DRAINAGE AND LEVEES.

The Citizens' Convention Hears Some Interesting Reports.

Health Officer Nichols' Undeniable Facts and Figures—The Trustees to be Appealed to.

The convention of citizens called by the Mayor last week to consider the condition of the city's sewerage, levees and other important matters, reassembled at the Board of Trade rooms on J street last evening. There was another large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the discussions and reports of committees.

Before proceeding with the regular business Mayor Comstock called the attention of the meeting to the fact that they had no Secretary. J. H. Miller was elected to the position, there being no other nominees.

H. Weinstock, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, appointed at the meeting last week, then submitted the report of that committee. The report was as follows:

THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

"The committee appointed on ways and means, for the purpose of presenting to your body a plan whereby the city might be enabled to raise sufficient money with which to make necessary municipal improvements, beg leave to submit the following report as a result of their inquiries and their deliberations. Realizing that if the bonds and past due coupons now in the hands of the Funded Debt Commission are to be considered a legal debt of the city, that, according to law, the city could not create any additional indebtedness; the first purpose, therefore, of the committee, was to find whether it was not possible to carry out the suggestion made by some, that the Funded Debt Commission cancel enough bonds now in its hands to make the proposed increase of new bonds come within the limit of the law which reads, 'That no city shall incur a debt greater than 15 per cent. of its assessed value.'

"The authorities consulted on this point by the committee gave it as their opinion that there is no legal way of canceling the bonds or the coupons now in the hands of the Funded Debt Commission, and while there is a difference of opinion among legal minds as to whether the bonds and coupons now in the hands of the Funded Debt Commission are a legal debt against the city, the opinion seems to preponderate that they would be so considered by a court of law, at least so long as they bear interest and this interest is paid from the funds of the city.

"There is but one way to finally determine the question as to whether the bonds and coupons now in the hands of the Funded Debt Commission are a legal debt against the city and that is by a test case. This, however, might involve serious delay and would interfere with any immediate action in the way of improvements. The attention of the committee has been called to a plan suggested by Judge H. O. Beatty, President of the Funded Debt Commission, who advocates that the assessment roll be increased from $14,400,000 to $18,000,000, and that the liquor license be materially increased. It is pointed out that if this be done, the tax rate can be reduced from $2 20 on $100 to $2 on $100, and that the city may then legally issue from $500,000 to $400,000 in new bonds, which would be gradually bought up by the Funded Debt Commission with the increased means thus placed at its command.

REAL ESTATE WOULD SUFFER.

"This plan commends itself to the committee were it not for certain serious difficulties that seem to be in the way. To increase the assessment roll some $3,600,000 would mean that a greater portion of this increase would have to fall upon real estate, as it would be extremely difficult to increase the assessed value on personal property and on credits, without doing it in so arbitrary a manner as to give rise to contention and dissatisfaction among taxpayers. Personal property, at best, being an unknown quantity, and the valuation thereof depending so largely upon the statement made by the taxpayer, the brunt of the $3,600,000 increase in assessed values would necessarily fall upon real estate and real estate improvements. In that event, while the rate would be reduced, say from $2 20 to $2 on $100, the actual increase in taxes on real estate to be paid by owners would be materially greater, so much so as to depress present real estate values. Yet another difficulty lies in the fact that the present county assessment is $15,200,000. Should the city increase its assessment roll to $18,000,000, there is a strong probability that the county would make a proportionate increase in the city assessments. Should the county fail to do this, its attention would doubtless be called to it by the State Board of Equalization, who most likely would insist upon the county assessments being increased to $18,000,000, which would be the value that the city itself would practically place upon its own property. This would add a still further increase in taxes which would chiefly fall upon real estate, and which would tend to still further depress real estate values, all of which would tend to make the plan of increasing the assessment roll to $18,000,000 decidedly unpopular among the taxpayers, and the probability of the taxpayers voting for an issuance of new bonds would thereby be made remote. With these facts before the committee, it frankly confesses that it does not see its way clear to recommend any financial plan thus far suggested with the view of raising $300,000 or $400,000 for improvement purposes by the issuance of new bonds.

A GREAT DEAL NEEDED.

