, I will add \$449,430, making a grand total of eight millions of dollars as the total cost of the works and property up to date.' This emphatic statement of Mr. G. F. Allardt makes out the total cost up to date of the Spring Valley Water Works and property \$746,908 12 less than the value placed upon it in 1875, nearly ten years ago, by Solon Pattee, Esq., whose qualifications as an expert in accounts are admitted by all. The exact figures of Mr. G. F. Allardt, viz., \$7,550,570 11, would make a difference of \$1,196,358 12."

This is a very radical difference in estimates of cost and value. That it has very materially increased in value from large expenditures of money made to increase the capacity of their works is beyond question. I quote your honor: "In my judgment no greater sum than \$8,000,000 can be assumed as the cost or value of the plant, improvements, etc., and the bonds should be eliminated altogether from the problem, for the reason that the money received from these bonds has been used in the construction of the works and the purchase of its property. The proposition to allow Spring Valley Water Works interest on its capital stock and also on its outstanding bonds I should deem as absurd, were it not urged with such earnestness and pertinacity. To allow interest on all moneys put into the works, and also to compel rate-payers to supply the Spring Valley Water Works with funds sufficient to pay interest on their bonds, would be the grossest injustice." I would ask if the consumer or purchaser of any commodity does not pay to the producer, manufacturer, merchant and to any or all who may furnish such consumers or purchasers with the commodity they require, interest on the capital invested in their business, or profits, if you please, on the commodity sold. For example, I invest \$5,000 to-day in an enterprise. In ten years, by dint of economy, industry and frugality, my business has increased to a capital of \$20,000. Am I to be restricted and only allowed interest on my original investment of \$5,000, or should I receive interest on the \$20,000, the result of my labors? My increased capital is from the profits of my business; my customers have

WATER RATES.

been paying me interest on my investment all the time, and from that source I have obtained my additional capital, upon which I am not only entitled, but should receive proper interest. This must be conceded as a simple business proposition. Again I quote from your honor. "The correct rule to observe in fixing rates in my judgment is this: To allow a fair rate of interest on the actual cost to the company of the works, reservoirs, pipes, etc., and on the value of the real estate owned by it, and actually necessary in supplying water to the city, over and above the legitimate expenses of operating and maintaining the works, taxes and necessary repairs." Now, let us see what revenue and dividends would accrue to the company, according to your honor's calculations:

Capital stock, \$8,000,000, at 6 per cent.....	\$480,000
Operating expenses, repairs, etc.....	150,000
Taxes, about.....	55,000
Total gross revenue allowed.....	\$685,000

I presume your honor has every reason to believe that the Spring Valley Water Company has outstanding bonds at least to the amount of \$4,500,000, upon which the company is obliged to pay \$270,000 interest annually. Deduct this sum from the \$480,000 you have allowed the company, over and above operating expenses and taxes on \$8,000,000 at 6 per cent, and there would be left for dividends to stockholders the munificent sum of \$210,000, 2½ per cent on a capital stock of \$9,000,000, or 2⅓ per cent on your estimate of \$8,000,000.

There is no other interpretation to be put on your proposition. "You eliminate the bonds from the problem," thus taking no cognizance of the fact that the company must provide for the payment of the interest on those bonds. This is the only construction that can be placed on your language; you clearly and unmistakably intend to make the company take this interest money out of its \$480,000 revenue of 6 per cent on \$8,000,000 stock, and leave \$210,000 for dividends. If a person, company or corporation, for private or public uses and benefits, municipality, county, State or Federal government has outstanding mortgages or bonds, do they not have to set apart a portion of their profits or revenue to pay the interest on such mortgages or bonds, as the case may be? private and public corporations from the profits of their business, governments from the taxes they levy. I quote again from your message: "Nor should the market value of the stock be taken as a basis of valuation. The value is fluctuating and largely dependent upon your Board when fixing rates. The value of the stock depends upon its ability to produce dividends or profits, and its market value is directly and immediately affected by the rates which the company is authorized to collect." This is very true, and yet, in the direct face of this statement, you would reduce their income, over and above operating expenses, taxes, etc., to the sum of \$480,000 to meet the interest on their bonds and pay dividends on their capital stock. Suppose your opinion would prevail in fixing rates, would it be your honor or this Board who would cause a very great depreciation in the value of the stock upon which depends its ability to produce dividends or profits? In all candor, may I ask, what would the stock descend to in the money market if your opinion in fixing rates should prevail? In my judgment the stock would become a drug in the market. You state that my order makes an insignificant decrease, and that it is not such a reduction as the people have frequently demanded. I have prepared some tables which show the reductions that have been made during the past six (6) years, and also exhibit the income "from all sources," the Spring Valley Water Company has annually received during the same period.

1879.

GROUND SURFACE COVERED BY TENEMENT.	1-Story.	2-Story.	3-Story.	4-Story.	5-Story.
600 to 700 square feet.....	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 25	\$2 50	\$2 75
700 to 800 square feet.....	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00
800 to 900 square feet.....	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25
900 to 1000 square feet.....	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50

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Bathing tubs in private dwellings, each tub.....	\$1 00
Water closets in private dwellings, each closet.....	50

METER RATES.

\$1 60 per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$5.
 75 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$10.
 50 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$50.
 Income year 1879, \$1,253,000.

1880.

GROUND SURFACE.	1-Story.	2-Story.	3-Story.	4-Story.	5-Story.
600 to 700 square feet.....	\$1 60	\$1 60	\$1 80	\$2 00	\$2 20
700 to 800 square feet.....	1 60	1 80	2 00	2 20	2 40
800 to 900 square feet.....	1 80	2 00	2 20	2 40	2 60
900 to 1000 square feet.....	2 00	2 20	2 40	2 60	2 80

Bathing tubs in private dwellings, each tub.....	\$0 80
Water closets in private dwellings, each closet.....	40

METER RATES.

90 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$5.
 70 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$10.
 50 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$50.
 40 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$100.
 Income year 1880, \$1,270,268 77.

1881.

GROUND SURFACE.	1-Story.	2-Story.	3-Story.	4-Story.	5-Story.
600 to 700 square feet.....	\$1 60	\$1 60	\$1 80	\$2 00	\$2 20
700 to 800 square feet.....	1 60.	1 80	2 00	2 20	2 40
800 to 900 square feet.....	1 80	2 00	2 20	2 40	2 60
900 to 1000 square feet.....	2 00	2 20	2 40	2 60	2 80

Bathing tubs in private dwellings, each tub.....	\$0 80
Water closets in private dwellings, each closet.....	40

METER RATES.

90 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$5.
 70 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$10.
 50 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$50.
 40 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$100.
 Income year 1881, \$1,341,137 17.

WATER RATES.

1882.

GROUND SURFACE.	1-Story.	2-Story.	3-Story.	4-Story.	5-Story.
600 to 700 square feet.....	\$1 35	\$1 35	\$1 50	\$1 70	\$1 85
700 to 800 square feet	1 35	1 50	1 70	1 85	2 00
800 to 900 square feet	1 50	1 70	1 85	2 00	2 20
900 to 1000 square feet	1 70	1 85	2 00	2 20	2 35

Bathing tubs in private dwellings, each tub.....\$0 67
 Water closets in private dwellings, each closet..... 33

METER RATES.

75 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$5.
 59 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$10.
 42 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$50.
 33 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$100.
 Income year 1882, \$1,325,049 55.

1883.

GROUND SURFACE.	1-Story.	2-Story.	3-Story.	4-Story.	5-Story.
600 to 700 square feet	\$ 95	\$ 96	\$1 05	\$1 19	\$1 30
700 to 800 square feet	96	1 05	1 19	1 30	1 40
800 to 900 square feet	1 05	1 19	1 30	1 40	1 54
900 to 1000 square feet.	1 19	1 31	1 40	1 54	1 65

Bathing tubs in private dwellings, each tub.....\$0 47
 Water closets in private dwellings, each closet..... 23

METER RATES.

53 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$5.
 41 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$10.
 30 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$50.
 23 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$100.
 Income year 1883, \$1,228,174 15.

1884.

GROUND SURFACE.	1-Story.	2-Story.	3-Story.	4-Story.	5-Story.
600 to 700 square feet	\$ 95	\$ 96	\$1 05	\$1 19	\$1 30
700 to 800 square feet	96	1 05	1 19	1 30	1 40
800 to 900 square feet	1 05	1 19	1 30	1 40	1 54
900 to 1000 square feet ..	1 19	1 31	1 40	1 54	1 65

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Bathing tubs in private dwellings, each tub.....	\$0 47
Water closets in private dwellings, each closet.....	23

METER RATES.

- 50 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$5.
 - 40 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$10.
 - 30 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$50.
 - 25 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$100.
- Income year 1884, \$1,281,500

KUNKLER WATER ORDER.

1885.

GROUND SURFACE.	1-Story.	2-Story.	3-Story.	4-Story,	5-Story.
600 to 700 square feet.....	\$ 90	\$ 95	\$1 00	\$1 13	\$1 24
700 to 800 square feet.....	95	1 00	1 13	1 24	1 33
800 to 900 square feet.....	1 00	1 13	1 24	1 33	1 46
900 to 1000 square feet.....	1 13	1 25	1 33	1 46	1 57

Bathing tubs in private dwellings, each tub.....	\$0 45
Water closets in private dwellings, each closet.....	22

METER RATES.

- 47½ cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$5.
 - 38 cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$10.
 - 28½ cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$50.
 - 23¼ cents per 1,000 gallons, monthly bill not less than \$100.
- Estimated income for year 1885-86, \$1,259,925 40.

If the sum of \$13,221 84 (about) be deducted from the above estimated income, which was the amount paid to the Spring Valley Water Company for the year 1883-84, for supplying Golden Gate Park with water, as it probably will be, then the company's estimated revenue will be reduced to about \$1,246,703 56.

Thus it will be observed from the above tabulated statements, comparing the annual revenue of the company for the past six years with the graded reductions that have been made in the same period, that the revenue has not materially increased, though the rates have been very materially reduced, a fact clearly attributable to the increased number of rate-payers or consumers within the past six years. It is fair and reasonable to presume, from the above tabulated statement, that the succeeding years will bring about further reductions of the present proposed rates, following the rule which has thus far been adopted, and which I advocate—graded reductions annually, as the preceding year's income of the company may warrant or justify.

I have referred to the extensive works the Spring Valley Water Company are at present engaged in constructing. All must admit their indispensable necessity.

It may not be amiss to give our serious thoughts and attention to other extensive works that the Spring Valley Water Company may be called upon to construct, in order to supply the inhabitants of this peninsula with an adequate supply of water, possibly within three or four years, as our city is growing in population very fast. I refer to the dam in Canada Raymundo. This will eventually become necessary for the storage of water requisite to supply the demand. Now, is it good policy, is it fair and just, to urge and make large reductions in the present rates for the coming year? Is it not proper and fair dealing to avoid placing obstructions in the way of the Spring Valley Water Company, or embarrassing it in any manner, when they are making such large expenditures in enlarging their works? It is for these reasons, and these alone, that I have for the ensuing year deemed it wise and an honorable course to recommend only a small reduction.

An increased demand for water clearly establishes the fact of an increased number of consumers or rate-payers, and beyond any question a diminution in the rates will follow in justifiable proportions, in accordance with the rule heretofore mentioned.

A careful reference to the several ordinances which have been adopted fixing water rates, and the revenue collected thereon by the Spring Valley Water Company during the past six years, will convince any one. With the largest decrease of rates that have been made in that period, there has not been a corresponding increase of revenue to the company, as without reference one might reasonably infer. All enterprises that are for the uses, benefits, health and comfort of the public should be fostered, and when it concerns such a vital necessity as pure, fresh water, we should give it our most earnest attention.

The present condition of some large cities in the matter of water supply demonstrates that with all the wisdom, foresight and enterprise of the originators of such, that to-day the source of supply of pure, fresh water for the future is a question of the most urgent and vital importance, and a subject of more or less solicitude. Our sources of supply are ample, but it costs money to construct works of various kinds to bring the commodity within our homes. How can any company or corporation construct such works unless they receive just and adequate encouragement and recompense? Let us look at these things in a proper light.

In all ages and in every community are grumblers to be found, and it frequently happens that the one who has had the least cause for honest complaint is generally the one loudest in his denunciations. I am convinced, from a careful survey and thorough study of this water question, that any greater reduction than is stipulated in my order would be a hardship upon the Spring Valley Water Company at this time.

In the name of fairness, justice and equity, do not hamper this corporation at the very moment when they are expending large sums of money in the extension of works contributable to public uses and benefits.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I would say that I have hastily put these thoughts and reflections together, encompassed by my professional duties, and as they are, I offer them to this Board as an answer to the objections you have judged proper and considered wise to make to my order fixing water rates for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1886. And in defense of the position I have taken upon this question, move to finally pass the order notwithstanding the objections.

The subject matter was discussed at length by Supervisors Pond and Farwell, thereupon, on motion of Supervisor Farwell, the whole matter was referred back to the Committee on Water and Water Supplies, with instructions to ascertain the cost of the Spring Valley Water Works and report the same back to the Board with such suggestions as said Committee might deem just and pertinent. Supervisors Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting in favor of, and Supervisors Gates, Roy, Pond and Heyer voting against the motion.

The Committee on Water and Water Supplies held meetings on April 25th, May 1st, 6th, 13th and 22d, at which His Honor Mayor Bartlett and G. F. Allardt, Esq. were present. Messrs. F. G. Newlands, H. Schussler and W. H. Lawrence, representatives of the Spring Valley Water Company, were, except at the last meeting, also in attendance. The proceedings of said Committee were taken by a stenographic reporter, and the investigation was concluded at the meeting held on May 22d. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held on May 25th majority and minority reports were presented, received and placed on file, of which the following are copies:

MAJORITY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WATER AND WATER SUPPLIES.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Water and Water Supplies have had under consideration the message of his Honor the Mayor, returning without his approval Order No. 1806, regulating water rates, together with the whole subject matter relating to the same, and respectfully submit the following report:

The objections of his Honor to the order in question are based in this message wholly upon the estimate of the cost of the Spring Valley Works, as presented to the Board by the honorable gentleman from the Third Ward, the author of the order under consideration. This estimate is given at \$14,000,000. His Honor's presentation of the costs is as follows:

"At my special instance, a distinguished engineer, G. F. Allardt, Esq., acquainted with the history of the works, made an examination, and has furnished me with the result of his labors. A copy of Mr. Allardt's report I append and make a part of this communication. Wherever he refers to official reports and documents, I have compared his statements with the originals and found them correct. His valuations of real estate are much above market values; as compared with assessed values for taxation, they are double and treble. After applying all reasonable tests, I am convinced that his conclusions are correct, and that the total amount of capital invested in the entire plant and property of the Spring Valley Water Works does not exceed \$8,000,000; and of this sum less than \$3,000,000 has been drawn from the pockets of its stockholders. Nearly \$5,000,000 were realized from its outstanding bonds, and it is obvious that a large sum came from the profits of its business."

It will thus be seen that his Honor the Mayor accepts and indorses the statements furnished him by Mr. Allardt, and, as will appear later, rests his disapproval of the order in question upon the facts and figures contained in such statement. He assumes this statement as his own, in fact, since he further says: "To my judgment, no greater sum than \$8,000,000 can be assumed as the cost or value of the plant, improvements, etc." And he then adds: "The correct rule to be observed in fixing rates, in my judgment, is this: To allow a fair rate of interest on the actual cost to the company of the works, reservoirs, pipes, etc., and on the value of the real estate owned by it and actually necessary in supplying water to the city, over and above the legitimate expenses of operating and maintaining the works, taxes and necessary repairs." We thus have the position of his Honor clearly stated, and the line of inquiry for your committee to follow was thus clearly defined: That inquiry was to ascertain whether the facts and figures furnished by Mr. Allardt were correct, or essentially incorrect, as upon the result of this inquiry the message of his Honor ought to stand or fall; since Mr. Allardt's statement constitutes its foundation and corner-stone.

Your committee have desired during this investigation, and desire in this report, to deal fairly with this question, and to be governed by no other motive than that which is dictated by a plain sense of right and duty. Acting in this spirit, it is their right and their duty to say that when your committee proceeded to institute this inquiry, to test the correctness of Mr. Allardt's facts and figures, and thereby to render tenable or untenable the position taken by his Honor, they were met by the most strenuous opposition and technical objections on the part of the Mayor.

His Honor earnestly protested against the examination of Mr. Allardt himself, which examination the committee considered as the first legitimate step toward arriving at the truth—recognized through all the courts of law and judicial tribunals as the common method of obtaining testimony, and of testing the correctness and value of such testimony when obtained.

His Honor insisted that the *ex parte* statement of Mr. Allardt, which accompanied his veto message, should be attacked or disproved by other testimony obtained from the Water Company or elsewhere, and denied the right of the committee to examine Mr. Allardt for the purpose of testing his accuracy and capacity to pass upon this important question. It is needless, perhaps, to say that this proposition was not admitted, and that Mr. Allardt was examined by your committee, with what result will hereafter appear.

Your committee recite the foregoing facts for the purpose of making it plain to the Board that his Honor did not appear to be actuated by a spirit of fairness in the investigation of this question, and therefore it is for you to say how far his views are entitled to consideration.

WOODEN FLUMES.

The examination of Mr. Allardt resulted in the following admissions: The first item in his estimate of the cost of the Spring Valley Water Works is for 121,000 feet of wooden flumes, at \$2 per foot, making \$242,000. Asked if he had verified the correctness of this amount, he replied that he

had taken the length from the report of the President of the company, made in 1877. Asked if he was not aware that this 121,000 feet of flume had been reconstructed several times since it was originally built, he replied that "he presumed it had been reconstructed over again," and he considered that such reconstruction ought to appear as part of the cost of the works. He illustrated the correctness of his position by taking the case of a farmer whose fence was worn out and had to be replaced by a new one, the cost of which he considered added so much to the cost of the farm. So, also, in the case of a railroad, where it is necessary to renew its track two or three times, it is charged to the cost of new-construction. According to his own admission, then, illustrated in his own way, Mr. Allardt was in error as to the cost of this 121,000 feet of flume, to the extent of whatever the additional cost had been from time to time for renewal.

COST OF THE NEW CRYSTAL SPRINGS CONNECTION.

The next item in Mr. Allardt's statement, upon which he was examined, was the cost of the new pipe line connection with the Crystal Springs reservoir and the new city reservoir, forming part of the same. Upon this point Mr. Allardt stated in his report to the Mayor that "from the best information at his command, he was of the opinion that the total cost of these new works would not exceed \$600,000." In his examination before the committee, Mr. Allardt wished to amend this estimate, and gave as his conclusion that these new works would cost \$751,752 instead of \$600,000, as he had first estimated. Against this amended estimate, the Risdon Iron Works presented to your committee a written statement setting forth that the iron used in the manufacture of the pipe, and the cost of the manufacture alone, without taking into consideration any other item connected with the work, would exceed \$900,000. The Spring Valley Water Company introduced the testimony of their engineer, Mr. Schussler, who stated in detail that the cost of the work would be \$1,384,845. At the next meeting of the committee, Mr. Allardt frankly stated that he had been over the new works since the previous meeting, examined the work thoroughly, and had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Schussler's estimate was correct. The difference between Mr. Allardt's original estimate, as adopted by his Honor, and Mr. Schussler's figures, thus admitted to be correct by Mr. Allardt, being \$784,845.

COST OF DAMS.

Mr. Allardt was next examined as to his estimate of the cost of dams. Asked if in his estimate he included the old Pilarcitos Works, aqueduct and dam, he said he had not. It was proved by Mr. Schussler that these items alone cost \$624,000, and were not included in Mr. Allardt's estimate.

In his estimate of the cost of the dams at the Pilarcitos, San Andreas and Crystal Springs reservoirs, Mr. Allardt gave to the Mayor a total amount of \$696,000 for all these, including buildings, gates, waste weirs, etc.

Mr. Schussler, the engineer of the Company, in his sworn testimony before the Committee, testified that the books of the Company showed that these three dams had cost \$1,015,431 60, less \$52,000, which in his opinion had been charged in error to this account, making a total cost of \$963,431 60, against Mr. Allardt's estimate of \$696,000, making a difference of \$267,431 60.

THE CITY RESERVOIRS.

Mr. Allardt was next examined in his estimate of the cost of the city reservoirs, the total amount of which he had put at \$420,000. He frankly said: "I do not pretend that every item in there is strictly correct, and if any engineering mistakes were made, allowance must be made for them."

Mr. Schussler testified that the cost of the Laguna Honda Reservoir alone had been \$401,224 43, and the cost of all of the other five principal reservoirs, land not included, could not have been less than \$150,000, making \$551,224 53, against Mr. Allardt's estimate of \$420,000, showing a difference of \$131,224 23.

LAKE MERCED.

Mr. Allardt's estimate of the cost of the property and works at Laguna de la Merced was next taken up. He gives the cost of the pumping works at this point at \$120,000, and the total cost \$495,000.

Mr. Schussler swore that according to the Company's books Lake Merced property had cost \$158,417 50 for pumping works and land purchases in addition, which brought up the total cost to \$747,134, making the difference of \$252,134.

CITY PIPE SYSTEM.

Mr. Allardt gave in his estimate \$1,981,870 as the cost of the "pipage" up to 1885. Mr. Schussler's estimate exceeded Mr. Allardt's by about \$280,000.

LOBOS CREEK PROPERTY.

In his estimate of the value of this property, Mr. Allardt figures it at twenty acres, valued at \$2,000 per acre, or \$40,000. He admitted in his testimony that this value was put upon it as so much real estate, regardless of its value as a source of water supply. He leaves out of view altogether the cost of the purchase of the Bensley or the San Francisco City Water Works, in which this Lobos Creek property was included, and which purchase was made by the Spring Valley Water Company in 1864 or 1865 for \$3,200,000 in stock, which stock was at that time selling in the market for 50 per cent of its par value. Therefore, no other fair and sensible business view can be held than that the market value of this \$3,200,000 of stock at 50 per cent of its par value, or \$1,600,000, should be added as a part and parcel of the actual cost of the Spring Valley Water Works property, which amount is left out of Mr. Allardt's estimate altogether, save the item of \$40,000, set down as as the value of the Lobos Creek property, and also the value of certain pipe purchased from the San Francisco City Water Works and probably included in Mr. Allardt's estimate.

Mr. Schussler also showed that Mr. Allardt had omitted from his estimate the lot on the corner of Geary and Stockton streets, for which the Company paid \$120,000, and also omitted the Calaveras property, which cost \$1,012,744, and the San Francisco property, \$34,822. Other omissions were also noted. Mr. Schussler claimed that if he had the time, he could show many other omissions and underestimates. His views are explained in the following letter addressed to the Committee:

To the Hon. W. B. Farwell, Chairman of the Committee on Water and Water Supplies:

At the meetings of your Committee, which I have attended, I have endeavored to show the most serious omissions and underestimates made in Mr. Allardt's report on the cost of the Spring Valley Water Works. My time having been very limited, I could only give to your Committee either my estimates or such expenditures which were charged directly to a specific piece of work, but I am satisfied that in a number of cases their cost would be increased, as items that should have been charged to a specific piece of work have been charged either to a general account or to accounts not showing on what part of the works the labor was performed or the materials used. There are a number of items of cost which have neither been considered in Mr. Allardt's estimate nor in my reviews of the same. To give an itemized statement of the cost of the works could only be done after months of labor by one thoroughly familiar with the works and also with the various methods of keeping accounts during the many years of existence of this Company.

In my original review of Mr. Allardt's estimate, I did not include a further sum exceeding \$400,000, charged to new construction account and which was expended during the past ten years in various branches of construction. Furthermore, the discount on the sale of bonds, amounting to over \$377,000, has not been counted in, nor has any mention been made of the value of the Company's franchise, which the Assessor places at \$1,500,000.

Mr. Allardt's estimate of the Company's land in San Mateo County, to wit, \$50 per acre, is too low, if the uses to which they are put is considered as reservoir sites, they are invaluable. As an illustration of the value put by the Courts upon land for reservoir purposes, as contradistinguished from its value for agricultural purposes, I refer to the findings of Judge Daingerfield in the case of the Spring Valley Water Works vs. San Mateo Water Works, concerning about 28 acres, included in the site of the Crystal Springs Reservoir, in which Judge Daingerfield found as a fact that the 28 acres of land for agricultural purposes were worth \$100 per acre, and for water-work purposes were worth \$250,000.

Respectfully yours,

San Francisco, May 22, 1885.

H. SCHUSSLER.

The total amount of omissions and under-estimates shown by Mr. Schussler amounted to nearly \$5,400,000, which would swell the cost to over \$13,000,000, exclusive of the franchise, assessed heretofore to the company at \$1,500,000. Mr. Schussler claims that further investigation will show that other underestimates and omissions were made.

Mr. Allardt, whilst admitting these underestimates and omissions, claimed that certain property ought to be deducted because it is not yet utilized. We see no force in the objection.

It is absolutely necessary that a company engaged in the business of supplying a large and growing city with water should purchase property and sources of supply in advance of its existing needs. The future must be looked out for. Colonel Mendell, who acted as engineer for the Commission which was organized some years since for the purchase of water works, testified before the Board of Supervisors, several years ago, that the Calaveras property was an indispensable adjunct of the Spring Valley Water Works, and that the Company did wisely to obtain it. Not to allow a company interest upon unutilized property which comes within its scheme, and which will be utilized in the future, is to discourage enterprise and forethought.

His Honor the Mayor at one of the meetings of the Committee expressed some doubts as to whether the proceeds of the bonds of the Spring Valley Water Works, now amounting to four millions and a half, were expended in the works. In answer to this, Mr. Schussler produced a general summary of the receipts of the Company from bonds, floating debt, sales of stocks and premiums, from January 31, 1875, to January 31, 1885, and also a statement of the disbursements made in the purchase of real estate and in permanent constructions, and in payment of the old bonded debt, the statement referred to being as follows:

GENERAL RECEIPTS.

From bonds—bonded debt.....	\$4,475,000 00
Floating debt.....	645,000 00
From sale of new stock.....	860,000 00
Premiums paid Bank of California on \$500,000 of bonds.....	62,500 00

Total receipts of moneys invested since January 31, 1875.....\$6,042,500 00

GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Permanent construction (real estate and new construction).....	\$4,666,966 50
Discount and commissions on sales of bonds.....	377,167 00
Old bonded debt, paid.....	1,000,000 00

Total disbursements in rough, not quite agreeing with receipt acc't. \$6,044,133 50

Accompanying this was a detailed statement of the expenditures above referred to made in purchase of real estate and new construction.

The above statement shows—what indeed no one but his Honor the Mayor seems to doubt—that the proceeds of the bonds outstanding were actually invested in the purchase of property necessary to the works and in new construction.

His Honor the Mayor seems inclined to think that some portion of these expenditures were made out of the revenue of the company during the past two years, but it sufficiently appears by the statements made from time to time to the Board of Supervisors that the revenue of the Company has been annually expended in operating expenses, taxes, dividends and payment of interest on indebtedness.

It seems to your Committee a useless waste of time and labor to pursue the investigation of Mr. Allardt's estimates further. Your Committee have seen no reason to doubt the honesty of purpose by which Mr. Allardt was actuated in giving his estimate of these works to his Honor the Mayor. They accord to him the credit of having met every inquiry with frankness and with an apparent desire to answer fully and freely the questions asked by the Committee.

It is none the less true, however, that he has, both by his own admissions and the sworn testimony of Mr. Schussler, been so clearly proved to be widely in error in his estimates, that your Committee can arrive at no other conclusion than that they are unreliable, and in no sense represent the actual cost of these works.

It is due also that we should say that Mr. Schussler's testimony was given with equal frankness, and, so far as your Committee can judge, with a simple desire that the exact truth should appear touching every point at which he was at variance with Mr. Allardt. Mr. Schussler's statements of facts and figures, which, as he averred, were within his own knowledge as constructing engineer of these works, refreshed by examination of the Company's books; until, therefore, Mr. Schussler's evidence is impeached, it must stand as a complete answer and refutation of the estimates of Mr. Allardt, because it is an array of accomplished facts set down against professional conjecture. No reasonable mind could accept the latter as against the former.

Your Committee hold to the opinion heretofore expressed, that this question of cost of the works really constitutes no fair basis in itself upon which to fix water rates.

Second, if it did form such a basis of intelligent and fair action, it would be impossible to fix an amount as representing the cost, to which all the members of this Board, as well as his Honor, would agree.

To illustrate the last-named proposition, we call attention to the wide difference which exists between the estimates of Mr. Allardt, for example, and all the other statements that have been made by experts and others, neither of which satisfies the minds of all. Moreover, his Honor himself, at the close of this investigation, produced and asked to have filed as in evidence before the Committee a detailed statement of the cost of the Spring Valley Water Works made by Solon Pattee and R. George, experts, March 22, 1875, in which, according to their mode of arriving at it, the amount is \$15,478,248 66. His Honor stated that he believed this statement to be correct, and that, so far as he knew, it had never been given to the Board in detail before.

Your Committee neither admit nor deny the correctness of the result reached by Mr. Pattee and Mr. George, but they fail to understand how his Honor could submit this statement and assert his belief in its correctness, and at the same time assert his belief in the correctness of the estimates given by Mr. Allardt, for they are statements very wide apart from each other, and, given the proposition that either one is true, necessarily the other must be false.

The statement of Messrs. Pattee and George is that up to March, 1875, according to their way of figuring, the works had cost \$3,746,928 12, to which, adding the difference between interest on receipts and the interest on dividends, which was \$6,731,320 54, gives \$15,478,248 66 as the cost of the works.

Now, taking their figures, \$3,746,928 12, as the cost and leaving out of view the question of interest, it would appear that this statement which his Honor submitted as being, in his opinion, correct, makes the works cost \$746,928 12 more than Mr. Allardt says they had cost up to 1885, ten years later—which estimate his Honor also says he believes to be correct.

Such manifest inconsistency as this your Committee cannot follow. His Honor appears to consider himself licensed to adopt one new theory after another on this water question, with such an utter disregard of consistency of action that your Committee cannot give to his conclusions that consideration which they otherwise would gladly accord to them.

In conclusion, your Committee desire to say that in their judgment but one fair, rational rule of action ought to govern the Board in disposing of this vexatious question. That is, to fix a fair commercial value to the property and franchise of this Company as represented by its capital stock in the bonds of its shareholders, and upon it so adjust the water rates that a fair interest can be paid to stockholders in the form of dividends, dismissing finally further consideration of "cost" of works as forming no other than a vexatious element at the present time, and one that can never bring about harmony of action or a satisfactory adjustment of the matter in dispute.

Your Committee report back the message of his Honor, with the Order No. 1,806 accompanying it, with this statement of their conclusions as to the facts which have been brought before them without further comment or recommendation in the matter. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. FARWELL,
D. L. FARNSWORTH,
SAMUEL VALLEAU.

MINORITY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WATER AND WATER SUPPLIES.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a minority of your Committee on Water and Water Supplies, disagreeing with the majority as to the result and the conclusions of the so-called investigation ordered to ascertain the cost of the Spring Valley Water Works and report the same back with such suggestions as the Committee may deem proper, would respectfully report that on April 20th, on the occasion of the question as to the action of the Board upon Order No. 1806, regulating water rates for the year commencing July 1, 1885, returned by his Honor Mayor Bartlett without his approval and with his objections thereto, action thereon was suspended and the reference to the Committee with above instructions was made. The message of his Honor the Mayor was accompanied by a report of G. F. Allardt, a civil engineer, with an estimate of the cost and valuation of the Spring Valley Water Works, aggregating eight (8) millions of dollars.

Your Committee have held meetings on April 25th, May 1st, 6th, 13th and 22d, and at the meeting held on the last named date it was tacitly agreed to report back to the Board such conclusions as the Committee had reached as to the results of the so-called inquiry.

The investigation proceeded by an examination of Mr. Allardt as to the correctness of his estimates, and subsequently by oral statements from the officers of the Spring Valley Water Works as to the various amounts expended by the Company in the purchase of property and in the construction of its works. The position assumed by the Company through its officers was verbose, abounding in verbal declarations as to cost and values, a dissertation on how the various accounts were kept by the Company, as to new construction, maintenance, etc., without giving any positive or conclusive statement as to the actual cost of any work or improvement in detail.

The minority of your Committee expected on this investigation being ordered, that the Spring Valley Water Works would be prepared to make and file with your Committee a detailed statement or report in writing of the cost of their works, new construction and maintenance, and particularly of their operating expenses, so as to afford your Committee, the Board and the public, an intelligent conception of what income the Company was entitled to receive upon an investment and fair valuation of their property, as well as for operating and incidental expenses.

The course adopted by the Company, as stated, if designed, was successful, in this, that while professing to give information in verbal statements, no accurate or satisfactory showing was made, as in nearly every statement made by the engineer of the Company, H. Schussler, Esq., it was estimated by him, or partly taken from the books, and received by him from the Secretary or clerks of the Company, corrections were made of former statements, lengthy explanations made, and the result was—an impression on the minority of your Committee, at least—that the Company were certainly *au fait* in knowing how not to do what they professed to be willing to do.

The objective point with the officers of the Spring Valley Water Works appeared to be solely to show that the estimates of Mr. Allardt were incorrect in some particular, and that being accomplished the object of the inquiry was accomplished, and that their verbal statements were simply required to determine the valuation of the property of the Company.

Your Committee are of the opinion that this was the attitude of the Company, for the concession by Mr. Allardt of an underestimate, on their statement of the cost of the material, pipe, rivets, etc., connecting Crystal Springs, seemed to be sufficient to account for the apathy and neglect of the Company to furnish reliable information. The attitude of Mr. Allardt and the officers of the Company was so different that it calls for special mention, as illustrating how little of the spirit of fairness entered into this controversy between them as to the valuation of the works. While Mr. Allardt fairly and generously conceded alterations in his values upon their representation of certain material being more costly, etc., the officers of the Company neglected and refused to answer certain interrogatories as to cost and values propounded in writing by Mr. Allardt which it was claimed by him would more than counterbalance any errors or under estimates shown, and therefore is voluntarily a concession of the correctness of his values.

Without further dilating on the false position assumed by the officers of the Company in failing to furnish verified detailed statements, and the inevitable conclusion that necessarily is engendered by such action, it is but just to Mr. Allardt to state that his statements have undergone no material change, for while conceding errors in estimating the construction of Crystal Springs and its connection with the city, and an increase of \$200,000 on its original estimate, making the total estimated valuation of the Spring Valley Water Works \$8,200,000, Mr. Allardt claims, and your minority of the Committee agree with him, that no other errors have been shown, while the margin involved in those figures over and above the actual estimates are more than sufficient to meet any alleged oversight.

At the last meeting, held on the 22d inst., the representatives of the Company failed to appear and submit to such an examination as might have been inaugurated as to the correctness of many of the verbal statements made. The minority of your Committee failed in endeavoring to even obtain a detailed statement of the operating expenses of last year, a motion made to that effect not meeting favor with the Committee.

The conclusions of your Committee are that the proposed examination into the Spring Valley Water Works has proven abortive, in so far that no report or authoritative statement in writing has been received from the Company, although that course was open and such statement invited as the only mode by which the Company could present its case. On the other hand, the estimate submitted by his Honor the Mayor, prepared by Mr. Allardt, has not, after the most searching and somewhat perplexing cross-examination by the officers of the Company, been found to be in any way materially changed of the sources of supply utilized, although, as stated, every opportunity was afforded the Company to challenge and controvert the figures therein submitted.

The minority of your Committee view the question of cost simply as showing the expenditures for moneys legitimately raised, and spent in the acquisition of property and construction of works etc., which might form one of the factors in determining the valuation and the revenue to which the

Company might be entitled. This, however, is not so important as the valuation of the property (utilized in furnishing a supply of water to this city and county) has been estimated by Mr. Allardt and submitted by his Honor Mayor Bartlett, in which view doubtless the Company concurred and acted, in withholding the information as to the cost of the works of the Spring Valley Water Works.

The minority of your Committee report the subject matter back, with the recommendation that the message of his Honor the Mayor, vetoing Order No. 1,806, be sustained.

E. B. POND,
ROBERT ROY.

At the session of the Committee on Water and Water Supplies, held on May 22d, the following communication from John F. Pope, Esq., was received, explanatory of tables in the Municipal Reports of the fiscal year 1881-82, which was read and placed on file, to wit:

COMMUNICATION OF JOHN F. POPE.

Hon. Willard B. Farwell, Chairman Committee on Water and Water Supplies:

DRAR SIR: In explanation of the tables prepared by me in 1882, published in the Municipal Reports of 1881-2, I have to say, that the table showing the annual expenditures covered only the amounts expended in the purchase, construction and maintenance of the property necessary to carrying on the business of the Spring Valley Water Works and the San Francisco City Water Works. It did not include expenditures made in payment of coupons, mortgages, bonds, loans and interest, dividends, etc. The table of receipts, however, showed the receipts annually from all sources, including assessments, revenue, sales of bonds, loans, sales, etc.

This accounts for the great difference between the two tables; thus, for instance, \$200,000 would be borrowed on the note of the Company, and subsequently \$200,000 would be borrowed from some other source to pay the outstanding note. Both sums would be cash received, and would go into the table as cash receipts, whilst the sums paid out in satisfying the loans would not appear in the table of expenditures, as the table covers only purchase, construction and maintenance.

The arrangement of these tables is due to the peculiar requirements of the statute, which required, first, a statement of the moneys expended in purchase, construction and maintenance, and second, a statement of the gross cash receipts from all sources.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. POPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22, 1885.

At the same session of the Committee, held on May 22d, His Honor Mayor Bartlett presented the following report of Solon Pattee, accountant, under date of March 22, 1875, addressed to the Hon. Jas. H. Deering, Chairman of Committee on Water Supply, accompanied with statement prepared by Solon Pattee and R. George, accountants, of receipts and dividends of the San Francisco City Water Works from 1858 to 1865, and the Spring Valley Water Works from 1860 to 1875, which His Honor desired to be filed, it being a copy of the report made by the Spring Valley Water Company in 1875, showing their receipts and expenditures, and at his request Supervisor Pond presented the report and statement, which was received and placed on file. His Honor the Mayor further stated that he verified the statement so presented as a correct copy of the report up to the date named therein, and that it had never been published with the details in full, and that the details and the report he believed were correct.

The report and financial statement being as follows:

REPORT OF SOLON PATTEE, ACCOUNTANT.

Hon. James H. Deering, Chairman Committee on Water Supply, Board of Supervisors :

SIR: At your request I have made an examination of the books of the Spring Valley Water Works, also of the San Francisco City Water Works (generally known as the Bensley Company), and find that to February 27th, 1875, they show an expenditure for franchises, construction and maintenance of \$8,746,928.12.

As I remarked to you, during our conversation relative to this matter, much more time would be required to make a critical examination of the books than your Committee had at its disposal, several months at least, that the best I could do would be to arrive at the expenditures in the aggregate, which has been done by ascertaining from the books the receipts of the Company from all sources, which amount to.....\$13,448,490.30

From this amount deduct dividends paid..... 4,701,562.18

There remains..... \$8,746,928.17

As before stated. This amount is found correct by construction and other accounts now open on the books.

Simple interest to March 31, 1875, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, has been calculated on the accounts, all calculations having been made for the last day of each month, and deducting the total interest on dividends from that on receipts there remains a debit balance to the account of \$6,731,320.54—the two amounts making a total of \$15,478,248.66.

Submitting the foregoing, I am very respectfully yours,

SOLON PATTEE, Accountant.

San Francisco, March 22, 1875.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF

SOLON PATTEE AND R. GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANTS.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DIVIDENDS

OF THE

SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS,

1858 to 1865,

AND OF THE

SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS,

1860 to 1875,

With Interest computed at the rate of 10 per cent per annum to March 31, 1875.

We, the undersigned, hereby attest that we have carefully examined the books of the San Francisco City Water Works, commonly known as the Bensley Water Company, and those of the Spring Valley Water Works, and that the accompanying data taken from the said books show the following—

Receipts	\$13,448,490 30
Dividends	4,701,562 18
Receipts less the dividends.....	\$8,746,928 12

Also, that we have carefully computed the interest on the several items to March 31, 1875, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (simple interest), which amounts to as follows, viz:

Interest on receipts.....	\$9,010,393 49
Interest on dividends.....	2,279,072 95

(Signed)

R. GEORGE, Accountant.
SOLON PATTEE, Accountant.

San Francisco, March 31, 1875.

SUMMARY.

	RECEIPTS.	INTEREST.	RECEIPTS AND INTEREST.
San Francisco City Water Works.....	\$1,655,605 71	\$22,268,42 66	\$3,882,448 37
Spring Valley Water Works.....	11,792,884 59	6,783,550 83	18,576,435 42
Totals	\$13,448,490 30	\$9,010,393 49	\$22,458,883 79

	DIVIDENDS.	INTEREST.	DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.
San Francisco City Water Works.....	\$247,155 00	\$315,618 23	\$562,773 23
Spring Valley Water Works.....	4,454,407 18	1,963,454 72	6,417,861 90
Totals	\$4,701,562 18	\$2,279,072 95	\$6,980,635 13
Receipts, less dividends.....	\$8,746,928 12	\$6,731,320 54	\$15,478,248 66

(Signed)

R. GEORGE Accountant.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DIVIDENDS, 1858-1865, WITH INTEREST COMPUTED
AT TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM TO MARCH 31, 1875.

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	TIME.	AMOUNT.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
1858.					
October 31.....	Assessment		\$135,000 00		
	Water rent.....	16 5	1,549 47		
				\$136,549 47	\$224,168 69
November 30.....	Water rent.....	16 4		1,706 70	2,787 61
December 31.....	Water rent.....	16 3		1,717 81	2,790 41
1859.					
January 31.....	Assessment		97,500 00		
	Water rent.....	16 2	2,048 65		
				99,548 65	160,936 95
February 28.....	Water rent.....	16 1		2,623 13	4,218 87
March 31.....	Water rent.....	16 0		2,771 87	4,435 00
April 30.....	Water rent.....	15 11		3,409 96	5,427 50
May 31.....	Water rent.....	15 10		4,877 03	7,722 00
June 30.....	Assessment		35,000 00		
	Water rent.....	15 9	3,450 77		
				38,450 77	60,559 90
July 31.....	Water rent.....	15 8		3,298 43	5,166 83
August 31.....	Water rent.....	15 7		4,461 36	6,952 27
September 30.....	Assessment		64,425 00		
	Water rent.....	15 6	3,978 20		
				68,403 20	106,024 96
October 31.....	Assessment		3,150 00		
	Water rent.....	15 5	4,438 00		
				7,588 00	11,698 15
November 30.....	Assessment		12,420 00		
	Water rent.....	15 4	4,665 47		
				17,085 47	26,197 71
December 31.....	Assessment		71,255 00		
	Water rent.....	15 3	4,612 00		
				75,867 00	115,697 12
1860.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....	15 2		4,158 99	6,307 83
February 28.....	Water rent.....	15 1		4,933 06	7,440 70
March 31.....	Water rent.....	15 0		5,071 45	7,607 17
April 30.....	Assessment		12,500 00		
	Water rent.....	14 11	4,567 34		
				17,067 34	25,458 78
May 31.....	Water rent.....	14 10		4,621 36	6,855 00
June 30.....	Water rens.....	14 9		6,208 40	9,156 80
July 31.....	Water rent.....	14 8		6,531 68	9,579 80
August 31.....	Water rent.....	14 7		7,712 66	11,247 60
September 30.....	Water rent.....	14 6		7,046 19	10,217 00
October 31.....	Water rent.....	14 5		8,229 53	11,874 24
November 30.....	Water rent.....	14 4		8,236 62	11,805 68
December 31.....	Water rent.....	14 3		10,096 05	14,386 85
1861.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....	14 2		7,524 32	10,659 65
February 28.....	Water rent.....	14 1		8,028 30	11,306 52
March 31.....	Water rent.....	14 0		7,502 15	10,503 00
April 30.....	Water rent.....	13 11		9,009 32	12,538 00
May 31.....	Water rent.....	13 10		9,165 09	12,678 00
June 30.....	Water rent.....	13 9		10,518 36	14,462 73
July 31.....	Assessment		213,750 00		
	Water rent.....	13 8	10,086 65		
				223,836 65	305,910 07
August 31.....	Water rent.....	13 7		10,866 21	14,760 00
September 30.....	Water rent.....	13 6		10,317 00	13,928 00
October 31.....	Water rent.....	13 5		11,148 72	14,957 88
November 30.....	Water rent.....	13 4		10,537 66	14,050 19
December 31.....	Water rent.....	13 3		14,331 56	18,989 30

WATER RATES.

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STATEMENT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS—
CONTINUED.

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	TIME.	AMOUNT.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
1862.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....	13 2	.....	\$6,467 95	\$8,516 12
February 28.....	Water rent.....	13 1	.....	6,959 08	9,104 70
March 31.....	Water rent.....	13 0	.....	10,477 15	13,620 28
April 30.....	Assessment.....	.....	\$71,250 00	.....	.....
	Water rent.....	12 11	11,397 80	.....	.....
May 31.....	Water rent.....	12 10	.....	82,647 80	106,753 41
June 30.....	Assessment.....	.....	71,250 00	10,751 90	13,798 27
	Water rent.....	12 9	11,412 20	.....	.....
July 31.....	Water rent.....	12 8	.....	82,662 20	105,398 31
August 31.....	Water rent.....	12 7	.....	10,217 13	12,941 69
September 30.....	Water rent.....	12 6	.....	10,969 79	13,803 65
October 31.....	Water rent.....	12 5	.....	12,517 00	15,646 25
November 30.....	Water rent.....	12 4	.....	14,024 35	17,413 64
December 31.....	Water rent.....	12 3	.....	12,712 05	15,678 18
	Water rent.....	12 3	.....	13,019 43	16,948 67
1863.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....	12 2	.....	10,248 16	12,468 58
February 28.....	Water rent.....	12 1	.....	10,424 85	12,596 68
March 31.....	Water rent.....	12 0	.....	10,071 85	12,086 21
April 30.....	Water rent.....	11 11	.....	9,893 10	11,789 28
May 31.....	Water rent.....	11 10	.....	10,232 00	12,107 87
June 30.....	Water rent.....	11 9	.....	10,220 85	12,009 50
July 31.....	Water rent.....	11 8	.....	10,161 70	11,855 31
August 31.....	Assessment.....	.....	85,500 00	.....	.....
	Water rent.....	11 7	9,768 36	.....	.....
September 30.....	Water rent.....	11 6	.....	95,268 35	110,352 50
October 31.....	Water rent.....	11 5	.....	10,138 70	11,659 50
November 30.....	Water rent.....	11 4	.....	10,870 05	12,410 00
December 31.....	Water rent.....	11 3	.....	10,006 30	11,340 50
	Water rent.....	11 3	.....	13,117 45	14,757 14
1864.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....	11 2	.....	12,268 40	13,700 00
February 28.....	Water rent.....	11 1	.....	11,516 55	12,766 39
March 31.....	Assessment.....	.....	85,500 00	.....	.....
	Water rent.....	11 0	13,201 30	.....	.....
April 30.....	Water rent.....	10 11	.....	98,701 30	108,571 43
May 31.....	Water rent.....	10 10	.....	12,601 30	13,756 42
June 30.....	Water rent.....	10 9	.....	13,326 90	14,437 48
July 31.....	Water rent.....	10 8	.....	15,961 05	17,158 12
August 31.....	Water rent.....	10 8	.....	15,359 70	16,383 68
September 30.....	Water rent.....	10 7	.....	17,124 40	18,123 32
October 31.....	Water rent.....	10 6	.....	17,203 40	18,063 57
November 30.....	Water rent.....	10 5	.....	18,409 35	19,176 40
December 31.....	Water rent.....	10 4	.....	17,588 15	18,174 42
	Water rent.....	10 3	.....	21,714 75	22,257 62
1865.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....	10 2	.....	5,117 90	5,203 19
February 28.....	Water rent.....	10 1	.....	1,566 95	1,580 00
March 31.....	Water rent.....	10 0	.....	847 85	847 85
April 30.....	Water rent.....	9 11	.....	25 25	25 00
May 31.....	Water rent.....	9 10	.....	479 53	471 50
June 30.....	Water rent.....	9 9	.....	10 00	9 75
July 31.....	Water rent.....	9 8	.....	264 17	255 46
August 31.....	Water rent.....	9 7	.....	25 00	24 00
October 31.....	Water rent.....	9 5	.....	357 10	336 00
	Total.....	.....	.....	\$1,655,605 71	\$2,226,842 66

STATEMENT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS—
CONCLUDED.

DATE.	DIVIDENDS.	TIME.	AMOUNT RENT.	INTEREST.
1861.				
July 12	Dividend.....	13 8	\$177,175 00	\$242,139 50
1864.				
July 12	Dividend.....	10 9	9,992 50	10,742 00
August 1.....	Dividend.....	10 8	9,992 50	10,658 66
September 1.....	Dividend.....	10 7	9,997 50	10,580 69
October 1.....	Dividend.....	10 6	9,997 50	10,497 37
November 1	Dividend.....	10 5	10,000 00	10,416 68
December 1.....	Dividend.....	10 4	10,000 00	10,333 33
1865.				
January 1	Dividend.....	10 3	10,000 00	10,250 00
Total Dividends.....			\$247,155 00	\$315,618 23

Total receipts.....\$1,655,605 71
Interest on same..... 2,226,842 66

Total receipts and interest.....\$3,882,448 37

Total dividends..... \$247,155 00
Interest on same..... 315,618 23

Total dividends and interest..... \$562,773 23

Total receipts and interest.....\$3,882,448 37
Total dividends and interest..... 562,773 23

Net.....\$3,319,675 14

WATER RATES.

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SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DIVIDENDS, AUGUST 31, 1860, TO FEBRUARY 28,
1875, WITH INTEREST COMPUTED AT TEN PER CENT
PER ANNUM TO MARCH 31, 1875.

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	TIME.	AMOUNT.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
1860.					
August 31	Assessment No. 1.	14 7	.....	\$22,000 00	\$32,083 33
September 30.....	Prelim. Assessm't.	14 6	.....	1,825 00	2,646 25
October 31.....	Assessment No. 2.	14 5	.....	22,000 00	31,716 65
1861.					
January 31.....	Assessment No. 3.	14 2	.....	21,250 00	30,104 16
March 31.....	Assessment No. 4.	14 0	.....	21,250 00	29,750 00
April 30.....	Assessment No. 5.	13 11	.....	21,250 00	29,572 92
June 30.....	Assessment No. 6.	13 10	22,000 00		
	Back Assessments.		2,250 00		
	Profit on Stock.....		1,250 00		
	Water rent.....	13 9	237 25		
July 31.....	Water rent.....	13 8	.....	25,737 25	35,398 70
August 31.....	Assessment No. 7.		22,000 00	151 25	206 69
	Assessment No. 8.		22,000 00		
	Water rent.....	13 7	362 21		
September 30....	Assessment No. 9.		22,000 00	44,362 21	60,258 70
	Water rent.....	13 6	379 62		
October 31.....	Assessment No. 10		22,000 00	22,379 62	30,212 48
	Water rent.....	13 5	513 33		
November 30....	Assessment No. 11		22,000 00	22,543 33	30,245 62
	Water rent.....	13 4	493 20		
December 31....	Assessment No. 12		44,000 00	22,493 20	29,990 93
	Water rent.....	13 3	776 75		
1862.					
January 31.....	Assessment No. 13		44,000 00	44,776 75	59,329 18
	Water rent.....	13 2	360 25		
February 28....	Assessment No. 14		44,000 00	44,360 25	58,407 65
	Water rent.....	13 1	618 37		
March 31.....	Assessment No. 15		22,000 00	44,618 37	58,375 68
	Water rent.....	13 0	1,083 00		
April 30.....	Assessment No. 16		44,000 00	23,083 00	30,007 90
	Water rent.....	12 11	783 46		
May 31.....	Assessment No. 17		44,000 00	44,783 46	57,845 28
	Water rent.....	12 10	559 36		
June 30.....	Assessment No. 18		22,000 00	44,559 36	57,184 51
	Water rent.....	12 9	1,159 45		
July 31.....	Assessment No. 19		12,725 00	23,159 45	23,523 32
	Water rent.....	12 8	2,521 02		
August 31.....	Assessment No. 20		25,450 00	15,246 02	19,311 67
	Special Assessm't.		3,000 00		
	Water rent.....	12 7	3,402 60		
				31,852 60	40,081 20

WATER RATES.

STATEMENT OF SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS —CONTINUED.

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	TIME.	AMOUNT.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
September 30.....	Assessment No. 21	.....	\$25,450 00		
	Water rent.....	12 6	2,704 55		
October 31.....	Assessment No. 22	.....	38,175 00	\$28,154 55	\$35,193 17
	Water rent.....	12 5	3,054 70		
November 30.....	Assessment No. 23	.....	38,175 00	41,229 70	51,193 54
	Water rent.....	12 4	3,139 50		
December 31.....	Assessment No. 24	.....	38,175 00	41,314 50	50,954 55
	Water rent.....	12 3	3,484 37		
1863.				41,659 37	51,035 15
January 31.....	Water rent.....	12 2		3,784 40	4,604 35
February 28.....	Assessment No. 25	.....	25,450 00		
	Water rent.....	12 1	3,702 97		
March 31.....	Water rent.....	12 0		29,153 97	35,227 72
April 30.....	Water rent.....	11 11		4,776 45	5,731 74
May 31.....	Stock for franchise	.....	191,250 00	5,608 90	6,683 94
	Water rent.....	11 10	4,972 45		
June 30.....	Stock for San	.....		196,222 45	232,196 56
	Gregorio.....	.....	4,500 00		
	Water rent.....	11 9	7,010 25		
July 31.....	Water rent.....	11 8		11,510 25	13,524 54
August 30.....	Water rent.....	11 7		6,394 53	7,460 28
September 30.....	Water rent.....	11 6		6,932 79	8,030 48
October 31.....	Water rent.....	11 5		7,259 28	8,348 16
November 30.....	Assessment No. 26	.....	41,850 00	7,112 73	8,120 35
	Water rent.....	11 4	5,733 90		
December 31.....	Assessment No. 27	.....	41,850 00	47,583 90	53,928 42
	Water rent.....	11 3	8,101 15		
1864.				49,951 15	56,195 04
January 31.....	Assessment No. 28	.....	41,850 00		
	Water rent.....	11 2	6,881 95		
February 28.....	Assessment No. 29	.....	251,100 00	48,731 95	54,417 33
March 31.....	Water rent.....	11 1	8,033 76		
March 31.....	Water rent.....	11 0		259,133 76	287,217 66
April 30.....	Water rent.....	10 11		7,660 54	8,426 59
May 31.....	Water rent.....	10 10		10,253 90	11,193 84
June 30.....	Water rent.....	10 9		9,562 70	10,359 60
July 31.....	Assessment No. 30	.....	27,330 00	11,795 10	12,679 72
	Water rent.....	10 8	10,467 30		
August 31.....	Water rent.....	10 7		37,797 30	40,317 10
September 30.....	Assessment No. 31	.....	68,325 00	11,023 83	11,666 88
	Water rent.....	10 6	11,789 63		
October 31.....	Assessment No. 32	.....	27,330 00	80,114 03	84,119 73
	Water rent.....	10 5	13,390 95		
November 30.....	Water rent.....	10 4		40,720 95	42,417 65
December 30.....	Stock for Honda.	.....	15,000 00	14,350 01	14,828 34
	Water rent.....	10 3	13,814 75		
1865.				28,814 75	29,535 12
January 30.....	Assessment No. 33	.....	83,700 00		
	Water rent.....	10 2	1,152 64		
February 28.....	Water rent.....	10 1		84,852 64	86,266 85
				811 00	817 76

WATER RATES.

STATEMENT OF SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS- CONTINUED.

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	TIME.	AMOUNT.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
March 31.....	Water rent, Con- sol'n two Co's...	10 0	.....	\$57,073 55	\$57,073 55
April 30.....	Water rent.....	9 11	.....	13,773 72	13,658 54
May 31.....	Water rent.....	9 10	.....	14,520 77	14,278 76
June 30.....	Water rent— S. V. W. W..... S. F. C. W. W..	9 9	\$33,571 06 65,392 95	98,964 01	96,490 00
July 31.....	Water rent.....	9 8	.....	37,896 93	36,633 70
August 31.....	Water rent.....	9 7	.....	34,907 70	33,453 22
September 30.....	Water rent.....	9 6	.....	37,272 80	35,409 16
October 31.....	Water rent.....	9 5	.....	40,140 48	37,798 70
November 30.....	Water rent.....	9 4	.....	36,322 23	33,900 72
December 31.....	Water rent.....	9 3	.....	40,737 01	37,681 74
1866.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....	9 2	.....	36,492 41	33,451 38
February 28.....	Water rent.....	9 1	.....	36,322 04	32,992 48
March 31.....	Water rent.....	9 0	.....	39,969 48	35,972 55
April 30.....	Water rent.....	8 11	.....	40,398 02	36,021 55
May 31.....	Water rent.....	8 10	.....	39,201 52	34,628 00
June 30.....	Water rent.....	8 9	.....	40,755 80	35,661 32
July 31.....	Water rent.....	8 8	.....	41,822 90	36,246 51
August 31.....	Water rent.....	8 7	.....	45,288 52	38,872 53
September 30.....	Water rent.....	8 6	.....	42,748 34	36,336 16
October 31.....	Water rent.....	8 5	.....	42,977 79	36,173 00
November 30.....	Water rent.....	8 4	.....	42,835 04	35,695 83
December 31.....	Water rent.....	8 3	.....	45,397 80	37,453 19
1867.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....	8 2	.....	42,076 57	34,362 56
February 28.....	Water rent.....	8 1	.....	42,673 99	34,494 82
March 31.....	Water rent.....	8 0	.....	43,289 15	34,631 32
April 30.....	Water rent.....	7 11	.....	44,560 34	35,276 90
May 31.....	Water rent.....	7 10	.....	46,345 25	36,303 88
June 30.....	Water rent.....	7 9	.....	45,762 15	35,465 65
July 31.....	Water rent.....	7 8	.....	50,060 36	38,379 56
August 31.....	Water rent.....	7 7	.....	49,518 24	37,551 30
September 30.....	Water rent.....	7 6	.....	47,179 62	35,384 70
October 31.....	Water rent.....	7 5	.....	50,278 43	37,289 88
November 30.....	Water rent.....	7 4	.....	49,972 83	36,646 72
December 31.....	Water rent.....	7 3	.....	53,929 94	39,099 25
1868.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....	7 2	.....	48,292 80	34,609 84
February 28.....	Water rent.....	7 1	.....	49,667 47	35,181 15
March 31.....	Water rent.....	7 0	.....	49,167 85	34,417 46
April 30.....	Stock sales..... Water rent.....	6 11	392,120 00 51,830 38	443,950 33	307,065 70
May 31.....	Stock sales..... Water rent.....	6 10	3,280 00 53,771 69	57,051 69	38,985 33
June 30.....	Stock sales..... Water rent.....	6 9	320 00 54,161 42	54,481 42	36,774 94
July 31.....	Stock sales..... Water rent.....	6 8	78,780 00 54,909 53	133,689 53	89,126 34
August 31.....	Stock sales..... Water rent.....	6 7	310,040 00 54,242 54	364,282 54	239,819 32
September 30.....	Stock sales..... Water rent.....	6 6	86,078 00 56,921 03	142,939 03	92,949 35

WATER RATES.

STATEMENT OF SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	TIME.	AMOUNT.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
October 31.....	Stock sales.....		\$272,848 00		
	Water rent.....		56,043 81		
November 30....	Stock sales.....		12,556 00	\$328,891 81	\$211,038 88
	Water rent.....		56,110 47	68,666 47	43,488 75
December 31....	Water rent.....			62,312 65	38,945 38
1869.					
January 31.....	Stock sales.....		3,978 00		
	Water rent.....		56,276 00		
February 28.....	Water rent.....			60,254 00	37,156 63
March 31.....	Water rent.....			59,542 10	36,221 44
April 30.....	Water rent.....			58,199 95	34,920 00
May 31.....	Water rent.....			59,259 75	35,062 00
June 30.....	Water rent.....			60,071 80	35,041 89
July 31.....	Water rent.....			60,060 88	34,535 00
August 31.....	Water rent.....			61,367 37	34,774 80
September 30....	Water rent.....			61,886 80	34,553 46
October 31.....	Water rent.....			63,482 75	34,915 43
November 30....	Water rent.....			67,141 93	36,368 53
December 31....	Water rent.....			63,973 48	34,119 20
	Water rent.....			70,999 55	37,274 74
1870.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....			59,349 30	30,663 80
February 28.....	Water rent.....			64,274 60	32,672 92
March 31.....	Water rent.....			64,556 92	32,278 46
April 30.....	Water rent.....			65,325 98	32,118 61
May 31.....	Water rent.....			67,575 83	32,661 64
June 30.....	Water rent.....			67,588 43	32,104 50
July 31.....	Water rent.....			67,434 60	31,469 48
August 31.....	Water rent.....			71,670 13	32,848 80
September 30....	Water rent.....			68,589 21	30,805 14
October 31.....	Water rent.....			71,721 06	31,676 77
November 30....	Water rent.....			69,765 36	30,231 63
December 31....	Water rent.....			79,007 68	33,578 23
1871.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....			63,894 56	26,622 70
February 28.....	Water rent.....			70,518 47	28,795 05
March 31.....	Water rent.....			68,802 41	27,520 96
April 30.....	Water rent.....			71,010 39	27,812 40
May 31.....	Water rent.....	3 10		71,575 53	27,437 30
June 30.....	Water rent.....	3 9		69,996 22	26,248 58
July 31.....	Water rent.....	3 8		74,298 66	27,242 84
August 31.....	Water rent.....	3 7		74,163 91	26,575 40
September 30....	Water rent.....	3 6		74,878 72	26,207 55
October 31.....	Water rent.....	3 5		72,401 96	24,737 35
November 30....	Water rent.....	3 4		74,135 64	24,711 86
December 31....	Water rent.....	3 3		82,237 57	26,727 20
1872.					
January 31.....	Water rent.....	3 2		65,366 42	20,699 36
February 28.....	Water rent.....	3 1		73,091 16	22,536 45
March 31.....	Water rent.....	3 0		71,638 12	21,491 43
April 30.....	Water rent.....	2 11		74,515 87	21,733 78
May 31.....	Water rent.....	2 10		73,440 66	20,808 17
June 30.....	Water rent.....	2 9		75,605 41	20,791 48
July 31.....	Water rent.....	2 8		78,133 91	20,835 71
August 31.....	Water rent.....	2 7		78,737 06	20,341 23
September 30....	Water rent.....	2 6		74,100 13	18,525 00
October 31.....	Water rent.....	2 5		82,318 05	19,651 85
November 30....	Water rent.....	2 4		74,397 39	17,359 40
December 31....	Water rent.....	2 3		90,654 28	20,397 20

WATER RATES.

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STATEMENT OF SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	TIME.	AMOUNT.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
1873.					
January 31	Water rent	2 1	.....	\$68,002 13	\$14,733 78
February 28	Water rent	2 1	.....	85,016 45	17,711 75
March 31	Water rent	2 0	.....	75,691 21	15,138 24
April 30	Water rent	1 11	.....	80,402 37	15,410 46
May 31	Water rent	1 10	.....	79,483 42	14,471 96
June 30	Water rent	1 9	.....	78,188 50	13,682 98
July 31	Water rent	1 8	.....	84,840 22	14,140 10
August 31	Water rent	1 7	.....	82,097 04	12,998 70
September 30	Water rent	1 6	.....	84,164 78	12,624 72
October 31	Water rent	1 5	.....	84,188 59	11,926 72
November 30	Water rent	1 4	.....	78,722 22	10,496 28
December 31	Water rent	1 3	.....	97,266 58	12,158 31
1874.					
January 31	Water rent	1 2	.....	71,455 15	8,336 43
February 28	Water rent	1 1	.....	82,359 95	8,922 33
March 31	Water rent	1 0	.....	82,378 90	8,237 89
April 30	Water rent	0 11	.....	83,532 64	7,657 16
May 31	Water rent	0 10	.....	83,967 19	6,997 24
June 30	Water rent	0 9	.....	87,527 25	6,564 54
July 31	Water rent	0 8	.....	86,836 97	5,789 13
August 31	Water rent	0 7	.....	85,999 68	5,016 67
September 30	Water rent	0 6	.....	89,082 21	4,454 11
October 31	Water rent	0 5	.....	89,741 40	3,739 20
November 30	Water rent	0 4	.....	87,304 21	2,910 14
December 31	Water rent	0 3	.....	102,660 85	2,566 52
1875.					
January 31	Water rent	0 2	.....	80,782 10	1,346 37
February 28	Water rent	0 1	.....	86,308 76	719 24
Totals.				\$10,532,834 59	\$6,150,795 87
1867.					
May 31	Bonds	7 10	.....	162,205 00	127,055 60
July 31	Bonds	7 8	.....	162,742 93	124,769 56
August 31	Bonds	7 7	.....	32,000 00	24,266 67
September 30	Bonds	7 6	.....	27,000 00	20,250 00
October 31	Bonds .....	.....	\$47,000 00	.....	.....
November 1	Bonds	7 5	55,000 00	.....	.....
December 31	Bonds	7 4	.....	102,000 00	75,650 00
				14,052 07	10,304 80
1870.					
April 1	Bonds	5 0	.....	200,000 00	100,000 00
May 16	Bonds	4 10½	.....	150,000 00	73,125 00
October 1	Bonds	4 6	.....	150,000 00	67,500 00
1874.					
September 4	Bills payable	0 7	.....	100,000 00	5,833 23
1875.					
January 1	Indebtedness	0 3	.....	160,000 00	4,000 00
Totals.				\$11,792,884 59	\$6,783,550 83

Receipts.....\$11,792,884 59
 Interest..... 6,783,550 83
 Receipts and interest.....\$18,576,435 42

WATER RATES.

STATEMENT OF SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	DIVIDENDS.	TIME.	AMOUNT.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST
1863.					
August 31.....	No. 1.....	11 7	.....	\$6,000 00	\$6,950 00
September 30.....	No. 2.....	11 6	.....	6,000 00	6,900 00
October 31.....	No. 3.....	11 5	.....	6,000 00	6,850 00
1865.					
May 31.....	No. 4.....	9 10	.....	30,000 00	23,500 00
June 30.....	No. 5.....	9 9	.....	30,000 00	23,250 00
July 31.....	No. 6.....	9 8	.....	30,000 00	23,000 00
August 31.....	No. 7.....	9 7	.....	30,000 00	22,750 00
September 30.....	No. 8.....	9 6	.....	30,000 00	22,500 00
October 31.....	No. 9.....	9 5	.....	30,000 00	22,250 00
December 31.....	No. 10.....	9 3	.....	30,000 00	21,750 00
1866.					
March 31.....	No. 11.....	9 0	.....	30,000 00	27,000 00
April 30.....	No. 12.....	8 11	.....	30,000 00	26,750 00
May 31.....	No. 13.....	8 10	.....	30,000 00	26,500 00
June 30.....	No. 14.....	8 9	.....	30,000 00	26,250 00
July 31.....	No. 15.....	8 8	.....	30,000 00	26,000 00
August 31.....	No. 16.....	8 7	.....	30,000 00	25,750 00
September 30.....	No. 17.....	8 6	.....	30,000 00	25,500 00
October 31.....	No. 18.....	8 5	.....	30,000 00	25,250 00
November 30.....	No. 19.....	8 4	.....	30,000 00	25,000 00
December 31.....	No. 20.....	8 3	.....	30,000 00	24,750 00
1867.					
January 31.....	No. 21.....	8 2	.....	30,000 00	24,500 00
February 28.....	No. 22.....	8 1	.....	30,000 00	24,250 00
March 31.....	No. 23.....	8 0	.....	30,000 00	24,000 00
April 30.....	No. 24.....	7 11	.....	30,000 00	23,750 00
May 31.....	No. 25.....	7 10	.....	30,000 00	23,500 00
June 30.....	No. 26.....	7 9	.....	30,000 00	23,250 00
July 31.....	No. 27.....	7 8	.....	30,000 00	23,000 00
August 31.....	No. 28.....	7 7	.....	30,000 00	22,750 00
September 30.....	No. 29.....	7 6	.....	30,000 00	22,500 00
October 31.....	No. 30.....	7 5	.....	30,000 00	22,250 00
November 30.....	No. 31.....	7 4	.....	30,000 00	22,000 00
December 31.....	No. 32.....	7 3	.....	30,000 00	21,750 00
1868.					
January 31.....	No. 33.....	7 2	.....	30,000 00	21,500 00
February 28.....	No. 34.....	7 1	.....	30,000 00	21,250 00
March 31.....	No. 35.....	7 0	.....	30,000 00	21,000 00
April 30.....	No. 36.....	6 11	.....	30,000 00	20,750 00
May 31.....	No. 37.....	6 10	.....	30,000 00	20,500 00
June 30.....	No. 38.....	.....	\$30,000 00	.....	.....
	Scrip No. 1.....	6 9	3,360 90	.....	.....
July 31.....	No. 39.....	.....	30,000 00	33,360 90	22,518 60
	Scrip No. 2.....	6 8	3,363 62	.....	.....
August 31.....	No. 40.....	.....	30,000 00	33,363 62	22,242 40
	Scrip No. 3.....	6 7	3,366 68	.....	.....
September 30.....	No. 41.....	.....	30,000 00	33,366 68	21,966 47
	Scrip No. 4.....	6 6	6,733 66	.....	.....
October 31.....	No. 42.....	6 5	39,205 00	36,733 66	23,876 84
	Scrip No. 5.....	6 5	493 96	39,698 96	25,473 47

WATER RATES.

