

som; Tehama, from Third to Fourth; easterly half of Stockton, opposite Pfeiffer; easterly half of Fourth, opposite Tehama; Bush, from Powell to Mason; Howard, from Second to Third; crossing of Geary and Stockton; Post, from Dupont to Stockton; Filbert, from Dupont to Stockton;—making an aggregate of 20,967 $\frac{1}{12}$ lineal feet, at a cost of \$287,200.29.

We do not deem it necessary to specify the streets and thoroughfares graded, paved, and planked, with the accompanying sidewalk improvements, with the details of the work, but will content ourselves with saying that the operations of the departments have been carried on with such vigor that the carriage-ways and sidewalks of our city were never before in so good a condition. That portion of San Francisco fronting on the bay, is daily demanding the more serious attention of the proper authorities from the increasing defects of the planking and the unsafe condition of the streets and wharfs. From the perishable nature of the materials used, it is an impossibility to repair the damages to the planking in the ratio of their occurrence; and the filling in of the city front, and paving the same in a substantial manner, although an expensive remedy, would prove the wisest and most economical policy in the end. The introduction of the Nicolson pavement (of wooden blocks set on asphaltum cement) during the past year, on that portion of Montgomery Street between Sacramento and Commercial, on Bush Street in front of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has proved a success—standing the test of the wear and tear of vehicles, rendering travel easier, and deadening the sound. The proposed widening of Kearny Street will be an improvement that will add much to the beauty of the city, and the comfort and accommodation of the citizens.

THE LINCOLN SCHOOL BUILDING.—One of the finest architectural ornaments of San Francisco, is the Lincoln School, erected on the spacious lot belonging to the Department on Fifth Street near Market, during the past year. It is a decided improvement on its predecessor, planned by the same architect, the Bush Street School—in itself an elegant and well-arranged building. In fact, it is a matter of doubt whether there is to be found in any city of the United States a more imposing, better built, or more conveniently planned or arranged structure than this model school-building, erected by a community of little more than twelve years' growth. It is a solid brick structure, the exterior and partition walls of which are massive and firm, built upon a solid foundation. All the essentials of safety, health, and comfort of the children, for whose benefit and training it has been called into existence, have been consulted in every detail and its minutest particulars. The building is cruciform in shape, one hundred and forty-one and one-half feet in length, with wings eighteen by thirty-three feet—the whole covering a superficial area of ten thousand one hundred and thirty-seven feet. It comprises two stories with basement and attic, the latter being fitted up as a spacious and well-lighted hall, for the purposes of lectures, school exhibitions, and other literary exercises. The first two stories are elegantly finished in class rooms, fitted up with all the educational appliances of modern times; while the basement, temporarily used for school purposes, in addition to its occupation for the purposes of heating the building, is eventually to be fitted up as a gymnasium, with all the usual appliances for the exercise of the pupils. The means of ventilation is perfect throughout every portion, and such is the admirable arrangement of light that not a dark spot is to be found in any part of the building. Water is also conveyed to