"As the committee understands it the desire is to raise money enough to increase our water works facilities, to put our levees in first-class repair and to provide our city with a modern system of perfected drainage. There can be little doubt that if it were possible to raise sufficient money to carry out all of these necessary improvements with promptness and dispatch the money would be wisely and profitably invested and that it would materially add to the health, to the security and to the prosperity of the community. But on the principle that a part of a loaf is better than to go hungry, there remains only the plan of continuing to levy—say 15 cents on $100 for the next several years—which will give an annual fund of about $22,000, which sum should be religiously used for strengthening and raising our levees with a view of ultimately placing them entirely beyond the reach of any probable high water.

"Concerning the matter of increasing the pumping facilities at the Water Works, it remains for the city authorities to arrange with the bondholders to waive their claim on the water revenue for a year or more, the receipts meanwhile being used for the purchase of additional pumps. Unless the committee are incorrectly informed, we learn that it is the disposition of the outside bondholders to act liberally with the city in this matter, and to waive their claim on the water revenue for a reasonable time, so as to enable it to make necessary improvements in water facilities. If this be the disposition of the outside bondholders, upon whom the city has little or no claim, the committee feels assured that the Funded Debt Commission, the members of which are a part of our own citizenship, and as we know have the best interests of the city closely at heart, will doubtless gladly make the same concession and thus enable the city to make such prompt and necessary additions to our Water Works as the needs of the city demand. There remains yet the question of drainage and sewage to touch upon. If, as stated through a recent issue of the press, it is possible, according to the drainage plan proposed, and the estimate of cost made by Dr. Nichols, to remedy existing evils for $100,000, there remains the last alternative of 100 citizens each going security for the city in the sum of $1,000, so that our local bankers and capitalists may safely advance this amount to the city to be used for drainage improvements and to be repaid within two or three years.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

"If for any reason this cannot or will not be done, then relief so far as the drainage system is concerned, cannot be hoped for until the next session of the Legislature, when it may be possible to amend the present law so that cities may incur an indebtedness greater than fifteen per cent. of their assessed value. To sum up the committee find as follows:

"1. That the Funded Debt Commission cannot legally cancel any of the bonds now in its possession.

"2. That the bonds and coupons in the hands of the commission would in all probability be considered in a court of law as a public debt.

"3. That in this event the city under the law cannot legally issue any more bonds.

"4. That the plan of raising the assessment-roll to $18,000,000 so as to legalize the issuance of new bonds would so materially add to the city and State tax as to meet with determined and pronounced opposition on the part of the great majority of the taxpayers.

"5. That the committee does not see its way clear to recommend any plan toward the issuance of new bonds.

"6. That under the circumstances the Trustees should continue to levy for the next several years a tax-rate of no less than fifteen cents on the $100 to be used in improving our levees.

"7. That arrangements now pending be speedily perfected with the bondholders so that the gross water revenues for the next year or more may be used toward Water Works improvements.

"8. That 100 citizens each consent to go security for the city in the sum of $1,000, the money thus borrowed to be used for drainage improvements; and lastly, if this cannot be done, that an effort be made at the next session of the Legislature to amend the present law so that new bonds may be legally issued."

JUDGE BEATTY'S IDEAS.

Judge H. O. Beatty made a few remarks after the report had been adopted. He did not agree with the committee that the raising of the assessment roll to $18,000,000 would meet with objection. Still he did not believe in putting the city assessment above the State assessment—and he was confident that the next State assessment would be $18,000,000. The people would not object then to putting the city assessment up to equal that of the State.

In reference to the plan of renovating the sewerage system Mr. Beatty said he was satisfied from investigations he had made that a complete transformation could be made for $15,000. Brick sewers would keep out all smell, and the sewage could be run into big tanks at Front and Y streets for purifying. This system of purifying Mr. Beatty described at length, and was the same he referred to at the last meeting.

CONDITION OF SEWERAGE.

Dr. J. H. Parkinson, of the committee appointed to report on the condition of the sewerage, reported as follows:

"Your committee, appointed 'to carefully examine into the condition of the city's sewerage and drainage, to get information concerning the different sewerage and drainage systems now in operation in other cities, to determine upon the system best adapted to the requirements of our city and to get an estimate of the time and cost in introducing such system in our city'; and also 'to recommend such temporary means for diverting the sewage from the country immediately south of the city, and the probable cost of the same,' herewith submits its report: The committee finds that the considera- of a permanent system of sewerage and sewage disposal is impracticable in the time assigned.

"The committee has ascertained that the inauguration of a permanent system, even for a portion of the city, will necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money. It therefore deems it inadvisable to devote considerable time and attention to the subject until there is a positive assurance that the money can be raised.