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STATEMENT OF SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	DIVIDENDS.	TIME.	AMOUNT.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
November 30	No. 43 .....	.....	\$39,856 50		
	Scrip No. 16	6 4	97 58		
December 31	No. 44 .....	.....	39,899 50	\$39,954 08	\$25,304 20
	Scrip No. 7	6 3	75 14		
				39,964 64	24,977 80
1869.					
January 31	No. 45 .....	.....	39,889 50		
	Scrip No. 8	6 2	75 14		
				39,964 64	24,644 86
February 23	No. 46	6 1	.....	40,000 00	24,333 33
March	No. 47	6 0	.....	40,000 00	24,000 00
April 30	No. 48	5 11	.....	40,000 00	23,666 67
May 31	No. 49	5 10	.....	40,000 00	23,333 33
June 30	No. 50	5 9	.....	40,000 00	23,000 00
July 31	No. 51	5 8	.....	40,000 00	22,666 67
August 31	No. 52	5 7	.....	40,000 00	22,333 33
September 30	No. 53	5 6	.....	40,000 00	22,000 00
October 31	No. 54	5 5	.....	40,000 00	21,666 67
November 30	No. 55	5 4	.....	40,000 00	21,333 33
December 31	No. 56	5 3	.....	40,000 00	21,000 00
1870.					
January 31	No. 57	5 2	.....	40,000 00	20,666 67
February 28	No. 58	5 1	.....	40,000 00	20,333 33
March 31	No. 59	5 0	.....	40,000 00	20,000 00
April 30	No. 60	4 11	.....	40,000 00	19,666 67
May 31	No. 61	4 10	.....	40,000 00	19,333 33
June 30	No. 62	4 9	.....	40,000 00	19,000 00
July 31	No. 63	4 8	.....	40,000 00	18,666 67
August 31	No. 64	4 7	.....	40,000 00	18,333 33
September 30	No. 65	4 6	.....	40,000 00	18,000 00
October 31	No. 66	4 5	.....	40,000 00	17,666 67
November 30	No. 67	4 4	.....	40,000 00	17,333 33
December 31	No. 68	4 3	.....	40,000 00	17,000 00
1871.					
January	No. 69	4 2	.....	40,000 00	16,666 67
February 28	No. 70	4 1	.....	40,000 00	16,333 33
March 31	No. 71	4 0	.....	40,000 00	16,000 00
April 30	No. 72	3 11	.....	40,000 00	15,666 67
May 31	No. 73	3 10	.....	40,000 00	15,333 33
June 30	No. 74	3 9	.....	40,000 00	15,000 00
July 31	No. 75	3 8	.....	40,000 00	14,666 67
August 31	No. 76	3 7	.....	40,000 00	14,333 33
September 30	No. 77	3 6	.....	40,000 00	14,000 00
October 31	No. 78	3 5	.....	40,000 00	13,666 67
November 30	No. 79	3 4	.....	40,000 00	13,333 33
December 31	No. 80	3 3	.....	40,000 00	13,000 00
1872.					
January 31	No. 81	3 2	.....	40,000 00	12,666 67
February 28	No. 82	3 1	.....	40,000 00	12,333 33
March 31	No. 83	3 0	.....	40,000 00	12,000 00
April 30	No. 84	2 11	.....	40,000 00	11,666 67
May 31	No. 85	2 10	.....	40,000 00	11,333 33
June 30	No. 86	2 9	.....	40,000 00	11,000 00
July 31	No. 87	2 8	.....	40,000 00	10,666 67
August 31	No. 88	2 7	.....	40,000 00	10,333 33
September 30	No. 89	2 6	.....	40,000 00	10,000 00
October 31	No. 90	2 5	.....	40,000 00	9,666 67
November 30	No. 91	2 4	.....	40,000 00	9,333 33
December 31	No. 92	2 3	.....	40,000 00	9,000 00

WATER RATES.

STATEMENT OF SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS—CONCLUDED.

DATE.	DIVIDENDS.	TIME.	AMOUNT.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
1873.					
January 31.....	No. 93.....	2 2	.....	\$40,000 00	\$12,666 67
February 28.....	No. 94.....	2 1	.....	40,000 00	12,333 33
March 31.....	No. 95.....	2 0	.....	40,000 00	8,000 00
April 30.....	No. 96.....	1 11	.....	40,000 00	7,666 67
May 30.....	No. 97.....	1 10	.....	40,000 00	7,333 33
June 30.....	No. 98.....	1 9	.....	40,000 00	7,000 00
July 31.....	No. 99.....	1 8	.....	40,000 00	6,666 67
August 31.....	No. 100.....	1 7	.....	40,000 00	6,333 33
September 30.....	No. 101.....	1 6	.....	40,000 00	6,000 00
October 31.....	No. 102.....	1 5	.....	40,000 00	5,666 67
November 30.....	No. 103.....	1 4	.....	40,000 00	5,333 33
December 31.....	No. 104.....	1 3	.....	40,000 00	5,000 00
1874.					
January 31.....	No. 105.....	1 2	.....	40,000 00	4,666 67
February 28.....	No. 106.....	1 1	.....	40,000 00	4,333 33
March 31.....	No. 107.....	1 00	.....	40,000 00	4,000 00
April 30.....	No. 108.....	0 11	.....	40,000 00	3,666 67
May 31.....	No. 109.....	0 10	.....	60,000 00	5,000 00
June 30.....	No. 110.....	0 9	.....	60,000 00	4,500 00
July 31.....	No. 111.....	0 8	.....	60,000 00	4,000 00
August 31.....	No. 112.....	0 7	.....	60,000 00	3,500 00
September 30.....	No. 113.....	0 6	.....	60,000 00	3,000 00
October 31.....	No. 114.....	0 5	.....	60,000 00	2,500 00
November 30.....	No. 115.....	0 4	.....	60,000 00	2,000 00
December 31.....	No. 116.....	0 3	.....	60,000 00	1,500 00
1875.					
January 31.....	No. 117.....	0 2	.....	60,000 00	1,000 00
February 28.....	No. 118.....	0 1	.....	60,000 00	500 00
				\$4,454,407 18	\$1,963,454 72

Dividends	\$4,454,407 18
Interest.....	1,963,454 72
Dividends and Interest.....	\$6,417,861 90

CORROBORATIVE ACCOUNTS.

Folios.	SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS.		
191.	Construction account.....		\$1,407,115 54
	SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS.		
	From balance sheet, Feb. 27, 1885.		
4.	Furniture City Shop.....	\$3,345 04	
5.	Lake Honda Property.....	8,252 95	
6.	Office Furniture.....	3,225 85	
9.	Real Estate, San Francisco.....	89,784 39	
15.	General Construction.....	\$7,330,878 38	
	Less San Francisco City Water Works.....	1,600,000 00	
		5,730,878 38	
32.	City Reservoirs.....	9,030 30	
37.	Bald Hill Pipe Line.....	1,162 09	
50.	School Land Locations.....	1,473 50	
55.	Locks, Creek Line.....	7,235 28	
56.	School Land Warrants.....	3,566 00	
59.	Pilarcitos Reservoir.....	428 40	
61.	Pipe ordered.....	24,030 27	
63.	Lake Merced.....	6,122 90	
118.	Sancelito Water Works.....	15,519 07	
120.	San Gregoria Creek.....	2,650 00	
173.	Lobos Flume.....	1,102 95	
181.	Clay Street Reservoir.....	3,035 39	
202.	Meters.....	4,680 36	
205.	Real Estate, San Andreas.....	15,404 00	
208.	Real Estate, San Mateo.....	8,572 00	
222.	Clay Street Engine.....	4,134 85	
226.	Pilarcitos Dam.....	22,844 87	
240.	Spring Valley Farm.....	68,132 57	
245.	San Andreas Dam.....	107,556 44	
250.	City Engine.....	13,998 00	
265.	Real Estate, Crystal Springs.....	155,961 03	
271.	Service and Constructions.....	7,122 91	
287.	Laying Pipe.....	11,575 72	
290.	Crystal Springs Improvements.....	1,866 05	
298.	San Andreas Reservoirs.....	5,501 77	
11.	Taxes.....	22,246 43	
119.	Interest.....	7,764 90	
171.	City Stables.....	3,645 94	
185.	Salaries.....	39,309 15	
217.	Discount on Silver.....	4,449 93	
255.	General Expenses.....	45,503 75	
280.	Office Expenses.....	3,444 15	
429.	Coupons, 14 2 June.....	2,100 00	
431.	Coupons, 15 2 June.....	24,750 00	
432.	Coupons, 9 3 June.....	22,500 00	
		\$6,520,027 78	
	Expenses charged to Water Rents.....	785,006 75	
	Total.....		\$ 7,305,034 53
			\$3,712,150 07

The Order No. 1,806, vetoed by the Mayor, as reported back to the Board by the Committee on Water and Water Supplies, was taken up at the meeting held May 25, 1885, and a motion by Supervisor Kunkler to pass said Order notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor was lost, Supervisors Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting in favor of, and Supervisors Gates, Roy, Pond and Heyer voting against its passage.

At a meeting of the Board held June 1, 1885, an order was introduced by Supervisor Roy providing for establishing water rates for the year commencing July 1, 1885, as a reduction of ten per cent. on existing rates, also an order by Supervisor Farnsworth as a reduction of six per cent. on existing rates, which orders were passed for printing.

At the next meeting, held on June 8th, the order introduced by Supervisor Roy came up on final passage, and on motion of Supervisor Abbott was indefinitely postponed. Supervisors Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting in favor, and Supervisors Gates, Roy, Pond and Heyer voting against the indefinite postponement.

The order introduced by Supervisor Farnsworth, on his application, by consent of the Board, was withdrawn by him.

At the same meeting Supervisor Abbott introduced an order determining water rates for the year commencing July 1, 1885, at a reduction of seven and one-half per cent. on existing rates. The proposed order was discussed by Supervisors Pond, Abbott and Farwell. The following amendments to the order, offered by Supervisor Pond, were defeated, to wit:

To amend section eight by giving the right to parties to pay by meter rates for the water used for the purposes therein named—Supervisors Gates, Roy, Pond and Heyer voting in favor, and Supervisors Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting against the amendment.

Also, to amend section eleven by including street sprinkling as one of the purposes for which water could be taken from the hydrants for the compensation allowed—Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Pond, Williamson and Heyer voting in favor, and Supervisors Abbott, Farwell, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting against the amendment.

Also, to amend section twelve by providing that where meters are applied to discover waste the water used should be paid for at meter rates—Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Pond and Hyer voting in favor, and Supervisors Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting against the amendment.

The order as introduced was then, on motion of Supervisor Abbott, passed to print—Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting in favor, and Supervisors Pond and Heyer voting against the passage of the order.

An order, introduced by Supervisor Gates, providing for a reduction of seven and one-half per cent. on existing water rates, and including the amendments offered by Supervisor Pond to the prior order, was, on motion of Supervisor Farwell, indefinitely postponed—Supervisors Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting in favor, and Supervisors Gates, Roy, Pond and Heyer against the motion.

At the meeting of the Board held June 17th, the order introduced by Supervisor Abbott was finally passed and numbered 1,817—Supervisors Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan and Valleau voting in favor of, and Supervisors Gates, Pond and Heyer voting against the final passage, Supervisor Roy explaining his vote.

The order was duly transmitted to his Honor the Mayor, and on June 22d the following message was received from him returning said Order No. 1,817 without his approval and with his objections, which message was, on motion of Supervisor Gates, ordered published and spread upon the minutes of the Board, to wit:

VETO MESSAGE OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1885. }

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors :

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith without my approval Order No. 1,817, determining water rates, and fixing the compensation for water furnished for family uses, etc., for the year ending June 30, 1886.

This order, it is claimed, makes a horizontal reduction of seven and one-half per cent. on all rates except hydrant rates. Assuming that this claim is true, that the company will receive from sources other than water the same as last year, \$3,023, and that there will be received from new business \$40,000, the income of the company for the year 1885-86, under this order, will be as follows:

From water rents	\$1,138,613
Hydrants	43,080
Other sources.....	8,023
Increase in business.....	40,000
Total income.....	\$1,229,721

A reduction to the company on last year's revenue of \$51,779, or a little over four per cent. on its gross revenue.

My main objection to the order is that the rates it proposes to establish are too high, and it fails to correct abuses often pointed out and generally admitted to exist in the dealings between the Spring Valley Water Works and the rate-payers. Accompanying my message vetoing Order No. 1,806, I submitted a letter from George F. Allardt, C. E., containing an estimate of the cost of the works and the present market value of the real estate belonging to the Spring Valley Water Works.

It was not pretended that this estimate was absolutely correct, or that it was made up from the books of the company. It was an estimate—an approximation of the actual cost—made by a distinguished engineer familiar with the works, and having a knowledge of the cost of labor and materials in this city and county during the last twenty years. Had the Spring Valley Water Works complied with the law and furnished to the Board of Supervisors a duly verified detailed statement, showing the amount of money actually expended annually, since commencing business, in the purchase, construction and maintenance, respectively, of the property necessary to the carrying on of its business, and also the gross cash receipts annually, for the same period from all sources (Statutes of 1881, page 54), there would have been no necessity for me to have resorted to outside sources

WATER RATES.

information. In the investigation which took place before the Water Committee, Mr. Allardt's estimates, in my judgment, were not materially shaken. Mr. Allardt still asserts that his estimates are in the main correct, save as to the cost of the Crystal Spring works. This would raise his figures from \$3,000,000 to \$8,200,000. The Spring Valley Water Works did not furnish the detailed statement required by law, nor did it attempt, in a proper way, to show the actual cost of the works.

I think I may fairly claim, in the absence of such an attempt, that the failure to do so is a virtual admission of the correctness of Mr. Allardt's estimates. It is a legal presumption that the evidence willfully suppressed would be adverse if produced. The Spring Valley Water Works having in their possession and under their control, the books of the company showing the actual cost of its works, cost of maintenance and annual operating expenses, and having failed to produce them or to furnish verified statements drawn from such books, although invited to do so, it may fairly be presumed that the books would be adverse to its claim if produced. Messrs. Pond and Roy, minority of the Water Committee, evidently entertain the same view. In the report submitted by them they say:

"Without further dilating on the false position assumed by the officers of the company in failing to furnish verified detailed statements, and the inevitable conclusion that necessarily is engendered by such action, it is but just to Mr. Allardt to state that his statements have undergone no material change, for while conceding errors in estimating the construction of Crystal Springs and its connection with this city, and an increase of \$200,000 on his original estimate, making the total estimated valuation of the Spring Valley Water Works \$8,200,000, Mr. Allardt claims, and the minority of your Committee agree with him, that no other errors have been shown, while the margin involved in those figures over and above the actual estimates is more than sufficient to meet any alleged oversight."

The injustice of fixing water rates so as to authorize an annual collection of \$1,229,721 for water by the Spring Valley Water Works is shown by facts and figures contained in the report of Mr. Solon Pattee and Mr. R. George, expert accountants, made to the Water Committee, dated April 19, 1875, a copy of which was filed by me with the Water Committee of the present Board. It appears from this report that the entire receipts of the San Francisco City Water Works (Bensley) during its existence, and the Spring Valley Water Works from its inception to the 31st of March, 1875, from all sources, were \$13,448,490 30. The details of these receipts are as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS (BENSLEY).

From assessments.....	\$358,500 00
From water rents.....	697,105 71
Total.....	\$1,655,605 71

SPRING VALLEY WATER WORKS.

From assessments.....	\$1,297,760 00
From water rents.....	7,764,160 58
From franchises, etc.....	310,964 01
Bonds.....	1,000,000 00
From sale of stock.....	1,160,000 00
From bills payable ..	100,000 00
Floating debt.....	160,000 00
Total.....	\$11,792,884 59
Total receipts of both companies from all sources to March 31, 1875....	\$13,448,490 30

It also appears from this report that these companies during the same period paid dividends to their stockholders as follows:

Spring Valley Water Company.....	\$4,454,407 18
San Francisco City Water Works (Bensley).....	247,155 00
Total dividends paid by both companies to March 31, 1875.....	4,701,562 18
Excess of receipts from all sources over dividends.....	8,746,928 12
Excess of dividends over the amount received from assessments and from sales of stock as given above.....	1,285,302 18
Amount received by the two companies during the same period for water	8,461,266 23

WATER RATES.

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I regard this report as valuable, inasmuch as it presents a detailed statement of all the receipts and of all dividends of the San Francisco City Water Works from its inception until its consolidation with the Spring Valley Water Works, and of all the receipts and of all the dividends of the latter company from its incorporation to March 1, 1875. This information I have been unable to obtain from any other source. It also contains other information of more or less value. I did not present it to the Water Committee as containing a "detailed statement" of the cost of the Spring Valley Water Works, neither does it show, as asserted in the report of a majority of the Committee, that the cost of the works of that company at that date was \$15,487,248 68, nor \$8,746,928 12, nor any other sum. It states that the accompanying data, taken from the said books (the books of the company), show the following:

Receipts.....	\$13,448,490 30
Dividends	4,701,562 18
Receipts less dividends.....	\$8,746,928 12

Also that we have carefully computed the interest on the several items to March 31, 1875, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum (simple interest), which amounts to as follows:

Interest on receipts.....	\$9,010,393 49
Interest on dividends.....	2,279,072 95

Not a word is said about the cost of the works.

It is true that in a letter accompanying the report, Mr. Pattee states that the books of the Spring Valley Water Works and the San Francisco City Water Works show an expenditure for "franchises," construction and maintenance of \$8,746,928 12, up to February 27, 1875, which is the exact difference between the total receipts of the two companies (\$13,448,490 30), less the amount paid to stockholders in dividends (\$4,701,562 18), showing conclusively that operating expenses and all other money paid out by the company for whatever purpose is included in the sum of \$8,746,928 12 and that this sum does not represent the cost of the works. The inference sought to be drawn from this statement of Mr. Pattee that everything that was not paid to stockholders in the shape of dividends was used for the purchase of franchises and in the construction of its works, is absurd, because no provision is left for maintenance or operating expenses of the companies between 1858 and 1875—eighteen years. The rank injustice to the people in fixing so large an annual revenue to the Spring Valley Water Works as \$1,299,720, is further shown by the report of Messrs. Pattee and George, taken in connection with the history of the Spring Valley Water Works, since the date of that report. No assessments have been levied since 1875. The only money drawn from the stockholders since then is \$360,000, received last year from the sale of newly issued stock. The money put into the company by the stockholders may therefore be stated as follows:

Assessments previous to 1875.....	\$2,256,260
Sales of stock.....	1,160,000
Sales of stock since 1875.....	860,000
Total amount put into the company by stockholders to January 1, 1885.....	\$4,276,260

The stockholders have received in dividends as follows:

Previous to 1875.....	\$4,701,562 18
Since 1875 to June 1, 1885.....	6,243,333 66
Total dividends.....	\$10,944,895 84

The company have received from water rates as follows:

Previous to 1875.....	\$8,461,276 29
Since January, 1875, to January, 1885.....	12,508,979 03
Total receipts for water to January 1, 1885.....	\$20,970,255 32

WATER RATES.

This amount appears to me amply sufficient for maintenance, operating expenses of the company, for the dividends paid to stockholders, and for all additional money which has been put into the works for construction, and the purchase of property over and above the \$4,276,260 received directly from the stockholders. It is for this reason that I doubt the existence of so large a bonded indebtedness as \$5,000,000.

SPECIAL OBJECTIONS.

That part of section eight purporting to fix rates for stores, banks, offices, warehouses, saloons, groceries, eating-houses, barber-shops, butcher-shops, book-binders, blacksmith shops, confectioneries, churches, halls, laundries, photograph galleries, printing offices, steam engines, green-houses, markets, market-stalls, horse-troughs, soda-fountains, and other places of business not supplied by meters, is open to the objection that it is uncertain and indefinite. They are "to be charged, according to the estimated quantity used, from \$1 10 to \$8 13." As the Water Company alone has the right to attach meters, as the estimates made by its employees are the only ones likely to receive consideration at its office, this provision is in effect turning over a very large number of rate-payers to the tender mercies of the company. Between \$1 10 and \$8 13 is a wide difference, and a very slight turn of the screw would enable the company to make good any loss by reason of reductions made to other rate-payers.

HYDRANT RATES.

There is no change in hydrant rates, both the existing and the proposed order providing that the compensation to be exacted "for water supplied by and through hydrants to the City and County of San Francisco shall be \$2 50 per month for each hydrant for fire purposes and flushing sewers." In my opinion this provision is in clear violation of section six of the act of the Legislature of 1881, requiring Boards of Supervisors to perform the duties prescribed by section one of article fourteen of the State Constitution. Section six of this act declares that rates for furnishing water shall be equal and uniform. That there shall be no discrimination made between persons, or between persons or corporations, or as to the use of water for private and domestic and public or municipal purposes.

It will be observed that it is only for water supplied by and through hydrants to the City and County of San Francisco that the water is \$2 50 per month for each hydrant. To all other consumers the rate is based upon actual or estimated consumption. The rate is neither equal nor uniform, within the meaning of the law. It compels the city, from which the Spring Valley Water Works has received valuable privileges, and whose streets are being constantly disturbed and damaged by the company by the laying down and replacing of its pipes, etc., to pay about ten or twelve times as much per thousand gallons for water as an individual or private corporation is required to pay under the terms of the same order! The water used by the city during the last twelve months for fires and flushing sewers, if paid for at meter rates, would probably not have cost \$3,000. Under the rates fixed in the order the cost was \$43,000 during the last twelve months.

METER RATES.

The reduction in meter rates is largely on paper; that is to say, although there is a reduction on existing rates as fixed in the order, there is none in the rates actually paid by the many consumers. The large manufacturers do not pay, and I am assured many of them could not pay, the rates fixed in this order. They obtain certain concessions, not in all cases according to rule, but as the interests and caprice of the Water Company may dictate. To a limited extent the company has the power to favor its friends and punish its enemies. This is wrong, and should be prevented by compelling the company to collect only the rates fixed in the order. The proposed system must result in discrimination, as between consumers, and this the law denounces, and was intended to prohibit.

The continued failure of the Spring Valley Water Works to furnish to the Board "an itemized statement of expenditures for supplying water," as it is required by law to do each year, and as has been frequently requested by your Board, merits the severest condemnation, and calls for such action on your part as will insure prompt compliance with the law on the part of the company. The operating expenses being an important factor in fixing rates, the items should be known, and care taken that the rate-payers are not taxed to support a corrupt or extravagant administration of the business affairs of the company.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board of Supervisors of the
City and County of San Francisco.

WATER RATES.

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On June 29th, 1885, the Order No. 1,817 came up on the motion to pass said order finally, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, and after remarks by Supervisors Gates and Roy, the order was passed finally.

The following is a copy of Order No. 1,817, determining the water rates to be charged and collected from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, to wit:

ORDER NO. 1,817.

DETERMINING WATER RATES AND FIXING THE COMPENSATION FOR WATER FURNISHED FOR FAMILY USES, FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES, FOR MUNICIPAL USES AND FOR ALL PUBLIC PURPOSES.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

The monthly rates of compensation to be collected by any person, company or corporation engaged in the business of supplying water to the inhabitants of the City and County of San Francisco for family uses, for private purposes, for municipal uses and for all public purposes of said City and County for the year commencing July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1886, are hereby fixed as follows:

GENERAL RATES.

SECTION 1. For buildings occupied by a single family covering a ground surface of:

Square Feet.	One Story.	Two Stories.	Three Stories.	Four Stories.	Five Stories.
600 to 700.....	\$ 83	\$ 89	\$ 97	\$1 10	\$1 20
700 to 800.....	89	98	1 10	1 20	1 30
800 to 900.....	98	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 42
900 to 1000.....	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 42	1 53
1000 to 1200.....	1 22	1 32	1 43	1 55	1 66
1200 to 1400.....	1 32	1 43	1 55	1 66	1 78
1400 to 1600.....	1 43	1 55	1 66	1 78	1 89
1600 to 1800.....	1 55	1 66	1 78	1 89	1 98
1800 to 2000.....	1 66	1 77	1 89	1 98	2 09

NOTE.—The foregoing rates also apply to public buildings. No single rate less than eighty-eight (88) cents.

For all houses one story in height covering a greater area than two thousand (2,000) square feet, there shall be added eleven (11) cents for each additional two hundred (200) feet or fractional part thereof, and the further sum of eleven (11) cents for each additional story.

Where a house or building is occupied by more than one family there shall be charged, in addition to the foregoing rates, three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of said rates for each additional family.

NOTE.—The general rate includes water for general household purposes, but does not include any of the following specified items:

SPECIAL RATES.

SECTION 2. Bathing tubs in private houses:

For each tub.....	\$0 43
In public houses, boarding-houses, bathing establishments and barber shops, where meters are not used, for each tub.....	\$0 98

WATER RATES.

SECTION 3. For horses kept for private use, including water for washing one vehicle:

For one horse.....	\$0 43
Each additional horse.....	\$0 21
Each additional vehicle.....	\$0 23
For one cow.....	\$0 28
Each additional cow.....	\$0 13

SECTION 4. Boarding and lodging-houses, not including water for baths, water-closets and urinals, or for uses without the house, shall be charged for each head of boarders and lodgers within the same, in addition to the rates for private families.....

.....	\$0 11
For each day boarder.....	\$0 08

SECTION 5. Irrigation for gardens and grounds, six-tenths (6-10) of a cent per square yard.

Hose for washing windows and sidewalks shall not have a nozzle larger than three-eighths of an inch.

SECTION 6. Water Closets:

For each water closet for use of public buildings.....	\$0 88
For each water closet for use of private dwellings.....	\$0 21

SECTION 7. Urinals:

For each urinal for use of public houses or public buildings.....	\$0 21
For each urinal for use of private dwellings.....	\$0 11

SECTION 8. For water furnished for building purposes:

Each barrel of lime.....	\$0 21
Each thousand brick.....	\$0 13

Stores, banks, offices, warehouses, saloons, groceries, eating-houses, barber shops, butcher shops, book binderies, blacksmith shops, confectioneries, churches, halls, laundries, photograph galleries, printing offices, steam engines, green-houses, markets, market stalls, horse-troughs, soda-fountains, and other places of business not supplied by meter, to be charged according to the estimated quantity used, from one dollar and ten cents (§1 10) to eight dollars and thirteen cents (§8 13).

SECTION 9. Bakeries according to the monthly use of flour:

For each twenty-five barrels.....	\$0 82
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METER RATES.

SECTION 10. Water furnished for any and all other purposes not embraced in the above shall be supplied by meter at the following rates: \$0 45 per thousand gallons, provided the monthly bill shall not be less than five dollars; \$0 37 per thousand gallons, provided the monthly bill shall not be less than ten dollars; \$0 23 per thousand gallons, provided the monthly bill shall not be less than fifty dollars; \$0 23 per thousand gallons, provided the monthly bill shall not be less than one hundred dollars.

METER RATES FOR SHIPPING.

Water shall be furnished and delivered by meter measurement to shipping lying alongside of the bulkhead or any of the wharves on the water front, where water-pipes or mains are laid, between the hours of six o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. daily, upon application being made therefor, at the following rates:

\$1 85 per 1,000 gallons, and for any less quantity at the rate of \$2 78 per 1,000 gallons.

Water shall be supplied and delivered to water-supply boats at the bulkhead or any of the wharves on the water front as above mentioned, between the hours of six o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. daily, for the purpose of supplying shipping in the Bay of San Francisco, upon application being made therefor, at the rate of \$1 per 1,000 gallons, provided the quantity supplied is not less than 5,000 gallons.

No water-boat furnishing and supplying water to shipping lying at anchor within the limits of the waters of the City and County of San Francisco shall charge a rate to exceed \$5 per 1,000 gallons.

SECTION 11. The rates of compensation to be collected for water supplied by and through hydrants to the City and County of San Francisco shall be two dollars and fifty cents per month for each hydrant, for fire purposes and flushing sewers.

SECTION 12. All persons, companies or corporations supplying water as aforesaid shall have power in all cases to apply meters for the purpose of discovering waste or excessive use, and when waste or excessive use is found, to charge for water so wasted or excessively used at meter rates, provided that the waste or excessive use so found, shall exceed by ten per cent. the number of gallons which, at the regular meter rates, amounts to the rated bill.

SECTION 13. All water rates, except meter rates and city and county rates, are due and payable monthly in advance, and when not so paid shall be subject to an addition of five per cent.

Meter and city and county rates are due and payable at the end of the month, and upon meter rates a deposit not exceeding three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the value of the estimated quantity of water to be consumed may be required.

Meter rates, if not paid within ten days after becoming due, shall be subject to an addition of five per cent.

SECTION 14. This order fixes the maximum beyond which any person, company or corporation shall not be permitted to charge for water supplied.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, June 15, 1835.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote :

Ayes—Supervisors Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan, Vallean.

Noes—Supervisors Gates, Pond, Heyer.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

The foregoing Order, No. 1,817, finally passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco on the 15th day of June, 1835, having been presented to his Honor the Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board of Supervisors, for his approval and returned by him with objections thereto on the 22d day of June, 1835, was taken up and finally approved and passed notwithstanding said objections, in Board of Supervisors on the 29th day of June, 1835, by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan Vallean.

Noes—Supervisors Gates, Heyer.

Absent—Supervisor Pond.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Condition of the Chinese Quarter.

The attention of the Board of Supervisors had been repeatedly called to the continued and persistent violation of the sanitary regulations in that portion of the city occupied by the Chinese.

The foul and filthy condition of the premises in that quarter; the total disregard paid to the regulations for protection against fire by the erection and maintenance of wooden additions to buildings; the violation of what is known as the cubic air law, by the over-crowding of premises; the vicious and pernicious practices and occupations carried on and conducted surreptitiously in defiance of law; with the ingenuity of these people in heretofore successfully thwarting all attempts to eradicate the nuisances, practices and occupations complained of, were so manifest, that the Board of Supervisors were of the conviction that some inquiry should be instituted as to how those evils were permitted to exist and what corrective action should be taken.

The dangers arising therefrom to the health and lives of the people presented the peculiar condition of this thickly inhabited part of the city so forcibly as to lead to the conclusion that there must be causes which could tolerate a state of affairs so inimical to the welfare of the community, which it was proper to ascertain so that they might be removed.

The question naturally presented itself whether any additional legislation was required, or whether there were laches on the part of the executive officers or departments, or whether the available force of those departments were inadequate to enforce the regulations and duties which were observed and performed in other portions of the city.

It had been conceded and was unquestioned that this portion of the city was a standing menace to the health of the community.

With these views and believing it to be the imperative duty of the municipal government to intervene for the public welfare, and to ascertain and present clearly the facts in connection with the occupation and use of this portion of the city, so that effective means might be taken and enforced to have the regulations passed for the general welfare observed, Supervisor Farwell, at a meeting of the Board held on February 2, 1885, introduced, and on his motion the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION No. 17,886 (NEW SERIES).

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to visit, thoroughly inspect and report upon that portion of the city commonly known as "Chinatown," with a view of ascertaining so far as possible whether a condition of things exist in such quarter injurious to the public health or public morals, and what measures it may be necessary to adopt, if any, to correct abuses and abate public nuisances commonly supposed to exist in such district.

RESOLVED, That the Chief of Police be and is hereby requested to aid and assist such committee in their labors to the utmost extent of his power, and to detail such officers as the committee may require to aid them in their labors.

The President of the Board appointed Supervisors Farwell, Kunkler and Pond as a Special Committee to perform the duties called for by the foregoing resolution. On February 24th, 1885, the Committee were authorized by the Board to employ such assistants and have such services performed as might be deemed necessary in the prosecution of their labors. The Committee commenced their labors, and while engaged in the diligent prosecution of their duties, the importance of the inquiry did not seem to impress all the members favorably, as on May 4th, 1885, a resolution was introduced and its adoption moved calling upon the Committee to present a report at the next meeting as to the progress, expense and result of the investigation so far as accomplished, if not completed; also, providing for repealing the resolutions appointing and giving power to the Committee to prosecute the investigation, which proposition was discussed with the result that the resolution offered was, on motion of Supervisor Farwell, indefinitely postponed.

At the next meeting of the Board, held on May 11, 1885, the Special Committee presented the following report as to the progress and the general scope of the inquiry being made to acquire the data to present and to lead to a proper conception of the condition of that portion of the city inhabited by the Chinese, to wit:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: The Special Committee appointed to investigate and report upon Chinatown, respectfully report progress as follows:

The Committee, after making several visits of inspection in and through the district known as Chinatown, examining with care almost every detail and mode of life, industries and methods of business in such district, concluded to have a careful survey of the locality made, with a view of showing such details systematically grouped and noted, so that a true and reliable presentation of the matter could be given to the Board and to the public generally, with a view that such action may be taken in the premises for the protection of the public health and welfare as may be deemed necessary. This survey is now being prosecuted with all possible energy and diligence, resulting so far in the procurement of a well-digested mass of information such as has never, so far as your Committee are aware, been laid before the public, and such, as is hoped by your Committee, will tend to dissipate many erroneous impressions that have heretofore prevailed, and at the same time enlighten the public mind as to the true condition of things existing in this locality, the dangers that threaten the public health from this as a pestilential source in case of cholera, or other like visitation, and the difficulties to be encountered in dealing with the problem thus set before us.

Your Committee disclaim any sympathy with any movement that looks to setting on foot in any

form a renewed popular hue and cry against the Chinese, with the view of resorting to physical force in any form to drive them from among us, because they do not recognize this method as in any sense a practical solution of the question as to how it is best to deal with a fully recognized public evil. They consider that Chinatown, in itself, and the presence of a dense population of people of Mongolian origin in that locality, with all their peculiarities of mode of life, their surroundings and occupations involve great economic questions which ought now to be considered and dealt with calmly and dispassionately and with the view, if possible, of arriving at some conclusion whereby the dangers with which the community is menaced by their presence in our midst may at least be reduced to the minimum, if they cannot be removed altogether. The data which your committee are now gathering, it is hoped, will at least open the way to more intelligent discussion and more intelligent action than has been had before, and will go far, it is also hoped, to correct public sentiment in the East upon this all-important question, and thereby tend to establish a public policy which shall control and guard against the further invasion of the country by a race whose presence can never be otherwise than pernicious and dangerous to the public health and public welfare.

Such are the general ideas of your Committee as to the scope of their action, and by which they are being governed. It remains at this present moment only to add that out of twelve blocks embraced between Broadway and California, Kearny and Stockton streets, seven have been surveyed and diagrams made, showing in detail their occupancy, and notes taken which will enable your Committee to furnish to the Board in their final report much valuable information, which will, it is hoped, enable intelligent action to be had. It should also be stated that several buildings have been surveyed and diagrams made of their interior arrangements and occupancy, which your Committee considered it important to have, and which work consumed much of the time of the parties employed by your Committee. This branch of the investigation is now, however, completed, and the survey of the five remaining blocks will close the work and enable your Committee to submit their complete report.

W. B. FARWELL,
JNO. E. KUNKLER,
E. B. POND.

On July 20th, 1885, the Special Committee presented, at a meeting of the Board held on the above date, the following report on the condition of the Chinese quarter and the Chinese in San Francisco, to wit:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CONDITION OF THE CHINESE QUARTER, AND THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN :

Your Special Committee, appointed on the second of February last, to investigate and report upon that section of San Francisco commonly known as "Chinatown," have diligently prosecuted the labors thus assigned to them, and respectfully report as follows:

Without attempting to deal with the Chinese occupancy of any portions of the city outside of these limits, your Committee confined their investigations to the locality embraced within the boundaries of California street on the south, Kearny street on the east, Broadway on the north, and Stockton street on the west, covering twelve blocks in all. The drift of Chinese population has carried large numbers into blocks west of Stockton street, but for

economical reasons we have considered that it was unnecessary at the present time to go beyond the boundaries we have named for the purposes to be covered by this report.

A map of the district embraced within these boundaries accompanies this report. It represents the character of the occupancy of the first or street floor alone, and does not show the character of occupancy of the basements and sub-basements, or the floors above the street. This, of course, could only be done by a series of block maps. Every floor and every room in Chinatown has, however, been visited by your Committee, or by the surveyors employed by them, and the conditions of occupancy of every room are fully described and set forth in the detailed report of the surveyors, which will be filed with this report.

THE GENERAL ASPECT OF THE LOCALITY.

When your Committee commenced their investigations, they made a general examination of Chinatown, visiting as often as they could, conveniently, houses, shops, and places of business in all parts of that locality, with the desire and intention of obtaining a correct idea of the general condition of things there, and the ordinary mode of life and practices of its inhabitants. Your Committee were at that time impressed with the fact that the general aspect of the streets and habitations was filthy in the extreme, and so long as they remained in that condition, so long would they stand as a constant menace to the welfare of society as a slumbering pest, likely at any time to generate and spread disease, should the city be visited by an epidemic in any virulent form. Your Committee are still of the opinion that it constitutes a continued source of danger of this character, and probably always will, so long as it is inhabited by people of the Mongolian race. They are glad to be able to say, however, that the presence and operation of the surveyors since employed by them have had a most salutary effect—whether lasting or not—in inducing a “general cleaning up” where filth was the rule before until a better general aspect is now presented than was the case at the time when this investigation began.

Knowing the peculiar habits of this people, it is not likely that this better condition of things will continue long, now that the operations of the surveyors employed by your Committee have been concluded, or that anything better will follow than a relapse back into their more dense condition of nastiness, in which they apparently delight to exist. Nevertheless, something has been gained in the demonstration of the fact that by constant watching and close supervision the residents of Chinatown can be made to adopt somewhat better habits, and become less obnoxious—on this score, at least—as well as a lesser source of danger to the public health; and, therefore, it is perhaps well to inquire now whether it will not be wise to inaugurate new rules and a new policy, under which they must be brought, if they are to continue to remain among us.

In speaking thus of the improvement that has taken place in the general appearance of Chinatown since your Committee commenced its investigations, we would not be understood as saying that the condition of the locality is in any sense what it should be in point of cleanliness. Our effort is to point out the fact that, as compared with what it was four months ago, it presents an improved aspect. The difference is one of degree, however, and even in its bettered aspect, in its byways, its slums, and its purlieus, its habitations, some of its places of business and places of amusements, it is to-day the filthiest spot inhabited by men, women and children on the American continent.

All great cities have their slums and localities where filth, disease, crime and misery abound; but in the very best aspect which Chinatown can be made to present, it must stand apart, conspicuous and beyond them all in the extreme degree of all these horrible attributes, the rankest outgrowth of human degradation that can be found upon this continent. Here it may truly be said that human beings exist under conditions (as regards their mode of life and the air they breathe) scarcely one degree above those under which the rats of our water-front and other vermin live, breathe and have their being. And this order of things seems inseparable from the very nature of the race, and probably must be accepted and borne with—must be endured, if it cannot be cured—restricted and looked after, so far as possible, with unceasing vigilance; so that, whatever of benefit, “of degree,” even, that may be derived from such modification of the evil of their presence among us, may at least be attained, not daring to hope that there can be any radical remedy for the great, overshadowing evil which Chinese immigration has inflicted upon this people.

THE POPULATION OF CHINATOWN.

No known method of census-taking has ever yet sufficed to furnish an approximate idea even of the numbers of our Chinese population. It is believed that the system which has been adopted in the conduct of this investigation will result in establishing a more correct conclusion on this point, so far as the twelve blocks covered by it are concerned, than can be obtained through any other method. Every building in this district has been visited, examined, measured and delineated on the map of the district herewith furnished; the number of rooms which each contains, and the number of bunks or sleeping accommodations given in the report furnished your Committee by its surveyors, and certainly with approximate accuracy, the number of men, women and children of Chinese origin *who sleep* in this district, is now known and is herewith given. On this basis, and through this system of computation, we are enabled to show what we believe is a fair return of the population of the district referred to. Whatever Chinese population there may be outside of this district (which is, of course, well known

to be quite large) must still remain a matter of speculation and "guess-work" until such time as further measures may be adopted to ascertain the fact.

Your Committee have found, both from their own and individual observations and from the reports of their surveyors, that it is almost the universal custom among the Chinese to herd together as compactly as possible, both as regards living and sleeping-rooms and sleeping accommodations. It is almost an invariable rule that every "bunk" in Chinatown (beds being almost unknown in that locality) is occupied by two persons. Not only is this true, but in very many instances these bunks are again occupied by "relays" in the day time, so that there is no hour, night or day, when there are not thousands of Chinamen sleeping under the effects of opium, or otherwise, in the bunks which we have found there.

Besides these bunks, rolls of bedding, for use in sleeping on floors and various other sleeping-accommodations, are found. All these bunks, rolls, etc., have been carefully noted and enumerated in their reports furnished to us by the surveyors; and from them we reach the following results of an estimated enumeration of the population of Chinatown.

For convenient reference, the numbers of the blocks named from time to time in this report are those by which the same blocks are distinguished in the books of the assessor. The boundaries of the blocks so numbered are also given:

NUMBER OF BLOCK.	BOUNDARY BY STREETS.	NUMBER OF BUNKS.
87	Broadway, Pacific, Kearny and Dupont.....	163
88	Pacific, Jackson, Kearny and Dupont.....	796
89	Jackson, Washington, Kearny and Dupont.....	1,446
90	Washington, Clay, Kearny and Dupont.....	976
91	Clay, Sacramento, Kearny and Dupont.....	1,388
92	Sacramento, California, Kearny and Dupont.....	741
110	Broadway, Pacific, Dupont and Stockton.....	477
111	Pacific, Jackson, Dupont and Stockton.....	1,989
112	Jackson, Washington, Dupont and Stockton.....	2,828
113	Washington, Clay, Dupont and Stockton.....	2,325
114	Clay, Sacramento, Dupont and Stockton.....	1,287
115	Sacramento, California, Dupont and Stockton.....	764
Total Number of Bunks.....		15,180

Not only have your Committee found that the rule is for two persons to each "bunk," and relays of sleepers through the day in many, if not most instances, but women and children seem also to be stowed away in every available nook and corner, without reference to any special accommodation being provided for them. Taking, therefore, the total number of "bunks" and multiplying that total by two, must be at least a safe minimum estimate of the population in these twelve blocks, with every probability favoring the conclusion that an addition of perhaps twenty per cent. would not more than cover the real number of Chinese inhabiting that locality.

On this basis, allowing two persons to a "bunk," and adding no percentage for excess from any of the foregoing reasons, we have a population in Chinatown of 30,360. And this, your Committee believe, is the lowest possible estimate that can fairly be made.

CHINESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

It is a less difficult problem to ascertain the number of Chinese women and children in Chinatown than it is to give with accuracy the male population. First, because they are at present comparatively few in numbers; and, second, because they can nearly always be found in the localities which they inhabit. This investigation has shown, however, that whatever may be the domestic family relations of the Chinese Empire, here the relations of the sexes are chiefly so ordered as to provide for the gratification of the animal proclivities alone, with whatever result may chance to follow in the outcome of procreation.

There are apparently in Chinatown but few families living as such, with legitimate children. In most instances the wives are kept in a state of seclusion, carefully guarded and watched, as though "eternal vigilance" on the part of their husband "is the price of their virtue." Wherever there are families belonging to the better class of the Chinese, the women are guarded and secluded in the most careful manner. Wherever the sex has been found in the pursuance of this investigation under other conditions, with some few exceptions, the rule seems to be that they are here in a state of concubinage merely to minister to the animal passions of the other sex, with such perpetuation of the race as may be a resultant consequence, or else to follow the admitted calling of the prostitute, generally of the lowest possible grade, with all the wretchedness of life and consequence which the name implies. That this is not a mere idle assertion, the following statement of the number of women and children found in Chinatown in the course of this investigation, and which includes probably nearly every one living in that locality, will, we trust, sufficiently demonstrate.

Women.....	57	} Living as families.
Children	59	
Women.....	761	} Herded together with apparent indiscriminate parental relations, and no family classification, so far as could be ascertained.
Children	576	
Prostitutes.....	567	} Professional prostitutes and children living together.
Children	87	

CHINESE PROSTITUTION.

This examination has led to the foregoing result in regard to the relation of the sexes. No well-defined family relations have been discovered other than as shown, while the next classification seems to be a middle stratum between family life and prostitution, partaking in some measure of each, if such a condition of things can be possible.

The most revolting feature of all, however, is found in the fact that there are so large a number of children growing up as the associates, and perhaps the proteges of the professional prostitutes. In one house, alone, on Sullivan's alley, your Committee found the inmates to be nineteen prostitutes and sixteen children. In the localities habited largely by prostitutes, women and children, who apparently occupy this intermediate family relationship already alluded to, live in adjoining apartments and intermingle freely, leading to the conclusion that prostitution is a recognized and not immoral calling with the race, and that it is impossible to tell by a survey of their domestic customs where the family relationship leaves off and prostitution begins.

It is well, perhaps, for your Committee at this point to lay before you, and before the public, all that they propose to say in this report upon the subject of Chinese prostitution here, and its effects upon the boys growing up in this community, and then to dismiss this disgusting branch of the subject. Fortunately, after presenting a statement of the number of professional prostitutes, their mode of life, and the district which they inhabit, as shown upon the accompanying map, all the other points are covered by the evidence elicited by the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the Chinese Immigration question in 1877, from which we quote as follows:

The Rev. Otis Gibson testified before this Committee that he had resided in China ten years, and had seen and learned a great deal about Chinese immigration. He said:

"The women, as a general thing, are slaves. They are bought or stolen in China and brought here. They have a sort of agreement to cover up the slavery business, but it is all a sham. The paper makes the girl say she owes you four hundred dollars or so, passage money and outfit from China, and has nothing to pay. I, being the girl, the man comes up and offers to lend me the money to pay you if I will agree to serve him, to prostitute my body at his pleasure; wherever he shall put me, for four, five or six years. For that promise of mine made on the paper, he hands him the four hundred dollars, and I pay the debt I owe you according to contract. It is also put in the contract that if I am sick fifteen days no account shall be taken of that, but if I am sick more than that, I shall make up double. If I am found to be pregnant within a month you shall return the money and take me again."

Alfred Clarke, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Police Department, confirmed the testimony of Mr. Gibson as to the manner in which these Chinese women are obtained and brought here. He submitted a paper written in Chinese characters, which, translated, reads as follows:

“ AN AGREEMENT TO ASSIST THE WOMAN AH HO.

“ Because, coming from China to San Francisco, she became indebted to her mistress for passage. Ah Ho herself asks Mr. Yee Kwan to advance for her six hundred and thirty dollars, for which Ah Ho distinctly agrees to give her body to Mr. Yee for service of prostitution for a term of four years. There shall be no interest on the money. Ah Ho shall receive no wages. At the expiration of four years Ah Ho shall be her own master. Mr. Yee Kwan shall not hinder or trouble her. If Ah Ho runs away before the time is out, her mistress shall find her and return her, and whatever expense is incurred in finding and returning her Ah Ho shall pay. On this day of agreement Ah Ho, with her own hands, has received from Mr. Yee Kwan six hundred and thirty dollars. If Ah Ho shall be sick at any time for more than ten days, she shall make up by an extra month of service for every ten days' sickness. Now this agreement has proof; this paper received by Ah Ho is witness.

TUNG CHEE.

“ Twelfth year, ninth month and fourteenth day.” (About the middle of October, 1873.)

And, again, Mr. Clarke produced a second similar paper, which, translated, reads as follows:

“ AN AGREEMENT TO ASSIST A YOUNG GIRL NAMED LOI YAU.

“ Because she became indebted to her mistress for passage, food, etc., and has nothing to pay, she makes her body over to the woman Sep Sam, to serve as a prostitute to make out the sum of five hundred and three dollars. The money shall draw no interest, and Loi Yau shall serve four and one half years. On this day of agreement Loi Yau receives the sum of five hundred and three dollars in her own hands. When the time is out Loi Yau may be her own master, and no man shall trouble her. If she runs away before the time is out, and any expense is incurred in catching her, then Loi Yau must pay the expense. If she is sick fifteen days, or more, she shall make up one month for every fifteen days. If Sep Sam shall go back to China, than Loi Yau shall serve another party until the time is out; if in such service she should be sick one hundred days or more, and cannot be cured, she may return to Sep Sam's place. For a proof of this agreement this paper.

LOI YAU.

“ Dated second, sixth month, of the present year.”

Mr. Clarke testified that prostitution is carried on here under just such contracts as these, and that the last one was taken from a Chinawoman who had been brought in. He further testified that when one of these women escapes she is followed and taken back by her owners. “ If they fail, they

“generally have her arrested for larceny and get possession in that way. They use the processes of our courts to keep these women in a state of slavery. When they become sick and helpless there are instances where they have been turned out to die. The bones of the women are not returned to China, as are the bones of the men.”

James R. Rogers testified that he had been special police officer in the Chinese quarter four or five years; that the prostitutes “are held as slaves, bought and sold. They are held as prostitutes, and are obliged by what they call their mother, the head woman or boss of the institution, to stand at the windows and doors and solicit prostitution. Most of the Chinese houses of prostitution are patronized by whites—by young men and old ones. I have taken boys of not more than ten or twelve years of age from out of these houses. The schedule of prices is such that boys can afford to go there and patronize them.”

Dr. Toland testified that he was the founder of the “Toland Medical College,” and a member of the Board of Health. “He had seen boys eight and ten years old with diseases they told me they had contracted on Jackson street. It is astonishing how soon they commence indulging in that passion. Some of the worst cases of syphilis I have ever seen in my life occur in children not more than ten or twelve years old. They generally try to conceal their condition from the parents. They come to me, and I help to screen it from their parents, and cure them without compensation. Sometimes parents, unaware of what is the matter, bring their boys to me, and I do all I can to keep the truth from them.”

Asked what effect it must have upon this community if these Chinese prostitutes are allowed to remain in the country, he said: “It will fill our hospitals with invalids, and I think it would be a very great relief to the younger portion of the community to get rid of them.”

Asked to what extent these diseases come from Chinese prostitutes, Dr. Toland said: “I suppose nine-tenths. When these persons come to me I ask them where they got the disease, and they generally tell me that they have been with Chinawomen. They think diseases contracted from Chinawomen are harder to cure than those contracted elsewhere, so they tell me as a matter of self-protection. I am satisfied, from my experience, that nearly all the boys in town who have venereal disease, contracted it in Chinatown. They have no difficulty there, for the prices are so low they can go whenever they please.” He had never heard or read of any country in the world where there are so many children diseased as there are in San Francisco. And, further, that “it is a most frightful condition of things. Generally they are improperly treated, and syphilis or gonorrhœa runs on from week to week until stricture results, and that is almost as bad as constitutional syphilis, because it requires a long time to cure it.”

Dr. J. C. Shorb testified that he was a physician and surgeon, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He said:

“The presence of Chinese women here has made prostitution excessively cheap, and it has given these boys an opportunity to gratify themselves at very slight cost.

“I have had boys from twelve years up to eighteen and nineteen—any number of them—afflicted with syphilis contracted from Chinese prostitutes. The extent of the evil is very general, and I suppose my experience must be the experience of all the physicians in San Francisco in full practice.”

There is a mountain of testimony of a similar nature, all of which might properly be quoted here; but it would be simply cumulative, and your Committee do not consider it necessary to go into it further. We have shown that Chinese prostitution exists among us as the basis of the most abject and satanic conception of human slavery. That it is conducted upon the most inhuman principles. That our own laws are successfully invoked to shield, protect and foster it. That it is the source of the most terrible pollution of the blood of the younger and rising generations among us, and that it is destined to be the source of contamination and hereditary diseases among those who are to come after us too frightful to contemplate, and, possibly, already too strongly entrenched as an evil to be successfully modified, much less eradicated.

We do not desire to arouse any undue public excitement or indignation on this subject; but our duty is to state the facts as they exist, and yours to exercise all the cool and deliberate judgment that can be brought to bear upon it, in a calm and thorough search for the best remedy that can at present be applied, or the wisest action that can be taken in dealing with this branch of the Chinese question.

WHITE PROSTITUTION IN CHINATOWN.

The investigations which have been carried on by your Committee have developed another disgusting and surprising feature. It is in reference to white prostitution in that locality. The map accompanying this report shows in what sections and to what extent of area white prostitution exists in Chinatown. The number of degraded women who ply this vocation there is unknown. But the point that will impress itself more strongly upon the ordinary mind is that these women obtain their patronage almost entirely from the Chinese themselves. Their habitations seem to have been taken up in the Chinese quarter solely for this purpose, and their mode of life seems to be modeled after that of the Mongolian, to a larger extent than after the manners and customs of the race to which they belong.

Many, if not most of them, confirmed victims to the opium habit in one form or another, they present pictures of pallid wretchedness hard to parallel in any community where total depravity rules supreme, and their sex sinks to the lowest point of human degradation. The Chinese drug and

opium stores at night usually contain numbers of these wretched beings seeking opium or medicaments for the physical diseases to which they are constantly subjected; and more wan, sad, hopeless and wretched looking faces the human eye seldom encounters in the streets or slums of the most populous cities of the world.

This is a feature of prostitution in Chinatown with which it is difficult and perhaps impossible to deal. Your Committee can only point out the conditions under which it exists as one of the numerous evils which attach to and grow out of the presence of the Chinese among us. It is one of the many counts in the indictment against the race, and upon which we hold them up for trial before the public opinion of our country, from which we bespeak a just and wise verdict. For the poor, wretched woman who enters this particular walk of life there need be no punishment other than her own miseries; no word of reproach, but all our pity. Let her "who enters here leave hope behind."

WHITE WOMEN LIVING WITH CHINAMEN.

Another surprising as well as disgusting feature developed in this investigation is the fact that there are numerous instances of white women living and cohabiting with Chinamen in the relation of wives or mistresses. In one instance where an example of this was found, there was one white woman living among a large number of Chinese women and children—the mistress of one or more of "the little brown men"—who, when the place was visited by the surveyors employed by your Committee, roundly berated them for thus invading the citadel of their domestic rights, and threatened various modes of punishment therefor. In one instance a Chinaman had assumed marital relations with a fair widow with several children by a Caucasian husband.

Instances of these examples of "assimilation" of the two races are as follows:

At No. 900 and 902 Dupont street, one white woman living with a Chinaman on the third floor; at 613 Jackson street, second floor; at 708 Commercial street, second story; at 708 Commercial street third story; at 710 Commercial street, third story; at 718 Commercial street, second story. There are in each of the foregoing one white woman and one Chinaman living together. At 740 Commercial street, second store, and at 916½ Stockton street, there are two white women in each place living with Chinamen.

EVASIONS AND DEFIANCE OF MUNICIPAL LAWS.

There is hardly a phase of life in Chinatown that does not furnish a striking example of constant violation of municipal laws. It may almost be said that the whole Chinese community exists in open defiance of the law, and,

as a matter susceptible of clear demonstration, they are at present, and long have been, stronger than the law (as it is administered), to which we of other races are sternly held amenable. It becomes necessary for your Committee to prove the affirmative of this proposition, and, once proved, it invites discussion of this proposition, viz: If a race constituting one-seventh, say, of the entire population of San Francisco is able to successfully violate and defy the local laws to which the remaining sixth-sevenths are held amenable, what will be the effect when the ratio of the same race shall have increased until it becomes numerically stronger, as it assuredly will be if Chinese immigration is not finally and permanently restricted?

Your Committee do not admit, however, that the present percentage of Chinese in our midst are stronger than the law, if the authorities, whose duty it is to administer the law, are equal to the occasion, and are furnished the necessary means and men to enforce it. As the case stands at present, the facts show that there is constant violation of the law, without any effectual attempt to enforce its penalties, and it will become the duty of this Board, when the facts are placed before them, to endeavor to change the existing practice by the enactment of such municipal laws as may be necessary to restrict present abuses, and to see that existing ordinances are enforced for the accomplishment of like purposes. To assume that our local laws cannot be effectually enforced in the case of the Chinese is to admit that that race, which we so heartily despise, is stronger than we are, and to abandon the principles for which we are contending.

VIOLETIONS OF SANITARY LAWS IN CHINATOWN.

In a sanitary point of view Chinatown presents a singular anomaly. With the habits, manners, customs and whole economy of life violating every accepted rule of hygiene; with open cess-pools, exhalations from water-closets, sinks, urinals and sewers tainting the atmosphere with noxious vapors and stifling odors; with people herded and packed in damp cellars, living literally the life of vermin, badly fed and clothed, addicted to the daily use of opium to the extent that many hours of each day or night are passed in the delirious stupefaction of its influence, it is not to be denied that, as a whole, the general health of this locality compares more than favorably with other sections of the city which are surrounded by far more favorable conditions.

It seems impossible to account for this condition of things upon any other theory than that of the constant fumigation to which Chinatown is subjected, as has already been suggested in this report. Open wood fires from cellar to attic, cigars, tobacco and opium pipes, all contribute hourly clouds of smoke to the fumigation process, and probably prevent the generation and spread of zymotic diseases that otherwise could scarcely fail to rapidly decimate the Chinese population of San Francisco, and effectually adjust the Chinese Immigration question without the aid of treaty or Congressional in-

tervention. These preventive influences can never be a sufficient guard against cholera or any other like visitation, however, and are not and cannot be sufficient to justify the municipal authorities in tolerating the unclean mode of life that prevails in Chinatown. This mode of life must always make this locality a threatening source of pestilential danger to the community at large whenever pestilence comes in any form, borne upon the wings of the wind, or stealing in "like a thief in the night," by any other of the mysterious pathways which it too often thrids so silently, without warning of its approach, until it is upon us with its deadly influences.

Dr. A. L. Gibson, Medical Director of the United States Navy, and a man who ranks high in his profession, says upon this point:

"Where there are fresh air and dryness and cleanliness there can be no cholera; and where there are not, it will come in spite of proclamations and perfunctory quarantines. Fumigations and disinfections which mask putrescence and substitute medicinal smells for sickening stenches are as ridiculous as the noise of gongs and tom-toms, and exploding fire-crackers and gongs, by which the Chinaman hopes to frighten the devils who desolate his home and country, and worse than useless from the false sense of security which they give."

It is not wise, nor is it the intention of your Committee to excite undue apprehension in the public mind upon this subject. But it is both wise and a matter of public duty that the true condition of things should be known, in order that unseen but possible dangers may be guarded against so far as it may be in our power to do so. With this end in view we invite attention to the following facts:

The frequent custom with this people is to have the brick and mortar bench where cooking is carried on, the sink, always more or less filthy, and an open, filthy, bad-smelling water-closet, all adjoining each other in the same room, or under the same cover. Frequently a space at the end of this cooking range—if we may call it so—is used as a urinal, the only outlet from which is the absorption of and seepage through some earth placed there for that purpose, while the intermingling odors of cooking, sink, water-closet and urinal, added to the fumes of opium and tobacco smoke and the indescribable, unknowable, all-pervading atmosphere of the Chinese quarter, make up a perfume which can neither be imagined nor described. This is no exaggeration, nor is it a fancy sketch. It is one of the common features of life in Chinatown.

The details of the survey, which will be filed with this report, will furnish all the data that will be necessary to satisfy the most skeptical on this point; but, what is far better, will be a visit to Chinatown itself and to the habitations themselves, where such ocular and olfactory proofs as will present themselves to the visitor will leave no more to be added.

The municipal laws intended to protect the sanitary welfare of the city, among other things, provide as follows:

from the heretofore commonly accepted meaning of the term, but are none the less tangible as such new definition—all-pervading, though we may not see, feel or hear them, but overwhelmingly apparent through the medium of the remaining senses of taste and smell.

Some day, when Pestilence shall fold her black wings and alight among us to gorge her lust for death, there will be such other tangible evidences of the dire influences that will grow out of this condition of things as will appeal in unanswerable anguish to our hearts as well as our senses, and lead to vain regrets that we have not long ago enforced the laws and corrected this terrible evil.

“THE CUBIC AIR ORDINANCE.”

It is not too sweeping a declaration to make to say that there is scarcely a habitation in Chinatown in which the so-called “Cubic Air Ordinance” is not constantly violated. This constant and habitual violation of the municipal regulation illustrates in the most forcible manner the truth of the assertion which we have already made, that the habits and mode of life among the Chinese here are not much above “those of the rats on the water front.”

It is not the desire or intention of your Committee to present any extreme case selected from any particular locality, to illustrate any feature of the peculiarities of Mongolian life in Chinatown, but rather to convey to the Board and the public, as far as it is possible to do so, a fair idea of the condition of things in that locality, and a general comprehension of the mode of life of this class of our population.

Herewith we present some instances illustrating the *ordinary* habits of the Chinese laboring classes in the matter of sleeping and living accommodations. They are given as furnishing a fair average example, so far as we have been able to ascertain, of the disregard in which the so-called “Cubic Air Ordinance” is held by the Chinese, and as possibly illustrating the hopelessness of attempting to enforce it—a point which will be discussed later:

STREET.	NUMBER.	FLOOR.	Number of occupants allowed under the Cubic Air law.....	Number of actual occupants.....
Dupont	814½	Sub-Basement.....	9	32
Dupont.....	814½	Basement	21	70
Dupont.....	814½	First Floor	7	46
Dupont.....	814½	Second Floor.....	26	60
Dupont.....	814½	Third Floor.....	34	68

STREETS.	NUMBER.	FLOOR.	Number of occupants allowed under the Cubic Air law.....	Number of actual occupants.....
Sacramento.....	817	Basement.....	6	24
Bartlett Alley.....		Basement.....	16	68
Bartlett Alley.....		First Floor.....	6	14
Oneida Place.....		Ten Rooms, First Floor.....	31	94
Brooklyn Place.....		First Floor.....	4	24
Jackson.....	624	Basement.....	3	5
Jackson.....	628	Basement.....	3	14
Jackson.....	632	Basement.....	2	6
Jackson.....	632	First Floor.....	3	16
Jackson.....	620	Basement.....	3	14
Jackson.....	622	Basement.....	4	20
Jackson.....	622	Basement.....	6	30
Jackson.....	622	First Story.....	3	6
Jackson.....	615	Basement.....	3	16
Washington.....	737	Second Story.....	3	8
Washington.....	735	Basement.....	10	34
Washington.....	733	Second Story.....	4	12
Brenham Place.....	9	Second Story.....	8	24
Brenham Place.....	9	Third Story.....	8	18
Brenham Place.....	9	Fourth Story.....	6	22
Clay.....	767	Second Story.....	7	22
Clay.....	767	Second Story.....	4	12
Clay.....	804	Second Story.....	2	8
Clay.....	809	Basement.....	3	20
Clay.....	812	Second Story.....	5	16

This may be taken as a fair type of the common manner of life in Chinatown among the ordinary laboring classes. There are places much more densely crowded, and some not as densely crowded. But this represents the prevailing rule, and the other extreme (about equally divided) the exception.

The atmosphere at night in these crowded dens—many of which, it will be seen, are in cellars—when the occupants are in possession, is something

indescribably horrible; especially when vitiated by the smoke of opium and tobacco, the effluvia from surrounding filth, and the exhalations from the bodies of the Celestials who inhabit them.

Descend into the basement of almost any building in Chinatown at night; pick your way by the aid of the policeman's candle along the dark and narrow passageway, black and grimy with a quarter of a century's accumulation of filth; step with care lest you fall into a cesspool of sewerage abominations with which these subterranean depths abound. Now follow your guide through a door, which he forces, into a sleeping-room. The air is thick with smoke and fetid with an indescribable odor of reeking vapors. The atmosphere is tangible. Tangible—if we may be licensed to so use the word in this instance—to four out of the five human senses. Tangible to the sight, tangible to the touch, tangible to the taste, and, oh, how tangible to the smell! You may even hear it as the opium-smoker sucks it through his pipe bowl into his tainted lungs, and you breathe it yourself as if it were of the substance and tenacity of tar. It is a sense of a horror you have never before experienced, revolting to the last degree, sickening and stupefying. Through this semi-opaque atmosphere you discover perhaps eight or ten—never less than two or three—bunks, the greater part or all of which are occupied by two persons, some in a state of stupefaction from opium, some rapidly smoking themselves into that condition, and all in dirt and filth. Before the door was opened for your entrance every aperture was closed, and here, had they not been thus rudely disturbed, they would have slept in the dense and poisonous atmosphere until morning, proof against the baneful effects of the carbonic acid gas generated by this human defiance of chemical laws, and proof against all the zymotic poisons that would be fatal to a people of any other race in an hour of such surroundings and such conditions.

It is from such pest-holes as these that the Chinese cooks and servants who are employed in our houses come. Cleanly though they may be, in appearance, while acting in the capacity of domestic servants, they are, nevertheless, born and reared in these habits of life. The facility with which they put on habits of decency when they become cooks and servants simply adds other testimony to their ability to adapt themselves to circumstances when it is their interest to do so. But the instinct of the race remains unchanged; and when the Chinese servant leaves employment in the American household he joyfully hastens back to his slum and his burrow, to the grateful luxury of his normal surroundings, vice, filth and an atmosphere of horror.

OPIUM RESORTS IN CHINATOWN.

The following table shows the number and location of the public Opium Resorts. The "opium lay-out" is found in nearly every sleeping-room in Chinatown, and is nearly as common as the tobacco pipe; but these dens

are for the general accommodation of those who have no sleeping bunks and conveniences for opium-smoking of their own, and who therefore frequent these resorts to indulge in the habit.

The bunks are occupied night and day, and the spectacle of pallid men in a condition of death-stupor, wrapped in the dirty rags which constitute their bedding, may be witnessed in these dens any day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

STREET.	NUMBER.	FLOOR.	No. of Bunks.	REMARKS
Sacramento.....	731	Basement.....	12	Filthy.
Clay.....	809	Basement.....	23	Filthy.
Dupont.....	616	Sub-Basement... ..	8	24 feet below the street line and very filthy.
Waverly Place.....	34½	Basement.....	14	Filthy.
Spofford Place.....	23	First Floor.....	10	Opium refinery in rear, filthy.
Washington.....	825	Basement.....	10	Filthy.
Washington.....	836	First Story.....	11	Filthy.
Sullivan's Alley.....	7	First Story.....	6	Filthy.
Dupont.....	918	Basement.....	12	Filthy.
Washington Place.....	26	Basement.....	19	Filthy.
Cooper's Alley.....		First Story.....	8	Filthy.
Bartlett Alley.....	East side.	Basement.....	14	Very filthy.
Bartlett Alley.....	32	Rear First Floor.....	3	Filthy.
Jackson.....	708	Rear Basement.....	14	Filthy.
Jackson.....	818	Basement.....	13	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	East side.	Basement.....	12	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	East side.	Basement.....	12	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	West side.	Basement.....	11	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	West side.	Basement.....	10	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	West side.	Basement.....	11	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	West side.	Basement.....	14	Filthy.
Jackson.....	723-730	Basement.....	26	Filthy.
Pacific.....	727	First Floor.....	4	Filthy.
Dupont.....	1001½	Rear Basement.....	16	Filthy.
Jackson.....	626	Basement.....	7	Filthy.
Jackson.....	632	Basement.....	19	Filthy.

The use of opium is so general among the Chinese that no visitor to Chinatown, night or day, can enter many sleeping-rooms without finding men indulging in the habit. Nor will the explorer travel far without finding them under every stage of its influence down to the dead stupor such as would seem to furnish fit subjects for the Coroner and the morgue, rather than as beings to whom life is ever to return again.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FIRE ORDINANCES.

If the prevailing rule of constant violation of the fire ordinances in Chinatown is to be longer tolerated, for the sake of consistency at least, if it were legally possible, there should be an additional section added, exempting the Chinese quarter from the operations of these ordinances, for it is true that they are utterly disregarded if not defied; and we have failed to discover that any determined attempt is made on the part of the authorities to enforce them. Possibly it is not practicable to enforce them, and possibly it furnishes another illustration of the presumption that the Chinese are a law unto themselves, stronger than the municipal or statute laws, and stronger than the race which surrounds them. Herewith we present a diagram of the first floor of a building on Oneida Place. The fire-places are shown as indicated, and are a fair type of the manner in which they are constructed all over Chinatown. The chimney, it will be observed, is practically an unknown convenience. A brick bench laid in mud mortar, in a window, upon a balcony, or any like place, upon which the fire for cooking is built, leaving the smoke free to escape as it will, is all that is necessary for cooking purposes. Sometimes this plan is varied by the substitution of a tin box or vessel filled with earth for the brick platform, but the uses and purposes of the chimney, cooking or other stoves or ranges, are apparently unknown. In no other part of the city, and by no other people, are such dangerous methods pursued; nor would they be long tolerated if they were. Considering the combustible nature of the surroundings, it is hardly less than a miracle that conflagrations are not constantly occurring, and that fire has not long ago swept Chinatown out of existence and a large section of San Francisco besides. The municipal law upon this subject is plain and explicit. It provides as follows:

“ No person shall kindle or maintain any fire of charcoal, wood or other combustible material, in or upon any open tin, metal can, or any earthen-ware vessel whatsoever, in any room, entry or passage, or in any other part of any house in this city and county; or in any furnace or stove of any kind, unless the same be connected by means of a good sheet-iron flue or pipe, with a brick or earthen pipe chimney, to conduct the smoke and fire into said brick or earthen pipe chimney.”

There is not a day in the year in which this order is not violated in hundreds and hundreds of instances. At the same time, the point which has already been alluded to in this report, viz: that the constant fumigation to which Chinatown is subjected from these open wood fires, may be the source of prevention of zymotic diseases, should not be lost sight of. But, conceding that such is the fact, and that the risk and evil of these open fires be tolerated and the fumigation process be thereby preserved rather than to risk the possibility of disease growing out of their suppression, the fact stands out none the less clear-cut and striking that the very presence of

these people among us compels the admission of the proposition that we cannot enact laws general in their application to which they can safely be subjected. Nor can we, on the other hand, enact special laws that shall apply alone to this or any other race of people, nor can we by any legislative action constitutionally exempt them from subjection to the general laws to which all other classes and races among us are amenable.

The paradox involved, then, in these contradicting propositions, is by the simple fact that in this, as in many other things, these people when they come among us are above and beyond the law, and so they must possibly remain. Stated briefly, the special point now under consideration is this: The law prohibits these open fires; if they are not suppressed they will constitute a standing menace from fire, and may at any moment involve the city in a disastrous conflagration. If they *are* suppressed, there is every probability that Chinatown will become the seat of zymotic or other diseases which may involve the public health of the city at large and the sacrifice, possibly, of hundreds of lives annually. It is a choice of two evils—evils that the presence of this race among us forces upon us and which never can be wholly avoided so long as they are among us.

In the construction of privies, apart from the violation of the sanitary ordinances already referred to, the city ordinances relating to the fire limits, etc., provide that "privies or water-closets of wood," shall be constructed in a particular manner, and shall not "project over the line of any street, lane, alley or place, and they shall not be used for any other purpose." No regard is paid to this provision of the municipal laws whenever it suits the convenience of occupants of buildings in Chinatown to ignore them. There are many instances that might be pointed out where this rule is violated.

The two Chinese theatres furnish striking examples of the audacity of the race in ignoring the law, and the impunity with which such violation is practiced. In both these theatres almost every specified provision of the fire ordinance relating to places of amusement is openly violated, even down to that clause of the ordinance which provides that no portion of a theatre "shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house," etc. In the case of the Washington-street theatre it is at once both boarding and lodging house, containing bunks for 150 persons, all of whom eat and sleep under its roof.

THE CHINESE LABOR PROBLEM.

The essentially American policy of a tariff for protection to home industry is not alone on trial as against the opposing doctrine of Free Trade. Protection against the "pauper labor of Europe" as a system of public policy may be advocated, upheld and practiced as we will, but it is clear that the doctrine is absolutely nullified, and the laws that are enacted to support it

are successfully and effectually evaded by the importation, not of the *products* of pauper labor, but of pauper labor itself, of a far lower grade than that of Europe, viz., the Asiatic.

The political party which claims to be the party of protection to home industry by means of a high tariff necessarily stultifies itself if it fails to set itself against the greater of these dangers, the importation of Asiatic pauper labor, as well as against the free importation of the products of European pauper labor. For it is clear that Asiatic labor here upon our own soil, which can exist here at a less cost for living than can even the pauper labor of Europe exist upon European soil, not only possesses a dominant advantage over home labor, but also over the "pauper labor of Europe" itself, about which we declaim so earnestly. If this "Asiatic pauper labor," tolerated here upon our own soil, can produce here any article of manufacture cheaper than the same article can be produced in Europe, the advantage is not alone the difference in the cheapness of the product, but in the tariff which is imposed on the article thus manufactured in Europe and imported here. Therefore the Asiatic laborer residing here literally commands the situation. The result of such a competition is indisputable. Either the American laborer must come down to a level with the imported "little brown man" in habits of life and desires, or he must become a helpless pauper himself.

