

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of Interest to the General Public.

Under this heading the Record-Union will publish short letters from correspondents on topics of interest to the general public. The matter in these communications will be understood to represent the views of the writers. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication unless so desired, but as a guarantee of good faith.—Eds.

Sewage Systems.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I can see no reason why comparisons should be made between Woodland and Sacramento's sewage system. As well compare Sacramento to San Francisco, New York City or London. Woodland has advantages by her location which we do not and cannot enjoy, even if all her M. Ds. are not trained and skillful civil engineers and specialists on sewage disposal, learned in all legal lore pertaining to the pollution of streams and contamination of rivers, and claim the right to hire experts, run surveys, construct precipitation works, condemn lands for public improvements, build sewers, O. K. the bills and pass them on to the Finance Committee of the Board of City Trustees, to have warrants drawn by the City Auditor.

Woodland's sewage system is simply this: They run a drain one and a half miles out from town, with a fall of sixteen feet, to an old slough, and there they let it go—almost as primitive as the system in vogue in the Dark Continent, but effective and answers the purpose. Sacramento has no available old slough except that at Ninth street, which, unfortunately also for Sacramento, is near always full of water. It is not a drain, but a gutter, and we cannot get a fall of sixteen feet in a mile and a half, but must satisfy ourselves with being a little over six feet above tide water. In Woodland, during a heavy rain, the water can be made off anywhere; but in Sacramento it comes pretty nearly to a dead stop on the level streets, which prevail nearly all over the city, even daring to stagnate on the crown of our newly improved streets. When the rain water does run from our streets it is carried by the levees south and north of the city. Of course this does not happen in Woodland. Sacramento receives many millions of gallons of sewage daily from the river. This does not happen in Woodland. The water on the outer side of our levees is often much higher than the streets of the residence portion of our city. Much at no time is the case with the levees at Woodland.

Suppose the city could impound its sewage proper in tanks at a low level, says, twenty feet below the bed of the river, so that the residents at Tenth and C streets and the Park could use them as well as those situated on Front or K streets, how will the contents be got rid of? The fact is, no portion of the matter taken from these tanks could be discharged into the river without polluting it.

Doctors will disagree on these points as they have disagreed on others. They seem to be willing to keep the sludge, and expect miners will be more than anxious to take it away. They ought to be; but will they? If we can be prevented from pumping our sewage into the river, then the exponents of this system can also be enjoined from pumping any portion of the sewage from the tanks. It seems to me if we could only fix our tanks or levees to keep the storm and sewage water out, Woodland would not be in it with Sacramento.

Reference has been made to Colonel Waring—his reports and works in other cities, including that of Memphis. The following is an extract from the "Description of the Memphis Sewerage System," prepared under the direction of the City Engineer, Miles Meriwether, by James H. Elliott, Assistant Engineer.

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1853 and '59 the question of sewers was agitated, resulting in the adoption of a separate system as recommended by Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., of New-York. Mr. Waring was in charge of the works for about two years as Designing and Consulting Engineer. The following is a description of the system furnished by Colonel George E. Waring at the time as carried out at Memphis:

"The unit of the system is a sewer of vitrified pipe, six to four inches in diameter, laid in the streets or in the alley between the streets where said alley exists, having at the upper end a 'trough' lead flush tank with a discharging capacity of one gallon. The troughs on both sides of the sewer are connected with it by four-inch pipes of the same material. The house connection drains enter the sewer at an acute angle and by a funnel-shaped trap, which delivers to the house waste at the bottom of the sewer, and which ventilates it at the top. The house connection drain has no top, and it is continued by an untrapped soil pipe four inches in diameter, which continues above the roof of the house. Therefore, every house connection furnish free ventilation to the sewer. The water-closets, sinks and other vessels in the house are separated from the soil and drain pipes by a trap. The flush tank is fed by a constant small stream from the water works, only sufficient to fill it once in twenty-four hours. When full the continuance of the small stream causes its automatic syphon to come into action, and the entire contents of the tank are discharged directly into the head of the sewer in from thirty-six to forty seconds. This rapid discharge of such volume flushes the sewer completely. At the lower end of the sewer, near its junction with the river, there is a fresh-air inlet to supply the upward draft through the soil pipes of the houses.

"The six-inch sewer, after receiving not to exceed 300 house drains, discharges into a main or submain sewer of eight inches diameter or more, and the submain discharges into the larger drains. The sizes of the submains are six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen and twenty inches diameters.

"The greatest flow of the twenty-inch main sewer, about 3,000 houses being connected, is about nine inches deep. Four or five submains are laid in the same trench with the sewer to underdrain the ground, and these discharge into Bayou Gayoso."