"The first step in this matter should be the employment of a competent sanitary engineer to make the necessary investigations and surveys and to procure data. The committee before incurring this and other expenses, desires some authority for expending money that may be furnished, as well as an understanding as to the amount available.

"Regarding the temporary diversion of sewage from the drainage canal, the committee finds that the only immediate relief attainable is by pumping directly into the river. For this purpose a new pump and a new discharge pipe are absolutely necessary. It is contemplated to use the present engine, boiler and discharge pipe, and therefore to locate the new pump at Eighth and Y streets.

THE COST.

"The cost of this work is estimated, approximately, as follows: New pump and connections, $1,600; digging ditch for pipe and filling in same—4,000 feet, $250; iron stone pipe, 18-inch, 4,000 feet, $4,200; iron stone pipe, 24-inch, 4,000 feet, $7,000; laying pipe and cementing joints, $150; rivetted No. 16 iron pipe, 18-inch, 4,000 feet, dipped in asphaltum and laid, $4,800; rivetted No. 16 iron pipe, 24-inch, 4,000 feet, dipped in asphaltum and laid, $5,800. Total cost, with 18-inch iron stone pipe, $5,600; with 18-inch rivetted iron pipe, $6,050. The present discharge-pipe leaks in several places, and tends to weaken the Y-street levee. It is therefore advisable, when laying a second pipe, to repair this defective condition. The committee recommends that at the point of discharge into the river both pipes be turned downwards below the surface of the water, and that the discharge be so arranged as to be down-stream in the direction of the current. It also recommends that rivetted iron pipe be used, as being ultimately more economical. In conclusion, the committee desires to express its willingness to aid in the solution of this question when the necessary means have been provided."

ABOUT LEVEES.

A. A. Van Voorhies, of the Committee on Levees, stated that that committee had no elaborate report to make, but what it would report would be practically an indorsement of the Ways and Means Committee's report. Superintendent J. B. Wright of the Southern Pacific had informed the speaker that the railroad company intended to raise Front street as far down as R, and the committee recommended that the city take care of the rest of the levee down to Y street, and face the entire levee with granite. This facing could be done for about $20,000.

The report of the committee was received, and then Health Officer Nichols—who threw such a bombshell into the silurian camp at last week's meeting—was called upon for some further information. The doctor said he had not been notified until a few hours previous to the meeting that a report was expected from him. He was preparing a report for the City Trustees, but was willing to enlighten the present meeting as far as he had gone in his researches.

SOME PLAIN FACTS.

"'A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth; but the simple pass on and are punished,'" quoted the doctor. "The city of Sacramento to-day is in a peculiar condition in regard to its sewage. Threatened with a suit at law for sending down upon innocent people the accumulated filth of its entire city, prohibited by law from pouring this mass into the river, thus polluting that. The clutch of a throttling monster tugging away at the very vitals of the city, demanding with Shylock punctuality its pound of flesh. A beautiful city studded throughout its length and breadth with unhealthy, foul, stinking privies and cesspools, dangerous in themselves and liable to become more so. The question arises in the minds of those honestly interested in the well-being and good name, as well as the future prosperity of Sacramento, What shall we do?

"At the present moment there are two salient points which stand prominently out and demand a solution. It is not a theory which confronts us—it is an actuality. Without seeming unnecessarily prolix, I shall discuss the problem under two principal heads. First, the question of our right to discharge the sewage of Sacramento through the Y-street levee, down the Riverside road, or on the land beyond. Divest it, if you please, of all question of sentiment or its relation to sickness, or the death rate of that locality, and look at the matter calmly from a standpoint of common law, which will be the arbitrator before whom it will eventually have to be settled if a suit is brought against the city.

THE LAW AS IT STANDS.

"For this purpose I have compiled several decisions of the higher courts that seem to bear upon this present condition. First—No person has a right to use his property in such a manner as to injure another. Upon this principle is based the law which protects persons and communities against nuisances. Second—The courts take cognizance not only of nuisances affecting the public health, but also of that which interferes with the physical comfort and well-being of the people. To constitute a nuisance it is not necessary that the offensive trade or business or condition under consideration should endanger the health of the people. Third—In order to render a person liable for a public nuisance by carrying on a noxious trade or maintaining anything that produces noxious smells it is not necessary that the smells should be injurious to health. It is sufficient if they are of such a character as to be materially offensive to the senses, and such as to impair the physical comfort of those who come within their sphere. Fourth—The right of all persons to pure air, unpolluted water and uncontaminated soil is a natural inheritance. This right is protected and maintained by the law.