This is not the gospel of the "Sand Lot;" it is the gospel of political truth, upon which all parties should agree who have the welfare of society at heart, and to whom humanity itself ought not to plead in vain.

Cool and dispassionate consideration of this great overshadowing question is now the necessity of the hour, uninfluenced by the senseless jargon of "The Chinese must go," or any other shibboleth of the demagogue. Planted here in this young, but already great metropolis, is a Mongolian population forming about one-eighth of the entire community, and probably one-fourth of the laboring classes, equal to the task of competition in any line of skilled or unskilled manufacture. Their habits and mode of life render the cost of support less than one-fifth of that of the ordinary American laborer, who exercises what is commonly recognized as the strictest rules of economy and thrift. This first combing of the wave of Chinese labor is to-day in more than successful competition with the home workman here in the production of every article of clothing, cigars, and other like necessaries and luxuries of life, to the extent that, practically, the occupation of the skilled home laborer is gone, indeed, even at this early stage of the contact.

This statement of the case has been presented heretofore in various forms, but it has too often been howled in insensate and unreasonable clamor from the "Sand Lot" instead of being proved by the medium of crystallized fact and the inexorable logic of demonstrated truth.

It is within the province and scope of this report to supply this "missing link" through the facts which have been collated in this investigation, and about which there can surely be no dispute, if human evidence is of value at all in the search for truth, hidden where it may be.

Your Committee, then, apart from theorizing, invite the attention of the Board and of the American people to their exhibit of facts relating to this subject of Chinese labor here in San Francisco alone, and the inevitable result which must sooner or later be reached all over the land as the Chinese tide advances and sweeps competition to the winds.

It need not be said that the discussion of this phase of the question is useless now because of the treaty and the legislation which is supposed to prohibit Chinese immigration; for the fact is but too apparent to every resident of San Francisco that Chinese immigration is still flowing in, in appalling numbers, and the treaty and the prohibitory legislation scarcely modifies the strength of the tide, much less prohibits. Therefore it is more than in order at this time to analyze and discuss the effect of Chinese pauper labor upon the welfare of the American laborer and the American people.

Among the tabular statements forming an appendix to this report will be found one marked "Exhibit A," giving a list of the manufacturing establishments in Chinatown and the various lines of manufactured goods which are produced there. This exhibit forms in itself but a minor factor in the problem, since the great body of Chinese laborers in skilled and unskilled manufacture is employed outside of the limits of Chinatown, and, indeed, outside of the limits of the City and County of San Francisco. But what is taking place here will but too plainly illustrate the appalling character of the danger which this Asiatic invasion typifies. The lesson which that invasion ought to teach, through such exhibits as these, can only be nullified by the preaching of these blind, fanatical theories which have heretofore made an idol of "the little brown man," but which are none the less a wicked abomination to the Christian mind than are the grotesque and hideous idols which form the objects of worship of "the little brown man" himself.

It appears from this Exhibit that there are employed in Chinatown to-day not less than 2,326 Chinese workmen engaged in the manufacture of clothing of various descriptions, boots and shoes, leather, cigars, etc., all of which is produced for consumption here in competition with the American workmen engaged in the same line of manufacture. Most of this labor is carried on through the use of the best modern machinery, in the operation of which the Chinese workman becomes an adept in a short space of time. Machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes in the large establishments operated by Chinese labor supplies a large share of the demand for the whole Pacific Coast. The Hop Kee Company, on Dupont street, an establishment employing at some seasons of the year three hundred men, finds a market for its goods as far east as Salt Lake City at present, and will at no distant day invade the country east of the Mississippi, giving manufacturers there an opportunity to become practically acquainted with the effects of "Chinese cheap labor" and the results which follow in its train.

In the manufacture of clothing, ladies' underwear, shirts, etc., 1,245 sewing machines are kept actively at work, all operated by male laborers with a skill equal to the best efforts of the American woman, as well as the Ameri-

can man, in this direction, and all run with such quick-handed, untiring energy, that it suggests one of the most curious physiological problems of the day to understand how a people, nurtured and fed as they are, can possess the vitality and physical force necessary to the results which they achieve in this direction.

Most of this labor is carried on by "piece-work" and to fill orders for large "down-town commercial houses" engaged in the sale of the class of goods thus produced. The heavy, strong-stitched jean overalls which find so large a market on this coast, are made by the Chinese workmen at the rate of about 55 cents per dozen pairs. The work thus produced—at a price which would reduce the American worker, male or female, to a lower level than the "woman, weary and wan," whose misery Hood depicted so graphically in "The Song of the Shirt"—the Chinaman thrives upon, and is prosperous and happy. But it is a prosperity and a happiness that is based upon a mode of life that a homeless cur upon the streets might not envy, upon which the American laborer could not exist until a succession of generations had so brutalized and blunted his race proclivities that he had degenerated into a condition worse than barbarism and become a curse to civilization, instead of what he is to-day, the vital strength of the nation.

GAMBLING IN CHINATOWN.

We come now to the consideration of a phase of life in Chinatown which, for manifest reasons, your Committee would gladly avoid referring to if it were not in their plain line of duty to do otherwise.

These reasons are, that in any fair presentation of the matter of gambling and the gambling dens in Chinatown a serious responsibility must be brought home to the Police Department, or the owners of the property where these dens are situated must accept the responsibility themselves. If the responsibility for the existing condition of things does not rest in one of these quarters, then it must be set down to the debit of a weak, inefficient public policy that has long prevailed in San Francisco, by which laws for the protection of the public health and public morals have either not been enforced or are yet not sufficient in themselves in the form of their enactment. In either case it is an unpleasant task for your Committee to attempt to fix the responsibility; but it is their duty to state the facts, and so far as possible, to suggest the remedy for what seems to be a great public evil.

Here, again, we are met with the most positive evidences that have yet been produced, that the Chinese population among us openly defy the State and Municipal laws. These laws are strong enough, as has been conclusively proved, to shut up gambling-houses run by white men, and to make the occupation of the gambler completely amenable to the majesty of the law. It is not so in Chinatown. The appendix to this report, "Exhibit B," furnishes a list of "iron-clad," barricaded gambling dens in Chinatown which are veritable citadels and strongholds built to defy assault and to baffle police interference.

This list comprises about 150 places in all, the approach to which is through a series of plank and iron doors, in every instance with grated windows, cunningly devised trap-doors for escapes, and in many instances iron-clad walls or partitions. Many of these doors bear the marks and indentations of the sledges of the police who have assailed them from time to time, which attack has usually been successfully resisted however, long enough to enable every evidence of the gambling games carried on within to be destroyed, before the assailants were admitted. The convenient water-closet, or kitchen fire, always adjacent to and forming part of these dens, furnish ready means to destroy the tan-markers or lottery devices, and innocent Celestials, sitting "childlike and bland," apparently in wonder why they have been disturbed and against whom no charge can be successfully maintained in the Courts, are all that is found within, when entrance has once been gained. Such is the statement of the officers of the Police Department, and such statement seems to be generally borne out by the facts.

On the other hand, considering how numerous the gambling dens are, considering that many of them open direct upon the street, it would seem that there must be negligence somewhere to enable the business to be carried on so successfully, in view of the fact that the gambling houses kept by men of our own race have been so energetically and effectually dealt with.

But this proposition is again met and answered, and answered with much force, by the statement that the number of men in the police force, and the means with which the department is provided, are not sufficient to enable Chinatown to be effectually patrolled and the gambling houses thoroughly watched and raided. Further, that, so long as property-holders will permit these barricaded gambling hells to be constructed, so long as they will permit their houses to be thus converted into fortresses for the purpose of defying the law, and, further, so long as the municipal authorities will permit property-holders thus to allow these Chinese tenants to misuse their property to the public injury and for the purpose of violating the law, so long the evil must exist, and nothing less than a police force large enough to constitute a constant army of occupation must be kept in Chinatown, with battering-rams and dynamite, if necessary, to enable them to open and raid these dens of vice. And to this, it seems to your Committee, there is no answer. It brings home the blame for this condition of things to the municipal authority itself, which, by a proper display of its own power, at whatever cost it may be involved, *can* and *must*, sooner or later, try conclusions with Chinatown and the Chinese, and make them amenable to the law in everything.

"THE HEATHEN CHINEE."

"The little brown man," as he is designated by one of the most prominent members of the United States Senate, and a representative of a State that is commonly assumed to stand in the fore-front of human progress, is

considered by many Christians as a most fitting subject for Missionary work and conversion to Christianity. It is possibly no legitimate part of the work assigned to your Committee to examine and report upon this branch of the subject, and possibly it is their duty to do so. From our point of view it seems but proper to us that the people throughout our country should have as full a knowledge as possible of what thirty-five years of constant attrition of Christianity and Idolatry has resulted in, as exemplified in the history of the Chinese in San Francisco. It is proper that the world should be informed as to whether Christianity advances or retreats before Chinese Idolatry when brought into immediate contact with each other; whether the Christian religion is to be the gainer or the loser; whether the human souls that are to be lost or saved are to change in their relations of ratio to each others according to the doctrines of Christianity; whether it is or is not worth while to permit them to continue to come among us in the beneficent hope that "the true faith" may be more widely promulgated and souls be saved that must otherwise be eternally lost.

For true missionary work your Committee have the most unbounded respect and sympathy. For efforts in this direction that the stern experience of the past thirty-five years have demonstrated by cold practical results to be more than sterile and barren, and for those who have wasted their labor in the field, your Committee can entertain no other sentiment than that of charitable pity. For those who, in spite of every proof of its utter uselessness, continue to be the advocates of Chinese immigration with this "hope of conversion" doctrine as one of the main reasons and justification of their action, we have nothing but contempt and disgust.

So far in San Francisco "the Heathen Chinese" has, in the slang parlance of the day, "got in his work," with the same irresistible force as that with which Boston's other "slogging" champion has always displayed in his ring encounters. And Senator Hoar and his followers, who would fain open wide our gates to the "little brown man," that he may be converted to Christianity and share in the blessings of American citizenship, may possibly find food for new reflection by a careful study of some of the naked facts which your Committee have been enabled to present upon this branch of the subject. In this view of the matter, then, your Committee consider it their duty to invite public attention to the following facts:

The proofs, as developed by this investigation and which are so plain as to be beyond question, are these: The Chinese brought here with them and have successfully maintained and perpetuated the grossest habits of bestiality practiced by the human race. The twin vices of gambling in its most defiant form, and the opium habit, they have not only firmly planted here for their own delectation and the gratification of the grosser passions, but they have succeeded in so spreading these vitiating evils as to have added thousands of proselytes to the practice of these vices from our own blood and race. The lowest possible form of prostitution—partaking of both

slavery and prostitution—they have planted and fostered to a lusty growth among us, and have inoculated our youth not only with the virus of immorality in its most hideous form, but have, through the same sources, physically poisoned the blood of thousands by the inoculation with diseases the most frightful that flesh is heir to, and furnishing posterity with a line of scrofulous and leprous victims that might better never have been born than to curse themselves and mankind at large with their contagious presence. They have successfully overridden and defied the laws of morality in every form, and the statutory laws of the State and municipality. They have driven the American laborer to the wall and taken the bread from the mouths of thousands of deserving families, while all that missionary work has done among them, all that contact with Christianity has accomplished in the line of conversion to "the true faith," is as imperceptible and as slow in its results as is the influence of the smallest comet that ever blazed into view in planetary space upon the great orbs that traverse their appointed pathways within the solar system to which they belong. Let us see if this is not the fact.

First, as is shown upon the map accompanying this report, the "Joss House" is, proportioned to population, even more common in Chinatown than are the edifices of the Christian church in other portions of the city. Idols of the most hideous form and feature squat upon their altars, from which license, in the belief of the Chinaman, sufficient to justify crime or vice of any degree may be had for the asking. Idols that typify, not the precepts of morality taught by Confucius, carved and created by the mechanical fancy of the most skillful Mongolian artist into every conceivable distortion of feature and limb, more frequently represent and give license to the practice of a vice, than a virtue to be inculcated and lived up to. Even the "Goddess of Prostitution" sits enthroned upon her altar in more than one Joss House in San Francisco, and licenses her votaries to the practice of nameless indulgences and the most bestial gratification of their sensuous lusts. Let the skeptic who views this statement as an exaggeration or misrepresentation of fact visit the Joss Houses of San Francisco and he will no longer doubt; for it is the truth.

While the Chinese have thus planted their idolatry among us with all its attendant vices; while they have undermined the morals and the physical health of our youth, and defied our laws, what has Christianity to show, through the aid of its Missionaries or otherwise, in its conflict with Asiatic heathenism, whether it be in the advance of Christian morals or the Christian religion?

In morals, nothing! And no one can possibly so pervert the truth as to maintain otherwise. In religious teachings let the evidence of the Missionaries themselves speak for itself.

The Rev. Otis Gibson, who testified before the Legislative Committee upon the occasion heretofore referred to, said that he had been a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China ten years. That he had long been

doing missionary work here among the Chinese. That from information obtained from the books of the six Companies he thought there were about 150,000 Chinamen in California.

Asked, "How many of these Chinamen have become Christians—Roman Catholics as well as Protestants?"

He answered, "I could not give you statistics of that exactly. I don't know what the statistics of the Roman Catholic Church are. They have very few proselytes."

Q.—"What do you suppose your converts amount to? Can you approximate how many?"

A.—"I suppose that in this city there may be in all one hundred."

Again, he was asked by Mr. Eggers: "I would like to have you give us your experience as a missionary with these people?"

A.—"Our success with this people has been slow. They begin by going to school, and we gradually teach them to have a disgust for idolatry. That is the first point reached. During my labors *I have baptized thirty-five or thirty-six persons.*"

Q.—"In how many years?"

A.—"Since 1871, properly speaking."

This was in 1878, so that the net product of Mr. Gibson's labors in seven years was thirty-five or thirty-six Mongolian souls saved by baptism—provided that it proved that the religion with which they were thus dyed was of fast colors and did not subsequently wash out, by a new baptism of their own election.

Rev. A. W. Loomis testified that in seventeen years of his missionary work in San Francisco his school had "received eighty members; deducting twenty who have been dismissed, and we have sixty-three."

Let us hear what others testify to upon this question:

Wong Ben, an intelligent Chinese interpreter, testified before the Legislative Committee as follows:

Q.—"Do you know any Christian Chinamen?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"How many?"

A.—"Ten or fifteen. Some believe little. Some just go to school to learn to read; that is all. Some believe everything."

Lee Kan, interpreter for the Bank of California, testified as follows:

Q.—"Do you know any Chinese Christians?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"Are you one?"

A.—"No, sir."

Q.—"Are these men real Christians, or are they only pretending to be?"

A.—"I cannot tell."

Q.—"As a rule, are they not such persons as would become Christians for good salaries and good positions?"

A.—"I guess so."

Q.—“Do you hear any of them say that Sunday-school is a good place to learn English?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Did it strike you that they were more anxious to learn English than to get religious teaching?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Now, post the ledger and ascertain how the account stands. Thirty-five or thirty-six souls saved by the missionary work of Mr. Gibson, eighty by Mr. Loomis, making one hundred and fifteen in all, deducting nothing for backsliders, in a maximum period of seventeen years, that being the term of the administration of Mr. Loomis! Against this, thousands of young men debauched and diseased for life by reason of their presence among us; innumerable young men and young women confirmed in the opium habit from the same source; the laboring classes deprived of work and impoverished, their children graduated in the school of “Hoodlumism;” the laws set aside and defied; a filthy and disgusting mode of life set up by a clannish population in the fairest and best portion of the city, and made a constant menace to the welfare of the community by reason of the danger from fire and disease that will some day spring from that locality. All this to offset the salvation of a few score of souls of beings whose miserable lives *and* souls ought not in the aggregate to bear a feather's weight against the deep damnation of the curse they have inflicted upon our race, and the ruin and everlasting misery they have brought upon thousands—if the Christian religion be “the true faith” by which human souls are to be saved.

All this, while their Joss Houses are still illuminated by the dim lamps that rest upon their altars and the oil of which is never burned out. The smoke of their incense still wends its way upward, the Joss sticks of fate still invite the superstition of the fatalist, and Chinese idolatry remains, not alone unshaken and full of vigor, but, in the contest thus far with the Christian religion upon these shores, it has beaten down the barriers interposed against it, and laughed to scorn the labors of the Missionary.

So far, it is the victor, in full possession of the field. So far, Christianity has beaten against it with as little effect and as little purpose as the waves of the Pacific with their sweep of thousands of miles to give them force accomplish, when they thunder and break against the rocky and jutting headlands of our own Golden Gate.

There never was a more wicked and shameful exhibition of detestable, narrow-minded bigotry than that which seeks to justify Chinese immigration by linking it with a scheme for the salvation of souls. The beasts of the field, the vagrant dogs that the Poundmaster gathers upon the streets to put to death by drowning, are vastly better worthy of our commiseration than the whole Mongolian race when they seek to overrun our country and blast American welfare and progress with their miserable, contaminating presence.

Let the would-be religious enthusiasts of the tribe who would feed the cannibal with texts from the Bible as a cure for his propensity to dine off

human flesh, and scatter tracts in Borrioboolagha as food for the starving, and who believe in the power of Christian contact to wrestle with Chinese idolatry, come here and study this question as your Committee have studied it, and they will return cured of the mindmalady with which they are now afflicted, or be entitled to life support and care in any idiot asylum in the land. So much for the "salvation" side of the Chinese question.

THE CHINESE AS MURDERERS.

The spectacle of the past few weeks, of police officers stationed at night at each end of the alleys leading slumward in Chinatown, searching the persons of the Chinese who enter and depart therefrom for the purpose of discovering concealed weapons, is edifying. It has grown out of a murder which was not long ago committed near one of these alleys, and as it was the work of the assassin's deadly knife, and has, so far, baffled all efforts at discovery, the police authorities, in the most praiseworthy manner, are endeavoring to prevent a similar recurrence and possibly discover some clue to the murderous Mongol now in hiding.

This brings before your Committee the subject of "unpunished crime" in Chinatown, upon which it is proper that such facts as have come to our knowledge should be laid before you.

Not only does the cunning and utter unscrupulousness of Chinamen enable them to evade our laws, but the evidence is conclusive that they have well organized tribunals of their own which punish offenders against themselves when it is their interest to punish, but which never punish those who violate the laws of the city or the State.

It has been said of them, with great force and truth, that they "are not only not amenable to law, but they are governed by secret tribunals unrecognized and unauthorized by law. The records of these tribunals have been discovered, and are found to be antagonistic to our legal system."

"These tribunals are formed by the several Chinese companies or guilds, and are recognized as legitimate authorities by the Chinese population. They levy taxes, command masses of men, intimidate interpreters and witnesses, enforce perjury, regulate trade, punish the refractory, remove witnesses beyond the reach of our courts, control liberty of action, and prevent the return of Chinese to their home in China without their consent. In short, they exercise a despotic sway over one-seventh of the population of the State of California.

"They invoke the processes of law only to punish the independent action of their subjects, and it is claimed that they exercise the death penalty upon those who refuse obedience to their decrees.

"We are disposed to acquit these companies and secret tribunals of the charge of deliberate intent to supersede the authority of the State. The system is inherent and part of the fibre of the Chinese mind, and exists because the Chinese are thoroughly and permanently alien to us in language

and interests. It is nevertheless a fact that these companies or tribunals do nullify and supersede the State and National authorities. And the fact remains that they constitute a foreign government within the boundaries of the Republic."

Such were the conclusions arrived at by the Legislative Committee in 1876. And they fairly justified their conclusions by the proofs which they elicited in the course of their investigations. We cannot better illustrate this than to quote from them at length. They say:

"That we have not overstated the facts, we beg to refer briefly to some of the testimony of reputable witnesses, given under the sanction of an oath, before this Committee.

"James R. Rogers, a San Francisco officer of intelligence and experience, testifies as follows (see volume of testimony herewith transmitted, p. 61):

A.—"I do not know of my own knowledge that such a tribunal exists (secret Chinese tribunal). I only know that when a Chinaman swears differently from what they want him to, his life is in danger. They sometimes use our Courts to enforce their orders, just as policy may direct. They have no regard for our laws, and obey them so far as they do, only through fear."

"D. J. Murphy, District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, and one of the ablest and most experienced criminal lawyers in the State [now one of our Criminal Court Judges], testifies as follows (evidence, pp. 82 and 83):

Q.—"In your official capacity have you been brought into contact with Chinese?"

A.—"Yes, sir; I have looked on my docket for two years, and I find that of seven hundred cases that I examined before the Grand Jury one hundred and twenty were Chinese, principally burglaries, grand larcenies and murders—chiefly burglary. They are very adroit and expert thieves. I have not had time to examine for the last two and a half years, but the proportion has largely increased during that time."

Q.—"Do you find any difficulty in the administration of justice where they are concerned?"

A.—"Yes, sir. In capital cases, particularly, we are met with perjury. I have no doubt but that they act under the direction of superiors, and swear as ordered. In many cases witnesses are spirited away, or alibis are proven. They can produce so many witnesses as to create a doubt in the minds of jurymen, and thus escape justice. In cases where I have four or five witnesses for the prosecution they will bring in ten or fifteen on the part of the defense. They seem to think that numbers must succeed, and it very frequently so happens. It frequently occurs that before the Grand Jury or on preliminary examination, witnesses swear so as to convict, but on the trial they turn square around and swear the other way. I have heard it said that they have secret tribunals where they settle all these things, but I know nothing of that. It is my impression that something of the kind exists, and

I think they sometimes use our Courts to enforce their decrees. I have had to appeal to Executive clemency for pardon for Chinamen sent to the State Prison by false swearing, under circumstances which led me to believe them to have been the victims of some organization of that kind.'

Q.—“Innocent men can be convicted?”

A.—“Yes; and I have no doubt innocent men are convicted through the medium of perjury and ‘jobs’ fixed up on them. I have had doubts, during the last three months, in cases of magnitude, involving long terms of imprisonment.”

Q.—“Among reputable lawyers of this city, who have had experience with Chinese testimony in the Courts, what value has that testimony, standing by itself?”

A.—“By itself, and without being corroborated by extrinsic facts or white testimony, it is very unreliable.”

Mr. Ellis, Chief of Police of the City of San Francisco, and who has been attached to the police force of that city for twenty years, testifies as follows (evidence, p. 112):

“That it is generally believed that the Chinese have a court where differences are settled; and that if, in secret, it determines to convict or acquit a Chinaman (on trial before our Courts) that judgment is carried out. In a great many cases I believe they have convicted innocent men upon perjured evidence.”

Mr. Charles T. Jones, who for several years past has been the able and efficient District Attorney of Sacramento County (the county in which is located our State Capitol), testifies as follows (evidence, pp. 124 and 125):

A.—“During my term of office I have had considerable to do with Chinese criminals, and always have great difficulty in convicting them of any crime. I remember well the case of Ah Quong, spoken of a few moments ago by Ah Dan. At the time I was defending three parties charged with kidnapping, and I had Ah Quong as interpreter, knowing him to be honest and capable. The circumstances of the case were these: A Chinaman wanted to marry a woman then in a house of prostitution. She desired to marry him, and he went with two of his friends to the house. She went with them. They drove out of town to get married, when the Chinaman who owned her heard of it and started some officers after her. She was arrested and surrendered to these Chinamen, with instructions to bring her into Court next day. I had this man to interpret for me, being well satisfied that she would swear that she was not being kidnapped. The next day the owners brought into Court a woman whom the defendants informed me was not the one at all, but another. The attorneys for the other side insisted that it was, believing the statements of their Chinamen to that effect. The case was postponed for two or three days, when it was shown that the woman offered was not the one taken away. This interpreter told me they would kill him as sure as these defendants were not convicted. We went out of the Courtroom, and he told me he was

afraid to go on I street. I told him not to go then, but I did not think they would trouble him. Half an hour afterwards he was brought back, shot in the back, and a hatchet having been used on him, mutilating him terribly. This was in broad daylight, about eleven o'clock in the morning, on Third and I streets, one of the most public places in the city of Sacramento. There were hundreds of Chinese around there at the time; but it was difficult, in the prosecution of the case, to get any Chinese testimony at all. It happened that there were a few white men passing at the time, and we were enabled to identify two men, and they were convicted and sent to the State Prison for life, after three trials. They attempted to prove an alibi, and after swearing a large lot of Chinamen they said that they had twenty more. The Chinese use the Courts to gain possession of women. Sometimes it happens that where a man is married to a women they get out a warrant for his arrest, and before he can get bail they have stolen the woman and carried her off to some distant place. I have had Chinamen come to me to find out how many witnesses I had in cases. If they found out, they would get sufficient testimony to override me. Before I was District Attorney I have had Chinese come to me to defend them, and ask me how many witnesses I wanted, and what was necessary to prove in order to acquit."

Q.—"Do you often find that upon preliminary examinations and before the Grand Jury there is enough testimony to warrant a conviction, but on the trial these same witnesses swear to an exactly opposite state of facts?"

A.—"Very frequently."

Q.—"To what do you attribute that?"

A.—"I attribute it to the fact that they had tried the case in Chinese courts, where it had been finally settled. I have records in my office of a Chinese tribunal of that kind, where they tried offenders according to their own rules, meted out what punishment they thought proper, etc. These records were captured in a room on I street, between Fourth and Fifth. I had them translated by an interpreter from San Francisco, and used them on the trial of the robbery cases. The records recite that the members enter into a solemn compact not to enter into partnership with a foreigner; that a certain man did so, and the company offers so many round dollars to the man who will kill him. They promise to furnish a man to assist the murderer, and they also promise, if he is arrested, they will employ able counsel to defend him. If convicted, he should receive, I think, three dollars for every day he is confined, and in case he died, certain money would be sent to his relatives. These records appeared in evidence and were admitted; also, a poster that was taken from a house, offering a reward for the killing of this man. This poster was placed on a house in a public street. Being written in Chinese, of course they alone knew its contents, and informed us of them.

Mat. Karcher, for many years past Chief of Police for the City of Sacramento, testifies as follows. (Evidence, pp. 128 and 129:)

Q.—“Do you know anything about their putting up offers of rewards upon walls and street corners, written in Chinese, for the murder or assassination of given Chinamen?”

A.—“Yes. Of course I could not read Chinese, but I secured some of these posters, and had an interpreter from San Francisco come up here and interpret them. They were rewards for the murder of some Chinamen who did something contrary to their laws. They have their own tribunals, where they try Chinamen, and their own laws to govern them. In this way the administration of justice is often defeated entirely, or, at least, to a very great extent. I know this, because I was present at a meeting of one of their tribunals about seven years ago. There were some thirty or forty Chinamen there, one appearing to act as Judge. Finally, the fellow on trial was convicted and had to pay so much money, as a fine for the commission of the offense with which he was charged. Generally, their punishments are in the nature of fines; but sometimes they sentence the defendant to death. In cases in the Police Court we have often found it difficult to make interpreters act. They would tell us that they would be killed if they spoke the truth; that their tribunals would sentence them to death, and pay assassins to dispatch them. About two years and a half or three years ago Ah Quong was killed. During the trial, at which he was interpreter, there were a great many Chinamen. I stationed officers at the doors, and then caused each one to be searched as he came out of the room, the interpreter having told me that he feared they would murder him. Upon these Chinamen I found all sorts of weapons—hatchets, pistols, bowie-knives, Chinese swords, and many others. There were forty-five weapons in all, I think, concealed about their persons in all kinds of ways. The interpreter testified in that case, and half an hour after leaving the Court-room he was brought back, shot, and cut with hatchets. He was terribly mutilated, and lived only a few moments after being brought to the station-house. The murderers were arrested, but attempted to prove an alibi, and had a host of Chinese witnesses present for that purpose. Although there were some hundreds of Chinese present at the time of the murder, the prosecution was forced to rely upon the evidence of a few white men who chanced to see the deed committed. We were opposed at every turn by the Chinamen and the Chinese companies. As a general thing it is utterly impossible to enforce the laws with any certainty against those people, while they will themselves use our laws to persecute innocent men who have gained their enmity. They seem to have no idea concerning the moral obligation of an oath, and care not for our form of swearing.”

Mr. Ellis, Chief of Police of San Francisco, testified as follows. (Evidence, p. 112:)

Q.—“What are the difficulties in the way of enforcing laws in cases where the Chinese are concerned?”

A.—“The Chinese will swear to anything, according to orders. Their testimony is so unreliable that they cannot be believed.”

Q.—“What is the greatest difficulty in the way of suppressing prostitution and gambling?”

A.—“To suppress these vices would require a police force so great that the city could not stand the expense. It is difficult to administer justice, because we do not understand their language, and thus all combine to defeat the laws.”

Q.—“What is their custom of settling cases among themselves, and then refusing to furnish testimony?”

A.—“It is generally believed to be true that the Chinese have a Court of Arbitration where they settle differences.”

Q.—“After this settlement is made, is it possible to obtain testimony from the Chinese?”

A.—“If in secret they determine to convict a Chinaman, or to acquit him, that judgment is carried out. In a great many cases I believe they have convicted innocent men through perjured evidence.”

Mr. Davis Louderback, for several years past Judge of the Police Court of San Francisco, testifies as follows. (Evidence, p. 93:)

Q.—“What do you know about the habits, customs, and social and moral status of the Chinese population of this city?”

A.—“I think they are a very immoral, mean, mendacious, dishonest, thieving people, as a general thing.”

Q.—“What are the difficulties in the way of the administration of justice where they are concerned?”

A.—“As witnesses, their veracity is of the lowest degree. They do not appear to realize the sanctity of an oath, and it is difficult to enforce the laws where they are concerned, for that reason. They are very apt, in all cases and under all circumstances, to resort to perjury and the subornation of perjury. They also use our criminal law to revenge themselves upon their enemies, and malicious prosecutions are frequent.”

Ah Chung testified:

Q.—“What do the Chinamen do with anybody who testifies in Court against the women?”

A.—“Ah Geo, Wong Woon, and Ah Fook put up money to kill him.”

Q.—“Do you know whether any paper is ever put up offering money to kill Chinamen?”

A.—“Yes. I saw them.”

Q.—“Have they threatened to kill you if you testify?”

A.—“Yes. I am a little scared.”

Q.—“What are you afraid of?”

A.—“Afraid shoot me.”

Q.—“Do you know of anybody being killed?”

A.—“Yes.”

Q.—“What for?”

Q.—“Do you know anything about their putting up offers of rewards upon walls and street corners, written in Chinese, for the murder or assassination of given Chinamen?”

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Q.—“Do you know whether any paper is ever put up offering money to kill Chinamen?”

A.—“Yes. I saw them.”

Q.—“Have they threatened to kill you if you testify?”

A.—“Yes. I am a little scared.”

Q.—“What are you afraid of?”

A.—“Afraid shoot me.”

Q.—“Do you know of anybody being killed?”

A.—“Yes.”

Q.—“What for?”

A.—“One boy he testify against women, and they kill him with a knife.”

Ah Gow sworn.

MR. HAYMOND—“Can you speak English?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“How long have you been in San Francisco?”

A.—“One year.”

Q.—“How long in California?”

A.—“Three years.”

Q.—“Where have you lived?”

A.—“At Half-moon Bay.”

Q.—“What did you work at?”

A.—“Making cigars.”

Q.—“For white people?”

A.—“No; for a Chinaman—Ah Wah.”

Q.—“To what company do you belong?”

A.—“Ning-yeung.”

Q.—“Do you know anything about threats being made against Chinamen for testifying in the American Courts?”

A.—“Ah Geo, Bi Chee, and Wong Woon say they shoot me.”

Q.—“What for?”

A.—“They say I pick out prostitutes in Court.”

Q.—“Are you a witness now?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Do they threaten to shoot you if you tell the truth?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Do you know anything about notices being posted up offering rewards for killing men?”

A.—“Yes. I have seen them.”

Ah Dan sworn.

MR. HAYMOND—“How long have you been in California?”

A.—“Almost ten years.”

Q.—“From what part of China did you come?”

A.—“Back of Canton.”

Q.—“How old are you?”

A.—“I believe I am twenty-eight.”

Q.—“What have you been doing since you came to California?”

A.—“Cooking in kitchens and working in restaurants.”

Q.—“Have you been living with Americans most of the time?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Have you ever been interpreter in the Police Court?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Have you any fears about testifying here and telling all you know? Are you afraid?”

A.—“I ain't much afraid. I came up here to swear, and I must tell all I know.”

Q.—“Have ever any threats been made against you for testifying in the Police Court, or for interpreting truly?”

A.—“Yes, sir; I am afraid, because Chinamen got too much to gas about. Because one got convicted he think it all a put up job by me. In Sacramento City two interpreters killed.”

Q.—“You say there were two interpreters killed in Sacramento?”

A.—“Yes, sir; one was Ah Quong, and one Ah Gow.”

Q.—“How long ago?”

A.—“I wasn't in California the first one; Ah Quong, two years ago.”

Q.—“What was he killed for?”

A.—“Because he interpreted in Court. Chinamen thought he ought to have American man get Chinaman clear. They thought he had power to do it; but he couldn't do it, and they killed him.”

Q.—“If you are interpreting in Court, and you don't get a man clear, will they kill you?”

A.—“No, sir; I am not afraid when I do what is right.”

Q.—“Have they threatened to kill you when you did not get Chinamen clear?”

A.—“No; not yet. Sometimes they get talking on the street about gambling houses on I street, and Chinamen blame me for stopping them.”

Q.—“What do they threaten to do—threaten to kill you?”

A.—“Talking about killing me.”

Q.—“Do you know District Attorney Jones?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Did you tell him last week that some of them threatened to kill you?”

A.—“Yes, sir; some of them. A man came to me a few days ago and told me they were going to kill a Police Court interpreter, advising me to leave the city, because he said somebody would come and kill me; some men had put up rewards, and some men whom I did not know were coming from San Francisco to kill me. I was before the Grand Jury and explained the game of ‘tan,’ and for this they put up a reward, and I am to be killed by three men from San Francisco I don't know. The reward offered for my life is five or six hundred dollars. I have heard of rewards of this kind being put here and elsewhere. I have not seen any here, but have in San Francisco. They are in Chinese, and posted up, saying that these men will make agreement, if some man will kill another, to pay the murderer so much money. These agreements for murder are red papers written in Chinese, and say they will give so much money on condition you kill so and-so, naming the person. If the murderer is arrested, they will get good counsel to defend him. If he is sent to prison, they will pay him so much money to recompense him, and if he is hung they will send so much money to his relatives in China.”

Q.—“Did you go to officer Jackson and ask him not to subpoena you if he could help it, in the Hung Hi case?”

A.—“ Yes. I said to him, ‘ I don’t know about the case. If you put me on the stand, and it don’t go as they want it, they will blame me.’ ”

Q.—“ Didn’t you tell him you were afraid they would kill you ?”

A.—“ I did tell him so.”

Q.—“ Were you afraid ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir. I told Charley O’Neil some put up money to kill me. He told me not to fear—to keep a look out for myself. In case I testify here to all I know, I’m afraid they will kill me.”

Lem Schaum, a Christian Chinaman, educated and speaking English well, testified before the Committee as follows:

Q.—“ Do you know anything about notices of rewards being posted up in Chinese quarters in San Francisco or here for the punishment of certain men—a notice of this kind: ‘ Five hundred dollars or six hundred dollars will be given for the assassination or murder of some Chinaman ?’ ”

A.—“ I do. That is a Chinese custom. When members of a company do anything against the rules of that company they are punished. Suppose one member of a company comes to me and says, ‘ Go and steal a woman from a Chinaman,’ and I do so for him. Because I favor him, his enemies prove I stole the woman, and put up a reward of five hundred or one thousand dollars to have me killed. That is the way they do.”

Q.—“ Do they post their reward up publicly ?”

A.—“ I think not. I think they do that in secret.”

Q.—“ Has it been your experience that these secret judgments were carried into execution ?”

A.—“ They pop it to you every time.”

Q.—“ Almost every time a judgment is entered that a man shall die, and they offer so much money to have him killed, he is killed ?”

A.—“ Exactly.”

Q.—“ They take every advantage ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir.”

Q.—“ That is regarded as a death sentence ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir. The man knows he has to die, but gets out of the way if he can.”

Q.—“ That makes it difficult for any Chinaman, if he is so disposed, to protect women ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir.”

Q.—“ If a Chinaman takes a woman to the Mission, that sort of a reward will be offered ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir; most likely.”

Q.—“ Do you know of their custom of settling cases that get into the Courts? For instance, a Chinaman is arrested for kidnapping one of these women. Do you know anything about their settling that among themselves and keeping the testimony away from the Courts ?”

A.—“ I believe they do that.”

Q.—“ They have some sort of a tribunal in which they settle this thing for themselves ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir.”

Q.—“ Have they a tribunal which punishes offenses against their customs ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir. For instance, suppose I should march myself out and kill a Chinaman. I am brought before the Company and made to pay a fine. They take the money and send it back to the family of the killed party to support his mother.”

Q.—“ If you kill a member of the See Yup Company, the See Yup Company will determine, through this tribunal, that you shall pay so much money ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir.”

Q.—“ Suppose you pay that money ?”

A.—“ Then I will be all right.”

Q.—“ They would not try to punish you by law ?”

A.—“ No, sir.”

Q.—“ Suppose you refuse to pay the money ?”

A.—“ I must go through the American courts.”

Q.—“ And they will convict you ?”

A.—“ Exactly.”

Q.—“ If you do pay the money they will protect you against the American laws.”

A.—“ They let the whole matter drop.”

Q.—“ And keep witnesses out of the way ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir.”

Q.—“ Is it impossible, then, to administer justice, under our laws, to this Chinese population ?”

A.—“ Exactly; it is impossible.”

Charles P. O'Neil, twenty years a policeman in Sacramento, testified upon the same occasion as follows:

Q.—“ Do you know anything about the murder of the first interpreter ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir. He belonged to the Ning Yeung Company, which broke off from the See Yup Company. He was considered as a pretty bad sort of a man, for he was going after some Chinamen pretty lively. He was in the habit of assisting to make convictions, trumping up false charges, etc.”

Q.—“ How do you know they were false ?”

A.—“ They proved to be so afterwards.”

Q.—“ How was he removed ?”

A.—“ They sent to China for a man to come here and kill him. Letters were sent to this Chinaman at Folsom, where he was living, and also telegraphic dispatches, warning him that he was to be murdered. He immediately came to Sacramento City and went into a gambling house. He was sitting down, leaning over the table, and this man that was to kill him was standing

opposite. This fellow walked behind the interpreter and shot him. As he fell, he shot him a second time and then walked into the street. This was about six o'clock in the evening. He walked about forty steps up the street. He then crossed the street and walked about one hundred and fifty feet further. Then he threw his pistol in a doorway and went probably seventy-five further, and jumped down into a yard and disappeared. He went to China and was there pretty nearly a year, when he came back and died in San Francisco, just about the time we discovered his whereabouts. Before he did this killing he had gone to China. He was then sent for by the companies and came back. He was in this State only three or four days when he killed his man."

Q.—"What reason had they for wanting this man murdered?"

A.—"There was a white man murdered in Amador County by some Chinese in his employ. He was a Mr. Griswold, a wealthy ditch owner. The Chinese fled to Marysville. Ah Gow, the interpreter, was living there then, and he went to white men and said: 'The murderers of Mr. Griswold are in a wash-house across the street. Arrest them and we will make the reward.' The men were arrested, taken to Amador County and hung. That was why Ah Gow was killed."

Q.—"Do you know what company brought this man out?"

A.—"No, sir. I only learned that from the Chinese a year after the murderer left. The head of one of the companies in San Francisco was arrested for conspiracy and brought to Sacramento. On the preliminary examination he was discharged. He was a very old man, and was the man who presided at the meeting at which the reward was offered for the murder."

Q.—"When was this?"

A.—"Twelve years or more ago. Professional fighters are in the constant employ of the companies. These fighters committed several murders here some time ago, but we could not catch them. Several were arrested, but nothing could be proved. The Chinese told me they had settled the thing in their own tribunals, and that ended it."

F. L. Gordon testified that he had for some years been publishing a Chinese newspaper. He knew of cases where men had been hired to kill others.

"The first was Ah Suey, a member of the Wang-Tung-Sing Society. He did something contrary to their rules in regard to the collection of money. I was in Ah Suey's house the very day he was killed. He knew there was a reward offered for his death, and he had not gone out for some days. He told me he was going to collect some money and would go to China in a sailing vessel. I told him I heard there was a reward offered for his death and he had better look out. During the day he went into Washington alley thirty or forty feet, when he was shot in the back and instantly killed."

Q.—"Who offered the reward?"

A.—“I heard that the society offered it. I think the amount offered was eight hundred dollars.”

Q.—“Have you seen rewards of that kind posted up?”

A.—“Yes, sir; they are written on red paper.”

Q.—“Mention some other cases.”

A.—“A Chinaman on Jackson street was sent for by Chinamen, to whom he had loaned money, and was told that if he would go to a certain room on Jackson street they would pay him. Two men waited for him there and they killed him.”

Q.—“Was there any evidence of a reward having been offered for his death?”

A.—“I heard it spoken of in this way before it happened: That there would be money paid for his death. I was in a house two days before the killing and there heard the matter spoken of. I am perfectly satisfied that his death was the result of a reward.”

In all these evidences of unpunished crime perpetrated by the Chinese in California, in these evidences of a prevailing system of murder encouraged and sanctioned by their companies, tribunals or societies, we are, of course, but repeating what has been told before and with which the public have heretofore been made familiar. Grouped in this manner and in this connection, more concisely stated than when scattered through a volume of reports of investigations which cover a wide variety of questions, it is equally as valuable as any new testimony of a similar character would be for our present purposes. These purposes are to convince the Board and the people of the nation that these people are born and reared in savagery as well as vice, and that there is no grade of crime that they cannot and will not perpetrate for hire, our laws and our officers of the law being meanwhile, in most instances, powerless to prevent or to bring them to punishment. In itself alone it is good and sufficient reason why they should be shut out from coming to and living on American soil. Add it to the long list of other equally forcible reasons, it leaves the pro-Chinese advocate without a shadow of argument to longer continue the controversy involved in the Chinese immigration question.

THE CHINESE CHILDREN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have shown that there are 722 children of Chinese parentage in Chinatown. Most if not all of these were born here, and are to all intents and purposes “native Americans.” Though “native” they are not “to the manor born,” because in every attribute of juvenile life they are Mongolian, as much so as if they were born in the province of Canton. The very exclusiveness and clannishness of the Chinese has so far preserved these children from contact with the Caucasian race, and not one word of English or any other language than Chinese, can they articulate. In the drift of life it is quite possible that some of these later on may be brought in their

younger years sufficiently in contact with the English-speaking Christian world to imbibe some of its habits and acquire some knowledge of the language.

But what results will follow? Will assimilation begin, and race mixture begin, with a mingling of Caucasian and Mongolian blood, and a new addition be thus made to the strain of American blood mixture to add one more thread to the intricacy of the present race problem that is to be worked out on our shores? To follow this inquiry and to indulge in speculation on this point forms no part of our duty at the present moment, however interesting and important it may be in the broad consideration of the Chinese question.

The point is, what shall we do with these Chinese children born upon our soil, though partaking in no respect of the proclivities and habits of any other known race except those of their own progenitors? And this opens the question that has often been agitated as to their admission to the public schools, and their right, under the law, to share the benefits to be derived from the public school fund. We have shown that there is no distinct line of demarcation—here at least—between domestic life and prostitution. We have shown that the painted harlots of the slums and alleys, the women who are bought and sold to the slavery of prostitution, are surrounded by children in some instances, and intermingle freely with the border class of family life where other children abound. We have shown that to all outward intents and purposes prostitution such as this, and with these surroundings, is a recognized feature of the economy of Mongolian life, in San Francisco at least. What, then, shall be said if the doors of our school-houses are to be opened to admit children reared in such an atmosphere? What, indeed, shall be said of the proposition to educate them separate and apart from children of other races, and how can we with consistency deny them this right? Speaking no language but the Chinese, born and nurtured in filth and degradation, it is scarcely probable that any serious attempt could be made to mingle them with the other children of our public schools without kindling a blaze of revolution in our midst. And, again, by what right, constitutional or statutory, can we set apart separate schools and a separate fund for their education and maintenance? And yet something must be done with them, some action must be taken to rid them of their race proclivities and habits if we would protect posterity from unlimited evil consequences. Here there may well be a field for true missionary work and a problem that will tax the wisdom and patience of mankind to solve. If the immigration of the race were effectually stopped the riddle would be less intricate to deal with. But if it is to continue, even under the conditions of misnamed "restriction" which at present exist, how to deal with this constantly increasing number of Mongolian children, born and nurtured in such conditions of immorality and degradation, becomes indeed a more serious problem than any which the American people have ever yet been called upon to solve, not excepting the abrogation of African slavery and the horrors which attended its achievement.

If these children could be separated from their parents and scattered among our own people, away from the populous centers, the question involved would be perhaps easy of adjustment. The laws of nature and of men prohibit this, while the laws of morality, and the law of self-protection, must compel our own people to sternly prohibit them from mingling with our children in the public schools, or as companions and playmates. What, then, we again ask, is to be done with the Chinese children born upon our soil, and that are yet to be born, in a ratio co-equal in its increase with the increase of immigration? To this inquiry there seems to be but one answer, Chinese immigration must stop!—absolutely stop!! For it is beyond the ingenuity of men to deal fairly with this phase of the question, except by a reversal of the laws of nature. And a violent separation of children from parents as fast as they are born, and delivering them over to our own race for education and a new order of life is a proposition not to be thought of. So, then, while the conclusions which your Committee have arrived at as to the best method of dealing with the Chinese here among us, and those which are to come after, as a local remedy for the evils which their presence now inflict upon us, are in their judgment wise and practical, the real remedy is the eventual stoppage of Chinese immigration, by such absolute, autocratic Congressional legislation as shall make it physically impossible for the Chinamen to land upon our shores, except, perhaps, in a commercial capacity alone, or as a student seeking the advantages of our educational institutions. Such legislation, perhaps, cannot be secured until the Eastern mind is educated upon the Chinese question as have the minds of the people upon this coast. And the best way to accomplish that end is to so deal with the Chinese here by local laws, made to be enforced, so as to drive them from our midst to mingle with Eastern communities, and to educate them by contact with their presence, as they have educated us through the same process, up to a realizing sense of the frightfully disastrous results growing out of their presence among them. Until such results as these can be reached—be it at an early or a late day—what we shall do with the Chinese children is a question that may well rest in abeyance. Meanwhile, guard well the doors of our public schools, that they do not enter. For, however hard and stern such a doctrine may sound, it is but the enforcement of the law of self-preservation, the inculcation of the doctrine of true humanity, and an integral part of the enforcement of the iron rule of right by which we hope presently to prove that we can justly and practically defend ourselves from this invasion of Mongolian barbarism.

THE CHINESE AS TAX-PAYERS.

We have searched diligently, so far, to find some good that the community at large derives from the presence of the Chinese among us. We do not have to go far to ascertain the fact that, as a cheap laborer he is a source of

profit to a few manufacturers; but when we try to ascertain how much or in what direction he contributes to the material or moral welfare of the community, the search is in vain, the results nil.

"But surely," the world will ask, "you have more than thirty thousand Chinese in San Francisco; they must contribute a reasonable share toward the support of the government and the public institutions of the city as tax-payers?" Let us see how this is. And here again the evidence is at hand in the report of the Legislative Committee already quoted from. They say—

"Mr. Badlam, Assessor of San Francisco, testifies (evidence, p. 82):

"The population of San Francisco is about two hundred and fifty thousand; of that about thirty thousand are Chinese. The Chinese pay about one three-thousandth part of the taxes."

"The Committee addressed circular letters to each County Assessor in the State, and from returns received, the assessed value of all property, real and personal, assessed to Chinese in this State does not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars. The rate of State tax is sixty-four cents on each one hundred dollars in value, and if the whole tax was paid, the revenue derived by the State from the property tax laid on property held by Chinese would not exceed nine thousand six hundred dollars.

"The assessed value of all property in the State is, in round numbers, six hundred million.

"The total population of the State is about seven hundred and fifty thousand, and the Chinese population is more than one-sixth of the whole.

"The Chinese population, amounting to at least one-sixth of the whole population, pays less than one four-hundredth part of the revenue required to support the State government.

"The State appropriates ten thousand dollars per month for the support of the State Prison, the earnings of the prisoners falling that much short of maintaining the prison. It will be seen that the net cost to the State for each prisoner is about thirty cents per day; and this without taking into consideration the cost of prison buildings.

"The net cost to the State of keeping one hundred and ninety-eight Chinese prisoners in the State Prison is not less than twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; a sum twelve thousand six hundred dollars in excess of the whole amount of the property tax collected from the Chinese population of the State."

So much for the Chinaman as a tax-payer. Where, then, may we look to find a single good derived from his presence among us? It is a question your Committee cannot answer, and one that will stagger the ingenuity of the warmest admirers and defenders of the race, when they enter upon the labor of inquiry in this direction.

RELATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Chinatown occupies that portion of San Francisco which, geographically and topographically, is by far the fairest and naturally the most valuable section of the city. It was the section which naturally attracted the attention of the early pioneers, and there they located their offices and their homes. The advance guard of the Mongolian army saw that the location was good and they advanced upon and captured it. Its capture was but a work of form, for civilization retreats instinctively from contact with the race with the same feeling of horror that the fair and innocent maiden would exhibit in shrinking from the proffered embrace of an unclean leper.

Under such circumstances the property-owner had no alternative but to accept the Mongolian for a tenant and make the best of the situation. Up to this point the property-owner in Chinatown is beyond criticism. And when property-owners on the outskirts of Chinatown continue to yield possession to the race, as tenants, as the Chinese cancer eats its way westward, to them no blame can attach, for it is that or a sacrifice of their property as a source of income. The blame for this condition of things lies with Chinese immigration in itself, for which the nation, and not the property-holder in San Francisco, is on trial.

But, as we proceed further with the consideration of this branch of the subject, the property-owner frequently appears in a less creditable position. He has had no special reason to regret the occupation of his premises by Chinese in so far as the rate of revenue derived therefrom is concerned, for that revenue, if your Committee are credibly informed, has been materially larger than could have been obtained from any other class of tenants. When, therefore, he permits his premises to be transformed into barricaded gambling dens, opium joints, kennels of prostitution and sinks of vice of the lowest possible description; when he permits cess-pools, bad connections with the sewers, or open sewage to exist upon his property, he becomes *particeps criminis* in this great wrong against civilization, and should be held strictly accountable for his share in the transaction. The property-owner in Chinatown must be made to feel his responsibility in this matter before Chinatown can ever be brought to a level with common public decency.

Even to-day, while this is being written, the owner of the property at No. 806 Dupont street is erecting and completing a brick building across which, upon the first floor, twenty-five feet from the front wall, a plank partition is built three inches in thickness, to which boiler iron three-eighths of an inch thick is bolted across the entire face of the partition, while the door is constructed in like manner with all the adjunct necessary to enable it to resist attack and siege. Its uses and purposes are, of course, to make secure, in open defiance of the law, the gambling den that is to be run within.

As long as the municipality of San Francisco tolerates such abuses and such violations of the law, so long must we hold our peace when the world points the finger of adverse criticism, and asks: "Why do you not put your

own house in order in the matter of dealing with Chinese before you ask the aid of the nation to suppress these wrongs?"

How long would property-owners in any other part of the city be able to convert their buildings into such citadels of public defiance for the accommodation and defense of the faro dealer or gambler of any class? How long would public opinion or the public authorities permit such a state of things to continue? And yet it has, for thirty years and more, been carried on with open impunity in Chinatown, and the example of the iron-clad fortification which we have here referred to is but one of the many. For this the property-owner certainly ought to be held responsible and made amenable to the law.

Thus, with its filth, its odors, its vices and the general repulsive character of its people, Chinatown stands to-day a barrier against the advancement of the city northward and westward. It is the moral purgatory through which all must pass who inhabit, visit, labor in or own property in those sections of the city, out of which they do not pass, however, cleansed by the contact, but nauseated and disgusted, and perchance defiled by Mongolian filth or disease. We must look to the property-owner for his full share of responsibility for this condition of things and his fair contribution towards its modification and prevention.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have thus presented for your consideration and for the consideration of the public the salient features of the mode of life, effect upon home labor, habits, industries, vices and contempt of local laws of Chinese in Chinatown. It clearly appears that the present and prospective condition of things calls for a more energetic and better-defined line of policy than San Francisco has heretofore displayed, and the adoption and enforcement of such measures as will bring this people under the same control as that which is now exercised over other citizens generally.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Treaty and the Restriction Act constitute no effectual barrier as yet against Chinese immigration. The tide may not be flowing in upon us as rapidly nor with the same volume as before, but "the cry is, still they come," and the problem of Chinese immigration is not yet solved. Moreover, it is far better to face the fact that through British Columbia on the North and Mexico on the South the march of the Mongolian cannot be effectually stayed, except by such Congressional legislation and such an expenditure of public moneys as shall render such a result physically impossible of accomplishment; and we must meet the issue as it is presented and settle the question of how best to deal with the Chinaman when once he is among us, how best protect ourselves from the baneful effects of his presence.

The right of protecting ourselves, the right of holding the Chinese to the same responsibilities under the laws that other citizens are held, cannot be

disputed. The fact that the race is one that cannot readily throw off its habits and customs, the fact that these habits and customs are so widely at variance with our own, makes the enforcement of our laws and compulsory obedience to our laws necessarily obnoxious and revolting to the Chinese; and the more rigidly this enforcement is insisted upon and carried out the less endurable will existence be to them here, the less attractive will life be to them in California. Fewer will come and fewer will remain. The very race proclivities which we thus abhor may be converted into a better safeguard against Chinese immigration than any law of Congress or any treaty, if these race proclivities which are sure to run counter to our laws and our system of morals are held sternly in check at whatever cost to the State or to the city.

Compel the Chinamen, by municipal laws which are not only enacted but enforced, to live like our own race; prevent them from burrowing and crowding together like vermin; enforce cleanliness in mode of life; break up opium dens and gambling hells; restrict the number of inhabitants in any given block in the city; enforce upon this people, so far as may be possible by every legitimate method that can be devised, a cost of living that shall approach as nearly as possible that of the ordinary white laborer. Take away from the Chinaman by such methods as these the largest possible part of the profits of his earnings as they accrue now from his present mode of life, and thus exhaust every effort to bring him to the level of the at present fearfully-handicapped American laborer, and California, or San Francisco, at least, will soon cease to be attractive as a place of abode, and a less profitable field of labor for the Chinaman than it is at present. Scatter them by such a policy as this to other States, and let other States take home to themselves the full measure of the extent of the curse of Chinese immigration, when they shall have felt the evil as we feel it here. Well-devised, well-considered and firmly-enforced municipal laws that will bring about such results as these will accomplish more in one year than declamations from the "Sand Lot" and bursts of public indignation can accomplish in a century.

The Chinese question is large enough to deserve cool and dispassionate handling, and to call for the highest possible degree of statesmanship in dealing with it.

So great an authority as Baron Alexander Von Hubner, formerly the Austrian Ambassador to France, who for years past has been traveling around the world, and who is the author of several learned works, recently delivered a discourse at the Oriental Museum in Vienna, of which the following extracts appeared in the columns of the Vienna press:

"Whoever speaks of the important changes on the face of the globe must not allow China to pass unremarked. The war of England and France against the Celestial Empire was an historical fact of world-wide importance, not because of the military successes achieved—the most famous of which was the plunder and destruction of the Imperial Summer Palace at

“ Peking—but because the allies cast down the walls through which 400,000,-
“ 000 of inhabitants were hermetically closed in from the outside world.
“ With the intention of opening China to Europeans, the globe has been
“ thrown open to the Chinese. Who travels now-a-days through the interior
“ of the Flowery Kingdom? No one, with the exception of the Missionaries,
“ whose presence was already tolerated there, and in addition to these there
“ are a few explorers. But the Chinese are streaming over the greater part
“ of the globe and are also forming colonies, albeit after their own fashion.
“ Highly gifted, although inferior to the Caucasian in the highest spheres of
“ mental activity; endowed with untiring industry; temperate to the utmost
“ abstemiousness; frugal; a born merchant of probity ever true to his word;
“ a firstclass cultivator, especially in gardening; distinguished in every kind
“ of handicraft, the son of the Middle Kingdom slowly, surely and unremark-
“ ed is supplanting the Europeans wherever they are brought together. I am
“ speaking of them only as I have found them. In 1871 the entire English
“ trade with China, amounting then as now to £42,000,000 sterling, was
“ transacted through English firms. The four great houses, of which one
“ was American, were in Shanghai, while the smaller ones were distributed
“ among the treaty ports. Added to these were the middle men, as the sale
“ of English imports in the interior of the empire, was effected through na-
“ tive merchants. In addition to this the firm of Russell & Co. owned twen-
“ ty steamers that kept up the commercial intercourse between the treaty
“ ports, extending to the Yangtse river. Now-a-days, with the exception of
“ some great influential English firms, all the same trade, together with the
“ Russell steamers, has passed into the hands of Chinese merchants or of
“ Chinese corporations. In Macao, since nearly 400 years in possession of
“ the Portuguese, are to be seen magnificent palaces, some of which date
“ from the sixteenth century; they are situated in the finest part of the city,
“ where the Chinese were not in the habit of building; and yet the greater
“ number of these palaces have passed by purchase into the hands of rich
“ Chinese and are now inhabited by them.

“ On my first visit to Singapore, in 1871, the population consisted of 100
“ white families, of 20,000 Malays and a few thousand Chinese. On my re-
“ turn there in the beginning of 1884, the population was divided, according
“ to the official census, into 100 white families, 20 000 Malays and 86,000
“ Chinese. A new Chinese town had sprung up, with magnificent stores,
“ beautiful residences and pagodas. I imagined that I was transported to
“ Canton. The country lying to the south point of Indo-China, which a few
“ years ago was almost uninhabited, is now filling up with Chinese. The
“ number of the sons of the Flowery Kingdom who emigrated to that point
“ and to Singapore amounted to 100,000 in 1882, to 150,000 in 1883, and last
“ year an important increase to these numbers was expected.

“ The Draconian laws, through which efforts have been made in California
“ and Australia to get rid of this inconvenient opposition, are well known.

“ These laws, that stand in glaring contradiction to the philanthropic principles of equality and fraternity among all races, despite of all efforts to maintain their efficiency, remain a dead-letter. I never met more Chinese in San Francisco than I did last summer, and in Australia the Chinese element is ever increasing in importance. To a man who will do the same work for half price all doors are open. Even in the South Sea Islands the influence of Chinese labor is already felt. The important trade of the Gilbert Islands is in the hands of a great Chinese firm. On the Sandwich Islands the sons of the Middle Kingdom are spreading every year. The North Americans, until now the rulers of that island under the native kings of Hawaii, are already feeling the earth shake under their feet, as in vain they resist these inroads. All these things have I seen with my own eyes, excepting in Chile and Peru, countries that I did not visit. From official documents, however, I extract the fact that since 1860, 200,000 Chinese have landed there—an enormous number, considering the small European population in those countries.

“ Europe, with her 300,000,000; China, with her 400,000,000, represent, with the exception of India, the two most overpopulated parts of the world. Both send their sons to foreign climes. They consist of two mighty streams, of which one is white and the other yellow. In the annals of history there is no mention of the migration of such immense masses of people. A series of questions now arises. How will the status of the old continent be affected by the emigration of so many of its sons? Now, suffering from a plethora, after such a severe bleeding, will Europe remain in a full, healthy condition, or, similar to Spain, will she lapse into a state of anemia? Who can tell? What fate is in store for the young, rising, aspiring Powers of Central Asia that are neither kingdoms nor republics, and what will be the reactionary effect on the mother country and on Europe? We do not know. What will be the result of the meeting of these white and yellow streams? Will they flow peacefully on parallel lines in their respective channels, or will their commingling lead to chaotic events? We cannot tell. Will Christian society and Christian civilization in their present form disappear, or will they emerge victorious from the conflict, carrying their living, fruitful, everlasting principles to all the corners of the earth? We cannot know. These are the unsolved problems, the secrets of the future, hidden within the womb of time. What we now distinguish is only the first clangor of the overture of the great drama of the coming times. The curtain is not yet rung up, as the plot is only to be worked out in the twentieth century.”

Such is the broad, statesmanlike view of the Chinese question. It forcibly illustrates how impossible it is, and always will be, to deal with it from the demagogue's stand-point, and how important it is that we should devise and adopt a wiser and more efficient line of policy than that which we have pursued thus far.

The crystallized facts shown in this report prove beyond question that we have not dealt sternly and vigorously enough with this question in the regulation of our own affairs; and the proof is, that by our own inertness in dealing with the practical side of the matter in the enactment and enforcement of proper laws for our protection, we have permitted the Chinese to become our masters, instead of asserting and maintaining the mastery ourselves. Let us look at this question now in all its enlarged proportions, and rely upon our own self-help to deal with it in such a manner that the effects of our policy shall be felt and its wisdom demonstrated.

Municipal laws that are made to be enforced, and that are enforced—that shall prohibit any greater number of people from living on the space covered by one block, for example, than now live on such space, taking, if you please, the most densely inhabited block outside of Chinatown for a standard as the limit of the rule; that shall embody the Cubic Air law as it at present stands; that shall compel the use of chimneys and proper cooking facilities; that shall enforce cleanliness at the cost of the occupants; that shall restrict prostitution; that shall suppress and put out of existence barricaded gambling dens; that shall prevent under the most stringent penalties the violation of fire and sanitary laws of every description; that shall, as a sanitary measure, prevent the exhumation of the remains of deceased persons, except under a much heavier tax than at present imposed; that shall prevent overcrowding in their theatres—will correct, as far as possible, many of the abuses that grow out of the presence of this people, and can hardly fail to drive them from among us. Hold, if necessary, the property-owner responsible for the overcrowding or other unlawful use of his property, and make the penalty imposed for violation of such laws a lien upon the property itself, and San Francisco will soon cease to be a paradise or even an attractive place of habitation for the Mongolian.

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court, notably in the Chinese Laundry cases, have shown conclusively that sufficient authority and power is vested in the Board of Supervisors to accomplish these results, and it rests with the Board to say how it shall best be exercised.

True it is that the wretched "dollar limit" policy again arrays itself before us when any questions in this connection involving increased public expenditures is presented. But it should not be permitted to militate against a discussion of the proposed new line of policy and the adoption of such a line of action as will bring about its earliest possible realization and enforcement, whether it is to take effect now or at such later period of time as a more enlarged sense of public duty in making future tax levies shall render practicable. Nor should it be lost sight of that in making new laws, imposing and collecting new penalties, an enlarged source of revenue can and must be created, which will go far toward covering all the expenses involved in the movement. But the adoption and enforcement of the line of policy

that has been suggested will be cheap at any cost, and ought not to be objected to on that score. Kept in the worn and narrow rut of public parsimony, San Francisco can never shake off this Mongolian vampire that is now sapping her vitals any more than she can protect the public health and administer to the public necessities generally in the care of schools, streets, etc. With the adoption of more liberal ideas and the exaction of a strict performance of duty on the part of her public officers and representatives there will be no further need of, nor occupation for, the demagogue; much less will narrow-minded and mean-spirited public journalism be able to shape, control and mislead public opinion as it has done in the past.

When the nation was confronted with open rebellion on the part of the citizens of an immense area of its territory, and human slavery stood in the fore-front of the battle, as it had been the prime cause of the attempt to destroy the government; when the question was narrowed down to a struggle between free labor and slave labor, and one or the other must be throttled to the death, the people did not stop to count the cost, but stood determinedly for the right at any price, and the right prevailed.

In its degree there is a struggle between free labor and that which is far worse than negro slavery in its effects upon free labor—Chinese coolieism—here in our midst to-day; and the heroic treatment, cost what it may, is the only thing that can stamp it out. You cannot, and would not if you could, force American free labor down to the level of Chinese labor. You can so impose restrictions upon the Chinese, under general regulations, which all other races will willingly submit to—that shall take away from them much of the vantage-ground which they now occupy in their cheap, crowded mode of life and the indulgence in their vices, and thereby you will force Chinese labor up to a nearer level, in cost, with that of free labor, than that which now prevails. Can it be doubtful, then, how the struggle would progress under such a change of conditions?

Meanwhile, let us relax no effort to secure from Congress such additional legislation as may be necessary to eventually and effectually prohibit and put a stop to Chinese immigration. No step can possibly be taken by the people of San Francisco, represented in her municipal authorities, that will more effectually promote this purpose than to deal rigidly with these Asiatic people among us, and so drive them to other States, to be their own educators against their further coming. For no method and no policy will sooner relieve our working classes from the disadvantages and hardships which their presence here now involves, and no method and no policy will sooner or more effectually educate the Eastern mind up to the danger which they are courting in favoring this class of immigration than direct contact with their presence, and direct and bitter experience such as we have been subjected to and are struggling to reverse.

Your Committee will at an early day submit an ordinance for the consideration of the Board, which it is believed will best carry into effect the conclusions and suggestions hereinbefore set forth.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. B. FARWELL,
JOHN E. KUNKLER.

NOTE.—Mr. Pond being absent from the State, his name is not attached to this report. Having had his entire co-operation up to the date of his departure, we do not doubt that he would heartily join with us were he present.

W. B. FARWELL,
JOHN E. KUNKLER.

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APPENDIX.

MANUFACTURES IN CHINATOWN.

EXHIBIT "A."

STREET AND NO.	STORY.	Sewing Machines..	Workmen.....	Capacity.....	REMARKS.
Brenham Place, 9....	1st Story.....	10	5		Shirt manufacturing; south front.
Dupont, 607.....	".....		25	40	Cigar factory. One man makes 200 cigars in a day. They pay at the rate of 50 cents to 65 cents per hundred.
" 607.....	2d Story.....	6	3	40	Packing.
" 609.....	1st Story.....		31	40	Shoe factory.
" 611.....	".....	3	15		Cigar factory.
" 614.....	".....	9	3	60	Tailor and overall factory.
" 614.....	2d Story.....		8		"
" 617.....	1st Story.....	3	300		Hop Kee & Co., shoe factory.
" 618.....	2d Story.....		4		Tailor.
" 618.....	1st Story.....		4	6	Cigar factory.
" 618.....	Upper 1st Story..		2		" " " "
" 618.....	2d Story.....	20	26		" " " full.
" 701.....	3d Story.....	33	18	40	Shirt factory; 26 bunks in same room.
" 701.....	2d Story.....	22	23	35	Overall factory; brand, Standard Coats.
" 707.....	3d Story.....	15	14		" " " Boss of the Road
" 707.....	Attic.....		13	60	" " " "
" 715.....	1st Story.....		40		Cigar factory. Pay men 50 cents per hundred; pay strippers \$15 per month They use basement of Waverly Place.
" 715 $\frac{1}{2}$	".....	2	2		Tailors.
" 716.....	".....	1	2		" rear is gambling room.
" 716.....	2d Story.....	2	2		" " " "
" 813.....	2d Story.....	1	3		" " " "
" 816.....	1st Story.....	2	4		" " " "
" 822.....	".....	2	3		Clothing.
" 824.....	".....	1	4		" rear is gambling room.
" 828.....	".....	2	3		" " " "
" 828.....	2d Story.....	1	3		" " " "
" 841.....	Upper 1st Story..	1	2		" " " "
" 904.....	1st Story.....	4	6		" " " "
" 912.....	B.....		19	30	" " " "
" 912.....	1st Story.....	4	7		" " " "
" 916.....	".....	1	6		Overall factory.
" 916.....	2d Story.....	10	4		" " " Pay men \$10 to \$16 per month and board. A man can make 1 dozen overalls in a day. It costs 25 cts. per day for board.
Waverly Place, 10....	1st Story.....		9		Clothing.
" 13.....	B.....				Cigar factory. See 715 Dupont street.
" 22.....	1st Story.....		3		Clothing.
" 18.....	".....		3		Tin shop.
" 25.....	".....		3		Shoe factory.
" 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	".....	1	1		Tailor.
" 116.....	".....	3	3		"
" 125.....	".....	4	3		Clothing.
" 127.....	".....	4	1		Tailor.
" 35.....	".....	1	7		Overall factory. Pay men from 75 cents to 85 cents per day. A man can make from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pairs in a day

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE
MANUFACTURES IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "A."

STREET AND NO.	STORY.	Sewing Machines..	Workmen.....	Capacity.....	REMARKS.
Waverly Place, 35....	Upper 1st Story..	15	15		
" " 37....	" " " " " "		2		Clothing.
" " 16....	1st Story.....		1		Tailor.
Dupont, 813.....	" " " " " "		1		" "
" 813.....	" " " " " "		1		" "
" 813½.....	" " " " " "		1		" "
" 819.....	" " " " " "		1		Tin shop.
" 843.....	" " " " " "		1		" "
" 843.....	2d Story.....		1		Candle factory.
" 845.....	1st Story.....		1		Clothing.
" 919.....	" " " " " "		1		" "
" 1002.....	B.....	3	3		Overall factory.
" 1006.....	1st Story.....	3	5		Clothing.
" 1012.....	" " " " " "		1		" "
" 1012.....	2d Story.....	6	6		" "
" 1014.....	" " " " " "		6		" "
" 1017.....	1st Story.....	3	3		" "
" 1018.....	" " " " " "		4		" "
" 1018.....	2d Story.....	8	6		" "
" 1018.....	" " " " " "		4		" "
" 1018.....	3d Story.....	3	4		" "
" 1018.....	" " " " " "		4		" "
" 1018.....	4th Story.....	2	4		" "
" 1018.....	" " " " " "		2		" "
" 1021.....	1st Story.....	1	2		" "
" 1021.....	2d Story.....	2	6		" "
" 1023.....	3d Story.....	2	4		" "
" 1032.....	1st Story.....	4	6		" "
" 1034.....	2d Story.....	10	20		" "
" 1034.....	" " " " " "		9		" "
Stockton, 710.....	B.....				Shirt factory.
" 710.....	1st Story.....	12	11		Tannery. See Brooklyn Place.
" 712.....	" " " " " "		5		Shirt factory.
" 804.....	Sub-B.....	4	3		" " " " One woman working.
" 804.....	B.....	4	6	15	Shoe factory.
" 816.....	1st Story.....	3	4		Shirt factory.
" 912.....	" " " " " "		4		Ladies' underwear.
" 912.....	2d Story.....	7	5		" " " "
" 914.....	1st Story.....	4	2		" " " "
" 916.....	" " " " " "		4		Shirt factory.
" 916.....	Rear B.....		6		Tannery.
" 916½.....	Front B.....		1		Cigar-box factory. Made from old boxes.
" 916½.....	B.....				Tannery, included in 916.
" 916½.....	1st Story.....	4	4		Ladies' underwear.
" 918.....	" " " " " "		5		Shoe factory, full.
" 918.....	2d Story.....	5	15		" " " "
" 920.....	B.....	2	2		Tailors.
" 920.....	1st Story.....	5	3		Shirt factory.
" 922.....	" " " " " "		21	30	Cigar factory.
" 922.....	2d Story.....	7	15		Clothing. One woman working. The men get from 25 cents to \$1 per day. Can make 2 pairs pants in a day. The proprietor gets \$6 per dozen.
" 924.....	1st Story.....	6	8		" " " "
" 924.....	2d Story.....	25	21		Overall factory.
" 924.....	" " " " " "		9		Room connected with 847 Washington st.
" 1004.....	1st Story.....	32	32		Overall factory.
" 1006.....	" " " " " "		10		Ladies' underwear. These last two buildings have been torn down since notes were taken.
" 1010.....	2d Story.....	2	3		Clothing.
" 1010.....	3d Story.....	2	2		" "

MANUFACTURES IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "A."

