

mary and grammar, is \$1,635,362; high school, \$587,800. There are 1,464 high school pupils, 558 boys and 906 girls. The expenditure for the year was \$82,236.72.

### LIBRARIES.

Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley have excellent free public libraries and reading rooms. There is also a library in each school district, the total number of books in County District libraries being 36,895.

Number of books in Oakland free library is 28,465. Seven reading rooms are maintained in various parts of the city. The rapid growth of the library made the present building inadequate for its accommodation, and in August, 1899, this fact coming to the knowledge of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire manufacturer, through a letter from Mr. H. A. Chittenden of Oakland, he wrote the following letter:

"SKIBO CASTLE.

Arday, N. B.

"Henry A. Chittenden, Esq.,

"Oakland Tribune, Oakland, Cal.

"My Dear Mr. Chittenden: Many thanks for your enclosures, which I read with interest. If Oakland would do as other cities have done, i. e., provide a site and agree to maintain the library, at a cost of say \$4,000, it would give me pleasure to give the necessary \$50,000 to build it; but I must be sure that the community is obliged to maintain it as above. No use building libraries unless we are sure of their future.

"With best wishes, always very truly yours,

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Since the receipt of above, the City Council has guaranteed the support required, and through the efforts of the ladies of the Ebell Society, the amount (\$20,000) necessary for the purchase of the site on the southwest corner of Grove and Fourteenth streets has been raised by subscription.

### INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

The California Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind is located at Berkeley, and is one of the best and most complete institutions of the kind in the country. It is liberally supported by the State, which support is well merited by the results of the thorough work done.

### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The University of California is located at Berkeley, having its professional departments in San Francisco and its astronomical department (The Lick Observatory) at Mt. Hamilton in Santa Clara County. In 1853, Congress gave the State 82 sections of land for the establishment of a seminary of learning. In 1862 a special gift of 150,000 acres was made by Congress for the establishment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. In 1867, trustees appointed to inaugurate these schools determined that they should be located in Alameda County. Thereupon the College of California, a semi-denominational institution, which had received a charter in 1853 and had established a school at Oakland, offered to give all its property to the new university, including 160 acres of land north of Oakland. The offer was accepted and the tract of 160 acres was determined upon as the site of the future University. None better could have been selected. It lies on the slopes of the foot hills, at an elevation of about 300 feet, and commands a view said by travelers to be equal to any to be found in the world. The great bay of San Francisco is spread before the beholder with the golden gate and the blue Pacific in the distance. Upon the left appear the spires and domes of San Francisco. In front the majesty of Mt. Tamalpais, with villages nestling along the coast at its base. White sails and river steamers pass in the still distance and the trains of the scenic railway, in the distance, climb the mountain side with many a silent winding curve until they reach the summit above the clouds.

If grandeur and beauty in nature furnishes inspiration to the student, the University of California should make great men.

The "bill to organize the University of California" was introduced by its author, Hon. John W. Dwinelle, on March 5th, 1868. It became a law March 23, 1868. The Board of Regents, composed of 22 members, was organized June 9th, 1868. New buildings were commenced at Berkeley, but the buildings of the College of California were used until 1873, when every-thing connected with the University was removed to Berkeley. Dr. Henry Durant, the former President of the California College was first President of the University, though he only retained the position a short time, being succeeded, July 20, 1872, by D. C. Gilman, who resigned in 1875 to accept the Presidency of Johns Hopkins University, and was succeeded by Dr. John Le Conte, who had