"Such is the system of Memphis, as described by Colonel George E. Waring himself, and quoted by our M. D.'s as a standard for our city's system.

Experience has demonstrated that the six-inch pipes were too small; that a fungus growth from a half inch to an inch and a half thick could only be removed by pushing steel brushes through the pipes, the usual flushing of the sewers not being able to detach the growth or prevent its accumulation.

That as high as 200 stoppages of the pipes occurred in one year, with the attendant inconveniences and costing thousands of dollars to the city to put in working order. Memphis under the Waring system had no manholes. No they are built at every intersection, or about 350 feet apart. Figures show that in building a system of sewers, such as Colonel Waring planned for Memphis, and our local M. D.'s are planning here, that it is only a question of time when the cost of maintenance would either force the building of manholes or abandon the system.

been indulged in as to what manner of percolation works are likely to be adopted by the Newberry plan. If I understand the English as written in the Record-Union, Mr. Newberry was asked to design or report on disposal works for our city. The case, as I understand it, was simply this: a plan was formulated to construct a big seven-foot sewer with a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons per day. This sewer was to be built to carry more sewage in a day than the water works was furnishing, or the city uses in a week. The velocity and fall of this sewer was questioned as to its efficiency for the purpose intended, hence the invitation of Mr. Newberry to visit this city at the invitation and individual expense of a member of the Sewage Committee. Who is this Mr. Newberry? I have tried to find out, and can say, "his works speak louder than words," and, although hid from view, are no dark secret.

If we can settle our sewage in tanks and treat it with—well, the latest prescription, or some old, reliable, time-tested, warranted to cure, blown-on-the-bottle and stamped-on-the-cork, none genuine unless signed—such a formula with a Latin name ought to be prescribed for our city sewers.

In the Massachusetts State Board of Health report, page 760, vol. 2, Professor Hazen, in charge of the Massachusetts Experimentals Sewage Works, reports as follows: "A number of fishes were put into precipitated sewage. In each case the fish died within five minutes. This sudden death cannot be due to the chemicals used for it was found that the fishes lived for a considerable time in solutions of the chemicals much stronger than those present in the sewage. The fishes died for want of air."

Cruel doctors want to kill all fish in the river, by even treating our sewage with physics and prescriptions. I don't want to doctor even this report of Professor Hazen, for he further says in connection with the above, "sewage contains no dissolved oxygen, and if any is absorbed from the air, it is quickly taken up by the organic matter. The precipitated sewage also contains no oxygen."

Can the city be restrained from pumping precipitated sewage into the river if it kills the fish?

Volume 2, pages 698-699 reads: "The best results that we have obtained by chemical precipitation, and we know of no others that are so good, leave as much as one-third of the nitrogenous matter of the sewage in the effluent; this is an abundant food supply for the unlimited growth of the large number of bacteria that remains. The partial purification of sewage by chemical precipitation may be the best practicable way to avoid a nuisance. But the incompleteness of the purification and the cost of thirty cents per cubic foot of sewage treated, together with the additional expense of manipulation and disposing of sludge, will be likely to confine the application of chemical precipitation in the purification of sewage to narrow limits."

The Public Improvement Commission of Troy, N. Y., gathered and published statistics of the sewage systems in a number of the principal cities of the country. The report of the commission contains answers from forty-nine cities to the following questions: First—Has your city a system of sewerage? Second—Does the system provide for the removal of rain water and sewage combined, or separately? Third—Five cities answered the following two questions asked. To question No. 2 twenty-eight cities used the combined system; four used the separate system, and three cities used the separate and combined systems. Doctors want a separate system for our storm water would certainly require to be attended to before it could be fit for use for our winter rains service after lying idle all summer. Here is a grand idea to supply a laxative to a case-hardened sewer from disuse. Of course, they can be flushed—at least that is the sanitary term; the other is injunction, or some such sounding word. Separate systems are not just the thing for our city, with our long dry spells. As our sewers are, they have done remarkably well and if improved will do better.

There is not a word about our M. D.'s and the sewers; in fact, they are no longer in it. We reach Section 169 of Article XII, and then they are subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. Section 171, Article XII: "Said Board of Health shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of the city and public institutions thereof; and full powers are hereby given to said board over all questions of foul or offensive drainage, and of the disinfection and sanitary cleaning of streets, alleys, cesspools, sewers or nuisances of any description, and of low places within the city limits calculated to receive and retain unhealthful deposits." Not a word about sewers till they are built. When built and connected with our city's system as sewers they are taken into the fostering care of the Board of Health.

A KLINGER BRICK.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Don Ray, a well-known citizen of Galt, is in the city.

Miss Sophie P. Comstock is visiting friends in San Francisco.

Dr. L. C. Lane, the well-known San Francisco physician, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Matcher of Bangor, Me., are stopping at the Golden Eagle.