STREET AND NO.	STORY.	Sewing Machines.	Workmen.	Capacity.	REMARKS.
Stockton, 1012.	1st Story.	8	21		Shoe factory.
" 1014.	3d Story.	1	1		
" 1016.	1st Story.		27	40	Cigar factory.
" 1016.	Upper 1st Story.		4		
" 1018.	Rear B.	1	3		Tailors
" 1018.	"	4	3		" } Entrance from Church Court.
" 1018½	"	2	7		"
" 1018.	1st Story.	2	2		Clothing.
" 1018.	"	9	5		Tailors.
" 1018.	"	5	7		"
" 1018.	2d Story.	4	6		"
" 1018.	3d Story.	2	4		"
" 1018.	"	4	6		Tailors. Work for Bennett Bros. A white man working with and teaching Chinamen how to work. The men get \$1 25 per coat, and can make one coat per day (probably correct).
" 1018½	1st Story.	2	2		Ladies' underwear.
" 1018½	2d Story.	9	5		Overall factory.
" 1018½	3d Story.	2	3		Tailor.
" 1018½	"	3	5		Tailor. Making for Jackson Bros. & Co., of Portland, Oregon.
" 1018, 1018½	4th Story	2	1		Shirt factory. Men get \$1 25 per day.
" 1018, 1018½	"	8	4		"
" 1020.	B.		1		"
" 1020.	1st Story.	4	4		"
" 1022.	"	40	40	60	Overall factory; brand, Boss of the Road.
" 1024.	"	36	36	60	"
" 1104.	"	20	20		"
" 1104, 1106.	2d Story.	4	9		Clothing.
" 1106.	1st Story.	8	7		Ladies' underwear.
" 1114.	B.		4		Cigars.
" 1114.	1st Story.	10	10		Ladies' underwear.
" 1120.	"	6	6		"
" 1120.	2d Story.	12	12		Shirt factory.
" 1120.	3d Story.	3	5		Clothing.
Sacramento, 708.	1st Story.		7	60	Shoe factory.
" 708.	2d Story.	7	35		"
" 729.	1st Story.		4	100	Cigar factory.
" 729.	Rear 1st Story.		42		"
" 729.	1st Story.		4		"
" 729.	3d Story.	56	45	60	Overall factory. Brands: Our Farmer's Friend, for E. T. Allen, S. F.; The Club; Crown of California; Pioneers, for A. B. Elfelt & Co.; Caballero, for A. B. Elfelt & Co. The men receive from 60 cts. to 70 cts., and the proprietor \$1 10 per doz.
" 729.	4th Story.	8	7		Overall factory. Brand: Wagner's Success, for Chas. Wagner, Laramie, Wy. T.
" 729.	"	3	4		Overall factory. Brand: Eldorado.
" 729.	"	3	3		" " for Chas. Wagner, Laramie, Wy. T.
" 729.	"	2	2		Overall factory. Brand: Wagner's Success, for Chas. Wagner, Laramie, Wy. T.
" 731.	2d Story.	5	4		Overall factory; 5 long cutting tables.
" 731.	"	14	10		" " 11 bunks in room.
" 731.	"	43	39	60	"
" 731.	3d Story.	3	3		"
" 737.	B.		3		Trunk factory.
" 751.	3d Story.	20	23		Shirt factory; 26 bunks in room. It was a tailor shop with 21 sewing machines, when previous notes were taken.
" 805.	1st Story.	3	3		Tailors.

MANUFACTURES IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "A."

STREET AND NO.	STORY.	Sewing Machines..	Workmen.....	Capacity.....	REMARKS.
Sacramento, 812.....	1st story.....	4	4		Clothing.
" 819.....	".....			25	{ Cigar factory.
" 820.....	B.....		3		Broom factory.
" 821.....	1st Story.....		18	25	Cigar factory.
Commercial, 707 ¹	3d Story.....	12	11		Shirt factory.
" 707 ²	4th Story.....		2	20	Tinware; under roof.
" 712.....	1st Story.....			60	Cigar factory; office and dining-room.
" 712.....	2d Story.....		20		" " pay 50 cts. and 75 cts. per hundred.
" 745.....	B.....		2		Jewelry manufacturing.
" 745.....	B.....	3	3		Shirt factory.
" 746.....	1st Story.....	4	4		Overall factory.
Clay, 723.....	".....		7		Broom factory.
" 735.....	".....		9		Shirt factory; pay \$1 25 per dozen.
" 737.....	2d Story.....	4	3		" " pay \$1 50 per dozen.
" 739.....	1st Story.....		16	30	" " pay 70 cts. per hundred; a man can make \$1 50 per day.
" 743.....	".....	6	20		shoe factory; full.
" 760.....	".....		2		Tin shop.
" 825.....	".....	6	5		Clothing.
" 826.....	".....		5		Cigar factory; pay 50 cts. to 65 cts. per 100
" 826.....	Upper 1st Story.....		22		
" 831.....	1st Story.....	3	2		Shirt factory.
" 835.....	1st Story.....	2	2		" " "
" 838.....	".....		5		Tailors.
" 839.....	1st Story.....	35	40	60	Overall factory.
" 840.....	1st Story.....	6	20		Shoe factory.
" 843.....	".....	6	6		Ladies' underwear.
" 845.....	".....	3	3		" " "
" 845.....	Upper 1st Story.....	8	7		" " "
" 847.....	".....	4	4		" " "
Washington, 733.....	1st Story.....		1		Underwear (removed).
" 737.....	".....	1	1		Clothing.
" 738.....	".....	27			
" 738.....	1st Story.....	7	7		Shirt factory.
" 738.....	1st Story.....	4	3		Clothing.
" 754.....	".....	1			Tinware.
" 806.....	1st Story.....				Vacant.
" 811.....	1st Story.....	2	2		Clothing.
" 819 ¹	1st Story.....	7	28	50	Shoe factory.
" 823.....	1st Story.....	9	15		Tailors. Pay \$15 per dozen. A man can make one coat in a day for wholesale merchants.
" 823.....	3d Story.....	4	1		Tailors.
" 823.....	".....	1	1		" " "
" 823.....	".....	3	3		" " "
" 823.....	".....	1	2		" " "
" 823.....	".....	2	4		" " for M. Hyman & Co.
" 823.....	".....	2	4		" " pay \$3 per dozen for making vests
" 826.....	2d Story.....	13	11		Shirt factory.
" 828.....	B.....		5		Cigar factory.
" 827.....	B.....		5	24	" " changed to barber and lodging two weeks after notes were taken.
" 827.....	1st Story.....		27	40	Cigar factory.
" 827.....	1st Story.....	25	12		Overall factory.
" 832.....	".....		5		Tailors. California clothing.
" 832.....	".....		2		" " "
" 834.....	".....		1		" " "
" 836.....	1st Story.....		2		Clothing and jewelry.
" 840.....	".....		33	40	Cigar factory.
" 841.....	B.....		6		
" 843.....	B.....		3		Cigar-box factory; making from old boxes
" 847.....	2d Story.....	9	10		Tailors.

MANUFACTURES IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "A."

STREET AND No.	STORY.	Sewing Machines.	Workmen.	Capacity.	REMARKS.
Jackson, 614	1st Story		2		Candles.
" 617	"	1	10		Boot-maker.
" 621	"		5		Tin shop.
" 621	2d Story	39	30		Overall and shirt factory.
" 621	3d Story		4		Tannery.
" 706	B		4		Clothing.
" 706	3d Story		6		"
" 706	4th Story		4		"
" 709	B	1	1		"
" 714	1st Story		6		Jewelry.
" 716	"		6		"
" 722	3d Story		3		Shirt factory.
" 722	"		2		Clothing.
" 728	Rear 2d Story	30	30		"
" 728	3d Story	26	25		"
" 730	2d Story		30		Cigars.
" 733	B		10	30	"
" 735	1st Story	10	10		Shirt factory.
" 736	"	5	7		Clothing.
" 737, 739	"		17	60	Cigar factory.
" 738	"	3	3		Clothing.
" 738	2d Story		3		"
" 739	B	4	5		Shirt-makers.
" 739	B	1	1		"
" 740	B		5		Shoe factory.
" 740	1st Story	3	4		"
" 742	"		3		Clothing.
" 840	"				"
Pacific, 645	"	4	5		"
" 931	"		16		Cigars.
" 627	"		10		"
" 635	2d Story	6	6		Ladies' underwear.
" 705	3d Story	2	2		Clothing.
" 707	1st Story		38		Cigars.
" 711	"		35		"
" 715	2d Story	6	12		Clothing.
" 715	3d Story	8	8		"
" 719	2d Story	16	23		"
" 727	"	6	20		"
" 723, 729	1st Story				Cigarettes (store)
" 743	"	10	10		Ladies' underwear.
" 837	2d Story	14	19		Clothing.
" 837	3d Story	3	3		"
Washington Place, 15	2d Story	6			"
" 17	1st Story				"
Church Court, 8	"				Overalls.
Spofford Place, 4	3d Story	2	2		Clothing.
" 63	1st Story	4	2		Shirt factory.
" 63	2d Story	1	2		"
Stout's Alley	1st Story	3	3		Overalls and shirt factory.
Brooklyn Place	2d Story				Tannery; occupies basement of 710 Stockton street.

RECAPITULATION.

Cigar makers	427
Boot and shoe makers	599
Clothing makers	974
Underwear makers	255
Miscellaneous	71
Total number of employees	2,326
Total number of sewing machines	1,245

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Dupont.....	710	Upper first floor, entrance side of stairs through three 3-inch doors plated with iron, to a room 25x20 back of 710; from last room to rear of 708, 15x16; last room leading to escape on roof.
Dupont.....	714½	Rear, first story; one table; entrance through two 3-inch plank doors.
Dupont.....	716	Rear, first story; entrance through a 2-inch plank and iron door.
Dupont.....	716½	Rear, first story; 2-inch plank and iron door, kitchen and water closet.
Dupont.....	720	First story; entrance through three doors plated with ¾-inch iron; also room in second story.
Dupont.....	722	Rear, first story; entrance through 3-inch doors plated with iron.
Dupont.....	800	Rear, first story, two iron doors behind a counter; outlet to second story through an iron door to front room about 16 feet deep, opening into hall through two iron doors.
Dupont.....	802	Rear, first story; one 3-inch door plated with iron; entrance to second story through trap-door plated with iron.
Dupont.....	803	Rear, first story; trap-door to basement; one 3-inch plank and iron door.
Dupont.....	806	Rear, first story; two 3-inch doors plated with iron; water closet and kitchen; escape over kitchen.
Dupont.....	809	Rear, first story; entrance from store; two heavy doors.
Dupont.....	811	Rear, first story; two small, and three 3-inch plated iron doors.
Dupont.....	812	Rear, first story; trap-door goes to cellar.
Dupont.....	813	Rear, first story; two iron doors; kitchen and water-closet in rear.
Dupont.....	816	Rear, first story; two 3-inch doors.
Dupont.....	818	Rear, first story; entrance through two 3-inch plank doors.
Dupont.....	823	North front, second story, one room; heavy iron door.
Dupont.....	825	Rear, first story; one iron door.
Dupont.....	824	Rear, first story; entrance through two 3-inch plank doors.
Dupont.....	824	Upper first story; connects with second story by means of heavy iron trap-door and heavy plated doors.
Dupont.....	828	Rear, first story; entrance through two 3-inch plank doors.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Dupont	837	First story, front, rear of Chung Wing & Co.'s dry goods store. One heavy iron door, rear first story; entrance through two iron doors, with 3-inch plank; entrance from street and store, kitchen from rear by stairs to second story, about 16x16 through heavy iron trap-door; iron partition between store and gambling-room.
Dupont.....	837	One gambling-room, second story, with pawn shop; one heavy plank door.
Dupont.....	833	First story, entrance through two 3-inch plank doors; entrance to second story through a trap-door; door from room on second floor is of 3-inch plank, plated with iron.
Dupont.....	843	Rear, first story; one heavy door, front and rear; kitchen and water-closet in rear; outlet over kitchen to 847.
Dupont.....	845	Rear, first story; one heavy iron door; also escape to meet store 847; kitchen and water-closet in rear.
Dupont.....	847	Second story; one heavy iron door on north front; south front, tin-shop; trap-door from 843; gambling front of stairs to third story; one heavy iron door.
Dupont.....	906	Rear, first story; 3-inch plank door; escape on second story to Dupont and Washington streets.
Dupont.....	912	Third story; old gambling-rooms; 3 doors; front and rear doors,
Dupont.....	920	Front, second story; two iron doors in front and one iron door in rear; front, top of stairs, one iron door in rear; trap-door over water-shed.
Dupont.....	923	Second story, gambling and pawn-broker.
Dupont.....	930	Rear, first story; entrance through store; 3-inch plank and iron door; rear, two 3-inch plank and iron doors; rear, two iron doors.
Dupont.....	905	Rear, first story; entrance through gambling-room through store of Quong On & Co. by two 3-inch plank and iron doors; escape by plank and iron door to basement, and by trap-door to rear of first story; second story, four lottery games.
Dupont.....	903	Rear, first story; entrance through drug store of Yee Shoe Hong & Co. by three 3-inch plank and iron doors; escape, plank and iron trap-door to basement, also through plank and iron trap-door to second story; also, escape from second story to Washington street.
Dupont.....	911	Rear, first story; entrance through tailor shop by two 3-inch plank and iron doors; escape to second story. Second story, five gambling-rooms; entrance through plank and iron door at head of stairs; iron partition in hall; two plank and iron doors to gambling-room; plank and iron doors at foot of second flight of stairs. In rear, plank and iron door opening in roof; plank and iron door in rear; third story for escape to 911.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENs IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Dupont	909	First story, rear; entrance to gambling-room through two 3-inch plank and iron doors.
Dupont	921	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-room from store of Sam Shee No & Co. through one 3-inch plank and iron door; escape to upper first story.
Dupont	919	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-rooms through store of You Kee by one 3-inch plank and iron door; escape in rear through 3-inch plank and iron door. Second story, two gambling-rooms, plank and iron door to each.
Dupont	915	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-rooms through one 3-inch plank and iron door, front and rear; escape through trap-door to second and third stories.
Dupont	937	First story; entrance to gambling rooms through one small door and three 3-inch plank and iron doors; also, entrance through sliding doors to store north.
Dupont	933	Rear, first story; entrance through drug store; one 3-inch plank and iron door; also, entrance or escape from rear basement through one 3-inch plank and iron trap-door; trap-door escape above to upper stories.
Dupont	927	Front, first story; entrance through store by three 3-inch plank and iron doors; exit to rear gambling-room in second story through three 3-inch plank and iron doors, with escapes to St. Louis alley to second floor of restaurant; total number of iron doors on the two, seven.
Dupont	939	Second story; entrance to gambling-rooms through one 3-inch plank and iron door; escape from gambling-room, also rear escape to St. Louis alley through one 3-inch plank and iron door.
Dupont	1002	Second story; gambling rooms front of stairs to Bartlett alley, end between north and south halls; one plank and iron door in front; at kitchen and north hall, wooden bars to window; trap-door down to gambling-room below; covered above and below.
Dupont	1025	Rear, first story; lottery gambling-room; entrance from store through a 3-inch plank and iron door.
Dupont	1112	Rear, first story; lottery gambling-room. This room is 14 feet deep; entrance from cigar store through a 3-inch plank and iron door; rear one a 3-inch plank and iron door also.
Stockton	1222	Front basement; entrance through two 2-inch plank doors; room 14 feet deep.
Jackson	626	Second story; entrance through one 3-inch plank and iron door; entrance also from rear court through plank and iron door.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Jackson.....	632	First story; entrance through small 2-inch plank door; also from hall, one 3-inch plank and iron door in rear; escape into court; iron bars to stairs from below; heavy trap-door; a plank and iron door at foot of stairs; door to rear room; from this, up ladder to court.
Jackson.....	636	First story; entrance through two 2-inch plank doors; rear kitchen; escape from kitchen to basement. Second story in front of stairs; one 3-inch plank and iron door at top of stairs; trap-door in front.
Jackson.....	640½	Rear, first story; entrance through store by two 3-inch plank doors. Second story, west front, lottery game; one heavy wood door to hall; rear, gambling-room; entrance through one plank and iron door in front hall; heavy door at foot of stairs.
Jackson.....	640	Rear, first story; entrance through store; two 3-inch plank and iron doors; trap-door to gambling-room above covered with paper.
Jackson.....	650	First story, one plank and iron door.
Pacific.....	741	First story, rear; gambling-room; 2-inch plank door from rear balcony; a 2-inch plank door from kitchen of 741 Pacific street; windows from front room to wood-yard east; also window to bed-room of 741 Pacific street.
Pacific.....	727½	First story; entrance through 729, through a 3-inch plank and iron door, and a plank door in rear to Sullivan's alley.
Pacific....	729	Second story, entrance through trap-door from 727, laundry, rear 729, near Sullivan's alley; lottery and gambling-room; entrance through a 2-inch plank door; exit through a plank door four inches thick to stairs south of building; entrance from balcony, east side.
Jackson.....	625	First story; entrance through two heavy plank and iron doors.
Jackson....	623	First story; gambling-room; entrance through three plank and iron doors; iron partition.
Jackson.....	627	First story; front entrance through three doors—two plank and one iron—in rear to lodging-room.
Jackson.....	711	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-rooms through one 3-inch plank door.
St. Louis Alley.....		North side, second story; gambling-room; escape on roof.
Jackson.....	709	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-room through one 3-inch plank and iron door. Building runs to St. Louis alley; no opening in the alley. Escape up ladder to second story through trap, fitting closely to kitchen, and up stairs to rear upper second story lodging; rear of lodging, light door on roof.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN--CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Jackson.....	721	Second story; entrance through a plank and iron door over 721; gambling-room and lottery; from hall, one plank and iron door.
Jackson.....	715	First story; entrance to gambling-room through pawn-broker's west side, through two 3-inch plank and iron doors.
Jackson.....	715 719	Second story; entrance to gambling-room through one 3-inch plank and iron door top of stairs. Second story, west side entrance to gambling-room through plank and iron door to Stuart's alley.
Jackson.....	713	First story; entrance to gambling-rooms through Ling Ching & Co.'s general merchandise store by one 3-inch plank door; escape to St. Louis alley through a 1-inch plank and iron door.
Jackson.....	.....	North side, corner of Dupont. First story—Four gambling-room off main hall; hall west of main hall; entrance through one 3-inch plank and iron door to two games; entrance from last hall through one 3-inch plank and iron door; lodgings for gambling-rooms through a door of wainscoting, which slides up and down; this door is not easily observed. Second story—gambling-room; entrance through one 3-inch plank and iron door; hall west side of stairs; entrance through one 4-inch plank and iron door; iron in center of door. Third story—Entrance from last hall through one 3-inch plank and iron door; lodging rear of gambling-rooms; court of building and kitchen east end; door from lodging-room through a 3-inch plank and iron door at south end of court; one 3-inch plank and iron door to hall; a 3-inch plank and iron door north from hall to stairs, leading up to each floor; hall west of main hall through one 3-inch plank and iron door; also, one plank and iron door south of store; a plank door west to lodging-room, and one 3-inch plank and iron door to gambling-room. Fourth story—Gambling-room; entrance as shown from last hall; also light door to lodging-room from this room; kitchen covered in court, with opening in roof; also one plank and iron door, fastened up, to kitchen of fifth gambling room; from this kitchen to rear or last hall of third gambling-room; opium store in front of fourth gambling-rooms (front first story) through one 3-inch plank and iron door to hall of gambling-room; also stairs up to upper first story. Fifth story—Gambling-room; the entrance is through two 3-inch plank and iron doors and iron partition; to kitchen, one plank and iron door, from kitchen down to third and fourth gambling rooms, also to hall.
Washington.....	800	Second story, corner of Dupont. One plank and iron door at top of stairs, and one from hall to gambling-rooms.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET,	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Washington.....	800	Rear corner from Washington and Dupont. Chinese drug store, with entrance door of heavy plank, with two bars and braces, and through this store to back hall; escape to 903 Dupont street through trap-door down stairs to back part of store.
Washington.....	808	First story, Quong Sam Wo & Co., general merchandise, and jewelry in front; adjoining this is a private office; next to this an opium counter; then come lodgings and kitchen in rear, with a heavy plank, braced door to kitchen of gambling-room west.
Washington.....	808	First story, gambling-room; behind same store, through plank and iron door; escape through same kitchen as 808.
Washington.....	816	Entrance to Grand Theater. Gambling-rooms on east side of hall last mentioned; entrance to hall through a plank and iron door; entrance from hall to rooms through a plank and iron door, with three plank and iron doors to rooms used for gambling; kitchen in rear, with escape through a plank and iron door under stage.
Washington.....	816	Gambling-rooms on west side of same hall (Theater entrance), with kitchen and water closet extending under a stage through a plank and iron door.
Washington.....	816	Below the stage of the Grand Theater is a kitchen for the gambling-rooms. The rest of the space is divided into two rows of rooms from east to west, with passage in rear from one end to the other; also a passage through room under stage, making a passage clear through, with center passage from east nearly through. All the rooms are connected with each other. These rooms have been used for gambling-rooms, and have several openings to see through into audience-room. There is a heavy plank and iron door leading from the audience-room to these rooms. The gambling-rooms under the audience-room have exit to these rooms through plank and iron doors, and from west and under dressing-room through plank and iron doors to stairs. At top of stairs into dressing-room is a heavy trap-door.
Washington.....	820	Front, first story; gambling-rooms through hall to rear of stairs and hardware store, through three plank and iron doors; kitchen and water-closet in rear; escape through two trap-doors to second story.
Washington.....	822	First story; gambling-room rear of pawn-shop; exit from middle room and rear of stairs to second story.
Washington.....	826	Second story; front east corner gambling-room.
Washington Place...	26	Rear, first story; two gambling-rooms; entrance through store through 3-inch plank and iron door; kitchen and water-closet in rear.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Washington Place...	17	First story, north side of building, outside door; ten feet to next door of 3-inch wood and iron; up three steps, ten feet to door of 3-inch wood and iron; three turns to gambling-room; two games; exit through iron door to stage of Jackson-street theater; also exit from rear hall through iron door to basement. Second story—Entrance to stairs through 2-inch plank door. Third story—Gambling-rooms south side of building beside stairs; small door of plank and iron. First story—Entrance north side of building through two 3-inch plank and iron doors to rear of last room; exit up to second story. First story—Entrance through two plank and iron doors to rear; entrance to second story through iron trap-door; entrance from gambling-room to Jackson-street Theater, one iron door. First story—Entrance through two plank and iron doors. Second story—Rear door; plank and iron door from rear of stairs. First story—Gambling-room being fitted up; two heavy plank and iron doors.
Washington Place...	33	Stairs to second story of 631 and 633 Jackson street; three rooms for lottery-drawing; one heavy plank and iron door in front of stairs rear of kitchen; over lottery-drawing room one heavy plank and iron door. Second story—Lottery game; one door, heavy plank and iron; lottery game, one door, heavy plank and iron; this covers eighty feet from Jackson street; one heavy plank and iron door at head of stairs.
Stout's Alley		West side, first story, second building from Jackson street. One 4-inch plank door and one 3-inch plank door: escape from the first floor up to second floor through trap-door to room; entrance to hall through a plank and iron door.
Stout's Alley.....		Third building from Jackson street, same side. First story—Gambling-room; two plank and iron doors; iron partitions in hall; escape up through trap-door to upper first and second stories through plank and iron doors to hall; thence to street on roof; also entrance to north gambling-room.
Stout's Alley.....		Fourth building from Jackson street, same side. First story—Iron partition; entrance through two plank and iron doors to rear of first story; small room through another heavy plank and iron door; water-closet on the side through heavy plank and iron door; escape to roof over kitchen.
Stout's Alley.....		Fourth building from Jackson street. First story—Lottery through small cigar store.
Stout's Alley.....		Upper first story—Gambling-room; entrance through light door one 4-inch plank door and one 3-inch plank door.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Stout's Alley.....		Fifth building from Jackson street, west side. First story—Gambling-room; the entrance is through one 2-inch plank door and one 3-inch plank door; to rear, kitchen and water-closet through one 3-inch plank door.
Stout's Alley.....	13	First story, entrance through hall 30 feet deep, through two plank and iron doors; no escape.
Stout's Alley.. ..	9	First story, entrance through two plank and iron doors; escape to second floor through a plank and iron door, and one light door to hall; second floor covers escape through first story south.
Stout's Alley	9	Second story, entrance to gambling-room through plank and iron door in middle of stairs and one plank and iron door at top of stairs; also connection with second floor south.
Stout's Alley.....		First story, entrance to gambling room through two plank and iron doors in front; one plank and one iron door between gambling-room to water-closet in rear.
Stout's Alley.....		First story, entrance to gambling-room through two plank and iron doors in front only.
Stout's Alley.....		East side, first building north of Washington. First story—Entrance to gambling-rooms through two plank and iron doors; kitchen and water-closet through trap-door; escape, a plank and iron door to gambling-room north; escape also from upper first story; also through plank and iron door to hall, to Washington street, to third story and roof.
Stout's Alley.....		Next building north. First story—Entrance to gambling-room through two 3-inch plank doors; one plank and iron door to gambling-room south; upper first story and second story escape through plank and iron trap-doors.
Stout's Alley.....	4	Rear, first story; entrance, two plank and wooden doors.
Stout's Alley.....	6	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-rooms through two plank and iron doors; in rear, one plank and iron door.
Stout's Alley.....	12	Rear, first story, gambling-rooms in rear; escape from upper first floor; also one from first floor.
Stout's Alley.....		First story, entrance to gambling-room through 3-inch plank and iron doors.
Stout's Alley		First story, entrance to gambling-room through one 2-inch plank door and two 3-inch plank and iron doors; three rooms, plank and iron doors.
Stout's Alley.....		First story, entrance through one 2-inch plank door and two 3-inch plank and iron doors as above; escape through plank and iron door into hall; also escape to roof from second story.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONCLUDED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Stout's Alley.....	28	First story, gambling-rooms connected with restaurant; entrance through two 3-inch plank and iron doors.
Stout's Alley.....		First story—The entrance to gambling-room is through three 3-inch plank and iron doors; escape to second story.
Stout's Alley.....		First story—The entrance to gambling-rooms is through two 3-inch plank and iron doors; from first to second story, 2-inch plank door. Second story—Another gambling-room, with plank and iron doors connecting with Jackson street, and plank and iron door escape to rear basement.
Clay.....		Second floor, entrance through 3-inch heavy plank and iron door from street, also from Dupont street.
Clay.....	723-729	Second story, room on southeast corner; one gambling-table; one 3-inch plank door. Room next north, one table; one 3-inch plank door; entrance from north room; windows grated. Third room, a pawn-shop; fourth room, a pawn-shop and one gambling-table. These rooms in front have heavy plank doors to hall, and barred windows.
Washington.....	849	Rear, first story, entrance through cigar store; water-closet in rear; trap-door in water-closet for escape.
Commercial.....	714½	Second story, pawn-broker: entrance through 2½-inch plank door, plated with ¼-inch iron to gambling-den.
Waverley Place.....	36½	First story, entrance rear of 114½ through an 8-inch plank and one 3-inch plank and iron door; kitchen and water-closet in rear; escape through window in water-closet.
Waverley Place.....	37	Front, first story; entrance through one 2-inch plank and iron door; rear door, 2-inch plank and iron door.
Bartlett Alley.....		West side, first story; one 3-inch plank and iron door and one 3-inch plank door; escape through a plank and iron door to passage at 640½ Jackson street. up to restaurant over fence; thence to Bartlett alley.

Pursuant to the foregoing report, the following Order to enforce observance of Municipal Orders introduced by Supervisor Farwell, was passed by the Board and approved on September 22, 1885, to wit:

ORDER No. 1,831.

TO AFFORD PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY, AND TO IMPROVE THE
SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It is unlawful for any person, except a permit is first obtained from the Board of Supervisors, to erect, hang or maintain in any building in the City and County of San Francisco, for any purpose, any doors other than ordinary wooden, or wooden and glass doors, not over two and one-half inches in thickness; and such doors shall not without any such permit be fastened by bars across or behind the same, and shall only be secured by locks, bolts or other like device, such as will not resist immediate forcible entrance by the police, firemen or other duly authorized officers of the law, whenever it may, in their judgment, become necessary to make forcible entrance into any such building for the purpose of discovering and arresting persons engaged in gambling or other illegal practices, or for the purpose of putting out fires and preventing the destruction of property.

SECTION 2. The owner, agent, lessor, lessee, tenant of, and any employee in, any building wherein any door is erected or maintained contrary to the provisions of Section 1 of this Order, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the County Jail of this city and county not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Provided, however, that before any such liability shall be incurred by the owner or agent of the owner of any such property, a notice signed by the Chief of Police or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be served upon such owner, agent, lessor, lessee, tenant or employee, by the Chief of Police or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, through the hands of any police officer or Fire Warden, setting forth that such building exists in violation of the requirements of Section 1 of this Order, and calling upon such owner, agent, lessor, lessee, tenant or employee, to commence the necessary alterations so as to bring such building within the requirements of Section 1 of this Order within twenty-four hours after the service of such notice, and to finish the same within ten days from the time of such commencement. If, at the expiration of the time so covered by such notice, within which such alterations are to be commenced and completed, the owner or agent of the owner, or lessor, lessee, tenant or employee of property, upon whom such notice has been served, has not fully complied with the same, according to the terms and conditions of Section 1 of this Order, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties hereinbefore set forth. But no liability to such pains and penalties shall be incurred on the part of any property-owner, agent, lessor, lessee, tenant or employee of any property-owner of the City and County of San Francisco, until such notice has been duly served as hereinbefore set forth.

SECTION 3. Any person or persons who may hereafter be arrested and convicted under the act entitled "An Act concerning lodging-houses and sleeping apartments within the limits of incorporated cities," approved April 3, 1876, for being found sleeping or lodging, or who hires for the purpose of sleeping in, or lodging in, any room or apartment which contains less than five hundred cubic feet of space, in the clear, for each person so occupying such room or apartment, shall, for and during every week day covered by the term of imprisonment, for which he or they may have been sentenced, under said Act, be put at hard labor upon and in the public streets, highways, squares, sewers and Golden Gate Park, in cleaning, repairing and constructing the same under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, and the Park Commissioners. And the Chief of Police is hereby authorized and directed to detail such number of policemen as may be necessary from time to time to guard and prevent the escape of such prisoners engaged upon such public work.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of relieving the County Jail and House of Correction from overcrowding, occasioned by the arrest and conviction of persons for misdemeanor, as defined and provided for in Section 3 of this Order, suitable premises may be hired or constructed, if found necessary, by the Chief of Police, Sheriff or Park Commissioners, by and with the approval of the Board

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

of Supervisors, or such public buildings as may be set apart by the Board of Supervisors, for that purpose, may be used as branch prisons, in which prisoners so engaged upon such public work may be securely kept during the hours that they are not at labor as herein designated. The building or buildings so hired or constructed, or so set apart by the Board of Supervisors for these purposes, shall be regarded as branches of the County Jail or House of Correction, as the case may be. And the cost of hiring, conducting and supporting the prisoners shall be paid as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 5. No person shall kindle or maintain any fire of charcoal, wood, or other combustible material, in or upon any metal can or vessel, or any earthenware vessel whatsoever, in any room, entry or passage, or upon any balcony, or in any window or other part of any house in this city and county. No person shall kindle or maintain any fire of charcoal, wood or other combustible material in any furnace or stove of any kind, or upon or in any fire-place in any part of any building, unless the same be connected by means of a good sheet-iron flue or pipe chimney, through which the smoke and fire may be conducted into said brick or earthen pipe chimney, which said chimneys must in all cases be constructed strictly in accordance with the requirements of Order No. 1,752, approved December 28, 1883.

It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to instruct all police officers under his control and direction, to put out all fires in any and all buildings found burning in or upon any vessel or fire-place in violation of the conditions set forth in this section, and to destroy any fire-places constructed in violation of this Order, and to take, carry away and cause to be delivered at such place or places as may be designated by the Chief of Police for that purpose, all portable vessels in or upon which such fires may be found kindled and burning, and to arrest all persons found using such fires for cooking or other purposes. And all persons arrested and convicted for such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for such offense, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of this city and County for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And all persons so arrested, tried and convicted for violation of the provisions of this section shall, if punished by imprisonment, be put at hard labor upon and in the public streets, highways, squares, sewers and Golden Gate Park in cleaning, repairing and constructing the same under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares and the Park Commissioners. Provided, however, that the provisions of this Order shall not apply to portable stoves, fire-places or lamps used by artisans in the prosecution of their regular or lawful business, or to properly constructed gasoline or gas stoves used for cooking purposes or for the heating of chambers.

SECTION 6. No property-owner, agent, lessor, lessee, tenant, or employee in any building owned or controlled by them or either of them in this city and county, shall permit the same to be used or occupied as a disorderly house or house of prostitution, or place for the practice of gambling, or other unlawful calling. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the County Jail of this city and county not less than thirty days or more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 7. Every regular and special police officer having a regular beat, and who is made ex officio health inspector under the fifth section of Order No. 1,601, approved September 17, 1880, who shall be placed on duty from time to time in any part of the city and county, shall report every week in writing to the Chief of Police the exact condition of the buildings, streets, alleys and passages on his beat. He shall call the attention of the Chief to any case of defective sewerage, uncleanness or violation of any of the sanitary or fire ordinances of the city which may come under his attention. Copies of such weekly reports shall be immediately transmitted by the Chief of Police to the Health Officer, if the sanitary laws or regulations are being violated, and to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department if any of the provisions of the order and regulations for the prevention of fires are being violated. If, upon the examination of the premises alluded to in such reports, the Health Officer or the Chief of the Fire Department shall be satisfied of the correctness of the report so submitted by the "ex-officio health inspector," he shall at once cause a notice to be served on the owner, agent, lessee, tenant or employee of the property in or upon which such violations of the law and regulations is occurring, calling attention to the fact and notifying him or her to immediately proceed to do whatever, in the judgment of the Health Officer or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, may be necessary to be done to bring such premises within the requirements of the sanitary or fire laws and regulations of the city and county. If, at the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time of serving such notice, as aforesaid, the necessary work of repairing, altering or cleaning shall not have been done, or commenced and in process of being done, to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or Chief

Engineer of the Fire Department, as the case may be, he shall immediately proceed to have the necessary work done by day or contract labor, keeping a correct account of the cost of the same, and the owner, agent, lessee, tenant or employee of the said premises upon which such work may be done under the direction and by the order of said Health Officer or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, as the case may be, shall be subject to arrest and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be fined in double the amount of the cost of the work so carried on, and materials furnished under the direction of either of said officers, or be imprisoned in the County Jail of this city and county for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the magistrate before whom trial may be had.

SECTION 8. It is unlawful for any person to watch, guard, stand in front of or about the entrance to any house, or room, or premises where gambling or lottery is carried on, or where lottery tickets are sold, with intent to give notice or alarm to the person or persons in such house, or room, or premises, of the approach of any person towards such house, or room, or premises, or to act as door-keeper, or to be connected in any way as an employee in or upon or about any premises used for gambling or lottery purposes. All persons found violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of this city and county of not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 9. It is unlawful for any person carrying on any store or other legitimate business, to permit any gambling to be conducted in or upon any premises connected with such store or business premises. Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the County Jail of this city and county not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 10. All fines and penalties collected under this Order shall be paid into the treasury by the clerk of the court in which the conviction is had, to the credit of the Police Fund, and all new public expenses growing out of the enforcement of this Order shall be paid out of the General Fund. The Clerks of the Police Courts shall make separate payments into the Treasury of all fines collected for a violation of the provisions of this Order, and separate monthly reports, and file the same with the Auditor, as required by law, duplicates of which reports shall also be, by said clerks, filed monthly with this Board.

SECTION 11. All orders and parts of orders heretofore passed, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Order, are hereby repealed.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 15, 1885.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Farnsworth, Heyer, Gilleran, McMillan.
Absent—Supervisors Pond, Williamson, Valleau.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved San Francisco, September 22, 1885.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

Mongolian Leprosy and Elephantiasis.

In the year 1883 action was taken by the Board in answer to the public demand to cause strict search to be made throughout the Chinese Quarter and the city, and all cases of persons found affected with leprosy or elephantiasis removed to the lepers' quarters provided. In addition to the United States and State legislation, the following Order, introduced by Supervisor Strother, was finally passed and approved on August 14th, 1883, the enforcement of which it was supposed would aid in preventing persons from being landed afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, or if in the city and county from being secreted or kept in any place other than in the lepers' quarters—the intention of the Board, as shown by previous deportations, being to send all Mongolian cases back to China at the first opportunity.

The order referred to, as introduced by Supervisor Strother, being as follows:

ORDER No. 1,738.

PROHIBITING THE LANDING FROM ANY VESSEL OF PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH LEPROSY OR ELEPHANTIASIS WITHIN THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND PROVIDING FOR THE REMOVAL OF PERSONS SO AFFLICTED TO THE LAZARETTO.

[Preamble.]

WHEREAS, The public welfare demands that some action be taken to prevent the landing of persons within this city and county afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis which diseases are, in the judgment of this Board, contagious under certain circumstances and conditions; and

WHEREAS, In view of the dreadful results of said diseases, every means justifiable for the protection and preservation of life should be taken by this Board to prevent the free and unrestricted coming of persons from foreign ports who are so afflicted; therefore

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[No Leper or person afflicted with Elephantiasis to Land from any Ship or Boat.]

SECTION 1. No person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis shall, upon any pretext whatsoever, be permitted to land from any vessel or boat upon the shore or within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

[Captains, Officers, Owners, Consignees or Agents of Vessels arriving to prevent the Landing of Lepers from such Vessels.]

SECTION 2. No captain or other officer in command of any vessel arriving at the port of San Francisco, nor any owner, consignee, agent, or other person having charge of such vessel, shall land or permit to leave said vessel in this port, any person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

[Captains or other Persons having control of Vessels arriving, or in the Harbor, having Leprosy, etc., on board, to report the same to Quarantine Officer within twenty-four hours of the arrival.]

SECTION 3. All captains or other officers bringing vessels into the harbor of San Francisco, and all masters, owners, or consignees having vessels in the harbor which have on board any cases of leprosy or elephantiasis, shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of said vessels, report the same in writing to the Quarantine Officer, or as soon thereafter as they or either of them become aware of the existence of said disease on board of their vessels; the said report to state the name place of birth, last residence, age and occupation of all such persons so afflicted.

[All Persons Prohibited from Assisting in Landing of Lepers, etc.]

SECTION 4. No person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, assist or be a party to the removal from any vessel in this harbor to the shore, or transfer from one vessel to another vessel lying in this port, any person or persons afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

[Captains or Officers of Vessels arriving who have knowingly Permitted the Embarkation of Lepers on their Vessel, guilty of Misdemeanor.]

SECTION 5. Any captain or other officer in command of any vessel arriving at the port of San Francisco who shall have knowingly received on board said vessel at the port of embarkation, for transportation to this city and county, any person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

[All Persons Prohibited from Harboring Lepers.]

SECTION 6. No person shall keep, aid, or assist in keeping in any house, tenement, or in any place in this city and county (except in the lazaretto or lepers' quarters designated by this Board), any person afflicted with or having the disease known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

[Penalty.]

SECTION 7. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 24, 1883.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Sullivan, Shirley, Burton, Smith, Pond, Griffin, Strother, Lewis, Ranken, James, Ashworth.

Absent—Supervisor Reichenbach.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 26, 1883.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors

The Hospital Committee of the Board of Supervisors, in 1884, in an examination into the cases of Mongolian lepers, which, for the safety and protection of the community, were being maintained and taken care of in a separate building from other sick persons, by the City and County of San Francisco, were of the opinion that public attention should be directed to this baneful and incurable disease, so that remedial measures might be taken to prevent the propagation of leprosy; also that the State should assume the expense or take charge temporarily of persons here, or who might come here, so afflicted, and provide for their return to China, so that no leper colony would be established in this State.

The Committee on Hospitals consisting of Supervisors J. J. Reichenbach, J. Henley Smith and Thomas Ashworth, under date of February 4th, 1884, made the following Report to the Board of Supervisors, embodying their views on this subject, accompanied by a report of Dr. Jno. W. Foye, the Resident Physician of the Small Pox Hospital, who had charge of the persons so afflicted, as to the character of the disease, with other valuable statistical information.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE ON MONGOLIAN LEPROSY.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: Your Hospital Committee, having under consideration the expense incurred by the city and county in the care and maintenance of the lepers now domiciled and kept at the Lazaretto, a portion of the Small Pox Hospital building on Twenty-sixth street, as well as the expense heretofore incurred for similar cases, believe that at least the subject should be presented for discussion and for some action by the Board, so that the entire expense now borne by the City and County on behalf of the State should be assumed by the State, and the City and County reimbursed for the outlay, and the Mongolian lepers now affected with this dread and terrible scourge be shipped back to China from whence they came with the incipient seeds of this disease in their system more or less developed.

It appears from the records of the Small Pox Hospital that on the 5th day of July, 1871, Hong Tong, a Chinese leper, was transferred from the Alms House to that institution, who was supported and maintained until September 29th, 1875, a period of over four years, at which date he died; prior to which time, July, 1871, several lepers were maintained at the Alms House, one of whom died, the others being transferred about the same date to the Small Pox Hospital.

The City and County from that period has, in order to protect the health and the lives of the people of the State, taken charge of all persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, amounting in all, including the case named, to 79, and maintained them, providing suitable accommodation, medical care and attention for variable periods, and from time to time sent them back to China whenever and as often as passage could be obtained for them at the expense of the City and County. The total number sent back being as follows: In August, 1876, 14; June, 1879, 17; December, 1880, 17; making a total of 48 so returned at an average cost of about \$50, including passage, etc. At the present time there are 16 lepers in the Lazaretto, 14 Mongolian males and 2 Caucasians, one male and one female.

It is well known that the persons so afflicted on their arrival in this State had the disease in their systems, but, it is presumed, not developed in such manner as to arrest the suspicion of, on examination by the State Commissioner of Immigration, on their arrival at this port subsequent to the appointment of such officer. These persons were scattered throughout the State, and upon the development of the disease so as to affect their power of performing labor, and being shunned and discarded by their fellows, they were sent to San Francisco where medical care and support could be obtained. In some cases it is believed that counties where they resided, after providing for them for a short period, have paid their passage to enable them to reach this city and county, imposing that burden upon our people in order to relieve their county from the care and expense attending a case or cases of this kind.

The expense as stated has wholly been borne by this city and county, which is unjust, as the support, care and maintenance of persons so afflicted ought to be borne by the State, in addition to other expenditures necessary to insure their shipment from the State. This would simply be for the protection of the citizens of the State, and as a health regulation and provision eminently proper.

The character of this disease is somewhat equivocal, it being claimed by some medical men that while it is contagious, it is so only under certain conditions, while others claim that it is contagious, and although its progress is slow it is sure in its effects, while all concede it is incurable.

In the year 1875 public attention became particularly directed to this horrible disease from the cases scattered throughout the State, which, from the loathsome appearance presented, became a subject of solicitude and inquiry. The press, at different periods, called special attention to the necessity of some action, whereby persons so afflicted might be taken charge of and kept from communication in the ordinary and intimate relations of life with their fellows, often picturing the character and alarming spread and the deadly and incurable effects of that disease, with the condition and segregation of persons so afflicted in the Hawaiian Islands. These cases all gravitated to this city and county and to the hospitals, and a few were secreted in the Chinese quarter, venturing out at night upon the streets in the vicinity soliciting alms.

For many years prior thereto (from July, 1871), all persons so afflicted and unable from their condition and appearance to earn a livelihood, were taken charge of and maintained by the city and county in what was called the Twenty-sixth Street Small-pox Hospital, except those who, by alms or the assistance of friends, maintained themselves for a time hid from the public gaze.

In the year 1876 the general police law of the State was amended, and the masters of vessels arriving in this State from foreign ports were required to report to the Commissioner of Immigration, upon their arrival at this port, whether any of their passengers were lepers or afflicted with

leprosy or elephantiasis; also making it unlawful for persons so afflicted to live in ordinary intercourse with the population of the State, and the Commissioner of Immigration was required to personally inspect and examine all persons so arriving; and providing that persons so afflicted should be compelled to inhabit lazarettos or lepers' quarters, assigned to them by the Boards of Supervisors, and said Boards were charged to make all necessary provision for their separation, detention and care, all of such persons to be taken in charge by the said Commissioner and placed in the Lazaretto, so designated for that purpose. The fees collected by the Commissioner were 70 cents for each passenger examined, and after deducting his salary of \$4,000 per annum, expenses of office, etc., the balance was to be paid into the State Treasury, to be used when necessary in the maintenance of such lazarettos or lepers' quarters.

The Superintendent or Manager of all lepers' quarters was required to forward quarterly statements, showing the name, age, sex and birthplace of each leper in such quarter, to the Secretary of State, who was required to keep a proper record of such matters for the information of the public, in addition to quarterly statements required from the Commissioner.

Prior to 1876, at the time said amendments were passed, the Commissioner of Immigration had the power to require the owner or consignee of the vessel from which passengers were landed, to give a joint and several bond to the People of the State in a penalty of \$500 to indemnify and save harmless every county, town or city in the State against all costs and expenses which might be incurred for the relief, support or care of such passenger; also a further bond in the sum of \$1,000 whenever there was among the passengers lunatics, deaf, dumb, blind, cripple or infirm persons who might become permanently a public charge, or passengers who by sickness were likely to become so. These sections of the Political Code were, however, repealed at the time the provisions in respect to lepers were passed. Those provisions of the Police Law of the State are referred to with the view of showing that this disease was of such a serious occult character that it was deemed inherent upon the State to provide specially by State officers the care, precaution and vigilance to secure protection and safety to its inhabitants, and while San Francisco was the port at which vessels arrived, yet it was viewed as a special duty to be personally and carefully enforced by a State Commissioner of Immigration.

The Board of Health appointed by the State to enforce health and quarantine regulations for the City and County of San Francisco, consisting of the Mayor and four physicians with a Health and Quarantine Officer, both physicians, were charged with various duties and powers to cause the removal to the Hospital of persons infected with variola, the general control and management of the hospitals, Alms House, and the appointment of medical attendants for other public institutions of the county, etc., and shipmasters bringing vessels into the harbor having on board cases of Asiatic cholera, small-pox, yellow, typhus] or ship fever, are compelled to report to the Quarantine Officer, but nowhere is found any provision, except the general powers referred to, whereby the city and county should specially have any duty performed by its Board of Health in the cases of leprosy or elephantiasis. Thus, while all the cases of diseases dreaded by reason of their infectious character are provided for, and regulations affecting shipping, buildings wherein persons may be afflicted with such diseases and persons themselves so afflicted, all are made subject to the direction and control of the Board of Health for the protection of the public health, no provision of law considered that persons tainted and affected with the insidious and incurable diseases of leprosy or elephantiasis, more dreadful in its effects than any other of the diseases named, should receive attention other than that of an officer specially appointed and authorized by the State to examine, take charge of and place in a suitable lazaretto provided by the Board of Supervisors, there detained and properly cared for, separate and apart from the general population of the State.

It is unnecessary to state, except to remove any erroneous impression, that the Board of Health and its officers have always attended to and been zealous in detecting cases of this character, and having them removed to the Small-pox Hospital or Lazaretto, and but for their exertions in the past it is probable that many incipient cases of this dread scourge might now be in our midst, free to propagate untold misery in and throughout the State.

The labors, on the contrary, of the State Commissioners of Immigration have not been successful in detecting any of these cases in the inspection and examinations made by them of passengers arriving at this port, excepting the present Commissioner; one person affected with leprosy being admitted on his order on September 17, 1883. It is, therefore, but proper to suppose that all the other cases that have come here had not the disease so developed as to warrant an assumption after examination on the part of said Commissioners that they were affected.

In February, 1883, at the solicitation of Mr. George Flourney, Jr., of the Attorney General's Office, the Board passed a resolution (No. 16,119, new series) designating that portion of the Small-pox Hospital building on Twenty-sixth street, used for treating and confining persons afflicted with

leprosy or elephantiasis, as a suitable lazaretto or lepers' quarters, in accordance with provisions of Sections 2352 and 2355 of the Political Code, which resolution recited and fixed the expenses to be paid by the State for a portion of the month of January at \$25, the further expense to be fixed by the State Controller at not less than \$50 per month. This was done for the purpose of compelling the Commissioner of Immigration to account to the State for the fees received, less his salary, office expenses, etc., and at the request of the Attorney General's office, so that a proper demand might be made upon him. It appears that finally a settlement has been had with Mr. Chas. D. Bunker, the Commissioner referred to, and it is reported that about \$19,000 has been paid into the State Treasury, all suits against him being dismissed on account of this settlement. Another suit against a former Commissioner was decided in favor of the People of the State, but in that case it is understood that an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

An interregnum occurred from August 31, 1876, to October 11, 1878, in which no cases of this character were received, partly from the reason of their being secreted by their friends, or that they were in such a condition as to escape observation, while the authorities specially determined that cases of this character should be debarred from hospital maintenance and that the Chinese companies should be compelled to maintain them and send them back to China. These resolutions, however, could not be enforced, and on October 11, 1878, an examination was made by the Health Department, the lepers ferreted out and placed in the hospital.

The Twenty-sixth Street Hospital was used for those purposes from July 5, 1871, except for the period of twenty-five months referred to, and was the Lazaretto or lepers' quarters, although not so designated until February, 1883, when it was so named at the request of the Attorney General, and has been maintained at a very large expense to the city and county.

Your Committee have been furnished with a great deal of information and valuable statistics in reference to this disease by Dr. John W. Foye, the physician in charge of the Lazaretto, whose experience, ability and zeal as an investigator into the progress and character of this dreaded scourge is well known, and whose watchful care and kind consideration of those unfortunates under his charge cannot be excelled. The information received in answer to questions propounded by the Chairman of your Committee is interesting, and the opinions and authorities quoted are worthy of consideration and of arresting attention to the necessity of taking all precautions against allowing persons tainted with that disease to be at large.

Your Committee in incorporating as an addendum to this report, the communication from Dr. John W. Foye, beg leave to state that these inquiries have been instigated by a desire to arrive at some definite policy to be observed in the support and disposition of these cases, especially as the asylum or refuge appears to be in this city, while so far the State has quiescently allowed this city and county to provide quarters, medical care, attention and accommodations, as well as defray all expenses in their shipment to China.

Your Committee have endeavored to show that by reason of legislation, if for no other cause, the Lazaretto at this port ought to be a State institution, maintained at the expense of the State, supervised by the State Board of Health or other executive officers, who should have power to return from whence they came all persons affected coming from or who have come from foreign ports. A power should be vested in such board, composed of medical men, who, aware of the results of this disease and its rapid spread since 1849 in the Hawaiian Islands, would be competent, by their scientific and medical knowledge, to make such investigation and recommend and enforce such action as would prevent any leper settlement being formed in this State. The expense paid by the State would be unjust to no county, for San Francisco would be required to pay its just and proper proportion, in common with all.

It may here be said that this community does not and never has refused the privilege of its hospital and almshouse to the sick and poor, no matter from where they came, except in case where it was ascertained that other county or neighboring States or Territorial authorities had actually paid the passage of these unfortunates, to be relieved of the burden of taking care of them, and in these cases they were sent to the places from whence they came; but never when the disease or condition of the person would not justify such action. Our institutions are maintained by the city and county solely, and while certain queries are asked of the unfortunates requesting admittance, yet as the answers show they are entitled as being residents, although the contrary is known, the doors are opened to the afflicted and poor, and the citizens of San Francisco cheerfully and willingly maintain such institutions, sparing no expense to minister to, to solace and support those who by misfortune are compelled to be inmates. This much is said in order to show that it is not so much the expense as it would be injustice to expect more in this case from San Francisco than her proportionate share of the expense for preventing the propagation of leprosy.

Your Committee further recommend that the city and county make application to the State Controller for the sum of \$35,000, in payment for expenditures made in taking care of, maintaining and providing accommodations for persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, that sum being a little less than one-half the estimated expenditures incurred by the city and county from July 5, 1871, to December 31, 1883; also, that His Honor the Mayor and the City and County Attorney be requested to make a demand upon the State Controller for such amounts as have been paid into the State Treasury by Commissioners of Immigration under sections 2952 and 2955 of the Political Code the sum of \$35,000 being the estimated cost and expense of the Hospital or Lazaretto in this city and county since October, 1878, to December 31, 1883.

Further, that on and from January 1, 1884, to and including February 29, 1884, the Resident Physician of the Small-pox Hospital, Dr. John W. Foye, be requested to report to this Board, on or before the 10th day of March, 1884, the total expenses incurred during said months; also, on or before the 10th day of each succeeding months the expense so incurred for the preceding month, in detail, so that the expenses so incurred be determined, and the same declared by resolution of the Board; also, that Resolution No. 16,119 (new series) be repealed, and a resolution fixing the expense incurred by the city and county as the amount to be paid by the State from the 1st of January, 1884, for the maintenance of the Lazaretto.

Further, that our representatives in the next Legislature, when elected, be respectfully and earnestly requested to use their best efforts to secure such legislation as will make it incumbent upon the State to establish and maintain a Lazaretto or leper quarters at this port, or such other place as may be deemed most suitable, and conferring power upon the State Board of Health, or other executive officers of the State, to return all lepers who have arrived or may thereafter arrive from foreign ports, to enact heavy penalties to persons secreting or concealing, knowingly, persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, with such other precautionary legislation as may best subserve to protect the people of this State from the baneful effects of these diseases.

Further, that said representatives be requested to also provide for refunding all expenditures made by this city and county for the support and care of the lepers, etc., and for the maintenance of the Lazaretto on and from January 1, 1884, until the State assumes the charge, custody and maintenance of said lepers, also the sum of \$35,000 expended by the city and county prior to that date, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid.

Further, that Dr. John W. Foye, Resident Physician of the Small-pox Hospital, be requested to make up a statistical report and transmit the same to the Secretary of State, from July 5, 1871, to December 31, 1883, showing the names, race, sex, age and disposition of all cases of leprosy and elephantiasis taken charge of and maintained at the Hospital or Lazaretto, with such information as he may deem pertinent to conform to Section 2952 of the Political Code, and that thereafter quarterly reports be made out and so transmitted; also, that your Committee may have authority to allow for clerical assistance in making up the report first named.

Further, that your Finance and Hospital Committees be empowered to take such action as will secure the return and shipment to China of all Mongolians affected with leprosy or elephantiasis that are in the Lazaretto, and all Mongolians that may be so affected, wherever found, and that said Committees be instructed to report the proper action to be taken on the cases of the two Caucasians now in said Lazaretto.

In conclusion, your Committee desires to state that in submitting this report of their inquiries into this subject, the recommendations are such as have suggested themselves and are presented with the sole object of calling attention to this dread disease, and as will be noted in Dr. John W. Foye's communication, to its rapid progress in the Hawaiian Islands, and to intimate that in a cosmopolitan city and State like ours, where the Mongolian has had free access and unrestricted privileges to propagate immorality and vice the seeds of this terrible scourge with as much freedom as in the islands named, it is a subject which should engage and demand the best efforts of our people to establish some system to prevent its propagation in this State, and the care, segregation or removal of those so afflicted.

Your Committee trust that the suggestions made may elicit inquiry and tend to the purpose designed by evoking abler minds to more intelligently treat and more clearly present the results of apathy and inattention to the character and spread of this disease.

J. J. REICHENBACH,
J. HENLEY SMITH,
THOS. ASHWORTH.

MONGOLIAN LEPROSY.

DR. JOHN W. FOYE'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15, 1884.

Hon. John J. Reichenbach, Chairman of Hospital Committee of Board of Supervisors:

SIR: On December 12th, 1883, you addressed to me a series of questions upon the subject of leprosy and elephantiasis, with a request that I would furnish you with such statistics and views on the matter as were at my command. I herewith beg leave to submit to you as exhaustive a reply as the data under my control and my personal experience will permit. Your main questions, twelve in number, and my answers thereto are as follows:

I. "The number of cases of leprosy and elephantiasis which have been taken charge of and maintained at the expense of the city and county?"

The record of the Small-pox Hospital shows that on the 5th day of July, 1871, Hong Tong, a Chinese leper, was transferred from the City and County Alms House to this institution, where he died on the 29th day of September, 1875, after a stay in this hospital of four years, two months and twenty-four days. Since then 78 cases have been admitted, making a total of 79 cases maintained for variable periods by the city and county during the 12 years last past.

II. "The average length of time that persons afflicted with these diseases have been so maintained?"

The mean brought down to December 31, 1883, at which date there were 16 lepers in the Lazzaretto, is a little more than 430 days to each patient. To be exact, the time was 430.45 days to each.

III. "The number of cases admitted by order of the Commissioner of Immigration, the name of the Commissioner and the number of each Commissioner's order?"

But one case has been admitted by order of the Commissioner and that by the present Commissioner's order on September 17, 1883.

IV. "The number of cases that have been received directly from vessels arriving at this port"
But one case has been so received.

V. "The number of cases received that have been residents of this city and county for any length of time, and those from other counties in the State?"

On August 31, 1876, all lepers then in the Small-pox Hospital were shipped to China and the further admission of this class of patients forbidden, but in the autumn of 1878 they had so increased in numbers in the city as to become the subject of general complaint and the order was rescinded. In October, 1878, 11 cases were admitted, and in the three weeks following four more were received. This lot of fifteen had been residents of this city and county for periods varying from two to twenty months. Since that date no case has been received that had been in the city more than a few weeks, usually only as many days.

VI. "The sex, race and age of the cases admitted; the character of the disease and their disposition?"

SEX—Males, 75; Females, 4.

RACE—Mongolian, 76; Caucasian 3.

AGES—Between 50 and 60 years, 2; between 40 and 50 years, 9; between 30 and 40 years, 31; between 20 and 30 years, 31; between 15 and 20 years, 6.

CHARACTER OF DISEASE—Tubercular, 25; Anesthetic, 31; unclassified, 23.

DISPOSITION—Shipped to China by authorities, 48; shipped to China by friends, 2; died, 9 discharged, 1; escaped, 2; remaining in hospital, 16.

VII. "How many deaths have occurred—age, sex and race?"

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Race.	Date of Death.
Hong Tong.....	36	Male..	Mongolian.....	September 29, 1875.
Ha Lin.....	18	Female....	Mongolian.....	August 18, 1875.
Ah Cue.....	27	Male.....	Mongolian.....	July 9, 1875.
Ah Gun.....	26	Male.....	Mongolian.....	May 25, 1876.
Lin Duck.....	22	Male.....	Mongolian.....	March 20, 1880.
Ah Gong.....	40	Male.....	Mongolian.....	March 22, 1880.
T. Stanton.....	53	Male.....	Caucasian.....	November 4, 1881.
Charles Lacy*.....	26	Male.....	Mongolian.....	May 29, 1882.
Ah Chung.....	22	Male.....	Mongolian.....	February 28, 1883.

* Charles Lacy was an Americanized Chinaman. He was brought to this State when a child and lived in an American family, where he lost all knowledge of his native tongue and was fairly educated in English. He wore his hair short, assumed the manners and habits of those by whom he was surrounded and had no sympathy with the "pagans," as he called his countrymen.

VIII. "How many cases are now in the Lazaretto maintained at the expense of the city and county?"

REMAINING IN HOSPITAL DECEMBER 31, 1883-16.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Race.	Leprosy.
Ah Wan.....	24	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Yew Ung Tang.....	18	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
He Kup.....	40	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Ah Jock.....	45	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Ah Chue.....	32	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.
Ah Tick.....	38	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Ah Chung.....	45	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Ah Yung.....	37	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous
Ah Grue.....	29	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.
Sing Lah.....	34	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Chong Chue.....	46	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.
E. Erickson.....	39	Male.....	White.....	Tuberculous.
M. Nicholas.....	17	Female....	White.....	Tuberculous.
Ah Ling.....	32	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.
Han Yee.....	33	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.
Ah See.....	34	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.

IX. "How many cases of the said diseases have recovered or been discharged from the hospital and allowed to associate with the population of the State?"

In reply to the first part of this question, I must answer that though leprosy was known and recognized long before the Christian era, no recoveries have ever been recorded outside of biblical

literature, the recoveries being those mentioned in II Kings, Chap. 5, and by St. Luke, Chap. 5. But one patient has ever been discharged from the hospital. One Ha Toi, a Chinese female, aged 31 years, was admitted June 2, 1874, and the record shows that she was "discharged at her own request," July 23, 1874. Of her subsequent history nothing is known.

X. "Have any of the persons admitted afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis been discharged from the hospital or lazaretto to any part of the city, county, State or United States, except 14 lepers August 31, 1876, and 17 lepers June 2, 1879?"

Yes. Seventeen lepers were shipped on the "Belgic" December 21, 1880, making a total of 48 shipped at the expense of the city and county.

XI. "Have you or any of your predecessors ever forwarded to the Secretary of State quarterly statements showing the name, age, sex and birthplace of each leper? If so, on what dates were those reports made?"

I have never made such a report, and, so far as I am able to learn, none such has ever been made by any of my predecessors.

XII. "The total cost and expense to the city and county in the care and support of persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, including maintenance, medicines, medical attendance, and a reasonable amount for use of buildings for hospital or lazaretto purposes?"

The total cost of maintaining this class of unfortunates for the six months ending December 31, 1883, amounted in the aggregate to \$3,400 10-100, and this sum does not include the rent of buildings. Seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars per annum for the past five years would be a fair estimate.

In concluding your letter of inquiry, you ask, among other things, "Is leprosy contagious in the general and more popular meaning of the word, it is not, perhaps. This is known, however, that it is capable by some occult means of reproducing itself by the association of leprosic with healthy persons. The disease was unknown in the Sandwich Islands prior to the year 1840, about which year it is claimed to have been introduced by the Chinese. Dr. Hillebrand, an eminent authority upon the subject, saw his first leper in 1853, about twenty miles from Honolulu. He paid special attention to this case, and in 1861 the subject had the disease in its worst form of development, and six other persons in his immediate neighborhood had become affected. In 1864 the same authority observed the same condition of affairs in another village, the tax-gatherer of which for many years had been the only known leper in the district.

Twenty-five years after its introduction into the Islands the percentage of known cases of persons affected was three and one-half (3½) per thousand of the entire population, while the percentage of unknown cases was estimated to be in the same ratio. By "unknown cases" was meant those instances, and they were many, where the disease was concealed by the voluntary isolation of the diseased persons, or the suppression of the knowledge of their affliction by the friends and relatives of lepers of family and influence.

Dr. Tilbury Fox, as the result of his observations of the disease, as it presented itself in the Islands, remarks: "Here, then, the influence of 'hereditary transmission' is out of the question. The disease arises in a clear nation, is unnoticed at first, and spreads slowly. It so happens that the hygienic state of the natives and colony has improved and not deteriorated. Animal food is within the reach of all. Labor is in great demand and well paid for. The climate is, perhaps, the finest in the world, taxation is light, and yet notwithstanding, leprosy spreads, and has spread from and around known lepers, as from centers of contagion."

Some writers dissent from the foregoing views, but none, so far as I know, have attempted an explanation of THE FACTS upon which Drs. Hillebrand and Fox and other investigators have based their conclusions.

The conditions and circumstances under which the disease is communicated from leprosic to healthy persons are difficult to define. This difficulty arises from the fact that the long period of incubation incident to the disease deprives the student and investigator of reliable data on which to base an intelligent answer to questions bearing upon the subject. But, that the peccant principle will in the near future be found resident in the exhalations of the diseased is an inference almost irresistible.

You ask: "Can the existence of the diseases leprosy and elephantiasis be ascertained at any stage?" During the early months of the disease an opinion as to its true nature and character would be little better than conjectural; so slow is its progress, particularly in the well-fed subject, that two years may elapse before its true nature can be determined with absolute certainty. In the poorly nourished, and especially where the face is the principal point of attack, it should be recognized by one familiar with the symptoms, at the end of the first year of its progress. If, however, as sometimes occurs, the feet and lower extremities are for years the only parts affected, an advanced stage of development may be reached, which only such examination as the military recruit

is subjected to would reveal. Three cases of the latter class have been admitted to this hospital within a few months of their arrival in the country. Two of them had been lepers—consciously so—for several years.

When the disease reaches that stage of development so vividly described by Glanville in his "Report of Leprosy in the Fourteenth Century," it would at once be recognized wherever seen, and several such cases are now under my charge. Glanville says the signs of the loathsome disease are as follows:

"Redde whelkes and pyples on the face, out of which oftene run blood and matter; the nose swelle and ben grate, the virtue of smelling falleth and the brethe stynketh ryht fowle * * * The infectyd are unclene, spoty, glemy and guyttery; the nostryls be stopyt, the weasand of the voys is rough and the voys is horse and the here (hair) falls."

In conclusion, permit me to say that I have endeavored to answer your questions as fully as circumstances would permit. Should there be any proposition that I have overlooked, it would be, by me, considered a personal favor to have my attention called to them, in the hope that my personal experience and knowledge of the subject may in the near future be of benefit to the public at large.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOYE, M.D.,

Resident Physician City and County Small-pox Hospital.

The recommendations contained in the report of the Hospital Committee were adopted by the Board of Supervisors, and although the Legislature of 1885 were furnished with information relative to this dread disease and legislation requested on the part of the State, no action was taken.

This City and County has, however, taken every precaution to protect the people against the vicious propagation of this scourge.

The claim of the City and County to compensation in the sum of \$35,000 from the State was, on a failure to obtain legislative relief, presented to the Hon. State Board of Examiners, and its payment advocated by John Lord Love, City and County Attorney, and by Jno. W. Foye, Resident Physician of the Small Pox Hospital. On February 5th, 1885, the said Board approved and allowed the City and County the sum of \$18,523.67, that being the amount in the fund for the maintenance of lazarettos or lepers' quarters, paid in by Mr. Charles D. Bunker, State Commissioner of Immigration, which amount was received from the State and paid, on August 6th, 1885, into the City Treasury. As other amounts are due and may be paid into said fund, to which the City and County is entitled, the claim as presented to and acted on by the Hon. State Board of Examiners is herewith reproduced.

DEMAND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR PAYMENT OF MONEYS EXPENDED FOR TAKING CARE OF LEPERS, ETC.,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,

SACRAMENTO, Cal., February 5, 1885.

No. 1,112.

The annexed account for \$35,000 is approved for the sum of eighteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-three and 67-100 dollars, payable out of the appropriation for Leprosy Fund.

Thirty-sixth fiscal year.

GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor of California,

THOS. L. THOMPSON, Secretary of State,

..... Attorney-General,

Board of Examiners.

MONGOLIAN LEPROSY.

[\$35,000.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2, 1885.

The City and County of San Francisco presents this demand on the Treasury of the State of California for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, being for the care, maintenance and medical treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, from October, 1878, to December 31, 1884.

EXHIBIT.

Amount expended by the City and County of San Francisco for care, maintenance and medical treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis from July 5, 1871 to December 31, 1884, to wit:

Eighty-eight persons, as per hospital record and affidavit of Dr. John W. Foye, maintained 38,393 days, at \$1 50.....	\$57,589 50
Transportation of 69 Mongolians to China.....	3,274 98
Estimated expenses, rent of premises, interment of decedents, etc.....	9,135 52
	<u>\$70,000 00</u>

CASES OF MONGOLIAN LEPROSY.

Admitted.	Name.	Final Destination.	No. days in Hospital.
1871—July 5.....	Hong Tong	Died September 29, 1875.....	1,547
1873—March 30....	Ah Yow.....	Shipped to China August 3, 1876.....	1,250
1874—February 24..	Ah Gim.....	Discharged May 8, 1875.....	804
1875—February 8..	Ah Gin.....	Transferred to China Stmr. Aug. 31, 1876....	1,300
May 15.....	Ah Toi.....	" " " " "	1,204
1873—May 5.....	Ah Dew.....	" " " " "	1,204
May —.....	Gu Yee.....	" " " " "	1,202
June 5.....	Ah Fook.....	" " " " "	1,183
November 5..	Ah Liu.....	Died August 18, 1875.....	287
1874—May 17.....	Ah Poon.....	Shipped to China August 31, 1876.....	841
May 18.....	Ah Cue.....	Died July 9, 1875.....	387
June 2.....	Ah Toy.....	Discharged July 28, 1874, at own request....	57
November 5..	Ah Jim.....	Transferred to China Str. August 31, 1876....	665
December 8..	Ah Gow.....	" " " " "	632
December 8..	Ah Yow.....	" " " " "	632
December 9..	Ah Ling.....	" " " " "	600
1875—October 13...	Ah Hoon.....	" " " " "	323
1876—February 15..	Ah Gunn.....	Died May 26, 1876.....	101
February 18..	Ah Loi.....	Transferred to China Stmr. August 31, 1876..	195
April 13.....	Ah Leing.....	Shipped to China August 31, 1876.....	141
1878—July 21.....	Ching Sing.....	Shipped to China June 2, 1879.....	316
October 3....	Hamma Boo....	" " " " "	243
October 3....	Ah Limb.....	" " " " "	243

MONGOLIAN LEPROSY.

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CASES OF MONGOLIAN LEPROSY—CONTINUED.