"Fifth—The collection of water in artificial ponds or trenches, or the setting back of water by means of dams or other artificial devices, whereby the water becomes stagnant and emits unpleasant odors or unwholesome or injurious gases, is a great nuisance, and equally actionable or indictable as are furnaces for the smelting of lead, copper or other substances that send out destructive or injurious vapors. Sixth—The right of a riparian owner, says Chancellor Kent, to the use and enjoyment of a stream of water in its natural state is as sacred as the right of the soil itself. A disturbance or deprivation of that right is an irreparable injury, for which an injunction will issue. Seventh—When the nuisance operates to destroy health or to diminish the comfort of a dwelling, an action at law furnishes no adequate remedy, and the party injured is entitled to remedy by injunction. Eighth—Draining surface water upon land of another in any way different from the natural flow is a continued nuisance, for which successive actions for damages may be maintained. Ninth—A new action may be brought for continuing a nuisance while the first is pending. Tenth—A municipal corporation had so cut and left a ditch alongside a residence that the stagnant water produced a stench, generating malaria and causing sickness in family. It was held to be a proper case for special damage as a nuisance.

THE DOCTOR QUOTES:

"'A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth, but the simple pass on and are punished.' Again quoted the doctor: Coleridge, in writing concerning the city of Cologne, said: 'I counted two-and-seventy stenches, all well-defined, and several stinks.'

"The second problem which seriously confronts the city is the collection and disposal of the sewage without offense to our neighbor. What is the condition of the system, or lack of system, of the city to-day? As I said before, the city of Sacramento is studded with open privies and cesspools, every one of which is more or less a menace. I make this statement without fear of contradiction by any sanitary authority or person of the least ideas of modern sanitary knowledge or thought. Dr. Winsor, in a report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, says: 'Of all forms of filth the most dangerous, as well as the most offensive and most common, is fecal excrement. It lies in beneath privies, or in the cesspool which receives the wash from water-closets, dissolving and oozing more or less rapidly into the surrounding soil, from which it sometimes finds its way into some neighboring well, sometimes rises in gaseous form to poison the air, sometimes lies stored and lurking to infect any dwelling whose cellar may be dug into its ambush ground with mysterious unwholesomeness. The only proper way to deal with excrement is to carry it as fast and as far away from human dwellings as possible; and without doubt the best way to effect this is by a complete system of water carriage.'

"Another prominent sanitarian says, in a report upon country homes: 'The privy is a detestible and dangerous necessity.' A committee of English experts under the auspices of the Society of Arts of London says, among many other things: 'The old midden or "privy" system in populous districts should be discontinued and prohibited by law. For health's sake, without consideration of commercial profit, sewage and excreta must be got rid of at any cost.' Another prominent sanitary writer, William Oldright, in a very voluminous article on 'Disposal of Sewage,' says: 'It is hardly necessary in an article of this kind to describe at length the evils of the privy pit; the poisoning of wells; the pollution of soil and air; the effects of the exposure of the nude person over a large pit full of cold and mephitic gases; the conveyance of germs of disease into air and water.'

DANGER OF IMPURE AIR.

"The general deterioration of health from taking into the body such air and water, even when specific germs are not present. All these evils the medical reader should be able to comprehend and amplify himself. A newspaper in one of our country towns, believing in telling the plain truth, says: 'A short time since in making an excavation for a building the workmen struck a vein of polluted earth, the stench of which was almost unbearable. Being curious to see and know the cause, we had the men follow the vein, and found that it had its origin in a privy-pit and its outlet in a well, the distance to which was about 140 feet.' Similar soil pollution exists around and amid dwellings in city and town and country everywhere, and we are occasionally aroused by unmaskings of what is continually but secretly going on around us.

"The statement has been made that the sipage water purifies the soil sufficiently so that it is not poisoning. Such sophistical theorizing is not worthy of a moment's consideration in the practical situation which confronts us. What is the remedy for the two evils that confront us? Introduce a system of sewerage adapted to the peculiar topography of this city. There are many systems in vogue throughout the civilized world; some are obsolete, others do not apply to this particular locality. Without discussing the various theories and plans which have been subjected from time to time, I am of the opinion that there are but two which will accomplish the work. They are the pneumatic and a combination of the precipitation and crematory systems."

