

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION is situated on the San José Road, on the lot occupied also by the Industrial School. The building, which is composed of brick and stone, was completed in 1874, and cost about \$120,000. The central portion is octagonal in form. Attached are two wings, containing in all two hundred cells, each capable of accommodating two prisoners. The plan contemplates three other wings, with accommodation for one thousand inmates. The cells are furnished for three hundred and ninety four prisoners, with three dark cells for the purpose of punishment. Several large workshops have been built for the prisoners, all of whom are required to perform manual labor for eight hours each day. There is also a hospital and chapel.

THE CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL is situated on a ten-acre plot of ground, in the southern portion of the city, bounded by Potrero avenue and Nevada, Sierra and Nebraska streets.

THE CITY AND COUNTY ALMS HOUSE occupies a portion of the old San Miguel Ranch, distant about six miles from the City Hall, and within sight of Lake Honda.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH STREET HOSPITAL, located on the Potrero, near the corner of De Haro and Colusa streets, is specially set apart for the receipt and care of persons afflicted with contagious diseases.

For a full description of the three last named institutions see Hospitals.

THE COUNTY JAIL is an old two-story brick building, located on Broadway, between Kearny and Dupont streets. For years it has been utterly inadequate to accommodate the number of prisoners committed to it, and temporary expedients in the establishment of branch jails, and the occasional use of the House of Correction have been resorted to when overcrowded. At the present time the use of the House of Correction by the Sheriff for this purpose has been ordered stopped, and the branch jail abandoned.

THE CITY PRISON, located in the basement of the old City Hall, at the corner of Kearny and Washington streets, is the most inadequate of all our city institutions. The prison consists of one long corridor, opening into which are several large cells, in each of which a score of prisoners are confined at once. At the upper end of the corridor are several rows of smaller cells, which two or three prisoners can occupy at a time. The whole place is damp and almost without ventilation.

In the northeast corner of the basement is an apartment used as a receiving hospital for the reception and treatment of invalids found exposed on the streets, casualties, wounds, etc.

Hotels.

San Francisco still maintains the lead among the cities of the world with respect to the quality and number of her first-class hotels, which she assumed contemporaneously with the opening of the Palace and The Baldwin, and is still able to challenge comparison equally as well upon the score of liberal patronage. In immensity and solidity of structure, the Palace stands probably the peer of any similar building in the world. It is seven stories in height, the height of each varying from twenty-five feet in the clear—the first story—to fourteen feet—the seventh. It fronts two hundred and seventy-five feet by three hundred and fifty feet in depth. It possesses three inner courts, around which balconies or piazzas attached to each story extend. The walls and partitions are made as nearly earthquake and fire-proof as possible, and required thirty-two millions brick in construction. The courts, the New Montgomery street front and the dining room are now lighted with the electric light, which was first introduced in July, 1878. Taking equal rank with the Palace in character of accommodation and appointment, The Baldwin presents an appearance of more graceful and pretentious architecture, although not as substantially built. It fronts two hundred and seventy-five feet, by one hundred and eighty-four feet in depth. It is six stories in height. The basement is entirely of brick and iron. Its principal dome stands one hundred and sixty-eight feet above the pavement, and from its commanding location, it presents one of the most salient of the city's many adornments. To these may be added our other leading hotels, which go toward the completion of our first-class list, all of whose appointments, both in regard to luxury and convenience, combine to sustain the reputation claimed for the city. In the aggregate the accommodating capacity of our leading hotels exceeds five thousand, and it is a just encomium upon the liberality of the people of the Pacific Coast, that they are generously sustained. The Lick House, so long a favorite among the first-class hotels, in April, 1880, will be transformed into a business house, devoting the first story to stores, the second to offices, and the third to lodging rooms. The following is the list of hotels and their locations:

PALACE HOTEL.—Location, southwest corner of Market and New Montgomery streets, extending back to Jessie street. The ground floor on the Market and New Montgomery street fronts is chiefly occupied by stores. There are seven hundred and fifty-five rooms above the ground floor, and the accommodating capacity of the hotel is estimated at twelve hundred.

THE BALDWIN.—Location, on triangular block bounded by Market, Powell and Ellis streets, its main front being on Powell street. It has four hundred and ninety-five rooms, accommodating capacity, about eight hundred. This, the latest of our prominent hotel structures, was formally opened in February, 1877.