Admitted.	Name.	Final Destination.	No. days in Hospital.
October 3....	You Gan	Shipped to China June 2, 1879.....	243
October 3....	Ah Chung.....	" " " "	243
October 5....	Ah Ying.....	" " " "	241
October 8....	Lee Fond.....	" " " "	238
October 8....	Ah You.	" " " "	238
October 9....	Ah Fond.....	" " " "	238
October 9....	Ah Sam.....	" " " "	237
October 8....	Ah Hong.....	" " " "	238
November 20.	Tong Wa.....	" " " "	195
December 8..	Ah Sin.....	" " " "	177
1879—February 19..	Ah Yung.....	" " " "	104
April 30.....	Ah Naw.....	Died Sept. 23, 1879 (Suicide by strangling)...	147
April 30.....	Ah Wan.....	Ran away November 20, 1879.....	205
June 17....	Ah Cow.....	Shipped via "Belgic" Dec. 21, 1880.....	553
June 17.	Sam Sing.....	" " " "	541
June 27.....	Ah Wah.....	Ran away November 20, 1879.....	146
1875—September 23.	Ah Yee.....	Transferred to China Stmr. Aug. 31, 1876....	343
1879—July 28.....	Ah Lay.....	Transferred to Stmr. " Belgic," Dec. 21, 1880.	511
July 28.....	Ah Chong.....	" " " " " "	511
July 28.....	Ah Kee.....	" " " " " "	511
July 28.....	Ah Quie.....	" " " " " "	511
July 28.....	Ah Toi.....	" " " " " "	511
July 28.....	Lin Duck.....	Died March 20, 1880.....	237
July 1.....	Ah Wah.....	Transferred to custody of friends Nov. 25, '79	148
July 1.....	Ah Wand.....	Escaped Nov. 20, 1879.....	144
August 1....	Sing Lang	Transferred to Stmr. " Belgic" Dec. 21, 1880..	508
October 2....	Ah Gong.....	Died March 22, 1880 (at dinner).....	172
1880—February 17..	Ah Leon.....	Transferred to Stmr. " Belgic" Dec. 21, 1880.	309
March 1.....	Sang Goo.....	" " " " " "	236
March 4.....	Thos. Stanton...	Died November 4, 1881.....	510
March 8.....	Wan Lung.....	Disch'd Dec. 19, 1880, for trans'p'n to China..	287
April 19.....	Ah Chue.....	" " " " " "	247
May 6.....	Ah Lone	" " " " " "	228
1881—July 14.....	Yen Ung Tang...	Transferred to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884	1,120
December 2..	Hee Keepe.....	" " " " " "	979
1882—January 13..	Ah Cow.....	Disch'd July 10, '83, sent by friends to China.	544

MONGOLIAN LEPROSY.

CASES OF MONGOLIAN LEPROSY—CONCLUDED.

Admitted.	Name.	Final Destination.	No. Days in Hospital.
March 27.....	Ah Won.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884.	862
March 31.....	Ah Hee.....	Trans'd to Stmr. "Altenour" July 15, 1882..	107
April 1.....	Ah Jock.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884.	858
May 11.....	Chas. Lacy.....	Died May 29, 1882.....	22
May 27.....	Ah Chue.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884	802
July 1.....	Ah Hoo.....	Disch'd July 10. '83, sent to China by friends	375
1883—July 13.....	Ah Hay.....	" " " " " "	363
1882—August 20....	Ah Tick.....	Trans'd to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884....	718
November 1.	Ah Yot.....	Ran away September 30 1883.....	334
November 6.	Ah Sing.....	Suicide by opium February 28, 1883.....	115
November 7.	Ah Chung.....	Trans'd to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884....	639
November 8.	Ah Yung.....	" " " Nov. 29, 1882....	637
1883—January 4....	Ah Grue.....	" " " Aug. 6, 1884....	581
January 19....	Sing Lah.....	" " " " " "....	566
April 30....	Cong Chue.....	" " " " " "....	464
July 3.....	Erick Erickson..	Died July 15, 1884 (small-pox).....	368
September 17.	Maria Nicholas..	Escaped Nov. 16, 1884 (with her mother)....	852
October 3....	Ah Ling.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884.	309
November 23.	Hon Yee.....	" " " " " "	289
November 23.	Ah See.....	" " " " " "	289
1884—February 21..	Ah You.....	" " " " " "	117
1883—November 23.	Ah Sing rel Ah See	" " " " " "	258
1884—March 31....	Ah Quim.....	" " " " " "	129
May 10.....	Ah Sing.....	" " " " " "	89
April 27.....	Tuck Hown.....	" " " " " "	103
July 23.....	Ah Done.....	" " " " " "	14
July 10.....	Ah Shain.....	" " " " " "	28
November 11.	Wong Tick.....	To January 31, 1885.....	82
July 10.....	Ah Tin.....	Died six hours after admission.....	1
		Total.....	38,393

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, } ss.

I, JOHN W. FOYE, Resident Physician of the Small-pox Hospital and Lazaretto established in the City and County of San Francisco under the provisions of Sections 2952 and 2955 of the Political Code, do depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the number of persons afflicted with leprosy and elephantiasis taken care of and maintained at the expense of the City and County of San Francisco, and the period of time that each person so afflicted was maintained, as appears upon the records of the Hospital Register, the total number of days being 38,393; also, that the sum of \$1.50 per day is a fair and reasonable compensation for the care, medical treatment and maintenance of each person so afflicted.

JOHN W. FOYE, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1885.

JNO. A. RUSSELL,
 Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT PHYSICIAN, }
 CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO, February 2, 1885. }

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Esq.—DEAR SIR: With this I send you a transcript from the records of the Lazaretto.

I think it contains all the information you may need in relation to formulating a demand against the immigration fund.

If there is anything further required please command me, and oblige,

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. FOYE, M. D.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, } ss.

I, JOHN A. RUSSELL, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, being duly sworn, depose and say: That the City and County of San Francisco expended from August 31, 1876, to January 1, 1885, the sum of \$3,274 98 for transportation of Mongolians afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis from the said city and county to China; the said persons being prior to the dates hereinafter set forth taken care of, maintained and medically treated at the expense of said city and county in a building or lazaretto, as the same appears of record in this office.

Date.	No. Persons Sent to China	Expenditure.
August 31, 1876	14	\$727 00
June 2, 1879.....	17	894 00
December 21, 1880.....	17	523 00
September 3, 1884.....	20	1,062 68
October 30, 1884.....	1	68 30
		\$3,274 98

JNO. A. RUSSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, A. D. 1885.

JNO. H. MOTT, Deputy County Clerk.

Since the rendering of the foregoing statement by Dr. Jno. W. Foye, the following cases of Mongolian lepers were taken up, kept at the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital, and sent back to China at the expense of the city and county:

NAMES.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	DEPARTURE TO CHINA.	No. Days in Hospital.
Wong Tick.....	Nov. 11, 1884.....	June 27, 1885, by steamer "City of Peking".....	228
Ah Wong	Jan. 7, 1885.....	April 4, 1885, " "	87
Quong Wa.....	Jan. 26, 1885.....	April 4, 1885, " "	68
Ye Fo	Apr. 2, 1885.....	July 9, 1885, " "San Pablo".....	98
Ah Sui.....	Mar. 31, 1885.....	June 27, 1885, " "City of Peking".....	88
Long Hung.....	May 22, 1885.....	June 27, 1885, " "	36

The expense of passage, clothing, etc., in sending the above named lepers to China amounted to \$352.60.

In consequence of the death of Dr. Jno. W. Foye, on April 1, 1885, Dr. W. T. Bell was appointed to fill the vacancy of Resident Physician of the City and County Hospital and Physician in charge of the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital, in which are kept persons afflicted with leprosy, etc.

All the Mongolian cases having been deported to China, but three other cases remained in the Hospital, and in answer to a communication Dr. W. T. Bell furnished the following information relative thereto:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT PHYSICIAN,
CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL, San Francisco, October 1, 1885. }

Dr. Jno. A. Kunkler, Chairman of Hospital Committee:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter dated September 12, 1885, asking me for a "detailed statement of the cases of leprosy and elephantiasis now in the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital," to which I most respectfully make the following reply:

I. S., age 51 years, single, native of Florida, black, admitted March 8, 1880, from City and County Hospital; disease, leprosy and secondary syphilis.

D. H., age 64, married, native of Connecticut, white, admitted April 16, 1885, from City and County Hospital; disease, leprosy.

R. N., age 50, married, native of Canada, white, admitted August 28, 1885, from City and County Hospital with elephantiasis.

The first case mentioned has led a "gay life," neither father, mother, brothers or sisters having shown any signs of this disease. He has at times "drunk hard" and cohabited with Chinese women. Was at one time an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Stockton. He makes himself generally useful around the Hospital. He has lived in various "camps" in California, and contracted syphilis, now in its secondary stage. Both diseases now show themselves. A photograph taken of himself three years ago shows decided improvement.

The second case mentioned also seems to have led a "fast life," first as a sailor and then as a barkeeper. He visited the Hawaiian Islands nearly forty years ago; then in various parts of Cali-

fornia, drinking "very hard." Five years ago he had a finger amputated, and the coincidence of the disease appearing at that time caused him to refer the disease to poison entering the wound. He acknowledges having cohabited with Chinese women. He is now married, and has two children grown and in pretty good health.

The third case mentioned is one of elephantiasis. He seems to have led an exemplary life, being an active and prosperous merchant. He has lost children when quite young. Has one son now grown, apparently in tolerable health. He does not remember of any relative being similarly affected. The disease is most likely hereditary. He died September 16, 1885, from prostration.

It now becomes a serious question for the people of the State of California to consider, as to whether they will determine a complete and forcible segregation of persons affected with this disease, so as to prevent its spreading. We have already returned to China a large number of sufferers, and we now see the disease taking hold of our own citizens. Twenty years ago such a thing as leprosy was probably unknown except in one of the lower parishes of Louisiana, where the disease seems to have been introduced a century ago by the French Canadians. Though it is a mooted question with many of the most prominent physicians of the civilized world as to its being contagious in the sense in which we hold measles, scarlet fever and smallpox contagious, yet we will make a short review of the history of this disease, Leprosy:

Biblical literature and the literature of the middle ages seems to have confounded all skin diseases with true leprosy. At the decline of the Roman Empire, leprosy was spread throughout the then known world by her emigrants, and the return of the Crusaders caused the erection of a still greater number of leper houses and the compulsory segregation of the afflicted. In the fourteenth century, fear and excitement took hold of the people, who caused many of these unfortunates to be condemned to be burned, it being believed that there was a conspiracy among the lepers to poison the water and food. Church and state united to stamp out the disease. The leper had no rights at law; his marriage tie was dissolved, and the services of the dead were performed over him. By such means the disease ceased to be such a terror, and by the seventeenth century there was comparatively but little of it in existence. In the present century it is known to exist in a moderate degree in most of the countries in Asia, Northern Africa, Southern Europe and Northern Europe, especially Norway, where the disease has increased very rapidly within the last few years.

Some years ago the College of Physicians and Surgeons entered into correspondence with the most noted physicians in charge of leper hospitals in various parts of the world, and collected the following facts:

1. It is not a form of syphilis.
2. It is a specific and well marked disease.
3. There are two varieties, anaesthetic and tubercular.
4. The two varieties may be distinct or associated.
5. It is more common in the male than in the female.
6. It is hereditary.
7. It is contagious.
8. It is incurable.
9. Europeans, through lack of exposure, are generally exempt.
10. The cause of the disease is unknown.
11. Leprosy disappears with hygienic improvement.

The approach of leprosy is very slow. For several months ennui and lassitude, with numbness in the parts to be affected, while eruptions appear, disappear and again appear. Chilly sensations also exist, till finally the disease is recognized—a disease incurable. The fingers present a claw-like appearance. In the tuberculous condition there is softening and pus, the hair, beard and eyelashes falling out, the cornea ulcerated and eyelid everted, rendering the patient one of the most horrid sights; yet in this condition they do not seem to suffer greatly, on account of the anaesthesia. A Chinese leper who was shipped to Hongkong last July, a few days before leaving, very quietly took his pocket knife and cut off his own toe, which was badly affected; yet in doing this he assured me "he scarcely felt it." Leprosy is rare in children, generally not developing till maturity.

In Norway it is the custom to tie the vas deferens to prevent procreation, while in Scotland the same thing is effected by castration. For several centuries the people of the Hawaiian Islands were free from this disease and all others, such as smallpox, scarlet fever and measles; but they were all imported by foreigners, and leprosy is acknowledged by all to have been introduced by the Chinese. Such being the case, how long will it be, then, before the healthy citizens of our country will be diseased by incoming lepers, unless a forced segregation is established? We have before us at least

two examples at our Pest House, one a white man and the other a negro. Much to the credit of the Chinese and Hawaiian governments, both have enforced segregation. No other country has. The Chinese believe that leprosy is hereditary, and for this cause marriages with the diseased or progeny of lepers are forbidden.

Some late writers—a very few, however—do not consider the disease contagious except by actual introduction into the blood or through an abraded surface. There is a case on record in which two small boys played together, one being affected with leprosy, while the other was not. The healthy child plunged a knife into the leg of the affected one, who in turn plunged the same knife into the leg of the healthy boy. Many years passed by, and in manhood the disease appeared, making him a confirmed leper.

No true case of leprosy has been cured. The *Materia Medica* has been called upon in vain. Thousands of dollars have been appropriated and used in experiment. The edict has gone forth: "The leprosy, therefore, of Naaman shall cleave unto thee (Gehazi) and to thy seed forever. And he went from his presence a leper white as snow." (2 Kings, v, 27.)

W. T. BELL, M.D.,
Resident Physician City and County Hospital.

Immigration Act of 1882,

AND ACTION HAD THEREUNDER.

The Immigration Act passed by Congress and approved August 3, 1882, in the enforcement of its provisions, it is claimed, ought to protect this country from the landing of any person known upon examination to be afflicted with leprosy. Therefore the action taken pursuant to carrying out the provisions of said Act, with instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury relative thereto, so far as the compiler has been advised, are presented for general information on this subject.

The Act provides for the collection by the Collector of Customs of fifty cents on every passenger not a citizen arriving by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port; the money so collected to be paid into the United States Treasury, to constitute a fund to be known as the "Immigration Fund," and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to be used in defraying the expense of regulating immigration and in caring for immigrants in distress. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of executing the provisions of the Act, and empowered to enter into contract with a State commission, board or officers, as may be designated by the Governor of the State, to take charge of the local affairs of immigration, and such commission, or officers, or such persons as they shall appoint, are authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel, and if on examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the Collector of such port, and such person shall not be allowed to land.

The following is a copy of the Act of Congress referred to:

AN ACT TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

[Approved August 3, 1882.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

That there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the Collector of Customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or, if there be no Collector at such port, then to the Collector of Customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the Immigrant Fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this Act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this Act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels, and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy.

Provided, That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this Act, and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall enter into contracts with such State commission, board or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the Governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself, without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the Collector of such port, and such persons shall not be permitted to land.

SECTION 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules, and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and immigrants into the United States from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of this Act and the immigration laws of the United States, and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this Act.

SECTION 4. That all foreign convicts, except those convicted of political offenses, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State Board of Charities of any State in which such Board may exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section without compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section, as to the mode of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons, not permitted to land, shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Under the provisions of said Act, the following is an extract from the instructions issued to Collectors of Customs by the Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, under date of August 7, 1882:

"Collectors of Ports on the seaboard * * * will take the proper steps under the provisions of Section First of this Act, to make the collection of fifty cents for every immigrant alien passenger, by application to the master, owner, agent or consignee, if such duty be not voluntarily paid. And the number of immigrant passengers will be ascertained on the basis of the lists of passengers returnable by virtue of Section 4,266 of Revised Statutes until November 1, 1882, when the list of taxable immigrants will be made out from the list returnable under Section Nine of the Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers by Sea, approved August 2, 1882. * * * The Collector of every customs district will, in furtherance of the objects contemplated by Section Second of the Act, report whether there exists in his district any State commission or board designated by the Governor of the State to exercise supervision over alien immigration, and, if not, whether such immigration into his district is so great as to require the designation, by the Governor of the State, of a board or officers to supervise it, or to provide for the support and relief of immigrants needing public aid, or to prevent the landing of alien immigrants who may be convicts, lunatics or idiots, or persons likely to become a public charge. And until further regulations shall be prescribed by this Department, Collectors of Customs shall take the steps for the sending back of alien convicts to their respective countries." * * *

As to the action taken under the Act of Congress quoted, and the instructions of the Treasury Department, the following copies of communications from said Department are self-explanatory and show that the same were communicated to the Governor of the State by the Collector of Customs, and that the Governor of the State was of the opinion that no necessity then existed for designating any board or commission to see that the provisions of the act were enforced.

COMMUNICATION FROM H. F. FRENCH, ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1883. }

Collector of Customs, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR—Referring to the Act entitled "An Act to regulate Immigration," approved August 3, 1882 the Department desires to call your attention to the fact that while the capitation tax collected at your port from month to month amounts to no inconsiderable sum, no agency has been created, as contemplated by the law, for applying the fund so being collected in the interest of immigration at your port.

You will observe that said Act provides, in effect, that the fund derived from the collection of such tax at any given port shall be disbursed through the agency of a State board or commission, or a State officer, designated by the Governor of the State in which the port is situated, and bound by contract with the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful performance of the duties attaching to such service.

Inasmuch as the application of such fund is limited to the port at which it is collected, the primary and fundamental purposes of the Act, which is mainly eleemosynary in its character, fail to be accomplished at ports where there is no such authorized agency for the disbursement of the fund.

In view of these considerations, in connection with the fact that no such agency has been established at your port, the Department desires an expression of your views as to the advisability of empowering a State officer (you having heretofore reported adversely as to the appointment of a commission) to supervise matters relating to immigration at your port, as contemplated by said Act.

While, under the provisions of the law, the services of the officer designated are to be without compensation, the Department holds, as in the case of a board or commission, that such other clerical or other assistance as the supervising officer may find necessary, may be compensated for out of the immigrant fund, subject to the limitation of the Act, that, in carrying out its provisions, no greater sum shall be expended at any port than shall have been collected at such port.

If you deem it advisable, you are requested to correspond with the Governor of your State on this subject, and, if such correspondence be had, to communicate its purport to the Department for its information.

Very respectfully,

[Signed.]

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAS. J. FOLGER, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1883. }

Collector of Customs, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Referring to your report of the 6th of September last, enclosing a communication from the Governor of California to the effect that no present necessity exists for designating a Board or Commission to supervise matters relating to immigration at your port, under the Act of August 3, 1882, I desire to state that there has been a recent ruling of the Department to the effect that if the immigration at any port is not sufficient to warrant the creation of a Board or Commission under said Act, a single State officer, duly designated by the Governor, will be recognized by this Department as having supervisory authority over the local affairs of immigration at such port, in lieu of a Board or Commission.

While under such ruling no fixed or stated salary can be allowed to such officer, he may receive suitable compensation for specific services actually rendered, on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, accompanied by a written statement from the Collector of Customs at the port, as to the character of the services rendered, and that the charges therefor are just and reasonable.

As the purposes of the law cannot be realized in the employment of the fund collected under its provisions, at any given port, in the interests of immigration, until some active agency is created at such port for such purpose, the Department is solicitous that such an agency shall be created at

IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1882.

every port where the average number of immigrants arriving from month to month, and, as a consequence, the immigrant funds collected are sufficient to warrant such a course.

In the light of these considerations, an expression of your views is requested as to the advisability of having a State officer designated as Supervisor of Immigration at your port, under the ruling above stated, and to that end you are also requested to communicate with the Governor of California asking his views upon this subject, and to communicate to the Department the purport of any interview or correspondence that may be had with him with reference thereto.

Very respectfully,

(Signed.)

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

The following are copies of Section No. 4266 of the Revised Statutes and of Section 9 of the Act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea, referred to in the foregoing instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, to wit:

REVISED STATUTES.

SECTION 4266. The master of any vessel arriving in the United States or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the vessel, pursuant to law, shall deliver and report to the Collector of the district in which such vessel shall arrive, a list of the passengers taken on board of the vessel at any foreign port or place, in which list he shall designate particularly the age, sex and occupation of the passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; such list shall be sworn to by the master in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo; and the refusal or neglect of the master to comply with the provisions of this section or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

Approved August 2, 1882.

SECTION 9. That it shall not be lawful for the master of any such steamship or other vessel not in distress, after the arrival of the vessel within any collection district of the United States, to allow any person or persons, except a pilot, officer of the customs or health officer, agents of the vessel and consuls, to come on board the vessel or to leave the same, until the vessel has been taken in charge by an officer of the customs, nor, after charge so taken without leave of such officer, until all the passengers with their baggage have been duly landed from the vessel; and on the arrival of any such steamship or other vessel within any collection district of the United States, the master thereof shall deliver to the officer of customs who first comes on board the vessel and makes the demand therefor, a correct list, signed by the master, of all the passengers taken on board the vessel at any foreign port or place, specifying separately the names of the cabin passengers, their age, sex, calling and the country of which they are citizens, and the number of pieces of baggage belonging to each passenger; and also the name, age, sex, calling and native country of each emigrant passenger or passengers other than cabin passengers, and their intended destination or location, and the number of pieces of baggage belonging to each passenger, and also the location of the compartment or space occupied by each of such passengers during the voyage; and if any such passengers died on the voyage the said list shall specify the name, age and cause of death of each deceased passenger; and a duplicate of the aforesaid list of passengers, verified by the oath of the master, shall, with the manifest of the cargo, be delivered by the master to the Collector of Customs on the entry of the vessel. For a violation of either of the provisions of this section, or for permitting or neglecting to prevent a violation thereof, the master of the vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

The instructions so received, under date of June 14, 1883, to ascertain and report as to the advisability of appointing a State officer as a Supervisor of Immigration, there being no necessity in the opinion of the Governor, for the appointment of a Board or Commission, was duly communicated by the Collector of Customs to the Governor, with a recommendation that some State officer be designated for that purpose, the following being a copy of the communication forwarded, and as advised no reply was received thereto and no action recommended until September 20, 1885, by the Governor.

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COMMUNICATION TO THE GOVERNOR FROM ED. B. JEROME, SPECIAL DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23, 1883.

General George Stoneman, Governor of California:

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the propriety of the Executive of this State appointing a State officer to act in lieu of the Commission or Board hitherto considered in connection with the subject of immigration under the Act of Congress approved August 3d, 1882.

Please furnish this office with your views on the subject for transmittal to the Department.

I am very respectfully,

ED. B. JEROME,

Special Deputy Collector.

The following is a copy of official statement received from H. Clay Miller, Esq., Cashier of Customs, under date of September 15, 1885, showing the number of alien passengers who arrived at this port from August, 1882, to September 14, 1885, and the amount of tax collected under the Act of Congress approved August 3, 1882:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT THIS PORT, ON WHOM A TAX OF FIFTY CENTS EACH WAS COLLECTED UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION," APPROVED AUGUST 3, 1882.

DATE.	PASSENGERS.	RATE.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	PASSENGERS.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
1882.				1884.			
September...	280	50c.	\$140 00	April	152	50c.	76 00
October.....	96	"	48 00	May.....	154	"	77 00
November....	70	"	35 00	June	201	"	100 50
December....	140	"	70 00	July	105	"	52 50
1883.				August	99	"	49 50
January.....	125	"	62 50	September...	117	"	58 50
February	102	"	51 00	October.....	80	"	40 00
March	131	"	65 50	November....	56	"	28 00
April	104	"	52 00	December....	66	"	33 00
May	185	"	92 50	1885.			
June	96	"	48 00	January.....	62	"	31 00
July	158	"	79 00	February....	62	"	31 00
August	139	"	69 50	March.....	50	"	25 00
September...	78	"	39 00	April	53	"	29 00
October.....	145	"	72 50	May.....	89	"	44 50
November....	145	"	72 50	June.....	12,315	"	1,157 50
December....	160	"	80 00	July	2,594	"	1,297 00
1884.				August.....	1,531	"	765 50
January.....	137	"	68 50	September 14	1,090	"	545 00
February	75	"	37 50	Totals ...			
March.....	181	"	90 50		11,428	.....	\$5,714 00

IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1882.

The following copies of instructions are herewith presented from the Secretary of the Treasury under date of May 25th and June 10th, 1885, that the immigrant tax was to be collected from alien passengers coming to this country by steam or sail vessel as tourists or as travelers in transit to another country; also to be collected on each successive return of each and every alien passenger arriving in the United States. The collection of the tax under said instructions will doubtless so increase the immigrant fund (as will be seen by a comparison of the receipts from this source since May, 1885, with prior receipts) as to provide for expenditures that may be required to compel a rigid observance of the provisions of the Immigration Act, and prevent the landing on our shores of prohibited persons who by reason of their condition or character are not entitled to said privilege under the Act of Congress.

CAPITATION TAX—ALIENS ARRIVING IN UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1885.

The question having recently been submitted to the Attorney General as to whether the provision of the "Act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882, which levies "a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States," applies to alien passengers so coming to this country as tourists or as travelers in transit to another country, that officer has given an opinion to the effect that said provision of law applies to all such passengers in like manner as to immigrants.

This Department adopts such construction of the law in question, and hereby instructs you to govern your actions accordingly, all former instructions in conflict herewith being hereby revoked.

These instructions are subject to the limitation of Section 22 of the so-called "Shipping Act," approved June 26, 1884, which in effect prohibits the collection of such duty on account of aliens coming by vessel from adjacent foreign territory.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary.

To Collectors of Customs and others.

IMMIGRANT TAX LEVIED ON EACH RETURN OF ALIENS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 10, 1885.

You are hereby instructed that, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General, hereto annexed, payment of the duty prescribed by the Act of August 3, 1882, as limited by Section 22 of the Shipping Act of June 26, 1884, on account of alien passengers arriving in the United States, is to be exacted on each successive return of each and every one of such passengers to the United States.

DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary

To Collectors of Customs and others.

(OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, ABOVE REFERRED TO.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, 9th June, 1885. }

SIR: Your communication of the 6th June instant, referring to my opinion of the 21st May ultimo, holding that the duty of fifty cents a passenger, imposed by the Act of 3d August, 1882, is collectable on account of all itinerant persons, not citizens of the United States, coming to our ports in steam or sail vessels from foreign ports, asks whether such duty "should be collected on each successive return of any such person to the United States."

In my opinion the duty is demandable as often as any such person enters one of our ports. The statute makes no express provision for exemption from the duty, and I see no grounds for implying one. It is hardly to be supposed that Congress could have intended such an exemption, and yet have failed to provide for it. When Congress, by the Act of 26th June, 1884 (Sess. Acts, 1883-84, p. 57), was imposing a tonnage tax on foreign vessels entering our ports, it remembered that the tax

would fall heavily on such of them as were constantly plying between the United States and the ports of other nations, and therefore especially provided that vessels hailing from some ports should not be required to pay over fifteen cents a ton in any one year, and that vessels from other ports should not pay more than thirty cents a ton per annum. The total omission of Congress to make any such provision in the head money law, to meet the case of a passenger not a citizen of the United States, repeatedly entering our ports from foreign ports, is, I think, conclusive that no such indulgence was in the mind of the legislature.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney General.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

The attention of the Honorable Board of Health was directed to the necessity of authority being conferred on some person to make such an examination of aliens arriving at this port to prevent those who were diseased, etc., as provided by the Act of Congress, from being landed to become a public charge, and on May 15, 1884, said Board passed a resolution requesting the Governor to designate to the Secretary of the Treasury Dr. Wm. F. McAllister, Quarantine Officer, to perform this duty free of charge. The importance of said appointment was also represented to the Governor by His Honor Mayor Bartlett, as it would confer upon the Quarantine Officer the power to cause an observance of the provisions of said Act of Congress without any expense to the Government for his services. On September 20th, 1885, the Governor designated and recommended the appointment of Dr. Wm. F. McAllister, Quarantine Officer, to act as Supervisor of Immigration, which communication has been forwarded by the Collector of Customs to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The propriety of such action was made manifest in the case of Maria Nicholas, afflicted with leprosy, who arrived at this port from the Hawaiian Islands on the steamer City of New York in September, 1883, who was kept on board the steamer in charge of the Captain, her landing being prohibited by the Quarantine Officer. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for, granted, and on the hearing by Judge Lawler, of Superior Court, Department No. 8, it was held that there was no law under which Miss Nicholas could be sent back to Honolulu; also that the State Commissioner of Immigration was the proper custodian of the prisoner, under Section 2,955 of the Political Code. The writ was dismissed, and Miss Nicholas ordered into the custody of the Commissioner of Immigration, by whom she was placed in the building provided for the cure of lepers, maintained at the expense of this city and county.

The following are copies of Sections 2,952 and 2,955 of the Political Code, relative to the cases of persons afflicted with leprosy and elephantiasis:

EXTRACTS FROM POLITICAL CODE.

SECTION 2,952. It shall not be lawful for lepers or persons affected with leprosy or elephantiasis to live in ordinary intercourse with the population of this State; but all such persons shall be compelled to inhabit such lazarettos or lepers' quarters as may be assigned to them by the Board of Supervisors of the city or county in which they shall be domiciled or settled; and the Board of Supervisors are vested with power and are required to make all necessary provisions for the separation, detention and care of lepers or persons affected with leprosy or elephantiasis, settled or domiciled in their respective cities or counties. The Superintendent or manager of all lepers' quarters, under this chapter, shall forward quarterly statements, showing the name, age, sex and birth-place of each leper in such quarter, to the Secretary of State, who shall keep a proper record of such matters for the information of the public.

SECTION 2,955. The Commissioner of Immigration must satisfy himself whether or not any person who shall arrive in this State, by vessel from any foreign port or place, is a leper, or affected with the disease known as leprosy or elephantiasis, before such person shall mingle with the population of this State. For the purpose of ascertaining said fact, the Commissioner is vested with the power and authority to detain all such persons on board any such vessel so arriving, and to assign the vessel to a berth or anchorage separate and apart from other vessels, and at a safe and suitable distance from the shore, if in his judgment it shall be necessary, until such fact can be fully ascertained by him. Such fact shall be ascertained by personal inspection and examination of each and every person on board such vessel; and the Commissioner of Immigration is authorized, empowered and

required to make such personal inspection and examination of all persons so arriving by any such vessel, the same to be made at such berth or anchorage as he shall in his discretion assign to such vessel for that purpose, and shall be made before the landing of any person thereupon. All of such persons, who, upon inspection and examination, are found to be lepers, or affected with the disease known as leprosy or elephantiasis, shall be taken in charge by the Commissioner of Immigration, and placed in a suitable lazaretto, or lepers' quarter, to be provided or designated by the Board of Supervisors, whenever necessary for that purpose, as hereinbefore prescribed, and there detained and properly cared for, separate and apart from the general population of this State, so long as they, the said lepers, shall elect to remain in the State of California, or until they shall have recovered from said disease, and no longer. All of such persons as shall be found to be free from said disease shall be allowed to depart and go at their will, without unnecessary detention or delay, and shall be entitled to receive a certificate of the fact of their freedom from said disease from said Commissioner. For his services in making such examination and inspection, the Commissioner of Immigration shall demand and collect from the master, owner or consignee of such vessel the sum of seventy cents in United States gold or silver coin for each and every person so examined or inspected, which sum, except four thousand dollars a year and expenses of office, shall, when required for such purpose, be paid by the Commissioner into the State Treasury, to be used in the maintenance, when necessary, of such lazarettos or lepers' quarters as shall be constructed under this law. Any master, owner or consignee of any vessel arriving at any port of this State, who shall fail or refuse to perform, or permit the performance of, any of the acts or things required by this chapter, or to take and occupy with his vessel the berth or anchorage assigned for the same by the Commissioner, pending the examination and inspection herein provided for, or who shall permit or allow any person arriving in such vessel to depart therefrom, and to communicate, mingle or associate with the population of this State, or any part thereof, until after such examination and inspection by the Commissioner is had, shall, for every such act or omission, forfeit to the Commissioner of Immigration the sum of one thousand dollars in United States gold coin, to be sued for and recovered by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction, and to be applied in like manner with the fees. And any master, owner or consignee of any such vessel so arriving, who shall refuse or neglect to pay, or cause to be paid, to said Commissioner the fee of seventy cents for the examination and inspection of each and every person so arriving in such vessel, shall forfeit to said Commissioner, for each case, the sum of five hundred dollars in United States gold coin, to be recovered and applied as above. And the Commissioner shall have a lien upon the vessel, and the same shall be sold to pay any judgment recovered under this Act. The Commissioner shall have the power to call in the aid of the Sheriff and all police authorities to assist in enforcing this law. And he may appoint one or more deputies under him, who shall be invested with all the powers of the Commissioner, and may discharge his official duties when required by him. The Commissioner of Immigration must prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State quarterly statements, certified under his hand and seal, showing the name, age, sex, birth-place and present residence of every leper, or person affected with leprosy or elephantiasis, examined or inspected by him, as well as any other information or fact touching the character and prevalence of said disease within his knowledge.

It is believed that the provisions of the Act of Congress inhibiting the landing of paupers and diseased persons ought to be enforced to protect the people of this State from an influx of persons afflicted with the diseases of leprosy and elephantiasis.

The fact that a place was designated and maintained by the city and county for the purpose of keeping those persons so afflicted who were in our midst, separate and apart from our people, and of sending them to the country from which they came as opportunity offered, was not designed or instituted to allow alien persons so afflicted to land here from foreign ports, become a public charge, and thus institute a leper colony, whatever may be the purport or construction of Sections 2,952 or 2,955 of the Political Code. In so far as the municipality was advised that it could legislate on this question, Order No. 1,738 was introduced by Supervisor Strother and passed by the Board of Supervisors in December, 1883, prohibited the landing of persons so afflicted within the bay of San Francisco or within the limits of the city and county.

Amendatory Chinese Restriction Act.

The following is a copy of the Amendatory Chinese Restriction Act (the original Act is contained in Appendix to Municipal Reports of 1881-82, page 7), and while supposed at the time of its passage to meet all the objections, legal and otherwise, which prevented the evident purpose and intention of the Act of 1882 from being enforced, yet the construction of its provisions in the ingenious positions assumed by attorneys and in part sustained by the Courts, has practically nullified the intention of our law-makers, and the restrictions intended have not been accomplished.

The experience of this legislation raises the question as to whether or not it is possible to frame a statute to accomplish a desired object of material importance that can be sustained by the Courts, or whether a statute affecting the rights and interests of the people of this country can be construed foreign to its intent and spirit.

It is a fact that the people of this State feel outraged at the results of the legislation, and are impatient to have reformation in legislation or decisions on this question to secure their well-being and prosperity.

CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT.

AN ACT TO EXECUTE CERTAIN TREATY STIPULATIONS RELATING TO CHINESE, APPROVED MAY 6TH, 1882, AS AMENDED JULY 5TH, 1884.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territories thereof—
Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this Act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come from any foreign port or place, or having so come to remain within the United States.

SEC. 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land, or attempt to land, or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of the Act to which this Act is amendatory, nor shall said sections apply to Chinese laborers, who shall produce to such master before going on board such vessel, and shall produce to the Collector of the port in the United States at which such vessel shall arrive, the evidence hereinafter in this Act required of his being one of the laborers in this section mentioned; nor shall the two foregoing sections apply to the case of any master whose vessel, being bound to a port not within the United States, shall come within the jurisdiction of the United States by reason of being in distress or in stress of weather, or touching at any port of the United States on its voyage to any foreign port or place; Provided, That all Chinese laborers brought on such vessel shall not be permitted to land except in case of absolute necessity, and must depart with the vessel on leaving port.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of properly identifying Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have com-

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into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of the Act to which this Act is amendatory, and in order to furnish them with the proper evidence of their right to go from and come to the United States, as provided by the said Act and the treaty between the United States and China, dated November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, the Collector of Customs of the district from which any such Chinese laborer shall depart from the United States shall, in person or by deputy, go on board each vessel having on board any such Chinese laborer, and cleared or about to sail from his district for a foreign port, and on such vessel make a list of all such Chinese laborers, which shall be entered in registry books, to be kept for that purpose, in which shall be stated the individual, family, and tribal name in full, the age, occupation, when and where followed, last place of residence, physical marks or peculiarities, and all facts necessary for the identification of each of such Chinese laborers, which books shall be safely kept in the custom house; and every such Chinese laborer so departing from the United States shall be entitled to and shall receive, free of any charge or cost upon application therefor, from the Collector or his deputy, in the name of said Collector, and attested by said Collector's seal of office, at the time such list is taken, a certificate, signed by the Collector or his deputy and attested by his seal of office, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, which certificate shall contain a statement of the individual, family, and tribal name in full, age, occupation, when and where followed, of the Chinese laborer to whom the certificate is issued, corresponding with the said list and registry in all particulars. In case any Chinese laborer, after having received such certificate, shall leave such vessel before her departure, he shall deliver his certificate to the master of the vessel; and if such Chinese laborer shall fail to return to such vessel before her departure from port, the certificate shall be delivered by the master to the Collector of Customs for cancellation. The certificate herein provided for shall entitle the Chinese laborer to whom the same is issued, to return to and re-enter the United States upon producing and delivering the same to the Collector of Customs of the district at which such Chinese laborer shall seek to re-enter, and said certificate shall be the only evidence permissible to establish his right of re-entry; and upon delivering of such certificate by such Chinese laborer to the Collector of Customs at the time of re-entry in the United States, said Collector shall cause the same to be filed in the custom house and duly cancelled.

SEC. 5. That any Chinese laborer mentioned in section four of this Act, being in the United States, and desiring to depart from the United States by land, shall have the right to demand and receive, free of charge or cost, a certificate of identification similar to that provided for in section four of this Act, to be issued to such Chinese laborers as may desire to leave the United States by water; and it is hereby made the duty of the Collector of Customs of the district next adjoining the foreign country to which said Chinese laborer desires to go to issue such certificate, free of charge or cost, upon application by such Chinese laborer, and to enter the same upon registry books to be kept by him for the purpose, as provided for in section four of this Act.

SEC. 6. That in order to the faithful execution of the provisions of this Act, every Chinese person, other than a laborer, who may be entitled by said treaty or this Act, to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese government, or of such other foreign government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject, in each case to be evidenced by a certificate, issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, and shall show such permission, with the name of the permitted person in his or her proper signature, and which certificate shall state the individual, family and tribal name in full, title or official rank if any, the age, height and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence of the person to whom the certificate is issued, and that such person is entitled by this Act to come within the United States. If the person so applying for a certificate shall be a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition to above requirements, state the nature, character and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application as aforesaid; Provided, that nothing in this Act nor in said treaty shall be construed as embracing within the meaning of the word "merchant" hucksters, peddlers or those engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, together with his financial standing in the country from which such certificate is desired. The certificate provided for in this Act, and the identity of the person named therein shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be vised by the indorsement of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the foreign country from which said certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States or the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart; and such diplomatic representative or consular representative whose indorsement

is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty, before endorsing such certificate as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in said certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue, it shall be his duty to refuse to endorse the same. Such certificate vised as aforesaid shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the Collector of Customs of the port in the district of the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive, and afterwards produced to the proper authorities of the United States whenever lawfully demanded, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of the person so producing the same, to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and falsely alter or substitute any name for the name written in such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or knowingly utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term of not more than five years.

SEC. 8. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, shall, at the same time he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making a report of the entry of the vessel pursuant to law, in addition to the other matter required to be reported, and before landing or permitting to land, any Chinese passengers, deliver and report to the Collector of Customs of the district in which such vessels shall have arrived, a separate list of all Chinese passengers taken on board of his vessel at any foreign port or place, and all such passengers on board the vessel at that time. Such list shall show the names of such passengers (and if accredited officers of the Chinese or of any other foreign government, traveling on the business of that government, or their servants, with a note of such facts) and the names and other particulars, as shown by their respective certificates; and such list shall be sworn to by the master in the manner required by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo. Any refusal or wilful neglect of any such master to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the same penalties and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo.

SEC. 9. That before any Chinese passengers are landed from any such vessel the Collector, or his deputy, shall proceed to examine such passengers, comparing the certificates with the list and with the passengers; and no passenger shall be allowed to land in the United States from such vessel in violation of law.

SEC. 10. That every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel may enter or in which she may be found.

SEC. 11. That any person who shall knowingly bring into or cause to be brought into the United States by land, or who shall aid or abet the same, or aid or abet the landing in the United States from any vessel, of any Chinese person not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land, without producing to the proper officer of customs the certificate in this Act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel, and any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came, and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some Justice, Judge or Commissioner of a Court of the United States and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States; and in all such cases, the person who brought or aided in bringing such person to the United States shall be liable to the government of the United States for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal; and all peace officers of the several States and Territories of the United States are hereby invested with the same authority as a Marshal or United States Marshal in reference to carrying out the provisions of this Act, or of the Act of which this is amendatory, as a Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the United States, and shall be entitled to like compensation, to be audited and paid by the same officers. And the United States shall pay all costs and charges for the maintenance and return of any Chinese person having the certificate prescribed by law as entitling such Chinese person to come into the United States, who may not have been permitted to land from any vessel by reason of any of the provisions of this Act.

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SEC. 13. That this Act shall not apply to diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese, or other governments, travelling upon the business of that government, whose credentials shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate in this Act mentioned, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this Act as to other Chinese persons.

SEC. 14. That hereafter no State Court or Court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. That the provisions of this Act shall apply to all subjects of China and Chinese, whether subjects of China or any other foreign power; and the words "Chinese laborers" wherever used in this Act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining.

SEC. 16. That any violation of any of the provisions of this Act, or of the Act of which this is amendatory, the punishment of which is not otherwise herein provided for, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 17. That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, begun under the Act of which this is amendatory; but such prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, shall proceed as if this Act had not been passed.

The following is an extract from an article which appeared on October 6th in the "Daily Evening Bulletin" newspaper, which the compiler is advised, is a succinct and correct review of the proceedings had under the Restriction Acts, to wit:

ADMINISTRATION OF THE RESTRICTION LAWS OF CONGRESS.

(From Daily Evening Bulletin, October 6, 1885.)

Herewith is given a review, somewhat in detail, of what has been done under the Chinese Restriction Acts—that of 1882, and the amendatory Act of 1884. This is based on official correspondence, copies of decisions and rulings, statements by Federal officers, etc. * * *

The first operative Chinese Restriction Act to which the law of 1884 is amendatory, was that of May 6, 1882. That appeared to work well, so far as official records disclose, during the year 1882, the total number of Chinese reported to have been landed here being about forty only. Thus early, however, ways were disclosed by which Chinese could fraudulently land. American Consular certificates, Chinese Consular certificates, affidavits, statements to be verified, etc., all were in use at the Mail Dock. The year 1883 increased the arrivals largely. The writ of habeas corpus now came into play, and 328 Chinese, in a period of about three months, were brought ashore through the Federal Courts. The events of the latter part of 1883, and the early part of 1884 led to the passage of the Restriction Act of July 5, 1884. This Act, as stated by those who labored for its passage, was intended to prevent entry into this country of all Chinese persons who were unable to produce certain certificates. The failure of that purpose is recognized by the present Congressional delegation from California, who are now preparing a new bill which is liable to cause much discussion in Congress at the next session. It is of public interest to trace the steps, which, in a period of practically only two years, have made necessary the passage of one and the present preparation of another amendatory Act to render Chinese Restriction a fact.

HABEAS CORPUS INTRODUCED.

The habeas corpus was first introduced in the Federal Courts here into restriction, to have appreciable effect, according to the official records kept in the Custom House, in October, 1883. Then six cases were heard. The so-called "Canton certificates" were first presented here as evidence for landing in February, 1883, when one only was received. The next, ten in number, came in May. Then there was an increase from ten in May to 36, 60, 93, 127 and 182, in the respective months succeeding, the 182 arriving in October. Public attention was now called to the evidently fraudulent pretense that the bearers of these Canton certificates were "merchants," and the Custom House acted, and in October, six habeas corpus cases came to the United States District Court. The petitioners were holders of Canton certificates. Such certificates were brought here until as late as July, 1884, but during 1884, according to Customs records, only 29 were received. The stopping of the issue of these certificates in China did not, however, cut off the petitions for habeas corpus. The Canton certificate pretense opened the Chinese campaign in the Courts, but before the Canton episode was concluded enough rulings had been obtained to cover the cases of nearly all Chinese who could secure Chinese witnesses to swear for them, either in Court or to the Customs authorities.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE TAX.

Over one year after the passage of the Act of 1882, the Custom House was found to be singularly deficient in regard to means for detecting frauds, which frauds, when the inducement is considered, it could be seen were almost sure to occur. The Canton certificate episode called public attention to the real condition of affairs. Chinese were landing through the intervention of Colonel Bee (Chinese Consul) and others. The Chinese Consulate had prepared to do a wholesale business in affidavits, and had quantities of printed forms made, to which the signature of some Chinese official was attached, for use on shipboard. There was no adequate interpreter in the customs service. Lawyers, Chinese interpreters, white contractors for Chinese labor, agents for the Chinese Six Companies—all were busily engaged by affidavits and otherwise, in attempts to hoodwink the customs officials. The latter had not, up to this time, apparently exerted themselves much to get at the real facts. Crowds of Chinese were allowed to gather at the edge of the wharf and communicate with the Chinese on shipboard, helping them to prepare "prior residence" stories. So effectual were these agencies and so ineffective were the customs officials in attempts to stop this, that it became a common saying that it was only necessary for Chinamen to come here to be landed. Practically all came ashore. Chinese were landed in many cases without any papers whatever, simply on presentations made by the Chinese Consulate or some interested person to the customs officials. The Surveyor employed a white interpreter, who, in the subsequent court proceedings was found to be unable to speak enough Chinese dialects to prevent his being rejected as an authority by Judge Hoffman. Then an educated Chinaman was employed. His testimony was apparently straightforward. He had taken many statements from Chinese on shipboard, showing that they were not entitled to land. He might have kept out many Chinese, but after he testified in two or three cases in the United States District Court, he was driven away by highbinders. His business was broken up and he was mobbed by highbinders in Chinatown. The customs authorities offered him no protection and the remainder of his statements were not heard.

CERTIFICATES HANDLED LOOSELY.

Certificates were issued by the Custom House in a loose manner. The descriptions taken of outgoing Chinamen were of the most unsatisfactory kind. The matter was left in the hands of subordinates, who had no check placed upon and little attention paid to their proceedings. The issue of certificates, in the opinion of prominent and intelligent Federal officials, became an abuse. Chinese were found to have been allowed to depart with the "white tag," or preliminary certificate, and to return on the white tag, while the regular certificate was also used by another, two Chinamen arriving for one registration. Attention was called to this in the *Wai Ah Kee* case, which came before the United States Circuit Court. From the laxity attending the issue of certificates came the opportunity for selling them as a regular article of merchandise, either in this city or Hongkong. Only within a few weeks has this system been changed. The landing of Chinese was careless. It is now demonstrated that Chinese in considerable numbers used customs certificates to which they were not entitled, and successfully. Attention was called to the haste and lack of care manifested. Only until there was a change in the manner of examining arriving Chinese, which change was made only recently, were the frauds brought to light to any extent. Now the singular spectacle is presented of numbers of Chinese, possessed of customs return certificates, asking the Federal Courts for permission to depart without trying their cases. Such confessions of fraud are not exceptional. Judge Hoffman has refused to permit of the exoneration of bonds until the certificates are canceled. In about two months the United States District Court has had sixty-six cases to consider of persons whose customs certificates occasioned suspicion. Of these, eight have been remanded or virtually confessed judgment.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCES.

Between October, 1883, and July, 1884, several queer occurrences took place in the United States District Court. About the time that the Chinese interpreter for the customs was driven away from the Court by highbinders, Mr. McAllister, then Assistant United States District Attorney, was menaced by an anonymous letter, which he read in Court one evening. The Court was then sitting night and day. Highbinders marched up and down the streets between Chinatown and the courtroom, armed with knives and pistols, having virtually in custody Chinese women, petitioners for habeas corpus, who were of high market value. Rival cliques of highbinders disputed about the amount of blackmail which should be levied before a woman should be allowed to land. They finally compromised, and the necessary testimony for the Court was furnished. Highbinders were represented in court by a white lawyer, who coolly asked United States District Attorney Hilborn to allow him to participate in the opposition offered by the United States to the landing of Chinese

At first several Chinese persons were taken off by writ of habeas corpus on one writ. The Court could not pick them out and no one could identify them. It is still doubtful whether those who testified were the petitioners. Indeed, it was recently stated in the United States District Court, by United States District Attorney Hilborn, that his office had always claimed that substitutes were in fact heard. Cases were therefore easily made. Until about the first of the present year, 1885, the petitioners, once ashore, were unrecognizable. Then Judge Hoffman ordered that petitioners should supply photographs when they are admitted to bonds in the United States District Court. Previous to that time thrifty bondsmen could themselves levy a fee on a petitioner and then testify under his name, and the fraud would not be detected by any court official. When the calendar was called, in one well authenticated instance at least, the bondsman answered to the name of the petitioner, and told a white man that had the trial proceeded he would have been compelled to impersonate the petitioner.

CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS.

About this time, some person acquainted with the rulings under the Act of 1882, caused a circular to be printed in Chinese and circulated through Chinatown, instructing coolies who were out on bonds or about to come ashore on bonds, as to what they must say. Another feature was the preparation of books for the use of the Federal Courts, without the supervision of the Courts, which were presented as evidence that upwards of eleven thousand Chinese were entitled to land here as prior residents. These books have been used by the Courts and Custom House to this time. The makers of them have, therefore, ready-made evidence in over eleven thousand cases.

Another singular feature was the employment of Chinese as interpreters in the Federal Courts, their compensation depending upon the fees paid by the Chinese petitioners who were trying to evade the Act.

LEADING TO AMENDMENT.

These facts have been dwelt on with some others previously, but they are a sufficiently interesting part of the history of restriction at this port to bear repetition. The customs authorities employed two white interpreters at or about this period, one of whom, Mr. Vrooman, was a Chinese scholar, to whom more than any one else, the unearthing of many facts was directly due. The absurd stories told in the Canton certificate period by alleged Chinese merchants; the manner in which affidavits were abused; the singular events attending trials in Court; the inconvenience occasioned all white suitors in the Federal Courts by the crowding of the calendar with Chinese cases; the increase in the arrivals of Chinese; more than all, the realization of the fact that restriction was becoming a farce, in which the only element needed for evasion was coin; these and perhaps other causes led to the universal public demand for the passage of an Act by Congress which should effectually close the gates.

OLD TACTICS REPEATED.

An Amendatory Act went through Congress by the exertions of the California delegation, and was approved July 5, 1884. Sections 4 and 6 of the Act provided that the sole permissible evidence entitling any Chinese person to land in the United States should be a certificate of a described kind. This certificate was to be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry as evidence entitling to landing. At once the Chinese Consulate, attorneys for the Consulate and other attorneys who saw a chance to earn a great deal of coin over the defeat of restriction, started in to beat the new Act on a coin basis. There were fees all around in view; fees for Federal officials, lawyers, clerks, interpreters, witnesses, Chinese brokers, highbinders and others. The Act was supposed to put an end to parole evidence, and to the leaks generally, in both Custom House and Courts. But during the very month in which the Amendatory Act was approved—July, 1884—customs authorities and Federal Courts continued the old methods, as if no Act to prevent these had been passed. The Custom House, in July, 1884, landed one Chinese person whose evidence was a "Chinese Government certificate"; 12 with American Consular certificates; 61 with Chinese Consular certificates; 60 upon affidavits; 20 upon "statements verified," or 154 persons, while the Federal Courts that month brought ashore 139 on writs. It was urged that these 293 Chinamen were on the way when the Act was approved, and that the provisions of the Act were not applicable to them. In the succeeding months of 1884, however, and, in fact, to the present date, the Act has not seemed to be to any extent applicable. Decisions which in a few instances have read well on paper, have had no appreciable effect in the line of restriction. The general effect of the decisions has been decidedly the other way.

HEADWAY AT WASHINGTON.

July 31, 1884, less than one month after the approval of the Amendatory Act, the Chinese Consulate had made headway at Washington. The following dispatch to the Collector of the Port manifested this fact :

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1884.

TO COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Allow twenty-four Chinese merchants who arrived at your port on 23th inst. to land without exacting evidence required by Act of July 5, '84.

CHARLES E. COON,
Acting Secretary.

THE AH QUAN CASE.

August 4, 1884, Judge Sawyer sat with Judge Hoffman in the United States Circuit Court to interpret the Act, which was then just about one month old. United States District Attorney Hilborn represented the Government, and asked for a literal construction of the Act of 1884. The proceedings were watched by Col. Bee, also by the Chinese Vice-Consul. Mr. Hilborn raised the point that neither the Courts nor the Secretary of the Treasury could set aside the law. The pro-Chinese side was argued by several attorneys. * * * Collector Sears, while holding to the literal construction of the Act in some points, directly opposed Mr. Hilborn on the essential point, and said that the Act, in his opinion, exempted those Chinese who were in the country November 17, 1880, and who departed within ninety days after the passage of the Act of 1882. * * * The hearing continued two days. August 7th a decision was rendered by Judge Sawyer, the case being that of the Chinaman named Ah Quan. This opened up again the doors to the "prior residence" plea, notwithstanding the Act of 1884. It was held that certificates were NOT the "sole evidence permissible" under certain conditions. One steamer alone—the Oceanic—which had arrived only a few days before, now supplied the Federal Courts with seventy habeas corpus cases. The identity of the persons who appeared in court with those who petitioned for writs was a matter open for question.

REVELATIONS OF STRAW BAIL.

The question of admitting Chinese to bail had been argued, under the old Act, by Attorney Hilborn. Creed Haymond had maintained that the Courts had nothing to do with the cases of Chinese who had been refused landing by the Collector. Mr. Hilborn had declined to pass upon any bond received for the appearance of a Chinese in the habeas corpus proceedings. He took the ground that to permit to bail was to permit an act which the law said should not be committed. How loose were the methods of accepting bail was now brought to the surface. Twenty Chinese bondsmen were found to be responsible for over \$130,000. About \$250,000 were represented on bonds in the Federal courts. The nature of this "straw bail" was speedily demonstrated by the County Assessor. Looking for property to assess he discovered some striking facts. Bondsmen who were nominally responsible for thousands of dollars could not be found at the residences they had sworn to. Some of them were discovered to have been a long time in China when their names were used as security in the Federal Courts. Several had hoaxed the Commissioners by saying that they lived at certain numbers on certain streets, which were found to exist only in imagination. To these disclosures it was urged that the bail was secure, and that no Chinaman had forfeited his bond. The wily bondsmen had, however, apparently less faith in their countrymen than the Federal officials had, as was manifested by this hedging against possible loss by failure on the part of petitioners to appear in court. The question as to the identity of those who did appear has been alluded to. * * *

FOUR JUDGES SITTING.

September 17, 1884, Justice Field and Judges Sawyer, Sabin and Hoffman sat in the United States Circuit Court to consider any questions which might be raised concerning the interpretation of the Amendatory Act of 1884. The legal outcome of the hearing, which extended over more than one day, is generally understood. Several questions were submitted. Mr. Hilborn represented the Government. The question of the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts in cases of Chinese arriving under the Restriction Act was alluded to, but was not formally presented or argued. Pending action by the Supreme Court of the United States, restriction fared here just about as it had prior to the passage of the Act of 1884. The Custom House landed Chinese on various sorts of evidence with out certificates described under either of the Restriction Acts. The Federal Courts continued to admit to bail. In the United States District Court, during the first week in October, Judge Sabin said that the following had been agreed upon as the course of procedure :

A COURT RULE.

"Formerly, where there was a certificate of division sent up from the Circuit Justice, or any one of the Judges who composed the Circuit Court, the law was that no judgment should be entered in that case. Congress amended that proceeding, that the Circuit Justice's judgment should prevail, but judgment is suspended until the decision of the matter in the Supreme Court. That is now the rule of the Court. I intended to confer with Judge Field in regard to that. We intend not the slightest disrespect to any ruling of the Circuit Court, but on consultation we have thought it proper to avoid any possible ground of hardship to any one, and we think it would be well to hear these cases where there is any doubt under the ruling of the Court, and to reserve the decision. Judge Field assures us that there will be a ruling of the Supreme Court within thirty days. I should dislike to send any one back to China who ought not to be sent there. As it will only involve a delay of about thirty days, we have thought that the best and wisest course would be to reserve the decision. That is the course that will be adopted. We will take the evidence in the cases when a man is clearly shown to have left there (China) after the 5th of July, 1884. As to that there is no division between the Judges. I apprehend that there may be cases where there is no certificate and no division of opinion in judgment, and therefore no appeal taken to the Supreme Court. These cases will depend upon the principles announced."

CHINESE PERSISTENCE.

The cases, therefore, continued to be heard as before, and parole evidence was taken. There was instantly a multitude of Chinese who claimed to be native Californians, which after a while abated. This worked with some success, aided by the customary Chinese perjury. The Chinese Consulate was found at this time to be appealing to Secretary Gresham, and was busy in the courts, Colonel Bee appearing in court continuously. It was claimed that the certificates issued by the Chinese Consul-General in this city were the issue of the Chinese Government. This claim was subsequently made to bear fruit in the McCulloch circulars. December 2, 1884, H. F. French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, telegraphed to Collector Sears that "persons known or proved to your satisfaction, to be Chinese merchants, who resided in the United States at the date of the Treaty of 1880, are entitled to go from this country or return at pleasure. Certificates of the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco may be regarded as prima facie evidence in such cases." At the beginning of restriction—indeed, before the passage of the Act of 1882—Colonel Bee was very anxious that the Customs identification of Chinese should be attached to certificates issued by the Chinese Consulate. This was defeated by Deputy Collector Jerome. Colonel Bee has devoted much attention to securing recognition of Chinese Consular certificates.

GOVERNMENT POORLY REPRESENTED.

The case of Chew Heong, the prior-residence matter, was argued before the United States Supreme Court for the Government by an attorney who had no particular knowledge of restriction, and who employed at least one argument used here by the attorneys for the Chinese to carry their point. Mr. Hilborn was not present.

Early in December the California Congressional delegation were discussing amendments to the Amendatory Act of 1884, seeing the assault upon it. December 8th the Chew Heong decision was rendered by the Supreme Court. This and the first circular by Secretary McCulloch were received in this city simultaneously. The Chew Heong decision permitted Chinese laborers, upon certain proof, to land without certificates. A subsequent decision, in the Ah Ping case, rendered by Judge Sawyer, permits "other than laborers" to land without certificates. These decisions comprise much of the "court-made law" of restriction. That they have resulted in allowing a very large majority of Chinese petitioners to slip into the country since the passage of the Act of 1884, is too well known to make amplification on that point necessary.

GOVERNMENTAL INTERPOSITION.

The first circular by Secretary McCulloch occasioned such a popular outburst that the Secretary soon after sent out another. December 27th, Secretary McCulloch telegraphed to the Collector that Section 6 of the Act of 1884 "applies only to Chinese merchants coming for the first time to the United States." This instruction preceded Judge Sawyer's decision in the Ah Ping case. December 29th, Collector Sears received the following telegram, showing that the Chinese were continuing to work actively at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C. December 29, 1884.

TO COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SAN FRANCISCO CAL.: Riordan & Brown, attorneys, telegraph that you refuse to obey Department's instructions about Chinese, presumed to be those contained in circular of 6th instant. Report at once, by mail, whether you have taken that position, and if so, your reasons and authority therefor.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

* * * Collector Sears * * * has followed the instructions of the Department throughout. On January 14, 1885, Secretary McCulloch issued his second Chinese circular. As this circular still remains in force, having been with one exception re-enacted by the present * * * administration, over the signature of Acting Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, its provisions may be briefly set forth. It substantially provides the following of special interest as being outside of the court decisions.

DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTIONS.

"Certificates issued under * * * * Decision 6,240, before the passage of said Act of 1884, are to be regarded as having the same effect as if said Act of 1884 had not been passed." This decision (6,240) referred to the certificates of the Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, and one clause reads: "It (the Department) considers certificates issued by the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco as issued under the authority of the Chinese government and if, in conformity with said 6th section (of the Act of 1882) is entitled to be treated as prima facie evidence.

"Chinese subjects, not laborers, desiring to come to the United States from countries other than China, may do so on the production of a certificate corresponding to that required by Section 6 of the Act of July 5, 1884, to be issued by a Chinese diplomatic or consular officer, if there be one at the port of departure, countersigned by a United States consular officer; or, if there be no such Chinese officer stationed at such port, on a like certificate issued by a United States consular officer. [The provision concerning the United States consular officer has been stricken out by the present Administration.]

"The regulations contained in decision 5,544 and dated January 23, 1883, relative to the transit of Chinese laborers through the territory of the United States will be applied to all Chinese persons intending to so go in transit through the United States."

"Chinese persons who may be compelled to touch at the ports of the United States in transit to foreign countries, may be permitted to land under the regulations of January 23, 1883, (Section 5,544), so far as may be applicable; such persons to take passage by the next vessel leaving for their destination or the voyage of which may form part of the route necessary to carry them to their destination."

The transit provisions have been objected to as furnishing Chinese an opportunity to prepare testimony to enable them to prove prior residence. Prepared maps, etc., are ready to help them in this undertaking. Persons so landed are under no bonds to the Government to return. The bond is given only to the satisfaction of the Chinese Consul-General.

ATTENDING CONDITIONS.

The present conditions attending the execution of the Restriction Act are easily summed up. Ready-made evidence to sustain allegations of prior residence, either before the Collector or the Judges, is found in the books, unsworn to and unsubstantiated, which were prepared by the Chinese Six Companies for that purpose. This evidence is accepted by Collector and Courts. The Surveyor of Customs says that he has no confidence in cases of prior residence proven in the Custom House, but he follows instructions. All interpretations of testimony, books, etc., for both of the Federal Courts are made by Chinese persons whose compensation depends upon the number of cases in which they testify, as they are paid by fees. The Custom House had two Chinese interpreters. The force has been reduced to one, and as a consequence Chinese persons are called upon to help the Custom House, both at the Mail Dock and in the translation of records produced elsewhere to establish prior residence cases. Two inspectors in the Surveyor's Department examine certificates on the arrival of Chinese instead of one as formerly. Inspector Hawes, who discovered the frauds in the matter of Customs certificates, has been placed second in charge in this work to another inspector. Safeguards have been thrown recently about the issue of Customs certificates which are said to be effectual. Special agents of the Treasury Department are investigating the transactions of former employes of the Custom service who were employed in the Chinese Department.

AMENDATORY CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT.

OLD REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

With the exception of the reversal, by the present Administration, of the Treasury Department regulation that certificates issued by American Consuls abroad are valid, the Customs regulations are as they were under Secretary McCulloch's rulings. The Custom House and the Federal Courts are frequently trying questions of prior residence at the same time, one at the Mail Dock or Custom House and the other in the Appraiser's Building. Customs certificates may be prepared with more care than formerly, but the suggestion made by Judge Hoffman, that better identification could be secured by attaching a photograph to the certificate, has never been adopted. For a considerable period the Customs authorities had departing Chinese sign their names upon their Customs certificates. This signature was taken in partial proof. This, Judge Hoffman has said in Court, was a help to fraud rather than a hindrance. The Collector detains such Chinese as do not pass his examination. These then take their cases to the Federal Courts on writs of habeas corpus, and remain ashore on bail, studying the city until their cases are reached for trial. The transit regulations upon which Chinese are landed are Treasury Department-made law. The statistics used to convince the public that the departures of Chinese are so much larger than the arrivals are considered of doubtful value by officials connected with the Federal Courts, in view of the recent disclosures. There was at one time a discrepancy of thousands in the statements made, respectively by Collector Sears and Surveyor Morton, concerning the difference between the arrivals and departures. The fact is also pointed out that Chinatown is growing. The Court decisions permit laborers and "other than laborers" to land upon producing certain proof. Chinatown is full of persons ready to help supply such proof for a consideration of coin.

PECULIAR DIFFICULTIES.

The unparalleled condition of affairs attendant upon attempts to secure restriction is to some extent set forth in the foregoing. It will be seen that the Pacific Coast has encountered peculiar difficulties, and this fact will appear to members of Congress when called upon to provide measures which shall prove efficacious.

The following certified statement was received from the Hon. W. H. Sears Collector of Customs, showing the number of arrivals and departures of Chinese from and to foreign ports:

STATEMENT

OF DEPARTURES OF CHINESE FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR FOREIGN PORTS FROM MAY 6, 1882, UP TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1885.

May 6, 1882, to December 31, 1882.....	5,795
January 1, 1883, to December 31, 1883.....	10,964
January 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884.....	12,915
January 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.....	3,736
Total.....	33,410

ARRIVALS.

August 4, 1882, to December 31, 1882.....	39
January 1, 1883, to December 31, 1883.....	3,014
January 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884.....	6,602
January 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.....	3,981
Total.....	13,636
Departures.....	33,410
Arrivals.....	13,636
Excess of departures.....	19,774

I hereby certify the above to be a correct statement of arrivals and departures of Chinese from and to foreign ports during the periods named, as taken from the records of this office.

WM. H. SEARS, Collector.

Financial Exhibit and Revenue Orders.

The demand for an economical administration of the municipal government to prevent deficiencies arising at the close of each fiscal year, was evinced by the passage of the Acts of the Legislature of 1877-78, known as the "One-twelfth Acts," wherein the Board of Supervisors were prohibited from expending or incurring any liability for any purpose, in any one month, exceeding one-twelfth of the annual appropriation previously made therefor, as well as the constitutional provision inhibiting any indebtedness or liability being incurred in any year exceeding the income and revenue provided for each year.

The experience of the city, prior to 1856, through extravagant expenditures, and the consequent creation of a large indebtedness, compelled legislation to have the same examined, passed upon and bonds issued from time to time for its redemption and payment, thus creating a funded debt. This was the incentive to the passage of the present charter, or Consolidation Act, in which the restrictions and limitations prevented any exercise of power as before to create any such indebtedness, and prohibited any debt or liability being contracted in any form against the city and county.

Since that time the non-collection of taxes and some extraordinary expenditures in emergencies had the result of creating an annual deficiency at the end of the fiscal year in some of the funds, which had to be met by legislative action authorizing transfers, or provided for, in the tax levy of the succeeding year.

Of late years the property liable to taxation has been definitely determined by the Courts, and therefore the collection of taxes has been made up to the estimated amount required to meet the expense of conducting the municipal government, and although the total assessed value of taxable property has been steadily increasing, the aggregate assessment has been somewhat decreased, in comparison with former years, this difference arising principally from the exclusion of property previously assessed but not liable to taxation, and which only added to the value of property without being a source of revenue.

The members of the Board of Supervisors who took their seats on January 8th, 1883, at the close of their term of office, held a meeting on Monday afternoon, January 5, 1885, for the purpose of introducing their successors, prior to which the Finance Committee (Supervisors Pond, James and Burton) presented the following report showing the condition of the respective appropriations and funds under the control of the Board at that date, to wit:

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: Your Finance Committee deem it their duty to present, as the result of your administration and supervision of the several funds and subdivisions of the General Fund for that portion of the fiscal year 1884-85 up to January 5, 1885, the following statement of their condition:

First—Fire Department—

The monthly allowance for horses, apparatus, etc., is \$2,500 per month; for running expenses, erection and repair of buildings, etc., \$5,000 per month; making a total of \$7,500 per month for Fire Department purposes. The amount available in these subdivisions for the month of January is \$17,443 76, being a surplus of \$9,943 76.

The Board of Fire Commissioners having in view the erection of additional engine houses—one in South San Francisco and one on California street—contracts have been awarded and part payment made on the erection of the engine house in South San Francisco, have apparently caused an excess in expenditures for running expenses. The payments for the other engine house, it is understood, are to be made in July. This fund will be more than sufficient to meet all obligations, as shown by the large surplus.

Second—The Alarm and Police Telegraph—

This has a monthly allowance of \$883 33; it has now the sum of \$1,178 98, available for January—a surplus of \$295 65.

Third—Repairs on Furniture and Public Buildings—

This has a monthly allowance of \$1,166 66; it has now available for January the sum of \$913 69. One-sixth of the monthly allowance for portion of January, \$194 44, added to the amount available is \$1,102 13, leaving a deficiency of \$58 53.

Fourth—Hospital—

This has a monthly allowance of \$3,706 33 for subsistence and supplies. There is at present available for January \$6,265 21; the amount of bills outstanding being estimated at \$1,600, leaves a surplus of \$958 83.

Fifth—Alms-house—

This has a monthly allowance of \$4,438 33 for subsistence and supplies. There is at present available for January \$7,329 64, with outstanding bills estimated at the sum of \$1,800, leaves a surplus of \$1,001 31.

Sixth—Industrial School—

This has a monthly allowance of \$3,166 66. The amount available for January is \$3,853 36, while the amount of outstanding bills is estimated at \$1,960. One-sixth of the monthly allowance for portion of January is \$527 77, which, added to the amount available, less outstanding bills, is \$2,421 13, leaving a deficiency of \$745 53.

Seventh—House of Correction—

This has a monthly allowance of \$2,916 66. The amount available for January is \$3,540 15, with outstanding bills estimated at \$1,800. One-sixth of the monthly allowance for portion of January is \$486 11, which, added to the amount available, less outstanding bills, is \$2,226 26, leaving a deficiency of \$690 40.

Eighth—Enclosing and Improving Public Squares—

This has a monthly allowance of \$666 66, and has now available for January the sum of \$709, a surplus of \$42 34.

Ninth—Urgent Necessity—

This has a monthly allowance of \$3,000, and has now available for January, less \$1,000 estimated amount of outstanding bills, \$3,750 65, a surplus of \$750 65.

Tenth—Special Counsel—

This has an annual allowance of \$5,000, and if considered amenable to the provisions of the One-twelfth Act, a monthly allowance of \$416 66.

In view of important litigation now pending in street and other cases, special counsel have been employed, and an expenditure of \$3,250 04 has been made. This expenditure, therefore, under the One-twelfth Act, would show a deficiency of \$750 04, although, as your Committee are advised, this appropriation is not so controlled.

Eleventh—Advertising—

This has a monthly allowance of \$416 66. At present it has available for the month of January, less \$350 estimated for bills outstanding, the sum of \$89 72, leaving a surplus of \$473 06.

Twelfth—Phonographic Reporters—

This has a monthly allowance of \$1,666 66, making for seven months \$11,666 62, of which the Judges of the Superior Court, Criminal Departments, have ordered paid to reporters the sum of \$6,514 23, while the Board has allowed the sum of \$3,932 40; leaving a balance available for the month of January of \$1,219 99, with outstanding bills aggregating \$601 90.

As unfortunately the Supreme Court gave the Superior Judges in the Criminal Departments of the Superior Court the power to make an order on the Treasurer to pay on said order any amount that they might certify without check, let or hindrance, this Board is not and cannot in any sense be responsible for this expenditure.

Thirteenth—Repairs to County Roads—

This has a monthly allowance of \$833 33. The amount available for the month of January is \$547 29, added to which \$138 83, one-sixth of the monthly allowance for portion of this month, would show a deficiency of \$147 16.

Fourteenth—Small Pox Hospital—

This has a monthly allowance of \$300 for subsistence and supplies, deducting estimated amount of bills not yet rendered, \$9 50, leaves a surplus of \$607.

Fifteenth—Assessor's Extra Deputies—

This has, under the application of the One-twelfth Act, the allowance of \$4,166 66 per month; it has now available for the month of January the sum of \$19,966 77, which in due time, under our

successors, will be required to pay for extra deputies employed as provided for by statute in their discretion. The exhibit made of this account simply shows that it is being kept for the purpose for which it was designated.