WHAT OTHER CITIES DID.

Continuing, Dr. Nichols said that other cities, when the necessity was made apparent, were not slow in getting in new systems of sewerage.

In 1876 Walpole, Mass., adopted a system of precipitation which proved highly successful. Worcester, Mass., after a thorough investigation of the subject, adopted the precipitation plan. At Worcester the purification works cost $61,544. The doctor said he was satisfied that the effluent would without doubt conform to the requirements of the law, and that the cost will be less than by the downward filtration system or land irrigation.

"Objections have been made to the publicity given to the discussion of these important questions," said the doctor.

"Procrastination is said to be the thief of time. In this instance procrastination has been the thief of money and health. By such agitation as this and the position that a portion of the press of the city of Sacramento have taken is a healthy public opinion brought about."

Dr. Nichols said he had had a survey made of the city and was satisfied that there was sufficient fall for a good drainage if it was properly applied. The street nearest level in the city was P street, and yet in that street he had found that there was a fall of 4¾ inches to each block to the river. From Thirty-first and P streets to Eighth and Y the fall was 12.70 feet.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

"Sanitary science is essentially the science of the preservation of health and life," said Dr. Nichols, in conclusion. "Sanitary engineering elevates the moral tone of society. Considering the results of modern sanitation, well might the ancient Greeks sing songs of praises to the Godess of Health:

"Who cometh over the hills,
Her garments with morning sweet,
The dance of a thousand rills
Making music before her feet?

Her presence freshens the air,
Sunshine steals light from her face;
The leaden footsteps of care
Leap to the time of her pace.

Fairest of all that is fair,
Grace of the heart of all grace,
Sweetness of hut and of hall,
Bringer of Life out of naught,
Hygeia, oh! fairest of all
The daughters of Time and of Thought."

MORE DISCUSSION.

Judge Beatty said he approved Dr. Nichols' plans and recommendations, and he also complimented the doctor on his knowledge of the law on nuisances. It could not have been put more clearly. With reference to the expenditure of $100,000, however, the Judge said that while he had no doubt that much good could be attained, yet $100,000 was a great deal of money, and was more than the city could raise right away. But with $15,000, the first great trouble—the dumping of drainage water upon the people living in the "Pocket"—could be disposed of. He thought that the city could purchase twenty acres of land below the Y-street levee, cut it in halves, and make two immense ten-acre reservoirs. The sewage could be run into this, and, by mixing it with lime and alumina, settle the sediment. The water could be run off into the river. It would take several years to fill one of these reservoirs with sediment, and, when it was full, the other could be used, and the sediment in the full one sold off to farmers for enriching their soil.

In regard to raising funds, Mr. Beatty suggested that a loan be contracted for $65,000, payable in one year. Of course there would be grumbling about the increased taxation, but something had to be done. The money could be raised this fall. About 130 citizens could be found who would each take $500 of the bonds, and he anticipated that there would be no danger of litigation to stop the payment of the bonds.

A CONUNDRUM.

J. A. Woodson asked Judge Beatty where he found any authority for his system. All the authorities he had read were against any such system. In fact it was simply impossible.

Dr. Nichols said that under Judge Beatty's proposition the city would create a greater nuisance than at present, and the city would be enjoined inside of two weeks.

C. A. Jenkins explained a system of cesspools he has on his property that is hermetically sealed and absolutely free from danger. If all had such sealed cesspools there would be no difficulty in purifying the overflow and discharging it into the river without offense. He spoke of the desirability of having water from the mountains by gravitation. He admitted that it cost a great deal of money to clean the cesspools annually, and that under his system of sealed cesspools the cost of caring for sewage is put upon one class, householders.

Felix Tracy said a suit would be begun against the city unless the Seventeenth-street sewer nuisance is taken care of. The people in his neighborhood refused to be longer poisoned by the drainage of breweries and wineries.

Matt. F. Johnson spoke earnestly in favor of acting upon the reports; in favor of doing something at once. He went into detail to show how the Seventeenth-street sewer is creating a nuisance. He opposed patchwork plans. The trouble in the past has been that we had no uniformity. He wanted to now begin right, and have no more patchwork. He was therefore opposed to Judge Beatty's plan. A complete system with new sewers as we should have will cost a large sum and take a long time. But let us begin right. He favored temporary disposal by pumping into the river, while sanitary engineers are laying out a permanent system. The money must be had; the cost cannot be avoided.