Sixteenth—Tax Collector's Clerks—

This has, under the One-twelfth Act, the sum of \$2,291 66 per month. Like the Assessor's Department, no application of this Act can be made to govern the expenditures, but unlike the Assessor's Department, the principal expenditures are required to be made prior to and not after the expiration of the first six months. It is well known that the collection of the taxes is made prior to the last Monday in December, and therefore the greater expense must be incurred for clerical assistance prior to that date. The annual allowance was \$27,500, of which amount the sum of \$20,992 11 has been expended during the six months ending December 31, 1884, leaving an available balance of \$6,507 89 for the remainder of the year,

Seventeenth—Subsistence of Prisoners—

This has a monthly allowance of \$1,666 66, and the annual appropriation of \$20,000 was based on the number of prisoners and on the price paid the previous year. As the levy was fixed in June and the contract was not made until July, there has been a perceptible increase of prisoners, in addition to an increase of the price from 19 94-100 cents to 23 39-100 per ration, all of which has resulted in a deficiency. In a settlement and disposal of surplus supplies furnished under the contract this will be reduced. The present status of this fund is a deficiency of \$2,474 14, with outstanding bills estimated at \$2,604 73, making a total deficiency of \$5,078 87. This cannot be controlled except in a reduction of the supplies furnished to prisoners, the disposal of the surplus supplies, and providing for the deficiency, whatever it may be, out of surplus funds at the end of the fiscal year.

Eighteenth—Fuel for Public Buildings—

This has a monthly allowance of \$500; the amount available for the month of January, less estimated outstanding bills amounting to \$34 45, is \$1,472 24, leaving a surplus of \$972 24.

Nineteenth—Burial of Indigent Dead—

This has a monthly allowance of \$250; the amount available for the month of January, less estimated bills amounting to \$143 15, is \$723 92, leaving a surplus of \$473 92.

Twentieth—Examination of Insane Persons—

This has a monthly allowance of \$375; the amount available for the month of January, less estimated bills amounting to \$300, is \$545, leaving a surplus of \$170.

Twenty-first—Improving City Cemetery—

This has a monthly allowance of \$33 33, and the amount available for January is \$208 32, leaving a surplus of \$174 99.

Twenty-second—Finance Committee's Expenses—

This has a monthly appropriation of \$250; the amount available for the month of January is \$95 60, leaving an apparent deficiency of \$154 40. As no experts are employed this month, there will be no actual deficiency; the amount of \$95 60 will therefore be carried forward to next month. The employment of experts was necessary, and the amount of compensation expended for this purpose was the means of causing larger amounts to be refunded the Treasury, as shown by the reports filed. However, in order that a showing may be made without any discrimination, your Committee report a deficiency of \$154 40.

Twenty-third—Witness Expenses in Criminal Cases—

This has a monthly appropriation of \$250; the amount available for the month of January, less estimated outstanding bills of \$100, is \$1,015 10, leaving a surplus of \$765 10.

Twenty-fourth—Water for all Municipal Uses—

This has a monthly appropriation of \$7,500; the amount available for the month of January, less outstanding bills for December, estimated at \$6,980, is \$10,849 33, leaving a surplus of \$3,349 33.

Twenty-fifth—Lighting Public Buildings—

This has a monthly appropriation of \$1,166 66; the amount available for the month of January, less outstanding bills estimated at \$1,200, is \$1,850 53, leaving a surplus of \$683 93.

Twenty-sixth—Office Rent, Harbor Police and Police Stations—

This has a monthly appropriation of \$254 16; the amount available for the month of January, less outstanding bills estimated at \$230, is \$390 02, leaving a surplus of \$135 86.

Twenty-Seventh—Receiving Hospital and Prison Expenses for Sanitary Purposes—

This has a monthly appropriation of \$300; the amount available for the month of January, less estimated outstanding bills amounting to \$100, is \$762 90, leaving a surplus of \$462 90.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT AND REVENUE ORDERS.

GENERAL FUND.

RECAPITULATION.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIENCY.
Fire Department	\$9,943 76	.....
Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.....	295 65	.....
Public Buildings.....	.....	\$58 53
Hospital.....	958 88	.....
Almshouse.....	1,091 31	.....
Industrial School.....	.....	745 53
House of Correction.....	.....	690 40
Public Squares	42 34	.....
Urgent Necessity.....	750 65	.....
Advertising.....	473 06	.....
Small-pox Hospital.....	607 00	.....
Subsistence of Prisoners .....	.....	5,078 87
Fuel for Public Buildings	972 24	.....
Burial of Indigent Dead.....	473 92	.....
Examination of Insane Persons	170 00	.....
Improving City Cemetery.....	174 99	.....
Finance Committee Expenses.....	.....	154 40
Witness Expenses in Criminal Cases.....	765 10	.....
Water for all Municipal Uses.....	3,349 33	.....
Lighting Public Buildings.....	683 93	.....
Office Rent, Police Stations, etc.....	135 86	.....
Receiving Hospital and Prison Expenses.....	462 90	.....
Totals.....	\$21,350 92	\$6,727 73

The other subdivisions of the General Fund, under the control of the Board, not referred to are small allowances, none of which have been exceeded. The subdivisions presented show that the Board have exercised such control as to preserve sufficient surplus to prevent any deficiency at the end of the present fiscal year, premising that the estimate of revenue calculated upon and provided for is collected. The statement believed to be correct is presented, showing a deficiency in several subdivisions of \$6,727 73, while the surplus in other subdivisions of the General Fund amounts to \$21,350 92, being a surplus balance of \$14,623 19, an amount sufficient to more than balance at the close of the fiscal year the deficiencies noted if not provided for prior to that time. In order that there can arise no misconception as to the status of these accounts, your Committee have prepared and presented this report.

Your Committee further desire to report as to the condition of the Street Department Fund.

It will be recollected that at the commencement of the fiscal year the sum of \$5,563 was carried over the prior year, in addition to a transfer made from surplus funds of \$15,000 for the work of improving the streets in front of city property, notably Park and City Hall avenues, and for a proportion of the cost of constructing a large sewer in Fifth street. The monthly allowance of this fund is \$20,000, and for the seven months, including the present month, making \$140,000, or an aggregate of \$160,563. The total amounts allowed up to date, with unpaid bills for labor and material amounting to \$592 77, aggregate \$144,274 09, leaving a balance of \$16,238 13 for January

expenditures. One-sixth of the monthly allowance for portion of the month of January being \$3,333 33, would leave an apparent deficiency of \$377 76, if all the liabilities incurred had been authorized and allowed.

Your Committee, as well as the Committee on Streets, were astonished at the operations of the Street Department upon the presentation of the bills for labor performed upon the public streets and the material used, especially as the bills were not presented in a manner to enable any conclusion to be reached as to the violation of the plain letter of the law, until the labor was performed and the expenditure made. Certainly the Board, and no committee thereof, authorized or was cognizant of such violation. The Committee on Streets especially, whose province it was to know and be informed of such extraordinary expenditures, were entirely ignorant of the action of the Superintendent of Public Streets. The Chairman of said Committee, Supervisor Ashworth, having repeatedly cautioned the Superintendent of Streets and that Department to be careful so as not to exceed the appropriation.

The unpaid bills for labor performed on the public streets during the month of October amount to \$1,101 25, in addition to the bills allowed for labor during that month, amounting to \$14,666 25, or a total of \$15,767 50 rendered by that Department for labor during the month of October, although all the accepted streets paved with stone were kept in repair by the contractor for street sweeping during that and the subsequent month.

Your Committee, in conjunction with the members of the Street Committee and other members of the Board, after the performance of this labor and on representation of the Superintendent of Streets that the expenditures would be so reduced as to come within the appropriation, approved and the Board passed the bills for October, amounting to \$14,666 25, but on the rendition of further bills aggregating \$1,101 25 for the same month, held them in abeyance until it could be ascertained as to the condition of the fund. These bills have not been allowed, as your Committee and the members of your Honorable Board can see no authority for such action, there being no funds at present that can be made applicable to their payment.

In addition, a bill, under date of January 2, has been presented for basalt blocks furnished, although not used, but purported to be dumped on City Hall avenue, at a cost of \$57 90 per M, the present contract price with H. C. Manuel being \$48 50, a difference of \$9 40 per M. The bill named amounts for basalt blocks and gravel to \$635 51, and cannot be allowed for the reasons above given.

In addition, bills for sprinkling Seventh street and constructing a culvert in Folsom street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, amounting to \$57, are unpaid; the total unpaid bills not approved by the Board, so far as your Committee have been able to ascertain, amounting to \$1,793 76

The work of paving City Hall avenue has not even been completed, and your Committee and the members of the Board regret that it is their duty to state that the power exercised by the Superintendent of Public Streets, in the large expenditures for labor and material during this fiscal year, was wholly unwarranted and ill advised.

Special Fee Fund—Stationery, Blank Books, etc.

The sum of \$2,500 is the monthly allowance for supplying public offices and departments with stationery, blanks, blank books, etc.; it has now available for January the sum of \$2,044 08. One-sixth of the monthly allowance for portion of January is \$416 60, added to the amount available is \$2,460 74, leaving a deficiency of \$39 26.

In addition to this statement of the condition of this appropriation, the Committee on Printing and Salaries report that bills aggregating the sum of \$1,647 28 have been presented for stationery, blanks, etc., application for the purchase of which were never made, and that in no shape or manner was any authority, express or implied, ever given for the purchase of the same, the Committee knowing nothing of the purchase until the presentation of the bills. These bills cannot be paid, and the parties will have to look for payment to the parties ordering the same, or obtain the return of the goods so furnished without authority.

Street Light Fund—

The sum of \$209,000 was raised by levy for this fund to light the public streets, and a further sum of \$2,500 transferred from the Surplus Funds, making the appropriation \$211,500, a monthly allowance of \$17,625.

The amounts paid and due to the San Francisco Gaslight Company, estimating the bill for December to amount to \$15,869 24, aggregate \$101,761 04, and to the California Electric Light Company, for the months of September, October, November and December, the sum of \$2,904, making total of \$104,665 04, leaving a surplus of \$1,084 96.

E. B. POND,
J. G. JAMES,
C. H. BURTON.

The present members of the Board, elected at the general election held on Tuesday, November 4, 1884, took their seats on January 5, 1885, with the exception of Supervisor Pond, who retained his seat, being re-elected as the representative of the Sixth Ward.

On June 1, 1885, Fleet F. Strother, Esq., the Auditor of the City and County, transmitted the estimate prepared by him of the revenue to be derived and the expenses to be met in the fiscal year 1885-86, for the support and conduct of the municipal government, in order to afford data to enable the Board to determine the amount of tax to be levied, accompanied with the following communication stating the assessed valuation of property liable to taxation, as estimated by the Assessor, etc.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AUDITOR.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit an estimate of the expenditures and revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. The expenditures of the municipal government to be provided for amount to the sum of \$3,720,495, which embraces the amount of \$2,161,905 to be raised by taxation for the general expenditures; the amount of \$307,710 to be raised by taxation to provide for the Sinking Fund and Interest Accounts of the Funded Debt, in addition to the revenue to be derived from all sources other than by levy, amounting to the sum of \$1,250,880.

The amount of property, personal and real, to be assessed, as estimated by the Assessors, is \$223,000,000. In order to make all proper allowances for delinquent and erroneous assessments, I have based my estimate of the valuation for taxable purposes at \$220,000,000. On that basis, the revenue to meet said expenditure is provided for as follows: 98.23 cents per \$100 on \$220,000,000 for general expenditures will produce \$2,162,160; 13.93 cents per \$100 on \$220,000,000 for sinking funds and interest accounts will produce \$307,560—making a total of \$2,469,720 to be raised by taxation for city and county purposes, making a total levy of \$1.1226. The revenue to be derived from other sources—\$1,250,880—makes the total revenue \$3,720,600.

The estimates of the different departments have been adjusted so as to compare with those of the year and at the same time keep within the obligations imposed as to the limit of expenditures. Without entering into any of the reasons seriatim that regulated and determined the figures submitted where the amounts are not fixed and determined by law, it is sufficient for me to state to your honorable Board that the desire for an economical administration of the government has been unequivocally expressed by all the late political municipal conventions. Whatever, therefore, may be the views as to the policy of increasing municipal expenditures, it does not seem to come within the scope of the officers of the municipality until such time as the people evince and express a desire therefor, and this has been the motive that has regulated my action, believing that the expressed will of the people should be observed. It may not be considered amiss to further state that where there is a limit to taxation and a consequent feeling of insufficient revenue, such a condition leads to effect reforms which otherwise could not be accomplished.

The estimates made, as well known, only reflect the opinions and conclusions of the Auditor, and are prepared and submitted as a guide by which your Honorable Board may arrive at a conclusion whereby the public interest may be best subserved.

The various departments whose requisitions exceed the amount included in this estimate, where reductions have been made, are as follows:

	REQUESTED.	ALLOWED.
Almshouse.....	\$75,000	\$70,000
Assessor's Extra Deputies.....	50,000	40,000
Board of Health, Assistant Plumbing Inspector, not authorized by law	900	.....
Coroner.....	6,800	2,000
Running Expenses of the Fire Department.....	80,000	60,000
Gas Inspector.....	350	200
Hospital Expenses.....	75,000	70,000

	REQUESTED.	ALLOWED.
House of Correction.....	42,390	38,000
Industrial School.....	45,600	38,000
Furnishing Room for Law Library.....	1,000	.....
Mounted Police.....	7,800	.....
Small-pox Hospital.....	7,260	6,000
Improvement of Public Grounds.....	15,972	2,000
Public Buildings.....	20,000	15,350
Expenses of Quarantine Launch.....	5,724	5,500
Recorder's Folio Clerks.....	19,500	19,000
Repairs to Books and Racks in Recorder's Office.....	1,000	.....
Registration and Election Expenses.....	1,850	1,500
Free Library Fund.....	49,040	24,000
School Fund.....	968,416	825,000
Street Department.....	300,000	275,000
Tax Collector's Extra Deputies.....	30,000	27,500

Yours very respectfully,

FLEET F. STROTHER,

City and County Auditor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1, 1885.

The estimate of the Auditor was referred to the Finance Committee, and after consultation and consideration by all the members of the Board as to the various appropriations to be made, the levy for municipal purposes was fixed at 90.91 cents, and for interest accounts and sinking funds of the Funded Debt at 13.98 cents, making a total of \$1.0489 on each one hundred dollars valuation of property on the assessment books; the total valuation of property being estimated at \$220,000,000. On June 15, 1885, the Finance Committee presented the following report submitting an order fixing the levy as recommended, which was passed to print on that date; finally passed and approved on June 22, 1885.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred the subject matter of the tax levy, from which revenue is to be derived for the support of the municipal government for the fiscal year 1885-86, respectfully report as follows:

A majority of this Board, when nominated for office, pledged themselves to the so-called "dollar limit on a valuation of two hundred millions," by which was meant, "that the tax levy should not exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars, exclusive of the interest on the funded debt," pledging themselves at the same time "to lower the amount of the tax levy for municipal purposes to correspond with any increase of the assessment roll and to a strict compliance with the One-twelfth Act."

With the light before us, afforded from a careful study and consideration of the reports of the Board of Education and the heads of the several departments of the city and county government, the condition of things and the extent of the public necessities developed therefrom furnish conclusive evidence of the impolicy of attempting to define arithmetically and accurately through the medium of a political convention, what amount shall, or shall not, be raised for the proper support of municipal government.

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Under the American system, national, state, and municipal, financial control and direction are necessarily confided to the representatives of the people, in one form or another of legislative organization. Doubtless abuses have existed under this system. Doubtless public wrong has been done in many instances, and possibly—as has been frequently averred—such wrongs have heretofore been perpetrated in the administration of municipal affairs in this city and county. Without discussing this “possibility,” it is enough for your Committee to say, that in their opinion public wrong cannot be righted, nor the public welfare be better conserved by the transfer of authority from the legislative body to the party convention which nominates those who—if the people so will—are to form such legislative body. For, however honest may be the motives and purposes which actuate such party conventions, it is impossible that the prospective necessities of the municipality can be foreseen and provided for in detail by such conventions, or be acted upon with the same degree of intelligent consideration as that which actuates the members of the legislative body upon which the responsibility of an honest and wise administration of public affairs must rest. When this duty cannot be confided fully to the representatives of the people, fairly chosen, it is difficult, if not impossible, to point out a remedy. It may well be asked if, under such circumstances, representative government is not a failure. Especially is it a failure if the hasty and inconsiderate action of party conventions is to be substituted therefor, and legislators are to be reduced to mere automata to register the will and dictum of the party convention, regardless of public requirements and the real protection of the public welfare.

Every fact which has been presented to your Committee in reference to the public needs which ought to be covered by the tax levy for the coming fiscal year affords indubitable evidence that the pledge of the so-called “one dollar limit,” which was forced upon us and upon the convention which nominated us, was the offspring simply of insane public clamor, generated possibly by legislative abuses that have heretofore been perpetrated, but none the less inconsiderate and detrimental to the public interests.

The evidence is conclusive that this amount, limited by the restricting clause fixing the total amount to be raised for municipal purposes to \$2,000,000, will not be sufficient to meet the common current necessities of the city and county government, much less enabling public improvements of any character to be made.

In the judgment of your Committee, San Francisco is great enough, and rich enough, to conduct her affairs and provide for the legitimate public needs upon a basis that is neither mean nor parsimonious. Public economy is doubtless the surest safeguard of public prosperity. There is a wide difference, however, between “public economy” and “public parsimony,” and public prosperity can never follow where the policy prevails of making the latter stand in the place of the former as its sham representative and makeshift.

In a great and growing city like San Francisco, where streets and sewers demand large expenditures for the protection of the public convenience and the public health, with her public parks needing extension and embellishment, her public buildings in a state of dilapidation, schools and public education calling for larger facilities and necessarily larger expenditures, with the great Chinese cancer demanding a larger expenditure for police and other purposes than has ever yet been expended upon it, the financial policy that scrimps and pinches—regardless of these wants—to such an extent that government can merely exist in a shabby and inefficient form, cannot justly be regarded otherwise than as short-sighted, if not humiliating and disgraceful.

Something is due also, in connection with this question, to the consideration of a public policy which would seek to embellish San Francisco and to make it attractive to tourists and others. The wealth that is yearly diverted from the States east of the Mississippi to Europe through the medium of public travel for pleasure or recreation is simply enormous. There is a growing tendency on the part of this annual movement toward a diversion of a considerable part of this travel westward to the Pacific Coast. To whatever extent this movement can be fostered and increased, in a like ratio will the prosperity of San Francisco be enhanced. If any portion of the money now spent in Paris and other European capitals can be directed to these shores, it would be a policy of folly not to encourage it. How can it be accomplished more surely than by doing our utmost to make San Francisco attractive and popular, and how can it be made attractive and popular by any such public policy as that embraced in this “one dollar limit” rule, and under which it can never present other than a shabby aspect?

Nevertheless, your Committee, while holding these views and protesting against what seems to them to be the public wrong involved in the “one-dollar limit” rule, do not and will not deviate from the pledge which they have made to observe it. While they could not and would not attempt to justify themselves in any other line of conduct, they believe at the same time that the best way to remedy obnoxious public practices, as well as obnoxious laws, is to rigidly enforce them until their

fully has been demonstrated, and the wrong made right again by the reversal of the obnoxious practice, or the repeal of the obnoxious law, as the case may be.

The practical results of this policy, for the coming fiscal year, are these: The expenses of the several departments of the city government, so far as they are not fixed by law, and are within the control of the Board, have been cut down by your Committee to the lowest possible figure that, in our judgment, will enable them to be administered with the most ordinary efficiency.

The Street Department expenses, outside of the salaries fixed by law, have been cut down to \$190,000, which is \$85,000 less than the amount estimated by the Auditor as necessary for the coming year. That this sum will secure decently kept streets and thoroughfares, or suffice to deal fairly well with the repairs to and construction of sewers, your Committee do not believe, nor do they recommend it from any other motive except that of inability to do more for this Department.

The Board of Education require, according to their estimate, \$968,416 for their expenses for the year, \$762,000 of which is for salaries alone. They show that the school houses are in a dilapidated condition, needing repairs to the extent of \$70,000. They need \$75,000 for new school houses and sites, \$10,000 for permanent improvements, and the remainder of the whole sum asked for, for supplies of various descriptions. Most of these items are doubtless necessary, although it is quite possible that they could be cut down to some extent without serious injury to the schools. But in the face of the fact that the school census shows 5,900 more children who are candidates for public instruction than were on the list for the year 1884-85, and in the face of the fact that the Board of Education state to your Committee that for want of school facilities they are compelled to deny admission to the schools of a very large number of applicants, the condition in which the School Fund is placed for the coming year is serious indeed.

Allowing the Auditor's estimate of the probable amount to be received from the State to be correct, viz., \$505,000—which estimate the members of the Board of Education have stated to your Committee they believe is largely in excess of what it will actually be—your Committee have been forced, not only to deny the request of the Board of Education for an allowance of \$968,416, but have, by reason of the fact that the "dollar limit" results in furnishing no more for them to place to the credit of the School Fund, been obliged to cut down the Auditor's estimate even of \$825,000 to \$772,000, leaving a difference of \$196,416 between the amount certified by the Board of Education to be required and that which they will have to expend in the cause of public education the coming year.

It will be seen, then, that the public streets and sewers, and the public schools, must be the sacrificial offering to the policy of the "dollar limit" rule for the next fiscal year. And the more the question is studied the more impossible it will appear to every intelligent mind that it can fall elsewhere; for there is not a department in your city government, so far as your Committee can see, that has not been cut down by them to the lowest possible figure, except in the items fixed by statute, which cannot be interfered with by this Board. It is, perhaps, as well that such a result has been reached now, as it will enable the taxpayers to judge whether the system thus growing out of the "dollar limit" rule on \$200,000,000 of assessable value of real and personal property is a measure of public economy worthy of being longer adhered to, or whether it is a practical illustration of the truth of the adage that it is "penny wise and pound foolish."

Your Committee recommend that the tax levy be fixed at 90.91 on the amount of \$220,000,000, returned by the Assessor as the valuation of real and personal property for taxable purposes for 1885-86.

In conclusion, they report that the revenue provided for the fiscal year 1885-86 is as follows:

From taxation.....	\$2,000,020
From other sources.....	1,207,100
	\$3,207,120
Total amount for expenditures.....	
For funded debt and interest accounts:	
From taxation.....	\$307,560
From other sources.....	43,780
	\$351,340
Total.....	

This makes a grand total of \$3,558,460 to be raised for all purposes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT ROY.
W. B. FARWELL.

The following is a copy of Order No. 1,818 fixing the levy for municipal purposes under the provisions of Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes upon personal property in the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 13, 1874:

ORDER NO. 1,818.

**PROVIDING REVENUE FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.**

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Under and in pursuance of Acts of the Legislature of the State of California, and in conformity thereto, and under and in pursuance of various municipal orders and ordinances, and in conformity thereto, there is hereby levied a tax for city and county purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, on all property, both real and personal, in the City and County of San Francisco, excepting such property as is by law exempt from taxation, the sum of one hundred and four and eighty-nine one-hundredths cents (\$1 04.89) on each one hundred dollars (\$100) valuation of said taxable property upon the Assessment Book for said fiscal year, which sum of one hundred and four and eighty-nine one-hundredths cents (\$1 04.89) on each one hundred dollars (\$100) valuation, as aforesaid, is hereby apportioned to the funds and accounts known and designated as follows:

General Fund.....	\$0 67.12
Street Light Fund.....	09.55
Street Department Fund.....	07.64
School Fund.....	12.14
Corporation Debt Fund (Interest Account, Bonds 1858).....	00.38
Interest Account, Park Bonds 1873-74.....	00.68
Interest Account, House of Correction Bonds.....	00 48
Interest Account, City Hall Construction Bonds.....	01.22
Interest Account, Hospital Bonds.....	00.57
Sinking Fund, Hospital Bonds.....	00.29
Sinking Fund, City Hall Construction Bonds.....	01.54
Sinking Fund, House of Correction Bonds.....	00.42
Park Improvement Fund.....	01.50
Library Fund.....	00.82
Sinking Fund, Park Bonds 1873-74.....	00.54
Total.....	\$1 04.89

In Board Supervisors, San Francisco, June 22, 1885.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Heyer, Gil-
leran, McMillan, Valleau.

Absent—Supervisor Pond.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, June 22, 1885.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT AND REVENUE ORDERS.

The following classification of the estimated expenditures of the different departments of the municipal government, aggregating \$3,562,699, is herewith submitted:

MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
COURTS AND LAW DEPARTMENTS.		
Attorney and Counsellor's Department.....	\$10,700 00	
Court Reporters in Criminal Cases.....	20,000 00	
District Attorney's Department.....	17,900 00	
Grand Jury Expenses.....	1,000 00	
Interpreters in Criminal Cases.....	7,500 00	
Jury Expenses in Criminal Cases.....	500 00	
Justices Courts.....	18,000 00	
Police Courts.....	13,424 00	
Prosecuting Attorneys, Police Courts.....	7,500 00	
Publishing Law and Motion Calendar for Courts.....	2,400 00	
Special Counsel.....	5,000 00	
Superior Courts.....	25,000 00	
Witnesses in Criminal Cases.....	2,000 00	
		\$130,924 00
ELECTIONS.		
Registration Expenses	\$6,650 00	
		6,650 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
Salaries, \$217,500; Running Expenses and Material, \$90,000.....	\$307,500 00	
Rents, \$600; Relief of Disabled Firemen, \$1,500.....	2,100 00	
Fire Alarm Telegraph Salaries, \$8,100; Extension and Repairs, \$10,000...	18,100 00	
		327,700 00
FUNDED DEBT.		
Sinking Funds.....	\$193,920 00	
Interest Accounts.....	157,570 00	
		351,490 00
GAS.		
Gas Inspector's Department.....	\$2,000 00	
Lighting Public Buildings.....	13,000 00	
Lighting Streets.....	210,000 00	
		225,000 00
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.		
Assessor.....	\$78,900 00	
Auditor.....	10,300 00	
Coroner.....	9,700 00	
County Clerk.....	76,000 00	
License Collector.....	23,800 00	
Mayor.....	7,800 00	
Recorder.....	32,100 00	
Sheriff.....	79,250 00	
Supervisors.....	28,800 00	
Surveyor.....	500 00	
Tax Collector.....	41,900 00	
Treasurer.....	10,300 00	
		399,350 00
HEALTH.		
Alms House.....	\$67,000 00	
Hospital.....	73,000 00	
Health Department, \$27,100; Quarantine Expenses, \$6,800.....	33,900 00	
Receiving Hospital and Prison Expenses.....	3,350 00	
Small-pox Hospital.....	6,000 00	
		183,250 00
Carried forward.....		\$1,624,364 00

MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward		\$1,624,364 00
LIBRARIES.		
Free Public Library	\$18,000 00	
Law Library	4,500 00	22,500 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Advertising	\$5,000 00	
Assessment and Military Roll	14,500 00	
Dead, Burial of Indigent	2,500 00	
Delinquent Tax List, Publishing	5,000 00	
Fourth of July Expenses	3,000 00	
Insane Persons, Examination of	4,000 00	
Municipal Reports, Printing and Publishing	7,000 00	
Prisoners, Subsistence of	27,000 00	
Pound Keeper's Expenses	500 00	
San Francisco Benevolent Association, Appropriation	5,000 00	
Stationery	25,000 00	
Urgent Necessity	36,000 00	134,500 00
PARKS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.		
City Cemetery	\$1,300 00	
Golden Gate Park	33,000 00	
Public Grounds, Enclosing and Improving of	2,000 00	
Public Squares, Gardeners' Salaries (5)	4,500 00	
Plazas and Squares, Improving	7,200 00	48,000 00
POLICE.		
Police, Salaries Chief of, and Board of Police Commissioners	\$9,400 00	
Police Force, Salaries	512,125 00	
Rents, Police Stations	2,760 00	
Contingent Expenses	7,200 00	531,485 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Engineer, Fireman and Elevator Attendant, New City Hall	\$2,880 00	
Porters and Watchmen, New and Old City Halls	19,920 00	
Public Buildings, Repairs of, Furniture and Fuel for	21,350 00	44,150 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
House of Correction	\$40,000 00	
Industrial School	40,000 00	80,000 00
SCHOOLS.		
School Department	\$772,000 00	
Salaries, Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, and Secretary, Board of Education	9,400 00	781,400 00
STREETS, SEWERS AND COUNTY ROADS.		
Salaries, Superintendent of Streets and Deputies	\$32,500 00	
Repairing and Cleaning Streets and Sewers	182,800 00	
Repairs to County Roads	6,000 00	221,300 00
WATER.		
Water for Municipal Purposes	\$75,000 00	75,000 00
Total Estimated Expenditures		\$3,562,699 00

On July 13, 1885, the Finance Committee presented the following report, recommending the payment of judgments recovered against the city and county, the transfer from several funds so as to utilize the surplus moneys remaining on hand at the close of the fiscal year, and reporting the financial condition of the several funds on the above date :

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Your Finance Committee beg leave to state that it has been the object of your Committee to obtain such information relative to the condition of the funds of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, under the control of the Board, so as to provide for all outstanding liabilities, with the view of extending such aid to the School Department in the transfer of any surplus funds remaining, to aid in the payment of the salaries due to the teachers of that Department. After giving public notice by advertisement in the official paper during last month for the filing of all claims, your Committee have considered it proper to present a report showing the financial condition of the funds of which the Board has supervision, with such recommendations in each case as will be required to meet the obligations due by the city and county.

As advised by the Auditor under date of July 10, 1885, the condition of the funds is as follows :

First—The General Fund of 1884-85 has to its credit \$9,006 71, while in the General Fund of 1883-84 there is the sum of \$8,107 82 (which your Committee will recommend the transfer of to the fund of 1884-85), making a total of \$17,114 53. The liabilities in the shape of demands against that fund aggregate \$16,454 47—leaving a surplus of \$660 06.

Second—The Special Fee Fund has to its credit the sum of \$1,208 72; the liabilities in the shape of demands against that fund amount to \$664 25, with outstanding liabilities contracted prior to January 5, 1885, of \$1,688 88—making the total liabilities \$2,353 03, and requiring a transfer of \$1,144 31 to provide for payment of the same.

Third—The Street Department Fund has to its credit the sum of \$3,863 44, with liabilities in the shape of demands against that fund amounting to \$7,746 51, and with outstanding liabilities contracted prior to January 5, 1885, of \$2,364 76—making the total liabilities \$10,111 27, requiring a transfer of \$6,247 83 to provide for their payment.

In this connection it is proper to state that, so far as the expenditures of this Department are concerned, the present Superintendent has not, as it might be inferred, expended the full amount of the appropriation since assuming his duties, the difference or deficiency arising from a non-collection of the estimated revenue and from the liabilities existing prior to his induction into office, amounting to \$2,364 76—the non-collection of revenue from that estimated, being about \$4,900.

Fourth—The Street-light Fund has to its credit the sum of \$18,535 60, with outstanding liabilities amounting to \$17,253 25, leaving a surplus of \$1,282 35, which amount your Committee will recommend to be transferred to the General Fund.

Fifth—The Disinterment Fund has to its credit the sum of \$19,762, which amount your Committee recommend be transferred to the General Fund.

Sixth—The aggregate amount of judgments, with costs and interest to July 15th, amounts to the sum of \$9,289 25, a list of which is hereto attached, which your Committee recommend be allowed and ordered paid.

Judgments with interest to July 15, 1885 :

J. M. Wood.....	\$2,988 29
Philip Tuggle, assignee of Lehn.....	980 99
G. W. Frank and M. S. Eisner, assignees of H. C. Murphy.....	215 33
John F. Winter.....	397 43
Henry McCrea.....	220 80
Ferdinand Smith.....	1,174 63
James Shea.....	950 27
M. C. Van Daalen.....	1,683 14
Michael Conniff.....	678 37
Total.....	<u>\$9,289 25</u>

The following is a recapitulation and exhibit of the condition of the General Fund, if the recommendations herein made are adopted by your honorable Board :

Available assets—

In General Fund of 1884-85.....	\$9,006 71
Transfer from General Fund of 1883-84 to General Fund of 1884-85.....	8,107 82
In Special Fee Fund.....	1,208 72
In Street Department Fund.....	3,863 44

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT AND REVENUE ORDERS.

In Street-Light Fund.....	18,535
In Disinterment Fund.....	19,762 00
Total.....	<u>\$60,484 29</u>
Outstanding Liabilities—	
Against General Fund.....	\$16,454 47
Against Special Fee Fund.....	2,353 13
Against Street Department Fund.....	10,111 37
Against Street-Light Fund.....	17,253 25
Judgments, with costs and interest to July 15.....	9,289 25
Total.....	<u>\$55,461 47</u>

This action, as recommended, will provide for all the liabilities, and leave a surplus of \$5,022 82, which amount, if no other demands are presented, can, if deemed best in the judgment of the Board, be transferred to the School Department.

The payment of the liabilities, as recommended, will require the following transfers:

From General Fund of 1883-84 to the General Fund of 1884-85.....	\$ 8,107 82
From Disinterment Fund of 1884-85.....	19,762 00
From the Street-Light Fund to the General Fund of 1884-85.....	1,282 35
From the General Fund to the Street Department Fund of 1884-85.....	6,247 83
From the General Fund to the Special Fee Fund of 1884-85.....	1,144 31

The actual condition of the finances, therefore, as shown, precludes any action on the part of the Board to assist materially the School Department in paying the salaries of the teachers. The gravity of the situation, however, impels your Committee to recommend that the Board declare its intention, upon the payment by the State of the sum of \$18,523 67 to this city and county for the State's proportion of the care and maintenance of lepers, to transfer the said amount to the School Department Fund.

This amount was allowed by the State Board of Examiners on February 5, 1885, but as yet no warrant in favor of this city and county has been drawn or allowed by the State Controller. In so far as can be ascertained, this amount is a small return for the large expenditures incurred by the city and county in the care of Mongolian lepers, who are all forwarded to this city, and of necessity, taken care of, maintained and shipped to China at the expense of this city and county; and if this amount is in the State Treasury it does seem as if no further obstruction should be interposed to prevent its payment into the city and county treasury, and being devoted to the payment of the salaries of the teachers in the School Department.

ROBERT ROY.
W. B. FARWELL.

On July 20th, 1885, owing to certain liabilities of the city and county being inadvertently charged to outstanding indebtedness of the fiscal year 1884-85, the Finance Committee, on being so advised by the Auditor, presented the following report, recommending a transfer of \$30,000 from the General to the School Department Fund:

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: Your Finance Committee beg respectfully to report, that the Auditor has notified your Committee during the past week that certain liabilities of the city and county, to wit: demands of the San Francisco Gas Light Company, Waymire and Coffey, Charles Hubert, and M. J. Kelly, which were duly passed by the Board, audited and registered against the General Fund of the respective years during which the materials were furnished and the services were performed aggregating \$26,701 62, had inadvertently been deducted in the statement previously made from the amount to the credit of the General Fund of 1884-85. This, on an examination to verify the correctness of the statement first made, was ascertained and reported as stated by the Auditor, and a further exhibit furnished, after the transfers were made and the demands audited that were passed at the last meeting of your honorable Board.

The condition of the several funds are now as follows:

AVAILABLE ASSETS.	
General Fund.....	\$47,171 86
LIABILITIES.	
Judgments.....	\$9,289 25
Outstanding demands.....	7,647 02— 16,937 27
Surplus.....	<u>\$30,234 59</u>

SPECIAL FEE FUND.	
Available assets.....	\$1,744 45
Liabilities	1,716 33
Surplus	\$28 12
STREET DEPARTMENT FUND.	
Available assets.....	\$2,518 75
Liabilities	2,315 69
Surplus.....	\$203 06
RECAPITULATION.	
General Fund surplus.....	\$30,234 59
Special Fee Fund surplus.....	28 12
Street Department Fund surplus.....	203 06
Total surplus.....	\$30,465 77

In the report made by your Committee at the last meeting, the apparent surplus was \$5,022 82, which, in addition to the \$26,701 62 reported by the Auditor, would make \$31,724 44. The actual surplus now being \$30,465 77, the difference arises from the presentation of demands chargeable to the year 1884-85 subsequent to the date of the last report.

Your Committee, as previously reported, were disappointed in not being able to recommend a transfer to the School Department, for the purpose of aiding in paying the salaries of the teachers, those meritorious public servants having received but one-half month's salary in March, and, as yet, nothing for the month of June, but the result of the examination made by the Auditor into the condition of the liabilities, and that the same, aggregating \$26,701 62, were not chargeable to the last fiscal year, fortunately places within the Board the power to carry out its expressed intention to make a transfer to the School Department Fund.

Your Committee take pleasure, therefore, in reporting the facts, and in the recommendations herein made to transfer the sum of \$30,000 to the School Department Fund. This, with the amount of money in that fund, will enable the Board of Education to pay the teachers' salaries in full for the last month. This action will still leave a surplus of \$234 59 in the General Fund, \$28 12 in the Special Fee Fund, and \$203 06 in the Street Department Fund, which can be carried forward in case of any further outstanding indebtedness.

In connection with this amount of money figuring as a surplus, it is but proper to state that other influences operated upon your Committee to induce a different disposition of the surplus moneys, but in addition to the very powerful plea presented by Superintendent Moulder and Messrs. Stern, Pollitz, Beach and Dithmar, members of the Board of Education, of the necessities of the unpaid teachers, the charter of the city makes it obligatory to pay such indebtedness prior to any transfer being made from one fund to another; at least, your Committee so construe that to be the intent of Section 71 of the Consolidation Act.

Your Committee's attention was called by Supervisor Abbott to the condition of Fillmore street wharf, and the necessity of an appropriation of \$8,000 to put it in a suitable condition for the requirements of commerce. This, and the repeated applications for electric lights in various portions of the suburbs—San Bruno Avenue, County Road, Point Lobos Avenue and other locations—which seem to be imperative wants, together with the condition of many of our sewers, which require cleaning or immediate reconstruction, all had special and proper claims for accommodation and relief which your Committee felt deserved consideration and prompt action if any of the surplus funds could be so appropriated. Those wants, however, under the construction and evidently the plain meaning of the Consolidation Act, could not be provided for by the use of this money, the existing indebtedness of the teachers' salaries being paramount.

These matters are referred to, simply to show that not only your Committee but all the members of the Board desire in the expenditure of the public moneys to have these particular matters in charge, so that if at any time funds can be obtained that can be used, no delay will be had in providing for those wants.

In thus presenting the various matters which engaged the attention of your Committee, it must be borne in mind by our constituents that the members of this Board are both morally and legally bound to keep in view and perform at least two important duties; the first of which is, not to levy and raise by taxation for city and county purposes a greater sum than \$2,000,000; the second of which is, not to expend in any one month a greater amount than one-twelfth of the annual amount estimated and provided for any particular municipal purpose, both of which duties it is incumbent upon us, as well as it is our intention, to faithfully perform, and to that extent as understood we stand pledged.

Your Committee, in conclusion, desire to state that, in their judgment, there is no public want—if there was no legal obligation to appropriate the surplus funds to pay teachers' salaries—that

would operate to induce your Committee to make any other recommendation. Whatever faults—if there be any—in the administration of the public school system, the teachers are not responsible therefor. Their services in the education of our children have been faithfully performed and are justly looked upon throughout the country as a sacred duty; the city therefore cannot afford to let the teachers of her children go unpaid. As all our citizens are interested and benefited, directly or indirectly, in their ministrations, there can be no chagrin on the part of any—unless in some small minds where intense selfishness is predominant—that the surplus moneys have been applied to this purpose and not to other municipal wants.

ROBERT ROY,
W. B. FARWELL.

To the Honorable the Finance Committee :

GENTLEMEN: My statement, prepared and submitted to your honorable Committee on the 10th instant, exhibiting the amount of the available assets in the different funds, while correct as to the amount, after deducting all liabilities, was incorrect in this, that the liabilities charged to other years, to wit: the demand of the San Francisco Gas Company, audited June 30, 1883; the demand of Charles Hubert, audited June 30, 1884; the demand of M. J. Kelley, audited January 3, 1885; the demands of James A. Waymire and James V. Coffey, audited April 8, 1885, were deducted from the available assets of last fiscal year. The demands referred to, being only chargeable to the funds of the respective years upon which they were allowed. On examination of the several demands for the purpose of verifying the statement made to your honorable Committee, this error was found, these demands not being chargeable to the fiscal year 1884-85. These demands aggregate \$26,701 62, which amount is at the disposal of your honorable Board.

The condition of the funds (the transfers being made as ordered by your honorable Board) is as follows :

General Fund.....	\$20,470 24
General Fund for demands payable out of the funds of former years.....	26,701 62
Street Department Fund.....	2,518 75
Special Fee Fund.....	1,744 45

Yours very respectfully,

FLEET F. STROTHER, Auditor.

July 17, 1885.

At the close of the fiscal year 1884-85, the Board paid demands for stationery furnished various offices, amounting to \$1,716 33; also, demands for labor and work done, chargeable to the Street Department, amounting to \$2,315 69, contracted prior to the present administration and in excess of the appropriation made therefor. Judgments recovered against the city and county, amounting to \$9,289 25, were also paid in addition to a transfer of \$30,000 to the School Department Fund, making a total expenditure of \$43,321 27.

The Board subsequently transferred a further sum of \$18,523 67 to the School Department Fund on its receipt from the State as payment on account of the State's proportion of the city and county's expenditures in keeping and deporting certain Chinese lepers, making a total of \$48,523 67 transferred to the School Department.

In pursuance of the policy adopted by the Board, under the law to limit and control the expenditures for each fiscal year, the Board passed Orders Nos. 1822 and 1824 to regulate the expenditure for the fiscal year 1885-86. The following is a copy of Order No. 1822, including the amendments embraced in Order No. 1824, as follows :

ORDER NO. 1822.

REGULATING AND DESIGNATING THE LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE VARIOUS OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AS ESTIMATED AND PROVIDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows :

SECTION 1. That each and every board, officer and department of the city and county government shall be and is hereby restricted and limited in their several and respective expenditures during the fiscal year 1885 to the actual amount of money estimated as sufficient for such board, officer or department at the time of making the annual tax levy, providing funds for the maintenance of the city and county government for such fiscal year, and to one-twelfth part thereof in each month.

SECTION 2 That the amount of said estimate provided by the Board of Supervisors for the various boards, officers and departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, is as follows, viz :

Advertising for city and county officers.....	\$ 5,000
Almshouse expenses.....	67,000

Assessor, salary of.....	\$4,000
Assessor's Deputies, salaries of.....	27,900
Assessor's extra Deputies, salaries of	47,000
Auditor's salary.....	4,000
Auditor's Deputy and Clerks, salaries of.....	6,300
Board of Education, Secretary of, salary.....	2,400
Board of Equalization, Clerks of, salaries	1,500
Board of Health, Secretary of, salary.....	2,100
Board of Health, Assistant Secretary of, salary.....	1,200
Board of Health, Messenger of, salary.....	900
Board of Health, Market Inspector for, salary.....	1,200
Board of Health, (6) Health Inspectors for, salaries.....	7,200
Board of Health, Plumbing Inspector for, salary.....	1,500
Board of Supervisors, Clerk of, salary.....	3,600
Board of Supervisors, Deputy Clerk of, salary.....	1,800
Board of Supervisors, (2) Clerks of, salaries.....	3,300
Board of Supervisors, Sergeant-at-arms of, salary.....	1,200
Burials of Indigent Dead.....	2,500
City and County Attorney and Counsellor, salary	5,000
City and County Assistant Attorney and Messenger, salary.....	3,000
City and County Attorney's Clerks (2), salaries.....	2,700
City Cemetery, Superintendent of, salary.....	900
City Cemetery, improvement.....	400
City Physician, salary of.....	1,800
City Physician's Assistant, salary of	1,200
Coroner's expenses.....	1,500
Coroner, salary of.....	4,000
Coroner's Deputies (2), salaries.....	3,300
Coroner's Messenger, salary.....	900
Common Schools, Superintendent of, salary.....	4,000
Common Schools, Deputy Superintendent of, salary.....	3,000
County Clerk, salary of	4,000
County Clerk's Deputies and Copyists, salaries	72,000
County Road, repairs of	6,000
Courtroom Interpreters (5), salaries.....	7,500
District Attorney, salary of	5,000
District Attorney's First Assistant, salary.....	3,600
District Attorney's Second Assistant, salary.....	3,000
District Attorney's Clerks (2), salaries.....	3,300
District Attorney's Third Assistant, salary.....	3,000
Examining Insane Persons.....	4,000
Engineer, Fireman and Elevator Conductor, salaries	2,880
Finance Committee's expenses, Board of Supervisors.....	3,000
Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, extension and repairs	10,000
Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, salaries.....	8,100
Fire Department, horses and apparatus.....	30,000
Fire Department Relief Fund	1,500
Fire Department, rents	600
Fire Department, running expenses	60,000
Fire Department, salaries.....	217,500
Gas Inspector, salary of.....	1,800
Gas Inspector's expenses.....	200
Health Department expenses.....	7,000
Health expenses for sanitary purposes in jails and prisons.....	3,350
Health Officer, salary of	3,000
Horse-keeping for prison purposes, including the shoeing of horses.....	600
Hospital expenses.....	73,000
House of Correction expenses.....	40,000
Industrial School expenses.....	40,000
Janitor of City Halls, Chief of, salary.....	1,080
Janitors of City Halls and Court-rooms, salaries.....	16,020
Judges of Superior Court (12) and Attendant, salaries.....	25,000

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT AND REVENUE ORDERS.

Justices' Court, Presiding Justice of, salary.....	\$2,700
Justices' Court, (4) Associate Justices of, salaries.....	9,600
Justices' Court, (3) Clerks and Janitor of, salaries.....	5,700
Law Library expenses.....	1,200
Law Library, Librarian and Janitor of, salaries.....	3,300
License Collector, salary of.....	3,000
License Collector's Deputy, salary of.....	1,800
License Collector's Assistants (12), salaries of.....	18,000
License Collector's tags and numbers.....	1,000
Mayor, salary of.....	3,000
Mayor's Clerk, salary of.....	3,000
Mayor's contingent expenses.....	1,800
Matron County Jail and Assistant.....	750
Police Contingent Fund expenses.....	7,200
Police, Chief of, salary.....	4,000
Police Commissioners, President of, salary.....	3,000
Police Commissioners (2), salaries.....	2,400
Police Court, Judges of, salaries.....	4,000
Police Court, Clerk of, salary.....	2,400
Police Court, Prosecuting Attorney of, salary.....	3,000
Police Court, Prosecuting Attorney's Clerk, salary.....	1,500
Police Court No. 2, Judge of, salary.....	4,000
Police Court No. 2, Clerk of, salary.....	1,800
Police Court No. 2, Prosecuting Attorney of, salary.....	3,000
Police Court No. 2, Bailiff of, salary.....	1,224
Police Department, rents.....	2,760
Police Department, salaries.....	512,125
Poundkeeper's expenses.....	500
Prisoners, subsistence of.....	27,000
Public Buildings, fuel for.....	6,000
Public Buildings, furniture for, and repairs of.....	15,350
Public Buildings, lighting of.....	13,000
Public Grounds, improvement of.....	2,000
Public Grounds, (5) Gardeners of, salaries.....	4,500
Publishing Law and Motion Calendar.....	2,400
Quarantine Launch expenses.....	5,000
Quarantine Officer, salary of.....	1,800
Recorder, salary of.....	4,000
Recorder's Deputies, salaries of (3).....	6,600
Recorder's Folio Clerks, salaries of.....	19,000
Recorder's Messenger and Janitor, salary of.....	900
Recorder's Copyist of Deeds of Trust, etc., salary.....	1,500
Recorder's newspapers.....	100
Registrar of Voters, salary of.....	3,600
Registrar's Deputy, salary of.....	1,800
Registration and Election expenses.....	1,250
Reporters' expenses in criminal cases.....	20,000
San Francisco Benevolent Association.....	5,000
Sheriff, salary of.....	8,000
Sheriff's Under Sheriff, salary of.....	2,400
Sheriff's Bookkeeper, salary of.....	3,000
Sheriff's Assistant Bookkeeper, salary of.....	1,200
Sheriff's Deputies, Bailiffs and Jailkeepers, salaries of.....	58,800
Sheriff's Driver of Prison Van, salary of.....	900
Sheriff's Porters (2), salary of.....	1,800
Sheriff's expenses for counsel and attorney's fees.....	1,800
Small-pox Hospital expenses.....	6,000
Special Counsel expenses.....	5,000
Stationery for City and County Officers.....	25,000
Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways, salary.....	4,000
Superintendent of Streets' Deputies, salaries.....	28,500
Supervisors (12), salaries of.....	14,400

Surveyor, salary of.....	\$500
Tax Collector, salary of.....	4,000
Tax Collector's Deputies (5), salaries of.....	10,200
Tax Collector's Clerks, salaries of.....	27,500
Treasurer, salary of.....	4,000
Treasurer's Deputies (2) and Clerk, salaries of.....	6,300
Urgent Necessity expenses.....	36,000
Watchmen City Hall (3), salaries of.....	2,820
Water for Municipal purposes.....	75,000
Free Public Library.....	18,000
School Department.....	772,000
Repairing and Cleaning Streets and Sewers, \$182,800, and Improving Plazas and Squares, \$7,200.....	190,000
Lighting Streets and Repairs to Lamps and Lamp-posts.....	210,000

SECTION 3. That the estimated amounts provided for annual expenses for the following purposes, not controlled or limited by monthly allowance, as are hereafter enumerated :

Advertising Delinquent Tax List.....	\$ 5,000
Assessment and Military Roll expense.....	14,500
Auctioneer's Services at Tax Sale.....	200
Fourth of July Appropriation.....	3,000
Grand Jury expenses.....	1,000
Jury Expenses in Criminal Cases.....	500
Municipal Report expenses.....	7,000
Witness' expenses.....	2,000

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, July 6, 1885.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Farnsworth, Heyer, Gilleran, McMullan, Valleau.

Absent—Supervisors Pond, Williamson.

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, July 14, 1885.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

The following communication from the State Board of Equalization (consisting of C. E. Wilcoxson, Chairman; John Markley, Charles Gildea, L. C. Morehouse and John P. Dunn), was received on August 27th, 1885, declaring its intention to increase the Assessment Roll of the City and County, to wit:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,
SACRAMENTO, August 24th, 1885. }

TO JOHN A. RUSSELL, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City and County of San Francisco:

SIR: Please take notice, and inform the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, that the State Board of Equalization, having examined the assessments upon the assessment book or roll for the year 1885, for said county, propose to increase the entire assessment, except money, solvent credits and mortgages above their face value, on the roll or book of said county, for said year, for the purpose of making the assessments conform to the true value in money, of the property contained on said roll, so as to equalize the value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, for the purpose of taxation.

The Board will consider all objections which may be made to such increase, at its office in the Capitol, at Sacramento, on Friday, the fourth day of September, 1885, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Respectfully yours,

E. W. MASLIN,

Clerk State Board of Equalization.

At a meeting of the Board, held August 31, 1885, the Finance Committee, Assessor Holtz, Deputy Assessors Miesegaes and Maloney, were requested to appear before the State Board at Sacramento, to present the facts in reference to the assessment, and show why the assessment roll for the year 1885 should not be increased.

The hearing of the case of San Francisco was, on request of the Board of Supervisors, postponed to Tuesday, September 8th, at which time the representatives of the city were heard, the Assessor presenting and submitting the following table showing analysis of real estate sales in several counties, the comparative assessments made, and the action of the State Board relative thereto for the year 1884:

TABLE SHOWING ANALYSIS OF REAL EST

GIVING PERCENTAGE OF VALUES, AS PER ASSESSOR'S ROLL, OF CERTAIN REAL ESTATE IN SAID COUNTIES TO THE PERCENTAGE OF SEVENTY PER CENT. ASSERTED BY THE S ASSESSED BY THE ASSESSOR IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR

METHOD OF COMPARISON.

Number of real estate sales examined in county.....

Amount represented by sales, in dollars.....

Amount assessed against above sold property, in dollars.....

Proportion of assessment to selling value.....

State Board claimed ALL San Francisco to be assessed in 1884 at.....

Hence San Francisco should have been reduced in 1884, in proportion to respective county.....

Or, to equalize with San Francisco standard of 70%, the other county should be raised in 1884.....

While State Board stated San Francisco was assessed on a basis of 70% in 1884, it established other county at.....

But State Board raised San Francisco 10% on asserted assessed valuation on 70%, making San Francisco valuation 1884.....

Hence, while San Francisco was assessed by State Board on asserted valuation of 77%, other county was assessed at.....

Making the other county lower than San Francisco by.....

Or San Francisco higher than the other county by.....

San Francisco claims Reese Estate sales indicate assessment of 83.29% on its property; but say 80%.....

Hence San Francisco should have been reduced in 1884, to equalize with other county.....

Or other county, to equalize with San Francisco at 80%, should have been raised in 1884.....

But San Francisco claims the raise of 10% was made on assessment of over 80%—say 80%—making assessment for.....

Making the other county lower than San Francisco by.....

Or San Francisco higher than the other county by.....

S FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1884.

THE YEAR IN CERTAIN COUNTIES OF THE STATE, AND COMPARING SAID PERCENTAGE OF EQUALIZATION TO HAVE BEEN THE PERCENTAGE OF VALUATION OF PROPERTY AS 1884.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.

	FRESNO.	COLUSA.	SONOMA.	YOLO.	LOS ANGELES.	SANTA BARBARA.	CONTRA COSTA.
8	20	27	51	33	76%	43	18
100	94,250	157,560	377,960	114,720	371,050	258,060	244,900
100	43,450	108,350	220,150	73,200	120,980	131,160	180,140
2%	46%	69%	58%	64%	33%	51%	74%
0%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
1%	24c. or 34%	1c. or 1%	12c. or 17%	6c. or 8%	37c. or 53%	19c. or 27%	Raised 4c. or 6%
3%	24c. or 52%	1c. or 1%	12c. or 21%	6c. or 9%	37c. or 112%	19c. or 37%	Reduced 4c. or 5%
2%	46%	69%	58%	64%	Raised by State Bd 20c., equal to 39%	Raised by State Bd 25%, equal to 64%	Reduced by State B'd 20%, equal to 59%
7%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%
32%	46%	69%	58%	64%	39%	64%	59%
20%	31c. or 40%	8c. or 10%	19c. or 25%	13c. or 17%	38c. or 49%	13c. or 17%	18c. or 23%
24%	31c. or 67%	8c. or 12%	19c. or 33%	13c. or 20%	38c. or 97%	13c. or 20%	18c. or 31%
80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
22%	34c. or 42%	11c. or 14%	22c. or 27%	16c. or 20%	41c. or 51%	16c. or 20%	21c. or 26%
29%	34c. or 74%	11c. or 16%	22c. or 38%	16c. or 25%	41c. or 105%	16c. or 25%	21c. or 36%
88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
30%	42c. or 48%	19c. or 22%	30c. or 34%	24c. or 27%	49c. or 56%	24c. or 27%	29c. or 33%
42%	42c. or 91%	19c. or 28%	30c. or 52%	24c. or 37%	49c. or 126%	24c. or 37%	29c. or 49%

The Finance Committee, in addition to the representations made before the State Board of Equalization, reserved the right, which was conceded, to present a written argument to show why the assessment of San Francisco should not be increased, in addition to the tabular statistics and statements previously submitted. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on September 14th, the Committee submitted the following report, with copy of communication transmitted to the State Board of Equalization, as the final answer of San Francisco to the proposed action of said Board:

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: Your Finance Committee would respectfully report that, as instructed by your Hon. Board, they proceeded to Sacramento, and, with the Assessor and his deputies, Miesegaes, Maloney and others, appeared before the Hon. the State Board of Equalization to show cause why the assessment of this city and county should not be raised.

The Assessor presented his argument, and views were exchanged on the subject matter. Your Committee, after consideration, requested the privilege of presenting their views and reasons in writing, and to submit them to the Board, which was courteously acceded to.

They have, therefore, prepared and forwarded a communication showing their reasons why the proposed action of the State Board of Equalization should not be taken, of which the following is a copy:

STATEMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO'S CASE AS FORWARDED TO THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

To the Honorable the State Board of Equalization:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, desire, under protest, for reasons which will hereafter appear, respectfully to "show cause," in obedience to your notification, why, in their judgment, the assessed value of the property of San Francisco, as reported by the Hon. Louis Holtz, Assessor for the fiscal year 1885-86, should not be raised for State taxable purposes.

The function of your Honorable Board is, as we shall doubtless agree, precisely what its title imports, and that is to equalize State taxation, so that the citizens of each and every county shall not be forced to pay more than their just and equal individual share. This being conceded, upon the assumption that a given amount of money is to be raised, it does not matter to the taxpayers of San Francisco, or of any other county, how much or how little their taxable property is assessed at, provided that the same basis of valuation prevails all over the State, and a perfectly equal approximation to the actual cash value of property in each county obtains in every instance. We recognize the fact that it is impossible to fix values with absolute uniformity in this respect, but approximately they must be so fixed, if your functions as a Board of Equalizers are properly fulfilled.

The Political Code provides that "all taxable property shall be assessed at its full cash value;" and it then goes on to define what the meaning of this term is.

SECTION 3617. "The terms 'value' and 'full cash value' mean the amount at which the property would be taken in payment of a just debt, due from a solvent debtor."

Under this definition, we shall doubtless agree that your aim and duty is to ascertain whether, in each county, property has been assessed for taxable purposes at a value "at which it would be taken in payment of a just debt, due from a solvent debtor."

The law prescribes no specific methods which you shall adopt in ascertaining whether the property in each county has been so assessed or not, and you are therefore left to your own devices to elicit such information as will satisfy your own minds upon this point. It does not follow, however, that any other methods for ascertaining values that are equally plausible and equally just to the taxpayer and the State, outside of these which you have laid down for your own guidance, may not be legally adopted by the Assessors of each county, and the Boards of Supervisors of each county sitting as Boards of Equalization, provided all such methods look to the ascertainment, so far as it is possible to do so, of the actual cost value of properties based upon the price which a solvent debtor would take for such properties, as provided in the Code. It follows, then, when you question the valuation at which the whole property is assessed for taxable purposes in any county, such valuation having been fixed by the sworn officer elected for that purpose, and verified by the Board of Supervisors sitting as a Board of Equalization, that the onus is upon you to show that the Assessor

in such county and the Board of Supervisors in such county have not kept within this rule laid down by the Code, and have not assessed the property in such county at "the amount at which it would be taken in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor," no matter whether their methods of ascertaining and agreeing upon such valuations are the same as those laid down by you for the government of your action or not. Because, clearly, while you may prescribe your own methods for the purpose of satisfying your own minds, no authority is vested in you to lay down rules of action to the county authorities to govern them in their modes of arriving at their conclusions.

This being conceded—and it will hardly be denied—it follows that unless you can show fraud or error on the part of the county authorities, unless you can show that in their mode of arriving at correct basis of valuation they have gone outside of and violated the rule prescribed by the Code, then you cannot legally impeach their action. While equity demands that they shall be considered as the best and fairest judges of values in their own counties, and therefor their values ought to be taken as correct until such fraud or error is shown.

We respectfully hold, then, that when you notify us "to show cause why the taxable value of the property in San Francisco should not be raised for State purposes," it is first your duty to show cause why it should be raised—to show that there has been fraud or error in fixing the values of property for taxable purposes in this county for 1885-86. True, you have made certain investigations in your own way in this city and county, ascertained the values in your own way of certain real estate in various localities, and comparing such values with the assessed value for taxable purposes, and adding all together that you have so investigated, you arrive at a conclusion that the assessed value of the whole property of San Francisco has been made too low. We cannot undertake to examine every piece of property which you have examined, and fix its value for comparison with the assessed value, because the time within which we are obliged to lay our views before you will not permit, and because if we did so it would prove nothing, as your showing thus made proves nothing. For by no such method as this can you or we safely strike an average by which you or we can safely arrive at a conclusion as to what the percentage of difference is below or above the actual cash value, as prescribed by the Code, between the amount fixed by the Assessor and "the amount at which it would be taken for a just debt due from a solvent debtor." In other words, your plan of coming to San Francisco, examining property here and there, possibly selecting, by chance, those which have been assessed apparently low or high, as the case may be, and then adding all together and noting the difference in the manner named, does not impeach the correctness of the action of the Assessor and the local Board of Equalization; does not show fraud or error on the part of either, and therefore leaves the case precisely where it stood before, the presumption being that the Assessor's values are correct, no fraud and no error being thus far shown by any evidence that would be admitted by any court of law in Christendom. We desire that you will not understand us as asserting that you have not acted in this matter in the belief that you were honestly endeavoring to arrive at a just and fair conclusion. We simply wish to show that the system which you have adopted is an unsafe, unreliable and unjust one, and one which, if adhered to, will in no sense tend to equalize taxation throughout the State. The rule or method which you have adopted of comparing assessed valuations with the prices at which property is sold, as shown by the record, in the various counties, may possibly be a more or less safe guide in the agricultural and mining sections, but it never can be a safe guide in San Francisco. Unless you can ascertain to an absolute certainty that a lot in a given block has been actually sold for the consideration named in the deed of record here, there is no safety whatever in taking that consideration for a guide from which to fix values in that particular block, much less to fix values elsewhere; for in San Francisco, of all places on this coast, and possibly of all places in the world, there is more general conveyance of property for an exaggerated and fictitious consideration, as given in the deed of conveyance, than can be found elsewhere. This is done for speculative purposes, and may be set down as a common practice. Again, the consideration in a deed where the conveyance is made for occupancy and improvement, and the property is not purchased for speculative purposes, is frequently a nominal sum representing not a hundredth part of the actual value of the property. These sales, under the rule laid down by your Honorable Board, you have presumably rejected in all cases. But there is grave danger that in carrying this rule into effect you may at the same time have rejected sales the considerations for which, as given in the deed of conveyance, may have represented the actual price paid. And in your zeal to take only what you conceive to be the actual price paid you have, perhaps, taken unusually high rates for your basis of averages, and in this way you have increased the probabilities of having taken speculative figures even more frequently than you would otherwise have done. Therefore, in the case of this city and county, where conveyances are made for a consideration given in the deed at fictitious figures, which have doubtless inadvertently found their way largely into your calculations, your rule becomes not only of no value, but is sure to work serious injustice to the people here, if its application to this city and county is adhered to.

Again, your defective system of thus obtaining the selling prices of property in this city and county, and then adding the scattering results which you have thus obtained from all parts of the city, and comparing them with the added assessments upon the same property, for the purpose of arriving at an assumed percentage of difference between actual selling price and assessed value must for another unanswerable reason be wrong and unjust, for, however well it may work in other counties, there is no place in California where there is such an erratic valuation of property as here. Owing to the topography of the city; owing to the natural drift of the population, business and improvements; owing to the existence of Chinatown, to heavy grading, costly sewers, expensive street improvements to be encountered, proximity to, or remoteness from cable roads, and other like causes, the value of land in each block is governed by its immediately surrounding local causes, and is fixed for itself by the usual rule of existing demand, growing out of natural reasons, or an artificial "boom," as the case may be. How, then, can you scatter your work of ascertaining values all over the city and add them together for average purposes, as you have done, with all these reasons operating to prove the fallacy of such a proceeding? How can you still adhere to the belief that you thereby are in search of and have obtained the truth? We point out these facts to you, feeling assured that you will not fail, on more mature consideration, to admit that our position is the correct one, and that it cannot be successfully assailed.

It follows, if our position is the correct one, that your plan of "striking an average" on values of property, ascertained by appraisement of estates in probate, or upon values ascertained from amounts loaned by savings banks and others on mortgage is equally valueless, because no system of general average can justly prevail in this city and county, let it rest upon what basis it will, for the reasons we have already given.

Values of property in this city and county for taxable purposes have been made by the Assessor, so far as we have been able to ascertain, upon a just and fair basis, and by comparison with the valuations of other counties at a much higher rate than there shown. We do not doubt that any fair and accurate system of equalization of valuations for the purpose of fixing the rate of the State tax will result in reducing the assessed value of property here very largely, or in raising the values of other counties. It is a fact that, taking the sale of the property of the Reese estate, under order of the Probate Court, involving property in all sections of the city, and comparing the assessed values of property in the immediate neighborhood of each piece of property of such estate so sold with the price obtained for such property, it shows that the average rate of assessed values in the aggregate of all such districts was 83 per cent. of the aggregate price obtained for such property. Here is a test against which not one word can be justly said. It is comparing a class of property with a similar class of property to reach an average, and not "mixing things" in such an indiscriminate manner as your Honorable Board have done in attempting to impeach the correctness of the assessable value of the real property of the City and County of San Francisco. We assert, then, with this kind of proof to maintain the assertion, that the assessed value of the taxable real estate of San Francisco is clearly not less than 75, and probably not less than 80 per cent. on the amount which it would be sold at in the ordinary course of real estate transactions—when the amount actually given as consideration is clearly and CORRECTLY expressed in the body of the deed—and that, therefore, unless it can be clearly shown that property in other counties has been valued at an equally high rate, that the values should be reduced by your Honorable Board, or the value in other counties raised to a corresponding figure.

We arrive now at a consideration of the assessed values of property in other counties under the rules and methods laid down by your Honorable Board for the government of your own action. Your methods are, to be specific, if we rightly understand them:

First—To compare assessed values with the amounts at which such properties have been sold, as appears from the several conveyances on the county records,

Second—You compare such assessed values with appraisements made by appraisers appointed by the Probate Courts.

Third—You compare assessed values with mortgages executed within the last two years, assuming that such mortgages represent a loan of a certain percentage of the appraised value of the property.

Fourth—You compare assessed values of property with the market value as you are able to ascertain it by conversation with the owners, real estate agents and other citizens. You say in your report of last year that, "having determined the percentage at which the properties examined had been assessed, we assumed that the property of the whole county of the same classes were assessed at a like ratio. We were warranted in thus applying the rule as, incredible as it may seem, the low rate of assessment is not so much due to want of knowledge by Assessors as to the voluntary

and determined action of Assessors to assess property at a certain ratio. When we found, say ten pieces of property, assessed at a certain ratio it was, as a matter of fact and not mere opinion, conclusive evidence that all other property was assessed upon the same plan."

We have already demonstrated the fallacy of attempting to fix the value of property in this city and county under these methods. We will assume, however, that they are to prevail with your Honorable Board in "equalizing" values for the current fiscal year, and therefore on this basis we will undertake to show that to do justice you cannot fail, even under your own rules, either to lower the value of the assessment roll of the City and County of San Francisco very largely or to raise the rolls of many, if not all, other counties outside of San Francisco in like ratio, before the values of property, as fixed by the respective County Assessors, will or can be put upon an equality with each other. It follows, therefore, that if you insist upon raising the assessment roll for San Francisco, you must, in the exercise of common justice, raise the rolls of these other counties in a correspondingly greater ratio than you would do if you sought to equalize by bringing them up to the present level of the values assessed here. We will proceed to prove the correctness of our position on this point.

The Assessor of this city and county, Mr. Holtz, furnished your Honorable Board, at your session on the 8th instant, a statement showing the assessed values of properties in eight other counties, and the prices at which such properties had been sold, as appears from the county records.

From this statement, based as it was upon your own rule of comparing the consideration named in deeds of conveyance with assessed values, it clearly appeared that property in these eight counties was assessed at from 33 to 74 per cent. of its real value, as shown by such consideration named in such deeds of conveyance, against an average of from 75 to 83 per cent. for San Francisco, as shown by the list of comparison of the assessed values with the prices obtained at the sale of the Reese estate. It followed, therefore, that if the data upon which this statement, as filed by the Assessor, was correct, and could be laid before your Honorable Board in support and proof of such statement, necessarily the assessment roll of San Francisco would have to be lowered, or the assessment rolls of these eight counties—and probably all the others—would have to be raised, in order to properly equalize the State tax rate, as you are called upon to do under the law. For, once establish the correctness of such a statement under your rates, and it either proves that San Francisco is assessed too high and the other counties too low, or else it shows that your method of arriving at values is wrong, and your conclusions under which you notified us to show cause why the assessment for this city and county should not be raised were necessarily based upon fallacious reasoning, and should be set aside.

We now take leave to lay before you a duplicate statement, as furnished by the Assessor, and covering 453 sales in 1884-5, of properties in the eight counties of Los Angeles, Fresno, Sonoma, San Luis Obispo, Colusa, Yolo, Santa Barbara and Contra Costa. We accompany this statement with 453 separate memoranda, showing in each instance the owner, from whom purchased, the number of acres, the amount sold for as appears in the deed, the amount when sold, and the amount for which such property was assessed in 1884 and 1885. You therefore must, under the rule which you have laid down for your guidance, accept this as final and conclusive evidence which you are, in honor to yourselves and in justice to this community, bound to accept as such. And it proves, under your rule, beyond controversy, that, to equal the assessed value of property in San Francisco for 1885 Los Angeles county should be raised 116 per cent., Fresno 78 per cent., Sonoma 27 per cent., San Luis Obispo 38 per cent., Colusa 16 per cent., Yolo 27 per cent., Santa Barbara 70 per cent., Contra Costa 54 per cent. And doubtless, as compared with San Francisco, other counties should be raised in like ratio.

On this showing we submit this matter to your consideration, satisfied that you will be governed by a sense of right and justice, and satisfied that we have shown good and sufficient cause why the assessment roll of this city and county should not now be raised, and cannot be without the perpetration of a great public wrong.

We ask you at the same time to bear in mind that San Francisco, instead of being the object of envy and jealousy to the urban counties, is the very center and life-giving principle of the whole State. She should be the pride of, as she is an honor, to every citizen, and no wrong can be done to her that will not in some measure prevent her from the fulfillment of some great benefit to the State at large. Bear in mind that her public charities minister to the benefit of citizens from every part of the State. Bear in mind that the criminal element from every part of the State flows in here annually, and the expense of controlling and punishing this class is borne by the taxpayers here without a protest, when, in common justice, they should be cared for by the counties from which they came. Bear in mind that taxation for local expenses is always heavier in the metropolis

than in the village or the country town. That this population contributes to the State School Fund largely in excess of the amount which it receives back again for its own local school. Bear in mind that her more than thirty thousand Chinese population involve in their regulation, punishment for violation of sanitary and other laws a burthen of local taxation that interior counties feel in no such measure or degree; and then let these things have their weight on the equity side of the question, however little they may have to do with your functions as equalizers under the strict letter of the law. For it cannot be denied that prejudice of the urban against the metropolitan population sometimes unconsciously blinds public functionaries in the performance of their duties, to a greater or less extent, and sometimes leads them to believe that they are being governed by the law when the true fact is that their construction of the law is sometimes by this course unintentionally warped by such prejudice. We ask you to treat us fairly and with justice, and we sincerely believe that you are actuated by such motives of right and justice alone that you will not do otherwise. All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Supervisors and the people of the City and County of San Francisco.

ROBERT ROY,
WILLARD B. FARWELL.

Of Finance Committee of Board of Supervisors of City and County of San Francisco.

The State Board of Equalization, on September 21st, 1885, notwithstanding the representations made, ordered an increase to the assessment roll for State purposes of twelve and one-half per cent. for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886. The action of the State Board on and from the year 1881-82, is herewith shown:

YEAR,	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT ROLL.	INCREASED BY STATE BOARD
1881-82.....	\$222,284,255	8 per cent.
1882-83.....	201,982,162	No increase.
1883-84.....	221,225,245	15 per cent.
1884-85.....	223,509,314	10 per cent.
1885-86.....	227,609,348	12½ per cent.

The following is a copy of the communication received from said Board by Fleet F. Strother, Esq., the Auditor of the city and county, ordering an increase of twelve and one-half per cent. to the assessed value of property on the assessment roll of 1885-86:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,
SACRAMENTO, Sept. 21, 1885. }

To FLEET F. STROTHER, Esq., Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco:

SIR: Please take notice, that on the 19th day of September, 1885, the State Board of Equalization ordered that the entire assessment roll or book for 1885, of the City and County of San Francisco, be increased by adding 12 50-100 per centum to the valuation of all the property listed therein, exclusive of the apportionment made by this Board of the assessment of railways to said city and county, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained on said assessment roll and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained on said roll; provided, that neither moneys, solvent credits, nor mortgages, deeds of trust contracts or other obligations by which a debt is secured, are raised above their face value.

When the property to be raised is not subject to a deduction, by reason of a mortgage or deed of trust, the per centum may be added to the amount of the total column valuation.

In all cases where the property is subject to a mortgage or trust deed, the percentage must first be added to the assessment of the property affected, and the deduction made from the increased

assessment, and the change must correspondingly be made in the total value column, otherwise there will be a less amount of taxes raised than is necessary for State purposes. To illustrate: Suppose A is assessed for a tract of land valued at \$1,000, subject to a mortgage for \$500, the remainder assessed to A would be \$500, and the percentage, say 10 per cent. added, would be \$50, and the amount upon which taxes would be levied upon A's property would be \$550. But as the increase by the State Board is based upon the theory that A's property has been so undervalued as to need an addition of ten per cent. to bring it to an approximate true value, it is evident that the ten per cent. should be added to such property. The addition of the ten per cent. would increase its assessed value to \$1,100, and the remainder, after deducting the mortgage, would be \$600 subject to taxation.

Where a mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, appears to have been assessed below the amount due thereon, as is often done by Assessors to scale it down to the low assessment of property affected, you will add the per centum to the valuation of the property affected and then to the value of the mortgage, deed of trust, etc., and also to the amount to be deducted; provided such addition does not raise such instrument above its face value.

If the Assessor has obeyed our instructions, "solvent credits" will be found separately assessed in the personal property column, and it is needed only to add the per centum to the personal property valuation, otherwise you must find the amount of the solvent credits and deduct the same from the personal property valuation.

C. E. WILCOXON,
 Chairman State Board of Equalization.
 E. W. MASLIN,
 Clerk of the State Board of Equalization.

The following communication from the State Board of Equalization was received, fixing the amount of the State tax at fifty-four and four-tenths cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of property on the assessment book for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, }
 SACRAMENTO, September 21, 1885. }

To the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

The State Board of Equalization, on the 19th day of September, 1885, fixed the rate of State tax levied by the Legislature, at its twenty-sixth session, at fifty-four cents and four mills upon each one hundred dollars in value of the taxable property in the State, as sufficient to raise the specific sum of money required to be produced for the thirty-seventh fiscal year, and the said rate was fixed and apportioned as follows:

For the General Fund.....	33.8 cents.
For the School Fund.....	17.1 "
For the Interest and Sinking Fund.....	3.5 "
Total rate of State tax.....	54.4 cents.

You are, therefore, as provided by Section 3714 of the Political Code, required, on the first Monday of October next, to levy the said rate of State taxation upon the taxable property in the county.

E. W. MASLIN, Clerk of the State Board of Equalization. C. E. WILCOXON, Chairman State Board of Equalization.

The following is a copy of the order passed by the Board of Supervisors, making the levy for State purposes as fixed by the State Board of Equalization:

ORDER NO. 1,832.

PROVIDING REVENUE FOR STATE PURPOSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Under and in pursuance of the Political Code and of the statutes of the State of California, and in conformity thereto, and in pursuance of the action of the State Board of Equalization, and in conformity thereto, there is hereby levied a tax for State purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, on all property, both real and personal, in the City and County of San Francisco, except such property as is by law exempt from taxation, the sum of fifty-four cents and four mills (54.4) on each one hundred dollars (\$100) valuation of said taxable property upon the assessment roll for said fiscal year, which sum of fifty-four cents and four mills (54.4) on each one hundred dollars (\$100) valuation, as aforesaid, is hereby apportioned to the funds and accounts known and designated as follows:

For the General Fund.....	33.8 cents.
For the School Fund.....	17.1 “
For the Interest and Sinking Fund.....	3.5 “
	—
Total rate of State Tax.....	54.4 cents.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, October 5, 1885.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Pond, Williamson, Farnsworth, Heyer, Gilleran, McMillan, Valleau.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, October 9, 1885.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

The Auditor of the City and County, Fleet F. Strother, Esq., entertained doubts as to the validity of the action of the Honorable State Board of Equalization, as to its procedure in increasing the total valuation of property of the State as returned by the Assessors of the several counties, and, after consultation with his attorneys, refused to add to the assessments on the assessment book of 1885-86 the twelve and one-half per cent. increase ordered by the State Board. An action by the Attorney General, on behalf of the People of the State, was brought to compel the Auditor to comply with the order of the State Board. The Auditor not being able to complete and deliver the assessment book to the Tax Collector on the 4th Monday in October, applied for and obtained an extension of time to the 2d Monday in November, in which to complete and deliver to the Tax Collector the assessment book. The application for a peremptory writ of mandate was heard on October 23, 1885, by the Supreme Court. The points presented by Philip G. Galpin, Esq., of Counsel for the Auditor, were as follows:

“The power of taxation is so great, dangerous and arbitrary, that every reasonable limitation will always be imposed upon the acts of officials engaged in assessing, levying or equalizing a tax; and a Constitution granting powers to taxing officials will always be so construed as to limit as much as possible all opportunities for the exercise by them of arbitrary power, provided that the public interests do not suffer.

“If the State Board is granted an unlimited power of raising values for assessment, it may saddle the greater part of the burden of taxation upon one locality by enhancing values there, without limit. No such opportunity should be given, but a limit should be fixed beyond which enhanced values cannot be carried. The true limit must be the total value of all the counties, as fixed by County Assessors. Beyond this limit the Board ought not to be permitted to enhance values. Within this limit it may equalize. The power to enhance values within this limit is the only power of assessment it has; for the power to assess is not a primary but a subsidiary power. The power to equalize is the primary power; the power to assess is given only to assist the

due execution of the power to equalize. But the power to equalize can be fully exercised by taking from the valuation of certain counties amounts which may be added to other counties.

"Thus the power to assess can be limited without interfering with the power to equalize.

"No limit is required for County Boards of Equalization, because each has power to enhance values in but one county, and no motive exists for the unjust exercise by them of the power to assess. They may, therefore, enhance individual assessments within their counties without limit, 'cessante ratione legis, cessat ipsa lex.'

"2. The State Board has directed the Auditor to except from the raise in value railway property appraised by itself, and solvent credits. It has no power to make exceptions, but must deal with county values as units. So decided in 56 Cal. 196; 59 Cal. 328.

"3. If it has power to make exceptions, such power is derived from Amendment three of the Constitution. This amendment was not legally passed and is no part of the Constitution, because:

"(A). The amendment voted on by the people was passed at an extra session. The Legislature had no power to legislate on any subject not stated in the Governor's Proclamation. Art. V, Sec. 9 of the Constitution,

"The act of passing the amendment was an act of legislation within the meaning of the Constitution. No reason can be suggested for the limitation of the power to enact statutes, which does not apply with equal or greater force to the power to enact amendments to the Constitution for submission to the people.

"(B). The Governor's Proclamation did not call for the amendment of Sec. 9 of Art. XIII, Senate J., p. 1, 1885.

"(C). An amendment can be made only as provided in Art. XVIII, Sec. 1, of Constitution.

"(1). It must be entered on the Journal of the Senate, which was not done. (Senate J., p. 114.)

"(2). The amendment proposed by the Legislature was not the one voted on by the people. The one proposed followed the language of the old Constitution and of 56 Cal. 196, in dealing with the power of the State Board over the property of counties in the State. The amendment voted gave to the State Board power to act upon assessments 'in' counties—that is, power to except from the raise railway property and solvent credits. The order of the State Board, being in excess of its power, is void."

On October 30th, 1885, the Supreme Court ordered the writ of mandate to issue as prayed for, the Court holding that the amendment to Section 9 of Article XIII of the Constitution was properly adopted, and that the other objections urged were not material or of any particular import or bearing upon the question involved.

Dupont Street Widening.

Under an Act of the Legislature of March 24, 1876, Dupont street was widened between Market and Bush streets to a uniform width of seventy-four feet. The amount required to pay for the various pieces of property and improvements condemned was to be obtained from the sale of Dupont Street Bonds, which bonds were to be redeemed during a period of twenty years by the district benefitted, by means of a tax fixed each year by the Board of Supervisors on the enhanced value of the property as fixed by the Commission appointed and as per their report, confirmed by the County Court on December 20, 1876.

The amount of bonds issued was \$1,000,000, in fiscal year 1876-77, of which \$81,000 have been redeemed. The bonds draw interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and five per cent. of the principal is to be redeemed each year.

The amounts levied for this special purpose on each \$100 valuation of property, as fixed by said Commission at \$796,947, have been as follows:

1877-78.....	\$13 00	1881-82.....	\$14 50
1878-79.....	15 00	1882-83.....	14 43
1879-80.....	13 53	1883-84.....	12 43
1880-81.....	13 11	1884-85.....	12 43

The following is a copy of the Order passed for the fiscal year 1885-6:

ORDER NO. 1,819.

TO PROVIDE REVENUE TO PAY THE INTEREST AND FIVE PER CENT. OF THE PRINCIPAL OF DUPONT-STREET BONDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Under and in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Widening of Dupont street in the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 23, 1876, there is hereby levied, for the purpose of paying the interest and five per cent. of the principal of the Dupont-street bonds, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, on the enhanced values of the lands within the district described in section three (3) of said Act, between Bush and Market streets, as fixed in the final report of the Board of the Dupont-street Commissioners, the sum of twelve dollars and forty-three cents (\$12 43) on each one hundred dollars (\$100) valuation of said enhanced values.

And the Clerk is hereby directed to advertise this order as required by law.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, June 22, 1885.

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes--Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kukler, Williamson, Heyer, Gilleran, Valleau.

Noes--Supervisors Farwell, McMillan.

Excused from voting--Supervisors Abbott, Farnsworth.

Absent--Supervisor Pond.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, June 22, 1885.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

In the matter of the widening of Dupont street, there is now pending in the Supreme Court a suit brought in the name of William M. Lent (joined with others) against the Tax Collector, to enjoin the sale of real estate for delinquent Dupont-street assessment and to declare the assessment void. The question as to the validity of the proceedings of the Commissioners, and consequently of the bonds issued by them, was presented in this case in the Court below, where judgment was rendered for plaintiffs, some four years ago. There are also some half dozen suits brought more recently in the U. S. Circuit Court by foreign bondholders against the city and county, to recover the amounts due on interest coupons of the Dupont-street bonds. The Dupont-street bonds differ from the Montgomery avenue bonds, in that the former expressed on their face the statutory provision as to the non-liability of the city and county, and that the holders of the bonds accepted them subject to that condition.

Montgomery Avenue.

Under an Act of the Legislature, of April 1, 1872, Montgomery avenue was opened from Montgomery street to Beach street, 80 feet in width by 6,226 feet in length. The amount required to pay for the various pieces of property and improvements condemned was to be obtained from the sale of Montgomery avenue bonds, which bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, were issued, amounting to \$1,579,000 in the fiscal year 1873-74, and were to be redeemed during a period of thirty years by the district benefited, by means of a tax, fixed each year by the Board of Supervisors on the enhanced value of the property as fixed by the Commission appointed and as per their report, confirmed by a decree of the County Court on November 14, 1872.

The amounts levied for this special purpose on each \$100 valuation of property, as fixed by said Commission at \$6,816,261 34, have been as follows:

1873-74.....	\$1 25	1877-78.....	\$1 35
1874-75.....	1 45	1878-79.....	1 39
1875-76.....	1 35	1879-80.....	1 39
1876-77.....	1 45	1880-81.....	2 39
1881-82.....			\$2 39

In the suit of A. O. Mulligan vs. A. G. Smith, the question of the validity of the proceedings taken under the statute of April 1, 1872, to open Montgomery Avenue, was examined by the Supreme Court of the State. The action was in ejectment where plaintiff deraigned title under a tax deed executed upon a sale of certain premises for the non-payment of a Montgomery Avenue assessment levied by the Board of Supervisors under and in conformity with the provisions of the Montgomery Avenue Act. The decision of the State Supreme Court was filed October 26, 1881. In the decision it was held that the petition required by the Act was not signed by the owners of a majority in frontage of the property to be charged with the costs of the improvement; that the certificate of the Mayor (under section five of the Act) that the petition was sufficient, was not conclusive as an adjudication of the fact; that the judgment of the County Court in confirming the report of the Board of Public Works—in the absence of any provision for notice to the parties interested—was not conclusive upon them as to the sufficiency of the petition; that the failure of the defendant to resort to legal remedies against the proceeding, which in fieri did not constitute an equitable estoppel; and finally, that the assessment and all the proceedings were void.

No subsequent taxes were levied by the Board of Supervisors and no further assessments made, but in May, 1883, one Carl Liebman instituted suit in the United States Circuit Court for the District of California, against the City and County of San Francisco to compel payment by the city of the sum of \$600, interest on twenty coupons attached to Montgomery Avenue Bonds. A decision was rendered on August 24, by Judges Field and Sawyer, on a motion made on behalf of the defendant, the city and county, to exclude all evidence in support of the suit, on the ground that no recovery can be had against the city. The decision was as follows:

OPINION OF JUSTICE FIELD.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of California—Carl Liebmann vs. The City and County of San Francisco.

This is an action against the City and County of San Francisco to compel the payment of twenty coupons for interest, each amounting to \$30, attached to certain instruments designated in the pleadings as Montgomery Avenue Bonds. The plaintiff prays for judgment that the coupons are valid obligations of the city and county, that there is due by it upon each of them the sum of \$30 with interest from the date of its maturity at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; that the city and county pay the amount thus adjudged due from the special tax to be annually levied, assessed and collected for that purpose, pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of April 1, 1872; and that the plaintiff recover against it for the cost of this action.

The validity of the bonds, to which the coupons are attached, and of course the validity of the

MONTGOMERY AVENUE.

coupons also, depends upon that Act, and the compliance in their issue with its requirements. The object of the Act was to open and establish a public street in the City and County of San Francisco, to be called Montgomery Avenue, and to take private lands therefor. It describes a strip of land by metes and bounds, and declared that it was taken and dedicated for such street, and that when paid for, the title thereto should vest in the city and county for that purpose, as the title of other public streets was vested. It provided that the value of the property taken, the damages to improvements thereon, or adjacent thereto, and all other expenses incidental to the proceeding should be considered the cost of the opening of the avenue, and should be assessed upon lands within a described district in proportion to the benefits accruing therefrom, to be ascertained by a Board of Public Works created for that purpose. That Board was to consist of the Mayor, the Tax Collector and the Surveyor of the City and County of San Francisco; and, whenever the owners of a majority in frontage of the property, which was to bear the burden of the improvement, as they were named in the last preceding annual assessment roll for the State, city and county taxes, should petition the Mayor of the city and county in writing for the opening of the avenue according to the provisions of the Act, the Board was to proceed to organize by the election of a President, and then to the performance of its prescribed duties. It was, among other things, to ascertain and report the cash value of the land taken, and the damages caused to the property along the line and within the course of the avenue; also, the benefits accruing from its opening to the lots within the prescribed district.

The report was to remain at the office of the Board for thirty days for the inspection of parties interested, and notice that it was thus open for inspection was to be published for twenty days in two daily papers in the city and county. Any person interested who was aggrieved by the action of the Board, as shown in its report, might within the thirty days apply by petition to the County Court, setting forth his interest in the proceedings, and his objections thereto, for an order on the Board to file with the Court its report, with such other documents or data as might be pertinent thereto, which were used by it in preparing the report. And the Court was authorized to hear the petition, and the Board could appear in response to it, and testimony could be taken in the matter. After hearing and consideration it was in the discretion of the Court to approve and confirm the report, or to refer it back to the Board with directions to alter or modify it in specified particulars. From the order of the County Court an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the State to review the matters complained of. Upon the final confirmation of the report, the Board was required to prepare and issue bonds in sums not less than one thousand dollars each, for the amount necessary to pay and discharge all the damages, costs and expenses incurred. These bonds were to be known and designated as the Montgomery Avenue Bonds, and made payable in thirty years from their date, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the Treasurer of the city and county. Coupons for the interest were to be attached to each bond. The bonds were to be signed by all the members of the Board and its seal was to be affixed to each. The coupons were to be signed by the President.

Any person to whom damages for lands were awarded, upon tendering to the Board a satisfactory deed of conveyance of the property to the city and county, was entitled to have bonds issued to him equal to the amount awarded. The Act also provided for the assessment and levy of an annual tax upon the property benefited for the payment of interest upon the bonds, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal, the assessment to be "adjusted and distributed according to the enhanced values" of the respective parcels of land as fixed in the final report of the Board. But the Act, declared that the City and County of San Francisco should not in any event whatever be liable for the payment of the bonds, nor any part thereof, and that any person purchasing them or otherwise becoming the owner of any bond or bonds, accepted the same upon that express stipulation and understanding.

The following is a copy of one of the bonds and coupons issued under the Act. The others are similar in form, differing from each other only in their number:

State of	Board of Public Works,	California.
	City and County (No. 205), San Francisco.	
	[Vignette.]	
\$1,000.	Montgomery Avenue Bond.	\$1,000.
	In Conformity	

With an Act passed by the People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, entitled "An Act to open and establish a public street in the City and County of San Francisco, to be called Montgomery Avenue, and to take private lands therefor," approved April 1, 1872.

The Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, will pay at his office, in said city and county, to the holder hereof, one thousand dollars in United States gold coin, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in like gold coin, upon surrender of the corresponding coupons, and that the principal sum is redeemable within thirty years from the date of these presents.

It being understood and agreed that this Bond may be redeemed by said Treasurer as provided in said above mentioned Act of the Legislature of the State of California.

In witness whereof the Mayor, the Tax Collector and City and County Surveyor of said City and County of San Francisco, composing a Board of Public Works, have respectively signed these presents, and the President of the Board of Public Works has signed the annexed coupons as of the first day of January, 1873.

{ Seal of the Board }
{ of Public Works. }

WILLIAM ALVORD,
President of the Board of Public Works and
Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco.

ALEXANDER AUSTIN,
Tax Collector and Member of said Board of Public Works.

RICHARD H. STRETCH,
City and County Surveyor and Member of said Board of Public Works.

\$30. Montgomery } M. A. B. } Av. Bond. } On Bond } No. 612. }	Board of Public Works. The Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco will pay bearer, at his office, thirty dollars, six months' interest.	Coupon No. 15. { Due 1st January, 1881.
	WM. ALVORD, President of Board of Public Works.	

From this brief statement of the Act of April 1, 1872, three things distinctly appear: first, that the petition of the owners of a majority in frontage of the property to be charged with the cost of the improvement was essential to the validity of all subsequent proceedings taken for the opening of the avenue, including, of course, the issue of the bonds; second, that in no event could the city and county be held liable on the bonds, and necessarily, therefore, not on the coupons attached, and third, that every person purchasing or becoming the owner of any bond took the same on that express stipulation and understanding.

The Act in question was before the Supreme Court of the State, and the subject of exhaustive consideration in *Mulligan vs. Smith* (59 Cal. 205). That was an action of ejectment to recover land claimed by plaintiff under a deed executed to him upon a sale of the premises for the non-payment of a tax levied thereon to raise a fund to pay the interest on the bonds. In the lower Court evidence was introduced which tended to show that the petition to the Mayor, which was the essential initiatory step to the proceedings for opening the avenue, had not been signed by the owners of a majority in frontage of the property to be charged, as shown by the names on the assessment roll of the previous year; and the Court found that such was the fact. In the Supreme Court it was contended, as it had been in the Court below, that evidence to impeach the correctness of the petition in this respect was inadmissible; and also that as the petition was sufficient on its face, and had been accepted by the Mayor as sufficient, the defendant was estopped from questioning its validity or the validity of the proceedings under it; and also that such estoppel followed from the judgment of the County Court confirming the report of the Board. But the Supreme Court held the evidence admissible, and that the defendant was not estopped from showing the insufficiency of the petition, either by the action of the Mayor in accepting it, or the judgment of the County Court; that whilst it might be true that the Mayor was called upon in the first instance to decide upon the sufficiency of the petition, there was nothing in the statute which made his determination conclusive, and precluded an inquiry into its validity whenever the proceedings under it came up for judicial consideration. In no part of the statute, said the Court, did it appear that provision was made for notice to the property owners of the proceedings authorized to be taken before the Mayor or by the Board or in the County Court. Neither the Mayor nor the Board was required to give notice of any kind until the Board had completed the report of its work. And the notice then required was one of a general nature by publication, and was only that the report was open for inspection. Though any property owner aggrieved by the action or determination of the Board, as shown in its report, could have made his objections to the County Court, they could not extend to the character or sufficiency of the petition. "Nowhere in the statute," said the Court, "is the petition made part of the report or of the data or documents used in making it. Nor is it anywhere required that the Board or the Mayor shall return it to the Court or file it there or elsewhere. The Court had, therefore, no juris-

diction of the petition; no power to adjudge upon its execution, and it could not assume jurisdiction of it or by its judgment decide upon its sufficiency and validity so as to conclude the defendant." These conclusions of the Court were concurred in by all its members, and sustained in separate opinions of marked ability and learning by three of them. All agreed that evidence to show the defect of the petition, in not being signed by owners of a majority in frontage of the property to be charged, was admissible, and that the defect existing invalidated all the subsequent proceedings. "When, therefore," said the Court, "the Legislature prescribed that a petition from the owners of a majority in frontage of the property to be charged with the cost of the improvement was necessary to set the machinery of the statute in motion, no step could be taken under the provisions of the statute until the requisite petition was presented. It was the first authorized movement to be made in the opening of the avenue. When taken, officers who were to constitute and organize a Board of Public Works were authorized to organize. Until it was taken they had no such authority. They could not legally act at all: or, if they acted, their proceedings would be unauthorized and void. The presentation of the petition required by the statute was, therefore, essential."

The authorities cited in the several opinions show that similar conclusions have been reached by the highest Courts of other States in analogous cases. Indeed, the rule is fundamental that where private property is to be taken for a public improvement upon the petition of a majority of those who are to bear its burden, the petition of such a majority must be made before proceedings for the appropriation of the property can be had. This is a condition which must be strictly followed. A failure to comply with it will vitiate all subsequent proceedings. No one, indeed, would contend that proceedings had in such cases without the petition of any of the owners, would be valid; and a petition of a less number of the owners than designated by the statute would be equally ineffectual. If one less than the required number may be omitted, so may all. Nor is the rule at all affected by the doctrine that in a certain class of cases evidence of such compliance is conclusively found in the action of officers required to consider and determine that fact. That doctrine, as we shall presently see, only applies to estop the obligors of a bond, and can have no bearing or consideration in the present case, where the bonds, to which the coupons in controversy are attached, are neither in form nor in law the obligations of the city and county.

The construction given by the Supreme Court of the State to the Act of April 1st, 1872, if not absolutely binding upon the Judges of the Federal Courts in cases arising under it, is certainly not to be disregarded and rejected except for the most cogent and persuasive reasons, such as would leave little doubt of the error of the State Court. Conflicts between State and Federal tribunals in the interpretation of State statutes are always to be avoided if possible. The Federal Courts will, therefore, follow the exposition of the State Courts, unless it conflicts with or impairs the efficiency of some principle of the Federal Constitution, or of a Federal statute, or a rule of commercial or general law. In this case there is no such conflict or impairment. No principle of Federal law is invaded, or rule of commercial or general law disregarded. The construction given is one we should unhesitatingly adopt, had the Supreme Court, the legitimate expounder of State statutes, never spoken on the subject.

There was, it is true, an intimation by one of the Judges, in his opinion in *Mulligan vs. Smith*, that in an action upon the bonds, that being an action upon contract, a different rule might exist, and that an estoppel might arise against the defendant. It was, however, only an intimation to mark a possible distinction in the proofs required in the two forms of action. No question as to the effect of the bonds as evidence was before the Court. And it is plain that if, to recover in the ejectment, it was essential to establish the validity of the proceedings leading to the levy of the tax to pay the interest on the bonds, it must be essential to establish the validity of the proceedings leading to the issue of the bonds themselves, and, of course, the sufficiency of the petition upon which the proceedings were founded, unless such sufficiency is, from the character of the instruments and the recitals in them, to be conclusively presumed. In the ejectment case, a comparison of the petition with the assessment roll of the previous year disclosed the fact that a number less than a majority of the owners in frontage, as shown by the names on the assessment roll, appeared on the petition. The subsequent proceedings were, therefore, from this defect wholly unauthorized. The essential initiative to them had never been taken.

The question here is, whether, assuming that an action will lie against the city and county on the coupons, will the sufficiency of the petition be presumed; or, what will amount to the same thing, will the defendant be estopped from denying its sufficiency, so as to allow the admission in evidence of the coupons without other proof than the production of the bonds to which they were attached?

There are numerous cases where municipal bonds have been authorized by statute upon a vote of a majority of the citizens of a city, county, town, or other locality, and officers designated to

ascertain and report as to the vote taken, and issue the bonds. When, in such cases, the bonds refer to the statute and recite a compliance with its provisions, and have passed for a valid consideration into the hands of bona fide purchasers without notice of any defect in the proceedings, the obligors have been held to be estopped from denying the correctness of the recitals. This doctrine on this subject is well stated by the Supreme Court of the United States in the recent case of *Pana vs. Bowler*, 107 U. S., 539 "This Court," is the language used, "has again and again decided that if a municipal body has lawful power to issue bonds on negotiable securities, dependent only upon the adoption of certain preliminary proceedings, such as a popular election of the constituent body, the holder in good faith has the right to assume that such preliminary proceedings have taken place, if the fact be certified on the face of the bonds by the authorities whose primary duty it is to ascertain it."

This doctrine is not accepted in many of the State Courts, and has in some instances met with earnest dissent from Judges of the Supreme Court. It must, however, be conceded that it is the settled doctrine of that Court; but to its application the recitals must clearly import a compliance with the statute under which the bonds were issued. If, fairly construed, they are consistent with any other interpretation, they will not estop the municipal corporation in whose name they are made from showing that they were issued without authority of law. (*School District vs. Stone*, 106 U. S., 183; *Supervisors of Carroll County vs. Smith*, 11 U. S., 556.) And the recitals when full will estop only the obligors of the bonds; they cannot estop others who are not parties to them; they cannot affect strangers to the transaction. In both particulars the alleged recitals in the avenue bonds are inoperative to create any estoppel against the city and county. There is no statement of any fact in the clause called a recital. The clause is a mere caption to an order or promise of the Board of Public Works that the Treasurer of the city and county of San Francisco will pay to the holder the sum of one thousand dollars. "In conformity with the Act," the title of which is given, says the instrument, "the Treasurer will pay." Read in connection with what follows, it imports that the Treasurer will pay the amount designated in accordance with the Act; that is, out of the fund to be provided by it, and that the holder can look to no other source of payment. There is nothing in the clause which would reach the petition, and import that it had conformed to the requirements of the statute. But the fact which disposes of this question of recitals and any alleged effect attributed to them in the present case, is that the so-called bonds to which the coupons in controversy were attached are not obligations of the city and county. They are not executed by it, or under its seal, or by its agents or officers, but by certain parties constituting the Board of Public Works. The fact that certain officers of the city and county are made members of the Board to appraise the property taken, and the injuries and benefits caused by the opening of the avenue, does not constitute them agents of the city and county and render their work as such Board the work of the city and county; no more than if they were constituted a Board to establish an university, and prescribe the studies to be pursued in it, would make them the agents of the municipality for that purpose. Agents can only exercise the powers of their principals; they cannot lawfully exceed them. Here the city and county as a municipality is not authorized to open the avenue, to appraise the value of the property taken, or the amount of injuries received by or benefits conferred upon the owners of property along the line of the avenue, or to sign and issue its bonds to the parties injured. In all these matters the Board acts independently of the municipality. It is made the agent of the State to carry out a public improvement directed by its statute, and not the agent of the city and county.

The foundation upon which the doctrine of estoppel from recitals in municipal bonds rests is, that the officers signing the bonds and inserting the recitals are agents of the municipality, and authorized to bind it by their acts and representations. The principle which gives rise to the estoppel, as well stated by the defendant's counsel, that it would be inequitable to permit a municipal corporation to take advantage of the falsity of solemn declarations of such agents within the scope of their authority. But if the officers making the recitals are not such agents, there is no room for the doctrine of estoppel. Their recitals on no conceivable principle can in such cases bind the corporation.

It follows that if any action can be maintained upon the coupons against any defendant the validity of the proceedings upon which the bonds were issued must be established by affirmative proof of the sufficiency of the petition which was the essential initiative to them. But the question is not before us whether an action can be maintained against any other party; it is enough that we are of opinion that the present action cannot be maintained against the city and county of San Francisco. The plaintiff asks for judgment that the coupons are valid obligations of the city and county; that there is due by the city and county upon each of the coupons \$30, with interest; that the city and county pay the amount thus adjudged due out of the special tax to be levied under the

Act, and that the plaintiff recover his costs of the action. Such judgment could not be rendered upon the facts stated in the complaint. The statute to which the complaint refers, and upon which alone the judgment is sought, declares in express terms, "that the city and county shall not, in any event whatever, be liable for the payment of the bonds, nor any part thereof," and "that any person purchasing said bonds, or otherwise becoming the owner of any bond or bonds, accepts the same on that express stipulation and understanding."

As already stated, the so-called bonds, which, in fact, are only orders or promises of the Board of Public Works that the Treasurer will pay to the holder the amounts designated, cannot be the foundation of any liability of the city and county, and that such liability is sought to be charged appears from the prayer for judgment, although the discharge of that liability is to be had out of funds to be raised by the special tax for which the Act provided.

The asserted ground of the action is, that it is essential to establish the validity of the bonds as a preliminary to an application for a mandamus to levy the special tax.

Counsel assumes that the validity of the bonds issued by one party can be determined in an action against another in no way named in them, nor liable for their payment. We do not so understand the law. We have not met with any adjudged case to that purport. On the contrary, we have always supposed that the party actually liable on a bond must have his day in Court, in person or by his representative, before a judgment determining its validity as against him or his estate could be regarded as having any binding force. Such liability cannot be vicariously imputed to him or charged upon his estate. If the action be to charge particular property, of which there is no representative, there is a defect in the law which the Legislature, and not the Courts, must supply.

It is true that in the enforcement of bonds of municipal bodies, which are to be paid from funds raised by taxation, general or special, the validity of the bonds must first be established by the judgment of the Court: that is, the demand against the municipality on the bonds must be first carried into judgment, then a mandamus will issue, which is in the nature of an execution. It is the executory process for the enforcement of the judgment recovered. It can only issue to command the corporation against which the judgment is rendered, or its representatives or officers, to levy the tax prayed, just as an execution or an ordinary money judgment can only be issued against the property of the judgment debtor. Whether, when the judgment against the municipality is rendered, the writ is to direct a general or a special tax upon all or a portion of the property within its limits or only upon a particular class of property, real or personal, will depend upon the directions of the statute providing for the payment of the indebtedness created. The judgment, however, must in all cases be against the corporation to which or to whose representatives or officers the writ is directed. It is the liability of the corporation established by the judgment which is to be discharged by the levy of the tax prayed, and not the liability of any other body.

The several cases cited by counsel in support of their contention in no respect militate against these views, but, on the contrary, illustrate and confirm them. In all of them the bonds were issued in the name, or were in law the obligations of the municipality against which the judgment was prayed, though in some of them the funds for the payment of the judgment were to be collected by a special tax upon the property of a particular district. It would serve no useful purpose to comment at length upon the cases in verification of this statement. Every one who may take an interest in the subject will find upon examination of them its correctness sustained.

One of the counsel of the plaintiff indulges in his brief in some strictures upon the action of the city and county of San Francisco with respect to these bonds, characterizing it as "dishonest and dishonorable repudiation." The accusation falls harmless in the face of the statute under which the bonds were issued, declaring that the city and county "shall not in any event whatever be liable for the payment of the bonds, nor any part thereof," and "that any person purchasing said bonds, or otherwise becoming the owner of any bond or bonds, accepts the same upon this express stipulation and understanding." Nor can the legislators of the city and county be subjected to any just imputations of want of regard to the honor and credit of the municipality in refusing to order the levy of a tax to pay the interest on the bonds, so long as the judgment of the highest tribunal of the State, the constitutional expounder of its laws, remains unreversed, declaring that the proceedings on which the bonds were issued were taken in disregard of the conditions imposed by the Legislature, and, therefore, were absolutely null and void. If property of citizens has been taken and is retained for an avenue of the city without compensation, upon proceedings not warranted by law, some other remedy must be sought by the parties injured than such as consist in affirming the alidity of those proceedings in face of the judgment of that tribunal.

It follows from the views expressed that no recovery can be had upon the facts disclosed in the complaint; and the motion of the defendant to exclude all evidence in support of its allegations must be granted; and it is so ordered.

OPINION OF JUSTICE SAWYER.

Justice Sawyer then read the following concurring opinion :

Liebmann vs. San Francisco.

Sawyer, Circuit Judge, concurring: This case having been regularly called for trial, the plaintiff offered in evidence the bonds and coupons set out in the complaint, to the introduction of which the defendant objected, on the ground that the complaint does not state a case sufficient to justify the introduction of any evidence whatever; or, in other words, that the facts stated in the complaint do not make a case which entitles the complainant to any judgment or relief against the defendant, or upon which the defendant is in any respect liable to be sued. The counsel of both parties treated the objection as, in effect, a demurrer to the complaint, on the ground that the facts set out, taken as true, do not constitute a cause of action, and they argued the question very elaborately on that hypothesis.

The first question that meets us at the threshold of the discussion is, whether the defendant—the municipal corporation, the city and county of San Francisco—is in any sense the obligor on the bonds, or whatever the instruments in suit may be properly termed; or whether it is in any way a party to the transaction out of which these instruments arose, in such sense as to cast any liability or duty upon the municipality in its corporate capacity.

In my judgment, the instruments sued on are not bonds of the city and county of San Francisco, and the city and county of San Francisco, in its corporate capacity, does not stand in any such relation to these obligations as renders the corporation liable to be sued upon them for any purpose.

The Act under which the instruments sued on purport to have been issued, is not an amendment to the City Charter, and it does not purport to enlarge the powers or duties of the corporation, or of its officers, in their capacity of officers or agents of the corporation. It does not confer any authority whatever upon the corporation to do any act in its corporate capacity, or impose any duty or obligation upon the municipality relating to the opening and dedication to public use of Montgomery avenue. The corporation is not authorized to do the acts necessary to the opening and dedication of the street to the public use contemplated by the Act, or required to see that the costs of the work, upon completion, shall be collected or paid. In short, the corporation, as such, is neither required nor authorized to perform any act in relation to the opening and dedication of the avenue, or in relation to payment therefor when accomplished. Clearly, it seems to me, the State has undertaken to do this work through the instrumentalities chosen by itself, of which instrumentalities the corporation called the city and county of San Francisco is not one. Some of the officers of the city, it is true, are designated as instrumentalities for carrying out the scheme provided for, but in carrying it out they do not act by virtue of any authority derived under the Charter of the corporation, or any Act amendatory of the Charter, or enlarging its powers, or under the authority of the corporation, but they act solely by authority of the Act in question, independently of any Act of the corporation, their designation by their official titles being only *descriptio personarum* to indicate the particular parties chosen for the work.

The Act describes a specific tract of territory, within the city and county of San Francisco, by metes and bounds, and then declares that "it is hereby taken and dedicated for an open and public street, and when paid for, as hereinafter provided, the title thereto shall vest in the said city and county for such purposes forever, as the title of other public streets in said city and county now is vested." This, with a provision for subsequent care, is the only one in the whole Act in which the city and county, in its corporate capacity, is brought into any relations with the improvement contemplated; and this relation only commences after the work of dedication and opening is fully completed, and paid for, by the agencies and in the manner appointed by the Act. The expenses of dedication to public use and opening the avenue are to be paid for by assessments on a district of land specifically described and designated by the Act as benefited by the improvement. The Board of Public Works provided for is not a Board of Public Works of the city and county of San Francisco, with powers derived under the charter of the city, or any Act enlarging those powers, or acting by authority of the corporation or its charter. It is not one of the branches of the municipal government.

This Board is a special Board of Public Works created by the statute, without any reference to the powers and duties of the corporation, to carry out this particular improvement undertaken by the State, without reference to or any action of the corporation, and without consulting its pleasure. It is, it is true, composed of three persons, who are also officers of the corporation, and their official name is used to designate the individuals who are to constitute the Board. But their individual names might just as well have been used, or any other three persons having no connection with the corporate government might have been appointed to perform precisely the same acts; and had this

been done there would be just as good ground for considering them agents of the corporation, and not instrumentalities employed by the State itself to carry out its purposes, as there is now to consider the Board as an agent of the municipality, and not an instrumentality of the State. Doubtless the Legislature might have enlarged the powers of the corporation, or conferred the authority, or imposed the duty upon it, to perform the contemplated work, but it did not see fit to do so. "The Mayor, Tax Collector and City and County Surveyor" of the city and county of San Francisco—that is to say, the persons who for the time being fill those offices—are "created a Board of Public Works, within the meaning and intent of this Act, and as such Board are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to perform all and singular the duties herein enjoined upon the Board of Public Works as herein provided." A salary of \$2,000 per annum is allowed to each for his services in such Board, payable out of the "Montgomery avenue fund," to be assessed upon the property benefited, as a part of the expenses of the opening of the avenue. Section 25 provides that, "The Board of Public Works shall provide itself with an official seal, which shall be used to verify such acts of the Board as are herein described to be done, under the seal of the Board;" thus, apparently, making it an independent corporation, or quasi corporation, for the purposes of the Act.

Section eight requires the Board, at the proper stage of proceedings, to prepare and issue bonds for an amount in the aggregate "necessary to pay and discharge all said damages, costs and expenses," "said bonds shall be known and designated as 'Montgomery avenue Bonds,' and the bonds shall be signed by all the members 'of the board,' and the seal thereof shall be affixed to each bond." There is nothing to authorize the issue of bonds by or in the name of the municipal corporation. They are to be issued by the Board specially created for the purpose, under its own seal, provided for in the Act, and not under the seal of the municipal corporation and not signed by the Mayor as Mayor or agent of the city. Under Section eleven, a fund sufficient for the purpose for payment of coupons and redemption of the bonds is to be levied, assessed and collected "in the same manner as other taxes in said city and county are levied, assessed and collected upon lands within the district supposed and determined by the Act itself, to be benefited. Thus, the same machinery and instrumentalities used for collecting other State, as well as city taxes, are adopted for assessing and collecting the special tax provided for the purposes of the Act. The moneys so collected are to be paid, not into the Treasury of the city and county as a part of its corporate funds, but to the Treasurer of the city and county personally designated for the purpose, and is "to constitute the Montgomery avenue Fund," to be paid out by said Treasurer ONLY in payment of the coupons attached to said bonds," * * * and "in redeeming the bonds issued in pursuance of the provisions of this Act."

The fund thus provided is set apart for this specific purpose, having no connection with the funds of the municipality, under the sole charge and management of the Board of Public Works, and the person who happens, for the time being, to be Treasurer. The municipal corporation, as such, has no power or authority over it—nothing whatever to do with it. Nor has the Board of Supervisors, the legislative and governing body of the corporation. It is under the exclusive authority and control of the agents of the State, especially designated by the Act, to carry out the will and purpose of the State, as manifested by the Act.

As if not enough to declare its purpose to make the improvement, to designate its own instrumentalities, and point out the mode of executing its will, leaving nothing to be done on the part of the corporation, or of its legislative and governing body; and to carefully avoid bringing the corporation or its legislative body into any relations whatever with the work; and as if to cut off all possibility of doubt upon the subject, it was expressly provided in the last section but one of the Act "that the City and County of San Francisco shall not, in any event whatever, be liable for the payment of the bonds, nor any part thereof, provided to be issued under this Act; and any person purchasing said bonds, or otherwise becoming the owner of any bond or bonds, accepts the same upon that express stipulation and understanding." Thus the statute, in no provision, authorized the city and county of San Francisco, in its corporate capacity, or by the Board of Supervisors, its legislative and controlling body, or otherwise, to do anything in the matter of opening and dedicating to public use, Montgomery avenue, or to meddle with the funds provided for the purpose, or to assume any obligation or responsibility in the matter. The Act imposes no obligation or duty upon the corporation or upon its controlling body, nor does it even confer any power to act, in any manner, in regard to the work of opening Montgomery avenue, while on the contrary, it expressly provides that it "shall not in any event, whatever, be liable for the payment of the bonds, nor any part thereof, provided to be issued under this Act."

The Act does not authorize the issue of any bonds of the corporation, and the Board of Public Works must have so understood the statute, for it did not, in fact, issue any such bonds. The instruments, set out in the complaint, neither in substance, in form, nor in law, can be regarded as bonds

of the City and County of San Francisco. They do not purport upon their face to be such, and there was no authority in the Board to make them such. The only provisions in the whole Act which bring the municipal corporation, in its corporate capacity, into any relations with the opening of the avenue are the provisions in Sections 1 and 16, relating to its disposition, after the work is both done and paid for, as provided in the Act—after the will of the State has been carried out, and the purpose of the Act fully accomplished. The provisions of Section 1 is, that the land described, "taken and dedicated for an open public street," "when paid for, as hereinafter provided, the title hereto shall vest in said city and county for such purposes forever, as the title of other public streets in said city and county is vested." Thus, after opening and dedicating the avenue to public use, and paying for it, in the manner provided, which was the task assumed to be performed by the State, the street is donated to the city; and until all this is fully accomplished the city in its corporate capacity has nothing at all to do with the matter. And then, as a consideration for opening and dedicating the land for the avenue, procuring and vesting the title in the city and county, Section 16 imposes an obligation on the corporation to thereafter sewer, grade, sidewalk, plank or pave the avenue, as in the case of other streets already dedicated to public use. The provision is, "The said Montgomery avenue, when opened, shall be sewered, graded, sidewalked and planked and paved by the municipal authorities in accordance with the rules, regulations, statutes and ordinances applicable to the other public streets of the City and County of San Francisco."

Thus the State assumes the duty and work of dedicating and opening Montgomery avenue, and providing for payment by a fund assessed upon the property determined by itself to be specially benefited by the improvement, and when its task is fully accomplished, turns the avenue over to the municipal corporation, to be thereafter improved under its direction and authority in the same manner as other public streets are improved in pursuance of the powers conferred on it by its charter. And, until the avenue was thus opened and turned over to the municipality, the city and county, through its legislative controlling body, or otherwise, had no corporate control over or relation to the matter, and had nothing to do with it.

These bonds were issued in connection with that portion of the work assumed by and carried on exclusively by the State and under its direction, and with which the corporation had no concern.

The Board of Public Works and other parties designated by the Montgomery-avenue Act to perform the duties therein indicated, performed such duties solely by authority of that Act. The duties were not performed by virtue of any authority of the municipal charter, or of any other act conferring power or authority upon the municipal corporation. The consent of the corporation was in no way obtained or asked. The acts were solely performed in pursuance of the express direct command of the statute itself, wholly irrespective of the will or the charter powers of the corporation. They were not performed in the exercise of corporate powers, and they were in no sense corporate acts. The authorities are numerous establishing the proposition that parties so acting by express direction of the statute, without the authority of the municipal corporation, and not acting by virtue of the powers conferred on the corporation by its charter, do not act as officers or agents of the corporation, and the corporation not being the principal their acts are not the acts of the corporation; they are but the agencies employed by the directing power for the accomplishment of its own purposes.

The following are some of the authorities establishing this self-evident proposition, and it will be sufficient to cite the cases without analyzing or commenting upon them in detail: *Sheboygan County vs. Parker*, 3 Wal., 96; *Horton vs. Town of Thompson*, 71 N. Y., 521; *Board of Park Commissioners vs. Detroit*, 28 Mich., 244-5; *People, etc., vs. Chicago*, 51 Ill., 17; *Hoagland vs. Sacramento*, 52 Cal., 149; *Tone vs. Mayor*, 70 N. Y., 165; *N. Y. and B. S. M. and L. Co. vs. Brooklyn*, 71 N. Y., 584. In *Horton vs. Town of Thompson*, supra, the Court said: "In the present case no action on the part of the town in its corporate capacity, or on the part of any of its officers, was required by the Act or was taken. The money was to be borrowed and the bonds issued by Commissioners to be appointed in the manner prescribed by the law. These Commissioners were in no sense town officers, nor did they represent the town." (p. 521.)

The strongest case cited in opposition to the views expressed and to support the position that the opening of Montgomery avenue was a municipal and not a State undertaking, for which the municipal corporation is liable, is that of *Sage vs. City of Brooklyn*, 89 N. Y., 189. But there were several clauses in the statute involved in that case, upon which the Court relied and rested its decision, that are wholly wanting in the Montgomery avenue case. "Thus," says the Chief Justice who delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court, "by the third section it is declared that the lands 'shall be deemed to have been taken by the city of Brooklyn for public use.'" (Id. 197.) "That the improvement of Sackett street was regarded by the Legislature of the State as a city, and not a State improvement, also plainly appears from the Supplementary Act, Chapter 592, Laws of 1873.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE.

The Park Commissioners were, by that Act, authorized and directed to improve Sackett street by grading, paving, planting shade trees, constructing carriage-ways, etc., and by the fourth section the city was required to issue its bonds for the purpose of raising money to pay the expenses of the improvement, and the money collected on assessments was directed to be paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the bonds." (Id. 198.) Thus by the express terms of the statute the land was "deemed to be taken by the city," and the city was expressly made primarily liable, and required to issue its own bonds, and reimburse itself from assessments on the property benefited. There is nothing of this kind in the Montgomery avenue Act, and nothing even looking in that direction. So, also, referring to Section 16 of another Act as applicable, the Chief Justice says: "The direction of Section 16, that the Comptroller shall pay the land damages, is absolute and unqualified. It is not a direction to pay them out of the assessments when collected, or out of any particular fund." (Id. 199.) Again: "The city under that statute (Supplemental Act of 1873) was required, primarily, to advance the necessary fund. The provision in the Act of 1873 furnishes a strong inference, in favor of the claim, that the Legislature, by incorporating Section 16 of the Charter into the Act of 1863, intended to impose upon the city the duty, either primary or ultimate, of paying the land-owners." (Id. 209.) On these and other similar provisions the decision was rested. Yet in the face of these strong provisions of the statutes, showing that the Acts in question were intended to be municipal and not State Acts, and expressly imposing the liability on the city, those two able Judges of long service and ripe experience, Earl and Rapallo, dissented in a clear and cogent opinion, and held the work to be a State and not a municipal work, for which the corporation was not liable. Said Mr. Justice Earl in the case: "The land was taken and appropriated by the direct Act of the Legislature, and by the same Act the Park Commissioners were appointed to enter upon the land and make the improvement. They were not agents of the city, but State agents. They were not officers of the city, and in what they did they did not represent the city, and had no authority in any way to bind it, and could in no way make it responsible for these awards. They had the precise authority conferred upon them by the Act, and no other; and the liability of the city for their acts, or for the land taken, or awards made, is not so much as hinted at by the Act."

"For the position that the Park Commissioners were not agents of the city, for whose acts the city could be made responsible, the cases of *Maxmillan vs. the Mayor* (62 N. Y., 160), *Tone vs. The Mayor* (70 Id., 157), and *New York and Brooklyn Saw-mill and Lumber Co. vs. The City of Brooklyn* (71 Id., 580), are abundant authority. The general rule, as deduced from these cases, is that a municipality is not liable for the acts or omissions of an officer in respect to a duty specifically imposed upon him which is not connected with his duties, as agent of the corporation, and that such a corporation is only liable for the acts or omissions of officers in the performance of duties imposed upon the principal." (Id. 204.)

But conceding the case to be well decided, the Court, in its decision, rested upon express provisions of the statute making the city of Brooklyn responsible, and the case now in hand is entirely different. There is no such provision in the Montgomery avenue Act. That Act is absolutely barren of any such or similar provisions.

The other cases apparently most confidently relied on to show the liability of the city are *Jordan vs. Cass County* (3 Dil., 185), and *Davenport vs. County of Dodge* (105 U. S., 238). The bonds in the former case were issued by the county in the name of the county, by express direction of the statute. In the latter case the bonds were issued by the County Commissioners, the governing body of the county, in pursuance of an express provision of the statute, for a precinct indebtedness. It was held by the Supreme Court, following the construction adopted by the Supreme Court of Nebraska, that the county was liable upon the bonds under the statute authorizing the issue of county bonds for the precinct indebtedness, but it was held that the indebtedness was to be satisfied out of funds collected from the precinct. In *Meath vs. Phillips County* (108 U. S., 555), the Supreme Court, referring to this case and the case of *Cass County vs. Johnson*, said: "In the case of *Cass County*, the law provided terms for an issue of bonds in the name of the county; and in that of the county of *Davenport*, we construed the law to be, in effect, the same. Consequently there were in those cases obligations of counties, payable out of special funds." These cases are, therefore, entirely different from the case under consideration. On the contrary, the case of *Meath vs. Phillips County*, just cited, is decisive in favor of the proposition maintained in this opinion--that where the State, or some other district or organization, employs certain officers, designated by their official names, of a city or county, in pursuance of the statute, as agents or instrumentalities for accomplishing their own proper purposes, such officers, in performing the acts thus required, do not act as officers or agents of such city or county, but as agents or instrumentalities of the State, or other district or organization for which the services required by the statutes are performed. (108 U. S., 554-5.)

It is clear to my mind, both upon principle and authority, that the City and County of San Francisco is not, in substance or in form, an obligor on, or party, in any sense, to the bonds and coupons sued on; that under the Montgomery-avenue Act it could not have been legally made an obligor on or party to the bonds issued in pursuance of the Act; and that in its corporate capacity it has no relation to those bonds, and no duties to perform in connection therewith. The duties to be performed, whatever they may be, in connection with the bonds and coupons in suit, by parties who are also officers of the City and County of San Francisco are, in my judgment, to be performed by them under the provisions of the statute, as agencies or instrumentalities of the State, and not as agents or officers of the city. It follows, necessarily, that the City and County of San Francisco, in its corporate character, is in no respect chargeable with any liability of any kind upon the instruments sued on.

There being no liability of any kind, and no duty to perform by the municipality in its corporate capacity in relation to said instruments, no action or judgment can be rendered in the case that could avail anything as a foundation for proceeding by mandamus to compel the assessment and collection of a fund for the payment of the coupons and ultimate redemption of the obligations in question. For that or any other purpose looking to the collection of the money claimed to be due, the action might just as properly be brought against the city of Oakland as against the city and county of San Francisco.

The property holders of the district liable to be assessed under the Montgomery-avenue Act with respect to their lands and the indebtedness in question, do not, under the Act, stand in any respect in privity with the corporation—the City and County of San Francisco—and in relation to the instruments in suit the municipality does not represent either the owners or the lands. Any judgment against the city in this action could not bind or conclude the owners or their property, neither being in any sense parties or privies to parties to the suit. The judgment under such circumstances could not afford any valid or legal foundation for proceedings by mandamus against the parties charged with the duty of assessing and collecting the Montgomery-avenue bond tax; for, in that capacity they are not officers, agents, or instrumentalities of the municipal corporation; and they are not in privity with it. A mandamus in the National Courts is in the nature of process to execute a valid judgment; and it must be against the judgment debtor, or obligor, or some one representing the judgment debtor or obligor. A proceeding by mandamus against the parties charged with assessing and collecting the tax in question, based upon a judgment in this case, would be very much like proceeding by an execution against B to satisfy a judgment against A, between whom there is no legal relation whatever affected by or affecting the judgment.

If the views expressed are sound the complaint presents no cause of action against defendant, and the facts alleged and offered to be proved are wholly immaterial.

It would be but a waste of time to occupy the attention of the Court in taking testimony which cannot prove or tend to prove any valid cause of actions. The complaint is wholly insufficient, and the pleading presents no material issue. For the reasons stated in this opinion, and in the opinion of the Presiding Justice in which I concur, the objection to the introduction of the evidence offered must be sustained.

Financial Condition

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, ON THE FIRST
DAY OF OCTOBER, 1885.

The following statement was transmitted by direction of the Board of Supervisors on October 7th, 1885, to the State Controller:

FUNDED DEBT.

Funded Debt at 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. interest.....	\$2,398,668 90
Less Sinking Fund on hand.....	827,243 09
Net Funded Debt.....	<u>\$1,571,425 81</u>

Description and value of Property owned by the City and County:

Parks, reservations and public squares.....	\$6,000,000 00
Fire Department lots and improvements, embracing apparatus, furniture and fire alarm system.....	773,000 00
City Halls, County Jails, Hospitals, Almshouse, House of Correction, Industrial School, lots and improvements.....	6,500,000 00
Cemetery reservations.....	175,000 00
Sundry other lots.....	175,000 00
School lots, improvements, libraries, furniture, etc.....	3,300,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$16,923,000 00</u>

City and County and State moneys—

Cash in hands of City and County Treasurer—City and County.....	\$256,045 23
Cash in hands of City and County Treasurer—Interest accounts and Funded Debt: interest accounts.....	\$74,096 99
Sinking Funds.....	103,243 09
Miscellaneous funds for special purposes.....	177,340 08
Total City and County.....	44,924 14
Total City and County.....	\$478,309 45
Cash in hands of City and County Treasurer (State).	21,353 32
Total.....	<u>\$499,662 77</u>

Loans from Sinking funds outstanding.....	<u>\$724,000 00</u>
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Valuation of property for city and county purposes, 1885-6—

Assessed value of real estate and improvements.....	\$171,416,426 00
Assessed value of personal property.....	56,192,922 00
Total.....	<u>\$227,609,348 00</u>

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

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Valuation of property for State purposes, 1885-6--

Assessed value of real estate and improvements	\$171,416,426 00
Assessed value of personal property.....	56,192,922 00
Total	\$227,609,348 00

RATE OF TAXATION.

For city and county purposes.....	\$1 04.89
For State purposes.....	54.40
Total	\$1 59.29

AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED.

City and county purposes on a valuation of \$227,609,348 00.....	\$2,387,394 45
State purposes on a valuation of \$227,609,348 00.....	1,238,194 85
Total amount of taxes	\$3,625,589 30

REMARKS.

Value of real estate.....	\$118,353,678 00
Value of improvements.....	53,062,748 00
Value of personal property, exclusive of money.....	49,541,624 00
Total amount of money	6,651,298 00
Value apportioned by State Board of Equalization of Assessment of Franchise, Roadway, etc., of Railroads--	
Central Pacific.....	\$ 84,473 00
Southern Pacific.....	130,739 00
Total	\$215,212 00

The State Board of Equalization, on September 21, 1885, directed an addition of 12½ per cent. to the valuation of all property for State purposes, except money, solvent credits, mortgages assessed to their full value and the apportionment of the assessment of railways as made by said Board.

Public Contracts Awarded

Under the Act of the Legislature of April 3, 1876 (Statutes 1875-76), page 854), the Board of Superintendence for the period than two years.

The following Schedule comprises a list of all the contracts awarded (annually, except where the different institutions enumerated, which are all required to be of the best quality; material for avenues with water, and lighting public buildings and streets, etc.; with the names of the contractor for Public Buildings in addition to all supplies and articles enumerated and noted with a star are Public Buildings when required. All other supplies are to be delivered upon requisition approved places of business in this city and county.

SUBSISTENCE AND SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.	CONTRACTOR.
Bacon.....	Per lb.....	10c	Michelsesen, Brown & Co.....
Barley, Pearl.....	Per 100 lbs.....	4½c	S. Foster & Co.
Barley, ground.....	Per lb.....	\$1 24	Bigley Bros.....
*Beef.....	Per lb.....	6c	F. Uri & Co.....
Beans.....	Per 100 lbs	1 99	S. Foster & Co.....
Beets.....	Per 100 lbs.....	70c	John F. English.....
Bran.....	Per 100 lbs.....	79c	Bigley Bros.
Butter.....	Per lb.....	24 7-10c	Robt. Haight & Co.....
Butter, cooking.....	Per lb.....	15c	Robt. Haight & Co.....
Cheese.....	Per lb.....	10c	Bigley Bros.....
Cabbage.....	Per 100 lbs.....	70c	John F. English.....
Carrots.....	Per 100 lbs.....	50c	John F. English.....
Carrots, horse.....	Per 100 lbs.....	58c	Bigley Bros.....
Codfish.....	Per lb.....	3½c	S. Foster & Co.....
Coffee.....	Per lb.....	9 84-100c	S. Foster & Co.....
Cornmeal.....	Per lb.....	1 99-100c	S. Foster & Co.....
Cracked wheat.....	Per lb.....	2½c	Bigley Bros.....
*Coal, Wallsend Sydney.....	Per 2240 lbs.....	8 25	Chas. R. Allen.....
Coal, Wallsend Sydney.....	Per 2240 lbs.....	7 48	Chas. R. Allen.....
*Coal, Wallsend Sydney.....	Per 2000 lbs.....	7 94	Geo. Bruns.....
*Coal, Wallsend Sydney.....	Per 2000 lbs.....	7 49	A. M. Ebbets.....
*Coal, Anthracite.....	Per 2000 lbs.....	10 85	A. M. Ebbets.....
*Coal, Anthracite.....	Per 2000 lbs.....	10 90	Perine & Flynn.....
*Coal, Wellington.....	Per 2000 lbs.....	8 09	Perine & Flynn.....
*Coal, Wellington.....	Per 2240 lbs.....	8 97	Perine & Flynn.....
*Coal, Scotch Splint.....	Per 2240 lbs.....	8 55	Perine & Flynn.....
Coal, Scotch Splint.....	Per 2240 lbs.....	7 75	Perine & Flynn.....
*Coal, Scotch Splint.....	Per 2000 lbs.....	8 17	Perine & Flynn.....
*Coal, Seattle.....	Per 2000 lbs.....	6 10	Perine & Flynn.....
Cornstarch.....	Per lb.....	6c	Bigley Bros.....
Currant jelly.....	Per doz.....	1 90	S. Foster & Co.....
Currants (Zante).....	Per lb.....	7c	S. Foster & Co.....
Eggs.....	Per doz.....	23c	S. Foster & Co.....
Fish.....	Per lb.....	4c	John H. Kessing.....
Flour.....	Per 100 lbs.....	2 32	Bigley Bros.....

SUBSISTENCE AND SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.	CONTRACTOR.
Fruit, dried.....	Per lb.....	5c	Bigley Bros.....
Ham.....	Per lb.....	12c	Robt. Haight & Co.....
Hay, alfalfa.....	Per ton.....	\$14 00	Thos. D. Riley.....
Hay, wheat or oat.....	Per ton.....	15 87½	Scott & McCord.....
Hay, tule.....	Per bale.....	1 25	Scott & McCord.....
Lard.....	Per lb.....	7 99-100c	S. Foster & Co.....
Mackerel.....	Per ½ bbl.....	8 00	S. Foster & Co.....
Macaroni.....	Per lb.....	7c	Bigley Bros.....
Middlings.....	Per 100 lbs.....	99c	Bigley Bros.....
Mustard.....	Per lb.....	12½c	S. Foster & Co.....
*Mutton.....	Per lb.....	4 98-100c	F. Uri & Co.....
Oats.....	Per 100 lbs.....	1 52½	Bigley Bros.....
Oatmeal.....	Per lb.....	3½c	Bigley Bros.....
Onions.....	Per 100 lbs.....	1 00	Bigley Bros.....
Pepper.....	Per lb.....	14c	Bigley Bros.....
Pickles.....	Per gal.....	25c	Bigley Bros.....
Potatoes.....	Per 100 lbs.....	59c	John F. English.....
Pie-fruit.....	Per case.....	2 99	S. Foster & Co.....
Rice.....	Per 100 lbs.....	4 37	S. Foster & Co.....
Raisins.....	Per lb.....	7½c	S. Foster & Co.....
Sago.....	Per lb.....	4½c	S. Foster & Co.....
Salt, table.....	Per 100 lbs.....	64c	S. Foster & Co.....
Salt, rock.....	Per 100 lbs.....	50c	S. Foster & Co.....
Sal-soda.....	Per lb.....	1 49-100c	S. Foster & Co.....
Soap, laundry.....	Per lb.....	4 99-100c	S. Foster & Co.....
Starch.....	Per lb.....	5½c	Bigley Bros.....
Straw.....	Per bale.....	73c	Peters & Corris.....
Sugar, crushed.....	Per lb.....	8c	A. Sbarboro.....
Sugar, G. C.....	Per lb.....	6c	A. Sbarboro.....
Sugar, powdered.....	Per lb.....	8c	A. Sbarboro.....
Syrup.....	Per gal.....	22 99-100	S. Foster & Co.....
Tapioca.....	Per lb.....	4½c	S. Foster & Co.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	Per case.....	1 90	Bigley Bros.....
Tobacco.....	Per lb.....	39 99-100c	S. Foster & Co.....
Turnips.....	Per 100 lbs.....	70c	John F. English.....
Vermicelli.....	Per lb.....	7c	Bigley Bros.....
Vinegar.....	Per gal.....	9 99-100c	S. Foster & Co.....
*Wood, redwood.....	Per cord.....	7 94-100c	Geo. Bruns.....
*Wood, Monterey pine.....	Per cord.....	9 49-100c	Geo. Bruns.....
Yeast powder.....	Per doz.....	1 24	S. Foster & Co.....
*Subsistence of prisoners.....	Inmate per day	20 87-100c	S. Foster & Co.....

MATERIAL FOR, REPAIRING, AND CLEANING STREETS.

MATERIAL, ETC.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.	CONTRACTOR.	DEPART'MT	CONTRACT TERMINATES
Brick.....	Per 1000....	\$9 70	Hans M. Petersen..	Street	Dec. 1, 1885.
Basalt blocks	Per 1000....	48 50	H. C. Emanuel.....	Street	Dec. 1, 1885.
Granite blocks	Per 1000....	49 99	M. J. Kelly.....	Street	Dec. 1, 1885.
Crosswalks.....	Per lin. ft..	59c	M. J. Kelly.....	Street	Dec. 1, 1885.
Gravel.....	Per ton....	72c	M. Miles.....	Street	Dec. 1, 1885.
Lumber (Oregon pine) ...	Per 1000 ft.	12 50	Pope & Talbot.....	Street	Dec. 1, 1885.
Lumber (redwood).....	Per 1000 ft.	13 00	A. M. Simpson.....	Street	Dec. 1, 1885.
Street sweeping—Dist. 1.	Per mile. ..	26 47	Docking & Kelly....	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Street sweeping—Dist. 2.	Per mile. ..	26 47	Docking & Kelly....	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Street sweeping—Dist. 3.	Per mile. ..	27 00	Wm. Downs.....	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Street sweeping—Dist. 4.	Per mile. ..	27 75	P. O'Connor.....	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Street sweeping—Dist. 5.	Per mile. ..	29 50	J. Schnieder....	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Street sweeping—Dist. 6.	Per mile. ..	28 95	W. Hyland.....	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Street sweeping—Dist. 7.	Per mile. ..	29 70	W. Hyland.....	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Street sweeping—Dist. 8.	Per mile. ..	29 00	C. D. Vincent	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Street sweeping—Dist. 9.	Per mile. ..	29 00	C. D. Vincent	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Street sweeping—Dist. 10	Per mile. ..	29 97	P. Connolly....	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Accepted streets, repairs.	Per month.	1199 00	John W. McDonald	Street	Dec. 31, 1885.
Sprinkl'g Golden Gate av.	Per month.	160 00	W. H. Haviland....	Street	D'r'g pleasure of Board.
" Van Ness, block....	Per month.	10 00	C. A. Warren.....	Street	D'r'g pleasure of Board.
" Van Ness, crossing.	Per month.	5 00	C. A. Warren	Street	D'r'g pleasure of Board.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACTS.

CONTRACT.	PRICE.	CONTRACTOR.	DEPARTMENT.	CONTRACT TERMINATES.
Burial indigent dead, each interment.....	\$4 35	W. J. Mallady.....	Health Office, Morgue, Hospital, Almsh'ise, Smallpox Hospital..	June 30, 1886.
Cleaning public vaults, per month	19 49	H. M. Petersen....	Hospital, Almshouse, Fire Depart., House of Correction, Old City Hall.....	Dec. 31, 1885.
Removal of ashes, rubbish, etc., per month.....	195 00	Thos. Ryan.....	County Jail, Jail Yds, City Prisons, City Halls, Public Offices and Buildings, Public Squares, Fire Department.....	Dec. 31, 1885.
Gas (2 years), per M cubic feet.....	1 25	S. F. Gaslight Co..	Public Buildings.....	April 30, 1886.
Gas (2 years), per lamp per night...	12	S. F. Gaslight Co..	5100 Lamps to Light Public Streets.....	July 31, 1886.
Brush electric lights, per light of 1600-candle power, per night.....	5 28	Cal. Elec. Light Co.	5 Masts, each 150 feet high, with 4 Lights of 4000 Candle Power..	July 31, 1886.
Municipal Reports Printing (1884-5) 2500 copies— For each long primer page.....	87			
For alterations per hour.....	.....		
Extra reports of departments— For 250 copies, per page.....	60			
For 500 copies, per page.....	75	W. M. Hinton . . .	Board of Supervisors .	Oct. 15, 1885.
Municipal Reports Binding (1884-5) 100 copies in paper.....				
1800 in cloth.....				
600 in Morocco.....	816 00	Hicks & Judd.....	Board of Supervisors	Nov. 10, 1885

In Memoriam—Ulysses S. Grant.

The sad but not unexpected announcement of the death of General Ulysses S. Grant at Mt. McGregor, New York State, was received in this city on the morning of July 23, 1885.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on the above date, His Honor Washington Bartlett addressed the Board as to the object of the meeting as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have called you together for the purpose of taking some appropriate action view of the death of the distinguished soldier and patriot, General Grant. This event has cast a shadow of sorrow over the people of all sections of our country and nowhere will his death be more sincerely mourned than in San Francisco. As the legislative body of the city, it is meet that you should give expression to the universal sentiment that pervades the community, and place upon record appropriate action."

The Board thereupon appointed Supervisors Farwell, Kunkler and Abbott, a special committee to prepare resolutions, and, as authorized, the chair appointed Supervisors Roy, Gates, Heyer, Gilleran, Williamson, Farnsworth, McMillan and Valleau as a special committee (the Board appointing His Honor Mayor Bartlett as chairman thereof), on behalf of the municipality, to meet and confer with members of the Chamber of Commerce, Grand Army of the Republic, Board of Trade, Produce Exchange and other organizations and citizens as to the proper action to be taken by our citizens in token of respect to the memory of General Grant.

His Honor Mayor Bartlett also addressed various public bodies and organizations announcing the death of our distinguished citizen, and, at his suggestion, executive committees were appointed on behalf of these organizations to consider in what manner the people of San Francisco should testify as to their appreciation of the character and services of the deceased as a tribute of respect to his memory.

On the intelligence being received, the various public and private buildings throughout the city were draped in mourning, evidencing the universal sentiment and feeling that pervaded the community. The various newspapers issued appeared with their columns in mourning, conveying the sad information, with editorial articles on the distinguished services of the deceased, his indomitable energy and high moral character, which are herewith reproduced:

GENERAL GRANT.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Thursday, July 23, 1885.]

It is our painful duty to announce the death of General Ulysses S. Grant. For many weeks the public have been expecting this event and the people were prepared for it. It will be none the less a shock to all who appreciate the inestimable value of the services which it fell to the lot of General Grant to render to his country. All will feel that a great patriot, who was without a living peer, has passed away.

We are living too near the time of Grant's great achievements to estimate them at their real merit. It will take time for public opinion to solidify in a durable shape and for his deserts to crystallize into lasting fame. In the picture of the man who was only yesterday among us incongruous features mingle with the broad outlines of what in him was glorious. We think of the ruined banker as well as of the soldier; of the unsuccessful politician as well as the upright patriot. We stand so near the canvas that the lines are mixed. By and by, when it recedes from view, only what is worth remembering will be discerned. We shall forget the blots as men have forgotten Washington's frailties and Lincoln's jokes and the large picture of the man as he was—big-hearted, whole-souled, devoted to his country, working in her service with a single eye to her salvation, without a thought of self, or a taint of envy, or jealousy, or spite, in his nature—will loom up distinctly before the eye.

Twice in his public career the people leaned on him as their fathers leaned on Washing-

ton. Had he been killed in the campaign in the Wilderness many would have despaired of the future. Had he flinched in the long agony when Johnson's perversity well-nigh frittered away the results of the war, gloom would have shrouded many souls. It was the knowledge that that sturdy soldier, insensible to fear, impervious to trickery, was at the front, bent on accomplishing results which encouraged the North to bear up when we lost battle after battle. It was the confidence which his stalwart firmness inspired which strengthened the courage of the wavering when it looked as though past victory was going to be turned into present defeat. Men knew that he was there and that he could neither be browbeaten nor deceived.

He combined three rare qualities—common sense, firmness and unselfishness. He was not a brilliant man—he had not Lincoln's art of compressing a dazzling truth into a few memorable words—but he had the gift of seeing straight to the core of a question and deciding it on broad principles of right and wrong. When he had once decided, his opinion was like a rock. Argument dashed itself to pieces against it, as the waves burst into spray against an iron-bound coast. Of course, being a mere man, he was not always right in his opinions; but whether they were right or wrong he stuck to them and insisted on their acceptance by his subordinates. When a cabinet officer differed from him on a matter of importance, he simply replied: "Well, let us say no more about the matter;" then in a few minutes afterwards he added: "Suppose you write me out your resignation." But when Congress refused to confirm his treaty for the acquisition of Santo Domingo, he acquiesced without a word. His soldierly education had taught him to obey as well as to command.

There is no better study for young men beginning life than the history of the first two years of his service during the Rebellion. Probably no soldier since wars began to be described was ever treated with such injustice as Grant experienced at the hands of Stanton and Halleck. His motives were misinterpreted, his purposes misunderstood, his achievements belittled. He was actually removed from command for winning the battle of Fort Donelson, and was threatened with court-martial for the victory at Shiloh. Yet he never remonstrated or complained, or tried to justify himself, much less retort upon his assailants. He never made the mistake of confounding the work he had to do with the whims of the inferior minds under whose authority he happened to be placed. He trusted to time for his vindication and went on with his duty as cheerfully and as manfully as if he were being cordially supported instead of being thwarted and hampered at every step of his way. Even fifteen years afterward, when he was a mere spectator of events, and in a measure the historian of his own exploits, he had not a word of bitterness for the men who had made him suffer so much. This is the crucial test of manhood.

He was a type of loyalty. He was loyal to his country, loyal to his principles, loyal to his friends. His only serious troubles in life sprang from over-confidence in men he had too lightly learned to trust. He thought no wrong himself, and he could not realize that men who called themselves his friends should do wrong. But whatever they did, if they had been his friends, their hour of peril was not the hour for him to desert them. So it came about that he shared their ignominy and divided their disgrace. With chivalric courage he assumed all responsibility for Belknap and practically stood in the dock beside McDonald. Men like Sumner and Bristow—good men in their way, but one-idea men—could not comprehend his knightly self-sacrifice. They assumed that he must be a partner in the guilt of the scoundrels whom he refused to abandon on the day that justice laid its heavy hand on them. To Sumner's prosaic soul—

A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose 'twas to him,
And it was nothing more.