MUST NOT OPPRESS.

Thomas Hague said we must not think of oppressing manufactures. We must provide sewers for them. He favored draining to a tank in a low point below Y street, and then pumping into the river.

H. Weinstock moved that the plan of the Drainage Committee for temporary relief be adopted and recommended to the Trustees for adoption. He desired to get something definite before the meeting to act upon. The plan of the committee seemed the only thing to do in such an emergency.

Dr. Nichols opposed the motion. He said that the scheme of Mr. Johnson would be only patchwork. It would not relieve the necessities of the people rep-

CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.

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MARRIED.

GREEN-JOHNSON—In San Francisco, June 9th, by the Rev. Dr. Case, John Green to Martha J. Johnson, both of Sacramento. [Red Bluff papers please copy.] *

BORN.

WALDAU—In this city, June 16th, to the wife of O. C. Waldau, a daughter. [Truckee, Cal., and Reno, Nev., papers please copy.] *

DIED.

BULLOCK—In this city, June 16th, Richard R. Bullock (father of Mrs. J. B. King and Mrs. A. T. Renwick), a native of New York, aged 68 years, 11 months and 5 days.
☞ Funeral private. *

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
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Black Sateens, in Henrietta finish, small white or colored sprigs, 25c per yard.

A Cotton Mummy or Oatmeal Cloth, in sky, cardinal, pink, cream and nile; specially suitable for picnic suits, at 12½c per yard.

New shades in a wide Cheese Cloth, at 8⅓ cents per yard.

Desirable Tennis or Outing Flannels, in soft spring colorings, at 12½c per yard.

Openwork White Goods, in stripes and plaids, from 8⅓ to 25c per yard.

Excellent values in White Lawns and India Linons, from 8⅓ to 20c per yard.

Exquisite patterns in Checked and Striped Nainsooks, from 10 to 25c per yard.

Fine quality White Cambrics, in standard makes, 10 to 25c per yard.

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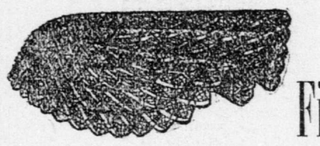

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Railroad Time Table.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

[PACIFIC SYSTEM.]

JUNE 7, 1891

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE
6:30 A	Calistoga and Napa	11:15 A
3:05 P	Calistoga and Napa	8:40 P
12:50 A	Ashland and Portland	4:20 A
4:30 P	Deming, El Paso and East	7:00 P
7:00 P	Knights L'd'g & M'r'sville	7:25 A
10:50 A	Los Angeles	9:35 A
12:05 P	Ogden and East—Second Class	2:25 A
11:00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East	8:15 A
3:00 P	Oroville	10:30 A
3:00 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	10:30 A
10:40 A	Redding via Willows	4:00 P
2:50 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:40 A
4:35 A	San Francisco via Benicia	12:35 A
6:30 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:15 A
8:40 A	San Francisco via Benicia	10:40 P
3:05 P	San Francisco via Benicia	8:10 P
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	‖6:00 A
10:50 A	San Fran. via Livermore	2:50 P
10:50 A	San Jose	2:50 P
4:30 P	Santa Barbara	9:35 A
6:15 A	Santa Rosa	11:40 A
3:05 P	Santa Rosa	8:10 P
8:50 A	Stockton and Galt	7:00 P
4:30 P	Stockton and Galt	9:35 A
12:05 P	Truckee and Reno	2:25 A
11:00 P	Truckee and Reno	8:15 A
6:30 P	Colfax and way stations	2:30 P
6:15 A	Vallejo	11:40 A
3:05 P	Vallejo	†8:40 P
*6:35 A	Folsom and Placerville	*2:40 P
*3:10 P	Folsom and Placerville	*11:35 A

*Sunday excepted. †Sunday only. ‖Monday excepted. A.—For morning. P.—For afternoon.

RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

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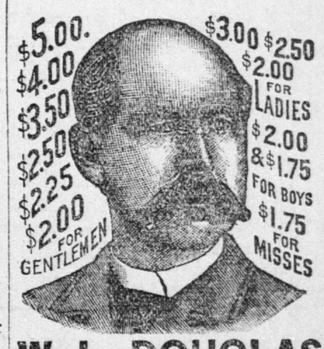

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