As a soldier, Grant's fame will rest on his practical realization of his objective point and his disregard of everything else to reach that. He discovered sooner than others that the control of the Mississippi depended on the conquest of Vicksburg. Hence his famous flank march in violation of all the laws of war, and in disregard of what he knew beforehand would be the judgment of the shallow intellects at Washington. He achieved his purpose, the Mississippi was secured, and the Washington Cabinet took the credit for the success of strategy which it had neither dictated nor approved. Just so at Richmond. Washington and the North bawled aloud for the occupation of Richmond. Grant knew that his real objective point was not Richmond, but Lee's army. The conquest of Rich-

mond would have availed little if Lee had been permitted to escape with his army so far intact as to be able to resume hostilities. Hence he left the barren glory of capturing Richmond to Godfrey Weitzel, and devoted his own energies, with an impetuosity worthy of Julius Caesar, to the pursuit and annihilation of the army on which the future existence of the Confederacy depended. How well he succeeded history is there to show. He did his work. He accomplished results. Is there any better test of genius?

In private life the late General Grant was worthy of all admiration. Every one has heard the story of the "gobe-mouche" who went whispering to Lincoln that Grant was too fond of whisky, and of Lincoln's happy retort, "If I thought it was whisky that did it I would send a barrel of it to every General in the field." In fact, Grant was an abstemious man. He was not a total abstainer, but no man—in the field or Cabinet—ever saw him under the influence of liquor. He led a domestic life. No women scandals were ever whispered against him. He was passionately fond of his family and his children heartily reciprocated his tenderness. His chief sorrow on his death-bed was the ruin of the sons, who had been partners of Ward. His pet was his daughter, who married an Englishman of family named Sartoris. When the doctors pronounced his case hopeless she flew to his side and remained there to the last, a tender, affectionate nurse. Reporters say that his chief concern during his last days was to conceal from her and from his wife a knowledge of his sufferings.

THE DEATH OF GRANT.

[From the San Francisco Daily Report, Thursday, July 23, 1885.]

General Grant is dead. Twenty years or so ago we could not have spared him, and those four words would have sent a chill of horror and despair through the nation's heart. Now they but thrill it with grief and with a deep sense of gratitude to the grand man, who met his death as bravely on the fair slopes of Mount McGregor as he faced his fate in the bloody tangle of the Wilderness.

A very noble soul passed away this morning when Grant died—one of the truest and manliest that ever animated human clay and left a bright example on the pages of history, a brave, true, unselfish soul; and the life that its departure closed was without a stain.

As the years pass on, and history is purged of the personal and party considerations that now distort its lines and mar its pages, the memory of Grant, the patriot and soldier, will shine the clearer, until every other star in the crowded firmament of 1860-1885 shall pale its ineffectual fires beside it.

Even Grant's faults were virtues. He was honest to a fault, so honest that he could not conceive of dishonesty in others; he was true to a fault, so true that he could not conceive that any friend would betray him; he was brave to a fault, so brave that he stood by his old friends when they were no longer worthy of his support, and Justice itself demanded their surrender. But with all his mistakes, and with all the treachery and unworthiness of many of those whom he honored with his friendship, no dishonor ever attached itself to Grant; and as he lies dead to-day, and the veil of memory hangs rent in twain, we see how noble and true he was, how patriotic and brave, and what a great man the world has lost.

The whole world will mourn him. He was one of those simple, clear-cut characters in the presence of which the whole world is kin, and the news of the death of Grant will be received with unfeigned sorrow wherever the flag of civilization floats, or there dwells a man who admires patriotism and truth.

It is to the credit of San Francisco that it feels Grant's death deeply, that our citizens experience the sensation of a personal bereavement, and that the whole city and every class in it are preparing to do honor to the memory of, testify their respect for the character of, and show their gratitude for the inestimable services of the hero that has gone.

DEATH OF GENERAL GRANT.

[From the Morning Call, Thursday, July 23, 1885.]

General Grant passed away this morning. His death, for some time past, was daily expected. The dead General and ex-President was the foremost American of his time. He will rank in the history of this country with Washington and Lincoln. In general history

he will take his place among the great Captains—Alexander, Napoleon, Marlborough and Wellington. From the day of Fort Donelson to the hour of his death he never lost hold on the hearts of his countrymen. His life may be said to have been one of startling contrasts. His early military career had been a failure. He had quitted the army in disgust. There was no indication of the great fame which he was subsequently to achieve.

His victories were the first to cheer the patriot heart. In all parts of the field, except where he was operating, there came stories of disaster, and, in some cases, of shame. When he was promoted to the chief military command the whole aspect of the war changed. Then flashed along the wires the thrilling news of tremendous victories in quick succession. General Grant was the central figure in the overthrow of the Rebellion. Other Chiefs there were who won undying fame, but Grant was the soul of the great Union movement. It was his sword that slew the monster, Secession.

His career as President was not as brilliant as that in the field. His strength in the latter was his weakness in civil life. He trusted too implicitly to his friends. But his non-success as a civil administrator was not at all singular. Many of the most prominent Generals in history were not great politicians, and, notably among them, Wellington.

Having served the people twice as President, General Grant retired to private life. Once thereafter he was brought forward as a candidate for a nomination to the Presidency by injudicious friends. But though his hold on the country was never really weakened, a powerful opposition was offered to the violation of a precedent set by the great Washington—namely, that two terms of the Presidency are all that any American shall enjoy. His later life promised to be all that could be desired. He lived in New York in great elegance and luxury, surrounded by a loving family and devoted friends. But all this time a glib-tongued broker, now under indictment for felony, was dissipating his property, and finally almost reduced him to penury. It is hard to read that the smooth rascal, Ferdinand Ward, got away with the conqueror of Lee.

The General acted with his usual firmness in the new crisis which he had to face. It is not improbable, however, that that crisis gave speed to the fatal disease to which at last he succumbed. The nation no sooner realized the pecuniary straits to which the old hero was reduced, than, by the unanimous vote of Congress, he was placed on the retired list, with the rank of General, which would yield him a handsome income. The first act by the new administration was to sign the new commission. The old hero, while his life was slowly ebbing away, regarded the great change before him with his usual undaunted firmness. He kept working away at his memoirs, though the baleful shadow of death had long since fallen upon him.

His private life was beautiful and stainless. No man since Lincoln in our times, and Washington in a former epoch, will be so deeply mourned. The great heart of the nation will go out in deep sympathy to his bereaved family. A mighty oak has fallen. The solemn tolling of the bells and the funeral dirge will be heard all over the world. Even the South will not refuse to join in the general mourning.

GONE TO HIS REST.

[From the Daily Evening Bulletin, Thursday, July 23, 1885.]

A great man has fallen. The greatest General of the last half-century, and altogether the greatest which this country has ever had, has gone to his rest. He went in the prime of his later years and in the fullness of his intellectual powers. It was nine months ago that General Grant walked into the office of a renowned physician to consult him about some ailment of his throat. Probably the physician saw at once what was the matter. He had seen too many cases of that kind to be deceived. A fatal disease had fastened upon General Grant. The country was slow to believe it. Six months ago the patient expressed the opinion that he would not live more than thirty days. But in view of almost immediate death General Grant set about completing his memoirs or record of the chief incidents of the Civil War, in which he became the most conspicuous figure. He began the record when he was in good health, and for the purpose partly of augmenting his pecuniary resources, which had become impaired by unfortunate business complications. For the most part, he has made the record when the hand of death was upon him. He wrote at intervals when he had sufficient strength, knowing well enough that in a short time he would be no more.

The record which he has made with his own head is that not only of the greatest General of modern times, but of one conscious that he was standing on the brink of eternity, and for months so near that he could almost hear the waves beat on the other shore.

He went about the work with the same cool bravery and high determination which had distinguished him in all the great battles of the Civil War. He had faced death for years. He had seen armies melt away in the shock of battle. His own life might be yielded up at any time. He came out of the Civil War one of the most distinguished men of the nineteenth century. The eyes of the civilized world had been upon him. His genius, sagacity, patience and fortitude and bravery were known in all the civilized world. A great Captain had brought the Civil War to a successful termination. The Union had been preserved. It had cost the defenders, first and last, nearly half a million lives. But the last battle had been fought; the veterans had returned to their homes; the country was profoundly grateful. There was nothing in the gift of the country too good for the great General. He was not a statesman. But he was a patriot, one who had brought the country through the greatest of all the perils it had ever encountered. He could be trusted with the highest civil office.

It was an easy matter to elect him President of the United States, and to re-elect him. General Grant was utterly without experience in civil life. He had the singular and invaluable gift of discerning the capacity and fitness of military men. He knew whom to trust. He rarely made a mistake in this respect, and never one of vital importance. If he had no confidence in any officer placed in a responsible position, there was at the bottom some good reason for his judgment. He knew the character and fitness of soldiers because of his military training. He often mistook the character of civilians because he had no training in that direction. He was singularly open and free from all tricks, arts and guile. When called to the Presidency he was surrounded by a new class of men. They were largely made up of shrewd politicians, not over-scrupulous, given to duplicity and to all the arts of successful political intrigue. General Grant's instincts and aspirations were all right. He wanted an honest and satisfactory administration. He was wholly dependent upon his advisers. On the eve of a great battle General Grant was accustomed to take counsel with his Generals, but he adopted his own plans because his genius was superior to theirs.

In civil life he could not depend upon the same genius and intuitions; they were military, and had no close relation to civil service. He retired from the Presidency after eight years of service. He had added nothing to his reputation. He preserved the reputation of an honest man, earnestly desiring to serve his country and to do right under all circumstances. He had faith in men. That faith had been one of the great secrets of his success in battle. He went into action counting upon his men, from the General down to the men in the ranks. This faith never deserted him. He and his soldiers would come out victorious when the chances seemed desperate and altogether against success. This faith in men only failed him when he entered upon civil life. And so it came that when he retired from the high office of President, after eight years of service, his great and permanent reputation was that of a Great Captain rather than that of a Statesman. He went abroad and was honored in all countries. He brought home trophies as souvenirs of his travels. Never had any citizen of the United States received so much honor in foreign countries. His political advisers made him believe that he could be nominated and elected to the Presidency for a third term. That was impossible. The country had no idol in human form so dear that a third term in the Presidential office would be accorded.

The last days of General Grant ought to have been his best days. It is sad to think they were not. His country had lost nothing of its gratitude for the great and illustrious services rendered. Friends were ready to do anything for him. A generous provision was made for his wants. It was hoped that there was a serene and unclouded old age before him. Unfortunate business ventures harassed him. He had more than once become the victim of misplaced confidence. He could not understand how any one to whom he had given his confidence could be false to him. Probably his financial troubles had some influence in hastening the development of a mortal disease.

During the nine months of General Grant's invalid life the great qualities which made up his sterling character have been the admiration of his countrymen. How bravely he

went about his work! How patiently he endured the pain and torture of disease! He was a conqueror to the last. All the hours when his mind was clear, and he was partially free from racking pain, he devoted to writing the memoirs of the great struggle in which he had been engaged for the preservation of the Union. He could not conquer death. But the peace and serenity of the Great Captain's life were never more beautiful than in these last days, when, with each setting sun, he was making a day's march nearer home.

THE DEAD HERO.

[From the Daily Evening Post, Thursday July 23, 1885.]

The great man has fallen. He who delivered the nation in its hour of thralldom is dead. The well-rounded life of citizen and soldier has ended in comely unison, and the battle-ax of Ulysses now rests in the grave of the ex-President. It were superluous to review a career so well known and admired of all men. His military achievements filled the world's trumpets of fame, and monopolized the history of his country while he lived. He bore the union standard through slavery and darkness to light and liberty. Our national holidays received added inspiration from his banner of war. The 22d day of February was baptized anew by the capture of Donelson, which reanimated the nation's drooping courage; the 4th of July was rechristened as liberty's natal day by the surrender of Vicksburg, and the holy chimes of Christmas sounded more sacred as Charleston accepted the federal authority, for this act brought to our hearthstones the sunrise of peace. With one hand he held sway over the Army of the Potomac in the East, with the other he guided the Flotilla of the West, and above them both he rose in the world's vision as "the very archangel of war." The grandest passages in our battle history were written by his sword, and no living man has deserved better of his country than he who now in coffin lies, the idol of our heart. He gave to our age the character of heroism, and vitalized grand thoughts with consummate wisdom and matchless courage. He was a radiant product of American civilization, and his memory is all our own—ours to love, to honor and to imitate. Whether as soldier or civic officer, commander or President, he was the first citizen of the republic, and to be this is greater than a king.

In contemplating his career we are divided in admiration between the quiet pose of the citizen and the grandeur of his work. To the on-looker in the hours of serious conflict, Grant was as imperturbable as the sphynx. No obstacles appalled, no difficulties intimidated him. He never saw aught but success. Through present gloom he descried the piercing light. Unimpassioned and impregnable he ever stood unfalteringly to his work, and the idea of failure found no possible lodgment in his soul. If one day's fighting in the wilderness did not bring a result, he contended through a second, and finding that not decisive, he persistently contested during seven long suns until the predestined victory lighted up his battle flags.

But not alone in war was Grant conspicuous. With the laying down of arms came evidences of his greatness of soul and comprehensiveness of view. Restoration and not revenge was the first sentiment that followed the silence of conflict. To lift up the fallen foe, to aid him in material prosperity and restore him to full participation in all the blessings of a paternal government were the statesmanlike principles of his civil policy. He protected the weak, restrained the rebellious, encouraged loyalty and incited to honest industry. He curtailed the hours of enforced labor and protected the humblest in the land in the enjoyment of their political rights.

As a patriot and soldier, he was peerless; as a President he was firm, broad minded, true to the best interests of the whole country, and personally pure in his high office. The taint of corruption, or the shame of personal speculation never came to his door. Rich in historical glory and the transcendent honor of his career, he died so poor in earthly treasures that the very sword which won his country's victories was a mortgaged pledge to a debt of honor. As the ruler of the republic, he conducted himself with supreme dignity, and stepping aside to private life has ever since borne himself as one regnant with conferred honors.

And now, while the drums are muffled and the flags are draped, while the public heart is bowed in sorrow down at the great national bereavement, there comes one soothing re-

flection through the gloom, in that the national Congress, as its final and crowning act made record of the people's kind appreciation, and vested the falling hero anew with his title and his treasury. The public heart would not permit a charity, and private dole was beneath the acceptance of one who had swayed his resistless scepter. Hence Congress, with unanimous voice, buried all partisan resentments and sent to the suffering chieftain the cheering evidence of a nation's warm confidence and regard. All honor to the noble patriots who frowned down any malevolent personal antipathy and did this act of public justice that the escutcheon of the republic's gratitude might not be tarnished!

There now remains to us but the memory of a career nobly fought, and honors worthily borne. We deplore the loss of a patriotic soldier who did his duty unflinchingly, complained of no hardships, oppressed no subordinate, betrayed no trust, violated no pledge, performed the service allotted to him, and was ever characterized by his patriotism, fidelity courage and honor. To us who knew him personally, his taking off is as a dear friend, and "lovingly green in our hearts we will keep him, whose banner of war now lies folded in peace."

THE DEAD HERO.

[From the Daily Alta California, Friday, July 24, 1885.]

The death of General Grant, so long anticipated, proved at last to be singularly painless and peaceful. There could hardly be a gentler passage from life into death. The powers of exhausted nature, after being many times rallied with stimulants, at the last hour failed slowly and permitted the dying man, though conscious till the close, to fall into the dreamless sleep without torture of body or mind. While other great soldiers, like Napoleon and Lee, have gone back in their last hours to review their battles in the visions of delirium, Grant was spared this pain, and his last words were those of domestic affection and calm requests for physical comforts. It was a happy deliverance from the terrors of death.

In passing from contemporary into permanent history, the figure of General Grant will lose none of its heroic proportions. The further events recede from our own time the more they tend to group themselves around a few central figures in the drama, and in the war period in the United States Grant and Lincoln will always remain the two commanding personalities. General Grant's career presents those extraordinary alternations of fortune which will make it an attractive subject to the historian seeking to lend his pages a picturesque interest, while with the philosophical writer the attempt to analyze the characteristics of his genius will be no less fascinating. This interest in the life story of the great American soldier will be the more absorbing because he will be to posterity, as he has been to his contemporaries, after the closest study and prolonged speculation, very much of an enigma. It is mainly by comparison that we fix and render definite our conceptions of great men, and in Grant there was a combination of elements so unlike that in any ancient or modern that he remained Sphinx-like to the end. That his character was, as often said, a very simple one, did not render it easier to understand, for simple things are generally in the end the hardest to comprehend.

In the first place, it may be doubted whether any other man with profound talents of any kind was ever so little drawn by inclination, as was Grant, toward the sphere of their exercise. A military life was not his choice, and he does not even seem to have suspected his fitness for it. His appointment as a cadet at West Point, the occurrence which drew all the rest after it, was not of his own seeking; indeed, it was distasteful to him, and it required considerable moral compulsion to induce him to enter upon the life thus opened to him. We have his own words for it, that at the opening of the civil war he had no inkling of the success and high destiny before him. While nine out of ten of the young soldiers who went into the army were dreaming of fame, and imagined themselves fitted by nature for the highest commands, the man who was to emerge with the reputation of the greatest soldier of his age alone stood unconscious of the stirrings of ambition. It is doubtful if there was ever before a great master so absolutely without love for his art, and who accepted his duty so much as a duty instead of a pleasure.

Again, the singular union of profundity and simplicity in Grant's mind was one of the causes of perpetual surprise and mistake regarding him. His mind was neither alert nor acute. It often seemed to be sluggish; but just when his friends became impatient and his

enemies triumphant at the apparent evidence of incapacity, he would astonish both by some proof of singular profundity. This was in the great affairs of life. In common matters he did often display a lack of comprehension, not counterbalanced by subsequent evidence of penetration, that appeared irreconcilable with the possession of genius, or even ordinary judgment. Of this kind of mental mystery, the General's blindness to the character of the rascal Ward will remain a monumental proof. Grant was cast in a mould more ancient than modern. His grand poise and steadfastness, so far removed from the nervous excitability of the modern temperament, likens him to the Greek and Roman demigods, who believed in fate, and awaited its decrees with stoical indifference. But whatever conclusion respecting these and other disputed questions concerning the deceased, historians may come to, the fact is beyond all dispute that one of the greatest Americans who ever lived is now deceased, and that his grateful country will never fail to wear the name of Grant very near her heart.

GRANT IS DEAD.

[From the Examiner, Friday, July 24, 1885.]

The gloom which has filled the country for so many weary weeks has at last deepened into night. A great soldier is gone. Over the tomb of Grant the nation bows its head in mourning. Filling, perhaps, a more conspicuous place in the history of his country than was ever before accorded for so long a time to any public man, the elements of his character were so mixed that he attracted during his period of public service the fiercest resentments and the greatest personal devotion of any of his contemporaries. Without either the commanding talents of our brightest statesmen, or the scientific acquirements which distinguished the great soldiers of the age in which he lived, yet his career as General and President was marked and phenomenal. He commanded the greatest armies ever marshaled on the continent and won the greatest victories of modern times. Hailed as the savior of the Republic, he was made President on a tide of popular favor. Silent, implacable and determined, he administered the Government after his own fashion. He was led by stubborn and blind and overweening faith in some of his counselors, who, while dishonest, had secured his confidence, and the defects of his administration of civil affairs grew out of the extraordinary faith which, in spite of everything, he reposed in the men he had called around him. Yet personally he was patriotic and earnestly devoted to his country. Although there were many scandals connected with some members of his Cabinet, and others of his political household, no one ever supposed that the old soldier was in any way connected with them. The peculiar quality of his mind which led him to put implicit trust in those with whom he was associated and to believe that all men were as honest as he was, made him in later years an easy prey for designing and dishonest rascals, who unscrupulously involved him in disastrous speculations and wrecked his private fortune. His business misfortunes and the complications growing out of the failure of Grant & Ward, undoubtedly hastened his death. The place which Grant occupied in this country will be filled by no other man in this generation. In the presence of the solemn hush which falls over the country as the tidings of his death are sped over the land, the hearts of all will render tribute to the memory of his great achievements, his inflexible virtues and his patriotic devotion to his country in her hour of need. A mighty warrior, a great soldier is dead.

At a meeting of the Board held on Monday evening, July 27, 1885, Supervisor Farwell, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the resolutions had been prepared. Thereupon Supervisor Kunkler of the Committee presented the same, which were read, and on moving their adoption Supervisor Kunkler addressed the Board as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I had not thought, until this afternoon, to give utterance to any remarks upon the death of the illustrious patriot and distinguished General, U. S. Grant—being fully conscious of my incapacity to say anything that could approach what the solemn occasion demands. Indeed, what can be added, to what has been already heralded throughout the civilized world, in honor and due praise of that grand character. The most eloquent in the land have spoken—the most rhetorical and graceful writers have put on paper all that can be written in this age and generation concerning the illustrious deceased.

His eminent and distinguished services have placed him in the front rank of American patriots, in the fullest sense—he belonged to that class of men whom "Scaliger" designates as *homines centarii*—"men that appear upon the earth but once in a century."

His deeds and achievements are duly recorded in the annals of our country, and the memory of his patriotic services will live throughout all time, and will ever be sacredly enshrined in the hearts of the American people.

When elevated to the chief magistracy of the republic he was true and faithful to his great trust. In this exalted and responsible position he brought to his aid his best energies, and an earnest desire to do what he deemed to be for the best interests of his country. His fidelity and honesty of purpose stand unquestioned and unquestionable. His integrity was above suspicion, his motives unimpeachable.

His career was a grand and remarkable one, not unmingled with trials and obstacles, that to the ordinary man would have seemed insurmountable. The trials and obstacles that upon more than one occasion confronted him would have deterred most of men from further pursuance of the project and plan formed. Not so with General Grant; on the contrary, it seemed to only animate him the more in his determination to accomplish the plan mapped out; the most prominent exemplification of which are, the memorable words: "I will fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." Firmness and gentleness were so beautifully and so proportionately blended in his nature that the exercise of either or both, as the occasion suggested, commanded the admiration of all. As a soldier, he was bold, decisive and determined, after his conclusions had been formed. His powers of perception as a military man have been universally acknowledged. Another characteristic of the man was, that he was always undesirous of giving any trouble to his friends. His inflexible and devoted friendship, when once formed, was a prominent feature in his character. Many examples of this trait are proverbial facts. Nor was it in his nature to avoid responsibilities. He was always willing to assume them.

Was there ever a man more generous in all the relations of life—more calm under great trials—more sublimely resigned to the inevitable, when approaching, as he well knew, the opening portals that were to admit him to "The undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

What sublime and affectionate solicitude did he not evince at that solemn moment for the feelings of his beloved wife and family? Could anything be more touching and pathetic? What a tender, gentle and sympathetic nature did he there exhibit! And yet, this man, so gentle and submissive in that grand, solemn moment, could, when occasion required, rise to the majestic grandeur of one of the boldest, bravest and most fearless of military leaders that the world has ever produced. He was endowed with a lofty, moral and physical courage.

It was the intimate and harmonious blending of such faculties and traits of character as he possessed, judiciously exercised, which doubtless contributed in no small degree to his marvellous success, and the achievement of those imperishable deeds which have made his name so illustrious in our country's history.

The nation will ever cherish the lines of the poet, so appropriate to the lamented dead:

"But there are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither."

He was beloved by the nation when living; he is sincerely mourned by the nation when dead, and a grateful people condole with his family at their great grief and irretrievable loss.

The Resolutions were then adopted by a unanimous vote to wit:

Resolution No. 18,336. (New Series.)

WHEREAS, the sad intelligence has been announced to the world that the patriot and illustrious General, Ulysses S. Grant, died at 8:10 A. M., July 23, 1885, after a lingering and painful illness; and,

WHEREAS, For the deeds of the departed hero, whether upon the battle field or in the councils of the Nation, as its Chief Magistrate, the Republic must ever hold him and his memory in grateful remembrance; and,

WHEREAS, We as the representatives of the people of San Francisco, in Board of Supervisors assembled, desire to render homage to the memory of one who so patriotically served our common country and who was known to cherish a deep sense of affection for the

people of the Pacific Coast, and appreciating, as we do, his great merit, his unswerving devotion to his country in every capacity and station he was called upon to fill, we desire to add our voice, not only in admiration of his distinguished services, but also to testify our sense of gratitude therefor.

Although the death of General Ulysses S. Grant was not unexpected, the announcement has cast a gloom in our midst and our people are plunged in sorrow and grief.

Intimately connected as his name has been for the past quarter of a century with almost every great national event concerning our country, it is indeed difficult to realize that he has gone from our midst forever.

As a soldier he had no superior; as a Chief Magistrate he was ardent in his desire to do right. In social or public life, no one was more devoted and firmly attached in his friendship. General Ulysses S. Grant was no ordinary man. His inflexible will and determination of character were pre-eminent.

His distinguished services as a soldier and Chief Magistrate are inseparably interwoven with the history of the country. His wisdom and patriotism have made a deep and lasting impression upon the grateful hearts of his countrymen, and his great deeds will ever be sacredly remembered.

Resolved, That the people of San Francisco hereby tender their heartfelt sympathy to the family of the illustrious deceased in their sad bereavement, and join with their countrymen throughout the Republic in bewailing the loss of him who was so near and dear to the hearts of the whole American people.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of General Grant, in token of our respect to his memory and our sympathy and condolence in their irreparable loss.

The various public bodies and organizations, embracing the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association, Produce Exchange, Grand Army of the Republic, San Francisco Stock Exchange, Board of Marine Underwriters, Veterans of the Mexican War, Loyal Legion, Board of Fire Underwriters, Verein Eintracht, Lumbermen's Exchange, Society of Old Friends, Pacific Stock Exchange, Society of True Friends, The Bond and Stock Exchange, Fire Department, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Knights of Honor, Mechanics' Institute, School Department and Board of Supervisors, etc., appointed Committees who together with the Citizens at large at meetings held appointed an Executive Committee to consider as to the proper steps to be taken by the people to testify their appreciation of the life and services of General Grant. The Executive Committee determined to have literary exercises on the day of the funeral and the Grand Army of the Republic in response to many organizations and citizens resolved to further honor the memory of their distinguished commander by also having a memorial parade on the forenoon of the same day.

In pursuance of the action proposed to be taken for a memorial parade the Grand Army of the Republic appointed the following Committee;

Major Walter H. Holmes, Chairman; Col. W. R. Smedberg, Secretary; S. W. Backus, O. B. Culver, C. Mason Kinne, F. Hansen, G. W. Walts, A. T. Eggleston, Horace Wilson, C. R. Thompson, E. S. Salomon, Jno. Clynes, Jerome Deasy, J. D. Byrne, Jos. Hannon, D. M. Cashin, J. C. Tucker and Ed. Carlson.

The parade took place on August 8th, 1885, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic; the order in which the procession was formed and the various organizations participating and the line of march being indicated in the following announcement published as instructions for the information of all organizations, etc., that had signified their intention to, and did unite in the demonstration:

GRANT MEMORIAL PARADE.

The following instructions are published for the information of all organized commands participating in the Memorial Parade in honor and loving memory of the Illustrious Dead,

GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

The Divisions, as organized below, will be formed in their respective positions, as indicated on the map furnished to each organization, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., promptly, on Saturday, the 8th inst.

The procession will move at 11 o'clock sharp. All organizations not in their respective places and ready to move, as herein provided, must take position in the rear of the Eighth Division.

The line of march will be from California street to Market, up Market to Van Ness avenue, up Van Ness avenue to Grove street, down Grove to Pavilion, entrance on Grove street.

Organizations not desirous of entering the Pavilion will continue the line of march along Van Ness avenue.

It is requested that all military organizations march in column of platoon front, and civic organizations in columns of fours.

ORDER OF FORMATION AND LINE OF MARCH.

BATTALION OF POLICE.

Second Brigade National Guard California, Colonel John H. Dickinson in command, as escort, will form on California street, right resting on Market street.

Grand Marshal, Major John T. Cutting.

Chief of Staff, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Parnell, U. S. A.

Chief Aid, Captain C. W. Beach.

Aids to Grand Marshal.

Faank J. Symmes,

F. S. Chadbourne,

Arthur R. Briggs,

W. F. Mau,

W. B. Wilshire.

W. B. Bancroft,

Frank X. Cicott,

L. L. Dorr,

W. B. Griffiths,

G. H. Fuller,

L. Klau,

Will E. Fisher.

W. J. Mallady,

FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel J. M. Litchfield, Marshal,

Will form on the left of Second Brigade, N. G. C., in the following order:

Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley and Staff, United States Navy.

The Hon. Charles Denby, United States Minister to China.

The Hon. John Russell Young, ex-United States Minister to China, and other dignitaries.

His Honor the Mayor, Board of Supervisors and Board of Education.

Major-General Walter Turnbull, N. G. C., and Staff.

Officers of the Governor's Staff; retired officers of the National Guard of California.

Mexican Veterans.

Military Order Loyal Legion United States.

Department Commander G. A. R., R. H. Warfield, and Staff.

Officers and National Staff, G. A. R.

Past Department Commanders, G. A. R.

Lincoln Post, G. A. R.

Ex-Confederate Veterans.

George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.

J. A. Garfield Post, G. A. R.

Colonel Cass Post, G. A. R.

General G. G. Meade Post, G. A. R.

Unorganized Veterans.

SECOND DIVISION

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Burns, Marshal.

Division will form on Kearny street, north of California, right resting on California street, in the following order:

Battalion United States Navy, Commander Henry Glass, commanding.

California Pioneers.

Territorial Pioneers.

Native Sons of the Golden West.

THIRD DIVISION.

Frank W. Rossbach, Marshal.

Division will form on Montgomery street, north of California, right resting on California street, in the following order:

Eintracht Rifle Section,
German Fusileers.
Verein Eintracht.
Independent Rifles.
Guardia de Juarez.
Inventors' Institute.
Fire Department,

FOURTH DIVISION.

J. K. Wilson, Marshal.

Division will form on Sansome street, north of California street, right resting on California street, in the following order:

Swiss Sharpshooters.
Lincoln Grammar School.
Patriotic Sons of America.
Order United American Mechanics.

FIFTH DIVISION.

George B. Katzenstein, Marshal.

Division will form on Battery street, north of California, right resting on California street, in the following order:

Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias.
Knights of Pythias.
Society of True Friends.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Colonel Chas. E. Travers, Marshal.

Division will form on Front street, north of California, right resting on California street, in the following order:

Knights of Honor, California.
Schuetzen Verein.
St. Mary's Cadets.
Legion No. 2, Select Knights, A. O. U. W.
San Francisco Uniform Degree, Camp 5, I. O. O. F.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

G. H. Stevens, Marshal.

Division will form on Davis street, right resting on California street, in the following order

Garibaldi Guard.
Bersaglieri Italiani.
Fishermen's Protective Association.
Young American Guard.
Societe Belge.
West Indian Benevolent Society.
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, America.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

F. E. Hatch, Marshal.

Division will form on Drumm street, right resting on California street, and will consist of unorganized bodies and citizens on foot and citizens in carriages.

It is with sincere regret that the Grand Marshal is unable to comply with the courteous invitation of the Lumber Exchange, to have the line of march extend down Market street to Steuart and do honor to the motive that prompted the erection of a beautiful arch at the junction of Market and Steuart streets, as the line of march is necessarily made short at the request of the Executive Committee, on account of there being a large number of infirm and disabled veterans who will join in the last sad tribute to the memory of their old commander, and who otherwise could not possibly participate in the parade.

Provisions will be made for Disabled Veterans, G. A. R., to ride in carriages, who will report to N. T. Messer, Aid, at Grand Hotel, New Montgomery street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN T. CUTTING, Grand Marshal.

W. R. PARNELL, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Chief of Staff.

The Executive Committee appointed by and to act on behalf of the various associations and public bodies and the citizens, consisting of Hon. Washington Bartlett, Hon. Henry L. Dodge, Col. Stuart Taylor, Irving M. Scott, Esq., Hon. A. J. Bryant, Claus Spreckels, Esq., Jas. B. Stetson, Esq., Capt. W. L. Merry, Capt. Wm. Blanding, Jules Cerf, Esq., Hon. Chas. Clayton, Capt. W. L. Duncan, Hon. W. B. Farwell, P. B. Cornwall, Esq., and Major Walter H. Holmes, Master of Ceremonies, obtained and used the Mechanics' Pavilion, which was heavily draped for the Memorial Exercises, which exercises were held on the afternoon of Saturday, August 8, 1885.

As soon as the information was received by telegraph in this city of the interment of the remains of General U. S. Grant in the vault prepared for their reception at Riverside Park, New York City, the memorial exercises were commenced at the Pavilion, and conducted in the following order:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Voluntary.....By the Band.
2. Prayer.....Rev. Robert Mackenzie.
3. Hymn, "Rock of Ages,".....Chorus and Audience.
4. Scriptural Reading.....Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid.
5. Hymn, "Sleep Thy Last Sleep,".....Chorus.
6. Scriptural Reading.....Rev. R. C. Foute.
7. Prayer.....Rev. T. K. Noble.
8. Hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee,".....Chorus and Audience.
9. Address.....Rev. Bishop C. H. Fowler, D. D.
10. Requiem Anthem, "Blessed are the Dead,".....Chorus.
11. Benediction.....Rev. Elkan Cohn, Rabbi.

The following is the eloquent eulogy impressively delivered by the Rev. Bishop C. H. Fowler, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had been selected to make the address on this occasion by the Committee:

ADDRESS OF REV. BISHOP C. H. FOWLER, D. D.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen: Six years ago in September, California, the golden-haired maiden of the setting sun, on behalf of her sister Commonwealths, welcomed through the Golden Gate, from his triumphal march round the world, the greatest living son of the great Republic. Yonder bay swarmed with a fleet, flowering with flags and freighted with freemen; yonder shores puffed and thundered with rejoicing cannon; yonder hillsides and housetops quivered with human faces. Through these streets, covered with flags and shields, a quarter of a million of people crowded, and shouted

their welcome to the hero from Appomattox. From beyond the desert and from beyond the mountains, from all the hills and valleys beneath the stars and stripes, fifty millions of free citizens answered back our shout. California will never forget that Saturday. Fellow-citizens, how changed are our surroundings on this Saturday! Yonder bay is quiet as a midnight in the mountains; yonder cannon sleep like the disciples, as if for sorrow; yonder hillsides and housetops are as barren as the desert. Those streets mourn beneath their sable drapery, and the thousands of our citizens march, with muffled drums and trailing flags, to join the stricken nation at the grave of our hero. Federal and Confederate officers, Northern and Southern cities, Republican and Monarchical Governments, men of all faiths and of all trades, princes and peasants, war-worn veterans and little children, unite in the common sorrow. Badges of mourning are displayed in all the capitals and cities of the world. England's army and navy float the Union jack at half mast. Her muffled drum-beat encircles the globe. By the instinct of her people, her bands forbear their joyous notes and join in the universal dirge, and Westminster Abbey, crowded with the renowned of the Kingdom, rings with eloquent and unstinted praise from her great preacher, gladly bestowed upon this modest man, once a "leather-seller of Galena." From all lands, and over all seas, come the throb of sympathy and the sob of sorrow; for General Grant belongs to the race, and the world will be lonesome without him.

We recall with pride that he walked these streets, a fellow-citizen, away back in the early fifties, almost a forty-niner. We remember with grateful hearts that his love for this new land never waned, and that he said, in the directness of his constant candor: "The only promotion that I ever rejoiced in was when I was made Major-General in the Regular Army. I was happy in that, because it made me junior Major-General, and I hoped when the war was over that I could live in California. I had been yearning for the opportunity to return to California, and I saw it in that promotion."

A PLACE CALLED "SKY LAND."

There is a place yonder in our Coast Range called "Sky Land," where, surrounded by clear sunlight, one may look down upon the mists of the Pacific, and see the coast line and the nestling towns and cities. Before us to-day rises another peak, Mt. McGregor. It towers above the cloud line. It pierces the eternal silence. It is clothed with undimmed light. It is crowned with the splendor of spotless purity. It is blessed with perpetual peace. It is hallowed with the Divine footsteps; for there the good man has met his God. Let us ascend that Mount, and, exalted above individual interests, sectional strifes and party prejudices, let us reverently study the great character before us, and be thus enlarged by his greater measurements, steadied by his firmness, strengthened by his integrity, inspired by his patriotism and adorned by his simplicity.

The scaffolding in which this great God-called, God anointed and God-smitten life was built is easily presented. Ulysses S. Grant was born of Jesse Root Grant and Mary Simpson Grant (pious fighting Scotch blood), April 27, 1822; entered the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1839; graduated July 30, 1843, and was immediately assigned to the Fourth Infantry; entered Mexico as Brevet Second Lieutenant under General Taylor in May, 1846; was in his first battle at Palo Alto May 8, 1846; married to Miss Julia B. Dent August 22, 1848; came to California in 1852; resigned July 31, 1854; experimented for a time for a living as a coal dealer, real estate auctioneer and farmer; returned to his father's home in Galena, Ill., in 1859, where he clerked in a leather store till the firing on Sumter. In April, 1861, he was a clerk in the Governor's office, Springfield, Ill.; was made Colonel of Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers in June, 1861; Brigadier-General July, 1861; Major-General, 1863; Lieutenant-General March 9, 1864; General July 25, 1866; elected President of the United States November, 1868, and November, 1872; went around the world in 1877-79. At 8:10 o'clock, Eastern time, July 23, 1885, he received his supreme promotion.

On Fame's eternal camping-ground,
His silent tent is spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

This rude scaffolding contains a most majestic and magnificent structure. It is too new, and we are too near it to give it a just and generous award. The stone-cutters in the Parthenon were blinded by the dust of the chiseling, so they could not comprehend the

symmetrical and imposing temple that had alighted from the brain of Ictinus upon the hills of Athens. But all the centuries since have seen it. So we are blinded by the dust from the little blocks at which we have been chiseling. We can poorly appreciate the symmetry and magnificence of the structure which has been buildd in our midst and before our eyes.

ACHIEVEMENTS RECOUNTED.

We must, this day, recount some of his achievements. Look at the adversary against whom we sent him into the arena. Four months after the firing on Sumter, the Southern Confederacy seemed as firmly established as if it had stood four centuries. It had more territory than any State in Europe, save Russia; larger than the empire of Napoleon at its best; with a fertile soil, filling the marts of the world with products which the world must have; with thousands of miles of water-front where all the fleets of the earth could anchor; with vast mountain ranges with their impenetrable fastnesses; with marshes and bayous that could swallow all the armies of strangers that might venture into them; with vast regions more wild and difficult of access than was Gaul to the legions of Cæsar; with a brave and warlike people born of the conquering race, counted by millions; with leaders of great ability, and renown, and confidence; with munitions of war the most perfect and abundant; with a resistance against the Federal forces that had been nourished and strengthened for three generations; with millions of obedient and devoted slaves, who had supported the people in luxury for a century, and could support them in the frugalities of camp life for ten centuries; with out-spoken friends in every Court and Cabinet of Europe; more important still, with a great host of friends who had done the bidding of the South for years, in every State and community of the North—the Confederacy, thus planted, manned, armed, equipped, lead, inspired and encouraged, rose at once as a mighty nation into the midst of all the nations of the earth. It was the most widely extended, most numerously accepted, most thoroughly organized, most solidly compacted, most ably officered, most lavishly enriched, most intelligently defended and most terribly purposed Rebellion known to history. Against this colossal power, crouching among the jungles of the South, fattening on the poisonous exhalations of a hostile climate, and under the burning edge of a tropical sun, we sent forth our Captain from the leather store of Galena, into a struggle that could be ended not by any possible treaty, but only by the utter destruction of the enemy.

FROM PADUCAH TO APPOMATTOX.

In four years he marched from Paducah to Appomattox, threading every river and brooklet, wading every bayou and marsh, scaling every mountain and hillock, walking every beach and landing, seizing every harbor and inlet, sinking every iron-clad and gun-boat, taking every city and hamlet, conquering every army and legion, capturing every officer and soldier, utterly annihilating the colossal structure of the Confederacy, till the amazed nations of the earth wondered at the nightmare that had held them, and hastened to make peace with the chieftain who had disappointed their hopes.

Every step of this man's long march for the rescue of the Republic is worth most careful study. But in the brief time proper for this service, only a few things may be recalled and revived. Paducah, his first engagement against the Rebellion, showed the presence of the great General as certainly as did Mission Ridge. Quickly done, even before authority reached him from Fremont, it opened the Ohio river and quieted the talk about neutrality in Kentucky, and furnished Grant's first important public document, in which he distinguished between acts and ideas, soldiers and citizens.

FIRST CLEAR VICTORY.

Donelson, which Grant called "our first clear victory," marked a new era in the issue between the North and the South. It transformed the strife from a parade into a war. It demonstrated the ability of raw Western volunteers to endure and win, under any circumstances, when properly led. It sent North thousands of prisoners, more than had ever been taken at once in any field since the surrender of Ulm to Bonaparte. It broke the strategical line of defense of the sacred soil of the South. Immediately Bowling Green was abandoned. Nashville surrendered without a blow. Impregnable Columbus, which held the Mississippi and threatened the Ohio, was deserted, Missouri was secured, Kentucky

was practically free from invaders, and Tennessee was restored to the Union. Well might this battle, where we learned about "unconditional surrender," give new spirit to the army and the country, and turn all eyes upon the silent soldier whose form and face will never be forgotten.

THE GIBRALTAR OF AMERICA.

Vicksburg was called by Jefferson Davis "The Gibraltar of America." It is situated on a plateau 250 feet high, surrounded by ravines and marshes and the Mississippi river. The strategic campaign of the war was for its capture. The dark days of the war were from January 2, 1863, after the repulse of Sherman on the Yazoo, to July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg surrendered. These were the days that taxed the faith of public men and the patriotism of private citizens. These were the days when Grant's supreme military genius and magnificent qualities of character were displayed. The campaign was designed to dismember the Confederacy, and open the Mississippi for national uses. It must be done before the end could be reached. Done, the end must follow. Grant set himself about it in the one campaign which he afterward, in the quiet review of more perfect knowledge, pronounced "the campaign which I do not see how to improve."

In the first eighteen days of May, 1863, Grant, pushing toward Vicksburg, won five important battles, took 40 field-guns and nearly 5,000 prisoners, killed and wounded 5,200 of the enemy, separated the Southern armies aggregating 60,000, captured one fortified capital city, destroyed the railroads and bridges, and made the investment of Vicksburg complete, and sat down to reduce the stronghold by siege. This taxed him more than anything he had yet done. The tide was running toward the Confederacy. Grant and Sherman, with their invincible Western fighters, had been checked and foiled. The Army of the Potomac was continuing its defeats and its experiments in commanders. Ohio and Pennsylvania were terror-stricken at the advance of Bragg toward Louisville.

THE-PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE PARTY.

The Confederate armies were advancing everywhere. The peace-at-any-price party in the North were gaining victories in the elections. European writers pronounced the Union destroyed and mankind relieved from a dangerous republic. France stretched forth a helping hand to Monarchical ambition in Mexico. England was growing rich in building hostile ironclads and in blockade-running and in buying Confederate bonds. Ambassadors from Richmond scorned and intrigued against our representatives in every court of Europe. Confusion prevailed in Washington. The Government was unpopular. The North was divided. The National credit was nearly gone, gold reaching almost 300. The tropical sun was marching up from the South to re-enforce the Confederate armies. Surely these were weighty reasons for the speedy capture of Vicksburg. No mortal can measure the pressure on Grant as he bent his energies to the task in hand. Pemberton, with his brave warriors inside this Gibraltar, menaced him in front. The wise and skillful Johnston, with an increasing host 40,000 strong, threatened his rear. Entrenched on both sides against two powerful armies, far away from his friends, in the heart of the enemy's country, he went patiently about the work. Night and day the operations of the siege were pushed. Parallels and trenches were opened at every available point; batteries were planted; heavy guns from the fleet were borrowed and mounted on land duty; roads were made; siege materials were prepared; mines were sunk, and towers for sharpshooters were built.

LINES OF SHELTERED STEEL.

Across the gulches, and through the ravines, and around the hillsides, and up to the very walls, day by day, and night by night, the encircling lines of sheltered steel and fire made their remorseless way. Pressed by the awful gravity of the situation, slandered and maligned by open and concealed foes in the North, distrusted by nearly all in Washington, save Lincoln and Stanton, this silent, unwavering man pushed his way up to the very gates of Vicksburg, and on July 4, 1863, pushed them open, never again to be closed against the stars and stripes. This campaign, exhausting all the inventions and appliances of the most perfect war science, had had no equal since the campaign of Hannibal against Rome, and, standing alone, would stamp its author as a military genius of the highest order.

It was in acknowledgment of "the almost inestimable services done" by Grant for "the country" in this campaign, that Lincoln wrote that famous letter, which did such

justice to Grant and honor to Lincoln, in which he said: "When you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make a personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong."

CHATTANOOGA AND MISSION RIDGE.

Chattanooga and Mission Ridge soon followed Vicksburg, and Grant, silent, modest, simple, went over the mountains to take charge of the war, with a glorious record. He had captured 472 cannon, 90,000 prisoners, and 100,000 stand of arms. When he asked Mr. Lincoln why he, instead of General Sherman, was chosen for the command of the Potomac Army, which he did not wish, Mr. Lincoln replied: "You are the only man who fought twenty-seven great battles and gained twenty-seven great victories. The country believes in you, and will bear anything; and the army believes in you, and will do anything."

In this age of vast commercial enterprises we may underestimate gifts that cannot be exchanged in the mart or put up as collateral on the board. Carthage had a population of 700,000. She had rich dependencies in Africa, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and Spain. She worked the silver mines of Spain and the tin mines of Britain. She sent vessels into the Baltic, and caravans to the Nile and the Niger. Yet she has furnished for posterity only one great name. That is Hannibal, her great soldier; and his history was written by strangers. Such a man as Grant is worth more to a nation than can be estimated in dollars and cents.

Grant is essentially great in all great matters. The qualities of his mind were such that he was moved only by the substance of things. As a student he won greatest credit in the heavy branches—mathematics, engineering and fort-constructing. In his great campaigns he seized, as if by the instinct of an infallible genius, the points of advantage. He saw what was to be done. What more important points than Paducah, controlling the mouth of the Ohio; Shiloh, practically guarding Kentucky and Tennessee; Vicksburg, the gate of the Mississippi; Chattanooga, the key to Georgia and Alabama! He saw distinctly, exactly what was to be done. He said to Bismarck: "We were fighting an enemy with whom we could not make peace. We had to destroy him; no convention, no treaty was possible—only destruction."

SECRET OF GRANT'S WAR POLICY.

This clear statement contains the secret of his war policy, and made his brilliant career only a question of time and opportunity. In the East he set himself to destroy Lee's army. He said: "The problem of the war is not to take Richmond, but to destroy the military power of Lee's army." He said to a friend who went to confront Lee: "It is a question of numbers and supplies. Lee has 100,000 men; I have 150,000. I shall kill as many of his men as he does mine. By and by he will have 50,000 and I will have 100,000. Then I shall capture him." And he did. He says in his report as Lieutenant-General, July 22, 1865: "From an early period in the Rebellion I have been impressed with the idea that active and continuous operations of all the troops that could be brought into the field, regardless of season and weather, were necessary to a speedy termination of the war. * * * *

"From the first I was firm in the conviction that no peace could be had that would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the people, both North and South, until the military power of the Rebellion was entirely broken. I therefore determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy. Second, to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources, until, by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but submission to the Constitution and laws of the land." These profound convictions dictated his famous statement to Gen. Meade: "Gen. Lee is our objective point."

Gen. Lee was the favorite General of the South, and his army the center of the military power of the South. So, when Gen. Grant took command of all the armies of the Union, he formed one plan, covering all the country and reaching every officer and soldier. Every soldier had his face set toward Lee's army. Meade on the Rapidan, Sherman on the Tennessee, Butler on the James, Sigel in West Virginia, and even Banks of Louisiana, were pushed on from whatever direction, against whatever obstacles, toward Lee's army. Thus, from the day he left the Rapidan, it was a constant, persistent, desperate restless purpose, at all costs, to wipe out Lee's army. A repulse was nothing, provided it had cost the enemy

a fair amount of men to produce it. The order was simple: "Fight along the whole line!" From Spottsylvania, after six days of awful fighting, he telegraphed Secretary Stanton: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer!"

After thirty days of continuous hammering he had so wasted Lee's army by attrition that retreat within the defenses of Richmond was a necessity. Then followed the gathering in of all the great armies, till, at Appomattox, everything gave way before the continuous hammering of Grant.

MAGNITUDE OF THE ARMIES.

It is difficult to comprehend the vast numbers which this man handled and met. The Confederacy had, at its best, January 1, 1863, 750,000 available men. The Union available force was 1,500,000. The North sent into the service during the war 2,656,553. History certifies no such armies. Napoleon raised in France, during three years, only 1,200,000. Alexander fought his great battle of Arbela with 60,000 men. Hannibal started from Carthage with 102,000, but he reached Italy with only 26,000. Napoleon had only 72,000 men at Waterloo. Grant took 75,000 prisoners in Virginia alone, and killed and wounded nearly as many more.

The quality of these armies is as important as the quantity. Since Waterloo the modes of warfare have been revolutionized by the invention of better weapons. Before Waterloo Frederick lost in his battles 0.1842 per cent.; the Austrians, in seven battles, 0.1117; the French, in nine Napoleon battles, 0.2238; all parties at Waterloo, 0.40. Since that battle, the Germans, in eight battles, have lost 0.11; the Austrians, in two battles, 0.08; the French, in nine battles, 0.08; the English, in four battles, 0.10. In our Civil War, in eleven battles, the Union forces lost 0.1289, and the Confederate forces lost 0.1416. Modern wars have furnished no soldiers with the courage and endurance of these Americans. These great armies were made of the best mettle. They could endure continuous hammering and go into a spiral scabbard.

Any just estimate of Grant's abilities must include proper notice of his endurance of assaults and misrepresentations. He is the best abused man in American history. He seems to have marched straight up to the highest positions without a single faltering step; and he did. But it was in spite of the most bitter and constant and malicious detractions. He advanced as the ocean steamer does, in spite of the tides and storms. Every step of his way was gained in spite of bitter opposition from men who ought to have helped him. After Fort Donelson his chief gave the credit to an inferior officer, recommended an unknown man for promotion, removed Grant from his command, and put him practically under arrest. After Corinth, where he defeated Johnson and Beauregard, and drove back the Confederate advance in the West, he was neglected, criticised, maligned. Through the long-campaign against Vicksburg every effort was made to supersede him.

LINCOLN LIKED THE MAN.

This would have been done but for the hard sense of President Lincoln, who said: "I rather like the man, and I guess we'll try him a little longer." Through all his public life he was slandered and maligned almost beyond human endurance. Yet, through it all he remained the same, patient, silent, magnanimous, patriotic man. I once asked him, "Why do you endure so silently? The people will believe what you say. He replied: "Perhaps my habit of silence was confirmed (if it needed confirming; it is naturally strong) more by a story told me by Henry Clay than by anything else. Clay was anxious for the Whigs to carry Kentucky. A certain mountain district was needed, so Clay's friends persuaded an old planter, a high-minded, honorable man, who had never touched public life, to accept the nomination for the Legislature, with the promise that he should have nothing to do with the campaign. All went well till a short time before the election, when a company of Whigs called on this old planter and told him that his opponents were saying that 'when you gather in your hogs in the fall you are not quite careful enough to gather in only your own.' 'What! do they accuse me of stealing hogs?' 'Well, not exactly that, but you are not careful enough.' 'It is a base lie.' 'Yes, we know that, but the voters at the other end of the district do not know it.' 'Well, I will go down and tell them'; and that he did." Grant asked Clay how it came out. Clay said: "Oh, they carried the district by about the usual majority. They proved it on him." Grant added: "This story has greatly affected

my political life. Suppose I deny their falsehoods, it will not take long to find witnesses to swear to them. Then the case apparently goes to the public on the evidence. No; I do not fear falsehoods."

SIMPLE, SILENT, PLAIN.

Nothing has more surprised the nation and the world in this simple, silent, plain man than his wondrous speeches and productions. He proves to be a most delightful, instructive and fascinating conversationalist. He meets every occasion, all the world round, with exactly the right speech and the appropriate action. Smally of the Tribune says: "I never heard a more perfect speech of its kind than his Guildhall speech." He speaks everywhere, yet seldom repeats himself. His style is terse, clear, and in the best English.

His letters to his subordinate commanders are models of simplicity and clearness. There are no places for questions. No man of our time, not even President Lincoln, has coined so many ringing sentences, that must pass current as long as the English language is spoken. Who can forget his reply to Gen. Buckner at Donelson: "No terms other than unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works"; his telegram to Stanton from Spottsylvania, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." His telegram while President, to an officer in New Orleans who was reporting in detail every order he gave, rings like the old orders—"Put down the Rebellion and report afterward." We remember his statement during one of his visits to the South, when the colored people crowded to see him, and wanted to touch him. The guards kept them back. Grant said: "Let them come; where I am they can come. We shall not forget the benediction at the end of his inaugural, "Let us have peace."

If the accurate apprehension of the entire case, a clear conception of the course to be pursued, and a wise adjustment of means for the ends to be reached; if the forming the most comprehensible and far-reaching plans, the combination of varied campaigns in one majestic system, the selection of exactly the right men for each subordinate place, the accurate determination of what might be done by each army and division in a given time so as to bring them to a common point at a given moment; if the control of the largest armies the world ever saw, the fighting of the greatest number of great battles without a single defeat, the conquering of the greatest hosts of the best fighting race known to history, the taking of the greatest number of prisoners ever taken in a single war, marching armies through a hostile country further than Napoleon marched going to Moscow, and farther than Hannibal marched in coming into Italy; if the patient and uncomplaining endurance of the most malicious misrepresentations, without being turned aside one moment from the great work intrusted to him, nor from the most generous magnanimity even toward maligners, where the requirements of the public service would permit, walking on in sublime and silent solitude, unmindful alike of pestering assaults and Parthian arrows; if to write orders and reports aggregating volumes, under all the disadvantages of camp-life and in all the weariness of marches, sieges and battles, and to produce contributions to current literature and volumes of standard and permanent history, and put them into the purest and best English, with the simplest and clearest construction, destined to a place among the classics of the language; if to speak to the most varied audiences of peasants, farmers, merchants, bankers, statesmen, cabinets, monarchs, all the world round, always showing an accurate knowledge of the subject in hand, and perfect mastery of the situation, winning golden laurels in all fields; if these unprecedented achievements, wrought with the steadiest hand and most unchanging countenance ever seen in public affairs, never doubting before the greatest difficulties, never shrinking under the heaviest burdens, never fearing in the midst of the greatest perils, never exulting over the greatest triumphs, never being elated by the greatest glory, never flinching under the most intense suffering, remaining always the same simple, quiet, reposeful man if, according to God's standard—judged by "deeds done in the body"—these things are to be estimated in the measure of greatness, then we are compelled to acknowledge that we are in the presence of the greatest military genius of all time, and one of the very few greatest characters of all ages.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF GRANT.

It is difficult to analyze the character of General Grant, because it is so simple and so complete. It is like a sphere approached from any side; it seems always to project farthest

words at you. Try to divide, and each section is like all the rest. Cut through it, and it is all the way through alike. We can only catalogue his distinguishing characteristics. His leading characteristic in mind is practical reason; in will, firmness; in moral nature, integrity; in religious nature, loyalty to duty; in emotional nature, love of family, fidelity to friends, and sympathy with humanity; in faith, New Testament Christianity; in manner, simplicity; in bearing, dignity; in scholarship, a master of English and of his calling; in achievement, a military genius; in the abiding motives for action, patriotism; in poise, absolute courage; in general make-up, preternatural endurance, and in all things, a man! "The elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This is a man!'" Ay, and such a man, that, "taken all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

One must think of "integrity" whenever Grant's name is mentioned. It is the foundation of his great nature. Even in his campaigns, you search in vain for anything to start the question whether it is ever right to deceive? He went South to destroy and wipe out from the face of the earth the Southern Confederacy, and he went straight at it. He did not even like strategy. It was repugnant to his genuineness. He said to General Meigs: "I do not believe in strategy, in the popular understanding of the term. I use it to get up just as close to the enemy as possible with as little loss as possible. Then it is 'Up, guards, and at them.'" When he did not wish to tell anything, he did not tell something else; he simply kept silent.

THE INFLATION BILL.

He said, late in life, that he never tried but once in his life to do an expedient thing, for the sake of party, against his judgment. That was concerning the Inflation bill. He wrote a message trying to satisfy himself that it was right to sign it, and so save the Republican party in the West. All his Western friends were urgent, but he could not satisfy his convictions; so he wrote another message vetoing the bill. This absolute integrity, absolute honesty, absolute loyalty to the convictions of duty, cannot be over-emphasized among us. Show me a man with this loyalty to truth, and I will show you the highest type of man. He is certain to become a Christian man in the substantial and only abiding sense of the word. "There is a light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Loyalty to this light finds always that it grows brighter and brighter, even unto the perfect day.

I know of no sublimer picture than that of General Grant, advanced in years, having been betrayed by friends, handing over his fortune and his home, with the treasures and gifts of a grateful world, to a man who could not possibly need them, simply because it was honest; taking on his arm his wife, and walking with her again down into poverty, and there sitting down with a bandage about his aching head, and a horrible and mortal disease clutching his throat, patiently, uncomplainingly, with his pen, earning daily bread for his family. My heart feels a great ache when I look at him who had saved us all when we were bankrupt in treasure and in leaders, and see him thus beset by woes and wants. But I am reconciled to this strange Providence, when I see the "Form of the Fourth" in the furnace, and see that he has added to all his other gifts to us and our children this magnificent example of honesty and his "memoirs." History furnishes no sublimer picture. General Grant was the truest man we ever saw.

FIGHTING SCOTCH BLOOD.

Grant embodied firmness. He could not be other than firm with his clear convictions of duty, and with his stout, fighting Scotch blood, which had been marching for five hundred years under the old clan motto: "Stand fast; stand firm; stand sure." These old Scotch chiefs asserted themselves whenever Ulysses got into the thick of the battle, and the crisis threatened to turn the wrong way. Then he was more resolute and unwavering than ever. It gave supreme quietness to his courage. He could stand in the face of the most terrible storm of death and never show the slightest concern. There are only three characters known to history who were absolute strangers to fear. They are Lord Nelson, John Brown and General Grant.

This firmness, guided by his intelligence, made him self-reliant. This is essential to manhood. No man ever is very strong who is not self-poised. At Belmont, when an officer in alarm ran to him, saying, "General, we are surrounded," he reassured all by saying,

"Then we can cut our way out as we cut our way in." After Belmont, though an unknown Brigadier, he telegraphed to Halleck: "With permission, I will take and hold Fort Henry." After tardy permission came, he telegraphed to Halleck: "Fort Henry is ours. I shall take and destroy Fort Donelson on the 8th."

After the battle of Five Forks, Grant, wrapped in his blue overcoat, sat out in front of his tent, awaiting news from Sheridan. Two or three staff officers sat with him in the wet woods. Presently a messenger from Sheridan said, "Five Forks is won!" Grant listened, went alone into his tent, wrote an order, sent away an orderly, and, coming out, remarked quietly: "I have ordered an attack all along the line." His whole career is full of these displays of his greatness. After Corinth, Buell criticised him for fighting with the Tennessee River behind him. He said, "You could not retreat." Grant said, "We did not want to retreat." "But your plans might have failed, and you had transportation for only 10,000 of your 40,000 men." Grant replied, "By the time we would have retreated the transports would have carried all there would have been left of us."

AFTER SHILOH.

It is refreshing to study this man's patriotism. He offered his services to the Government in Springfield over and over again, only to have them refused. At last he was granted a place at a clerk's desk and rejoiced that he was doing something for the defense of the country. After Shiloh he was stripped of all command, and practically put under arrest. Yet he did what he could to aid his superiors. After he was again restored to the service, he wrote to General Halleck: "I will again assume command, and give every effort to the success of the cause. Under the worst circumstances I would do the same." His soul burned with unabating zeal for the country. When starting on his journey around the world, he said: "I believe firmly that if our country ever comes into trial again young men will spring up equal to the occasion, and if one fail there will be another to take his place." Again he said: "If our country could be saved or ruined by the efforts of one man, we should not have a country. What saved the Union was the coming forward of the young men of the nation. They came from their homes and their fields, as they did in the time of the Revolution, giving everything to the country."

THE COMMON SOLDIER.

No man more clearly than General Grant saw the one supreme figure of the war—the common soldier. He has dedicated his "Memoirs" to the "American soldier and sailor." As we look upon the luminous history of this struggle, the first form that comes out of the smoke of battle and arises in the chariot of fire before our weeping eyes is that supreme patriot—the common soldier—who at the first tap of the war drum, sprang from the couch of his ease and the home of his comfort, armed amid the gathering darkness of impending peril, took a hasty farewell of wife and loved ones, and went forth to hunt for masked batteries in the darkness, and to die, if need be, rather than survive his imperiled liberties; who actually bared his bosom to storms of iron and rows of glistening steel; who did press over the breastworks, and rush across slippery fields, and stand mute under hostile guns; who did actually stand in Death's highway that the Republic might be saved. We do see first of all, and in the impartial judgment of infinite equity, ABOVE all, the supreme patriot of the war—the COMMON SOLDIER. Honor to whom honor is due. Grant said: "The humblest soldier who carried a musket is entitled to as much credit for the result of the war as those who were in command."

The luster of this great man is increased by his LOVE OF PEACE. He said in Guildhall: "Although a soldier by education and profession, I have never felt any sort of fondness for war, and have never advocated it except as a means of peace." He said to the Peace Society in Birmingham: "It has been my misfortune to be engaged in more battles than any other General on the other side of the Atlantic, but there never was a time during my command when I would not have gladly chosen some settlement by reason rather than by the sword." Listen to his words to Bismarck: "The truth is, I am more of a farmer than a soldier; I take little interest in military affairs, and although I entered the army thirty-five years ago, and have been in two wars, I never went into the army without regret, and never retired without pleasure." I remember how he emphasized his satisfaction over the Treaty of Washington, by which the Alabama claims were settled without a war. He said to me: "I regard that as the first of a long series to follow which will ultimately supersede war."

England and the United States are so far advanced that such settlements are possible. Soon Germany will join in this policy. When two or three more nations come up to this level, they will not allow the other nations to go to war." How simple he made the way appear for the coming of that time when wars shall be no more.

A GENTLE NATURE.

There is no side of this wonderful character that does not charm us as we study it. Through all the changes of his most eventful life he remained the same simple, modest, tender, sympathetic man. He was too great to waste his strength in ostentation. His gentle nature was drawn to little children, and they ran after him in our streets and clung to him in our homes. He was as magnanimous as he was great. When necessary, he ordered Sheridan to "lay waste the Valley of Virginia," and he treated the problem of the war as a question of killing so many of the enemy. Yet we see him writing to Lee, beseeching him to save the armies from further slaughter. And we see him giving terms to the vanquished that captivated the captured and amazed the world. Only the other day he directed his publishers to put Rosecrans' picture into his book, saying: "I will not allow any personal feelings to enter into such a matter." To-day, as the Union and Confederate soldiers mingle their tears over his bier and recall his greatness, there comes up one voice from the sunny South, that vast battle-field, saying: "Thy gentleness hath made me great."

It hardly seems necessary to proclaim General Grant a Christian. It goes without saying after such a life as his—so quiet, so gentle, so just, so full of integrity, so rich in Christian faith and in saving work. Those who knew him most intimately never heard him utter a profane or vulgar word. Sweet water does not flow from a bitter fountain. He was a regular attendant upon church. He told Senator Stanford that he never had a doubt of the immortality of the soul. He was a firm believer in Divine Providence. He said to Mr. Lincoln, in the presence of his Cabinet, when he received his appointment as Lieutenant-General, speaking of the performance of his duties: "And I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men." When he was Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, he gave all the aid possible to secure the uniform observance of religious services.

A BLESSING AT THE TABLE.

As his mess gathered around the table, he said: "Chaplain, when I was at home and ministers were stopping at my house, I always invited them to ask a blessing at the table. I suppose a blessing is as much needed here as at home, and if it is agreeable with your views, I should be glad to have you ask a blessing every time we sit down to eat." You all remember those simple words written on a card the other day, when he could not use his voice, and handed to a Catholic priest who called upon him, expressing the strongest faith in all the denominations based upon the Scripture, of the Old and New Testaments, and gratitude for the prayers of all Christians.

A tender and touching word to his son, Colonel Fred. Grant, comes to us out of his fatherly heart, showing what estimate he placed upon right living. He says: "I had rather see you suffer as I suffer now than see you abandoned to any vice." We are fully prepared to read his words to Dr. Douglas about his willingness and readiness to go hence:

READY TO OBEY WITHOUT A MURMUR.

"If it is in God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey without a murmur. I should prefer to go now to enduring my present suffering for a single day without hope of recovery. As I have stated I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful and in a much greater degree, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which has so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear kind expressions toward me, in person, from all parts of our country from people of all nationalities, all religions and no religions, of Confederate and National troops alike, of soldiers' organizations, of mechanical, scientific, religious and other societies, embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart, if they have not effected a cure. So, to you and your colleagues, I acknowl-

edge my indebtedness for having brought me through the valley of the shadow of death to enable me to witness these things."

July 16th: * * * "After all that [signs of improvement], however, the disease is still there, and must prove fatal in the end. My life is precious, of course, to my family, and should be to me if I could recover entirely. There never was one more willing to go than I. I know most people have first one and then another little thing to fix up, and never get quite through. This was partially my case. I first wanted so many days to work on my book, so the authorship would be clearly mine. It was graciously granted me, after being apparently much lower than I have been since, and with a capacity to do more work than I ever did in the same time. My book had been done so hastily that much of it was left out, and I did it all over from the crossing of the James River, in 1864, to Appomattox, in 1865. Since that I have added as much as fifty pages to the book, I should think. There is nothing more to do, and, therefore, I am not likely to be more ready to go than I am at this moment."

HOLD FAST TO THE BIBLE.

As President, in 1876, he wrote to some Sunday School children in Philadelphia: "My advice to Sunday Schools, no matter what their denomination, is: Hold fast to the Bible as the sheet-anchor to your liberties: write its precepts in your hearts, and practice them in your lives. To the influence of this Book are we indebted for all progress made in our true civilization, and to this we must look as our guide in the future. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.'"

A few weeks ago, April 18th, he said to his pastor, Dr. Newman: "I believe in the Holy Scriptures, and whoever believes their teachings will be benefited thereby." Dr. Newman asked him what his supreme thought was when all thought him dying, and he said: "The comfort from the consciousness that I have tried to live a good and honorable life." And among his last utterances he said: "I pray that we may all meet in a better world." This carries us up to the border of the unseen country. The great, calm, resolute, upright soul marches peacefully into the unknown, and stands wondering and adoring in the Eternal Presence. The light of gladsome rest lights up the war-worn features. And we, with all the civilized families of man, stand, in tearful and sobbing silence, with the bereaved family, around the deserted camp of the old warrior.

GRANT'S LAST LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

Unexpectedly, as his habit was in his great engagements, the works of the last enemy are flanked, and we have a communication to his wife, so sweet and tender that we forget the soldier, and our sorrowing hearts cling to the husband and father, as his letter to his wife comes back to us:

"Look after our dear children, and direct them in the paths of rectitude. It would distress me far more that one of them would depart from an honorable, upright and virtuous life than it would to know that they were prostrated on a bed of sickness, from which they were never to arise alive. They have never given any cause for alarm on this account, and I earnestly pray that they never will. With these few injunctions, and the knowledge I have of your love and affection, I bid you a final farewell until we meet in another and I trust, better world. You will find this on my person after my demise."

He approached death like a philosopher. Socrates, with the hemlock in his hand, was not more thoughtful. He entered into the last struggle like a warrior. Leonidas at Thermopylæ was not more determined. He triumphed like a Christian. Ireneus at the stake was not more confident. Sure of his rest in the skies, let us take one glance at his place in human history. I turn to the past. It is full of warriors. But among them all I see no Grant. I do see Napoleon, "grand, gloomy and peculiar, a sceptered hermit," yet over his fields of glory, and over his throne I read, "selfish ambition." I see great Cæsar, of majestic stature, but beneath his feet is the dying Roman Republic, and on his sword I read, "Merciless Despotism." I see far back on the summit of the Alps stout old Hannibal, but the dusky warriors that obeyed his command were marauders, living on spoils; and the spirit that spurred him to deeds of historical splendor was merciless and revengeful hatred.

A RULER WHO HEALED THE WOUND.

But here stands Grant, on the summit of his unprecedented deeds, in the solitude of his exalted character, rooted and grounded in the "arduous greatness of things achieved"—a soldier, who conquered a great people, and ennobled them by the moderation with which he used his victory; a ruler who healed the wound in the breast of the nation, and made its people one, by the impartiality of his Administration; a citizen, who walked fame's most illustrious heights with such unaffected simplicity that the humblest citizen is drawn up to nobleness by the magnetism of his example; a patriot, who wrought for freedom with such exalted devotion that even the vanquished rejoice in his triumph. There he stands, with Washington and Lincoln, on the dome of three centuries, loved by his countrymen, honored by mankind, and to be remembered and emulated till the latest generation.

Friends, countrymen, brothers from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, and from all lands under the stars, let us cling, let us cling to the memory of Grant till it warms us and melts us and molds us into oneness forever.

RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION CALLING FOR MUNICIPAL REPORTS.

RESOLUTION NO. 18,187 (NEW SERIES).

RESOLVED, That the heads of the following departments be and are hereby required to report to this Board on or before the 15th day of July, 1885, the condition of their respective departments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, embracing all their operations, receipts and expenditures:

Auditor,	Industrial School,
Assessor,	Police,
Tax Collector,	Coroner,
County Clerk,	Public Administrator,
Streets.	Health Officer,
Fire Department,	Justices' Court,
Hospital,	Law Library,
Almshouse,	City Hall Commissioners,
Park Commissioners,	Home for the Care of the Inebriate.
Treasurer,	Board of Election Commissioners,
Sheriff,	Registrar,
County Recorder,	House of Correction,
City and County Surveyor,	City Physician,
License Collector,	City Cemetery.
Common Schools,	Free Public Library,
Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph,	Gas Inspector,
Board of Health,	District Attorney,
Poundkeeper,	Special Counsel,
City and County Attorney,	Special Counsel for Collection of Delinquent Taxes

And that said Reports be published in a volume, in accordance with the requirements of Section 73 of the Consolidation Act. The Clerk of this Board is hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the head of each of the enumerated departments.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, June 1, 1885.

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Pond, Williamson, Farnsworth, Hoyer, Gilleran, McMillan, Valleau.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.