Miss Lulu Tyrrel returned from a two-weeks' visit in San Francisco last evening.

Mrs. J. G. Brinkerhoff and Miss J. Brinkerhoff of Suisun are stopping at the Capital Hotel.

The engagement is announced of Joseph Landers of Santa Barbara to Mrs. Mattie Stone of this city.

Bessie Smith of Stockton are guests at the Capital Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Anthony and Mrs. B. M. Anthony of Detroit, Mich., are at the Golden Eagle.

Mrs. May Stevens-Boysen, now a resident of New York, is here and is a guest at the Golden Eagle.

Mrs. Fred Bassonville is up from San Francisco and visiting Mrs. Sullivan at Third and P streets.

Dr. George Franklin Shiels, Professor of Surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical Department of the State University, is in the city.

Among Mrs. Catherwood's guests at the elaborate dejeuner given by her in San Francisco on Tuesday were Mrs. C. P. Huntington and Princess Hatzfeldt.

Professor R. P. Pennell, Principal of the State Normal School at Chico, was in the city yesterday and went home last night. He has this week been in attendance at Los Angeles at the meeting of the State Board of Education, of which he is a member. Professor Pennell was a guest at the session of the Academia last evening.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: F. A. Boole, Red Bluff; Miss Mattie Rowan, Miss Bessie Smith, Mrs. Rose Rowan, Stockton; G. Quinn, Roscoe Cay-anough, Woodland; George Fleming, Sacramento; Don Ray, Galt; Mrs. J. G. Brinkerhoff, Miss L. N. Brinkerhoff, Suisun; M. H. Covey, Sacramento; John Clendenning, Blue Canyon; H. T. Jones, C. E. Mack, Walnut Creek.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: George Foreman, Louisville; Martin Schenck, Frank Cavalli, Fred C. Lister, Mrs. May Stevens-Boysen, New York; W. Rathbey, Philadelphia; J. G. Hamilton, Minneapolis; Mrs. B. M. Anthony, H. B. Anthony and wife, Detroit; Whitman, J. H. Droste, St. Louis; G. W. Koenig, R. L. Lawrence, Boston; B. B. Thatcher and wife, Bangor, Me.; J. S. Taylor, Newcastle; Alice Merrill Raymond, Elizabeth, La Grange; Mary E. Weaver, Elsie Fabian, Cornelia Nelson, Chicago Lady Quartet; F. W. Sherwood, F. S. Collins, Colorado; Mrs. J. P. Hill-darier, Pittsburg; J. H. Kinsel, Santa

Rosa; W. S. Stitt, Chicago; George W. St. Clair, Vernon Waldron, G. B. Miller, P. S. Miller, Mrs. L. C. Lane, Dr. Plouf, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA NIGHT

The Academia (Sacramento Teachers' and Literary Workers' Association) held its April meeting at Chickering Hall last night. The subject was: "California Night." Poetry, Humor, Oratory and Fiction." The programme opened with a piano solo, his original composition, and a very beautiful one, by Professor Martens. Miss Virna Wood, then read a paper on California poetry. It was analytical, graceful and sound in its views. She treated of Cheney, Coolbrith, Miller, Shuey, Sill, Harris and Markham, giving readings from each, and of Early, Field, Mac, Cummings, Parkhurst, Stetson, Shinn, Morris and Thorpe.

Miss Gertrude Gerrish sang feelingly a lullaby written by her sister, Mrs. Gen-ting, who also accompanied her on the piano.

Messrs. Dana Perkins, Jr., Luke S. Howe and J. A. Woodson presented the claims of Henry Edgerton to rank as an orator. They examined and illustrated, from some of his famous speeches.

J. J. Anderson read a pleasant paper on California humor, considering the qualities of Lieutenant Derby, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Joseph Wason and Amrose Bierce, with examples of the style of the first three. Mrs. J. C. Walling sang with taste and feeling the latest California song, "Madeline Marie," composed by J. C. Walling of this city. Professor Martens was an accompanist.

Miss Anna C. Weeks read a very thoughtful and keenly critical paper on California fiction, considering the styles of Bierce, Atherton, Gunter and Savage, and briefly, but elaborately, analyzing Harte's method, style and art, at times in sharp rebuke of the contradictions and surprises of the novelist. This closed a very enjoyable evening, and an intellectual and musical entertainment that held the audience easily for two hours. Miss Aitken had charge of the musical branch of the entertainment. The subject for the May meeting is to be "Egypt," and the session will be held the second Tuesday in May.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Clunie Opera-house to-night the stock company will present the double bill again, "The Serious Family" and "My Neighbor's Wife." The company makes this double bill a capital evening's entertainment.

At the Metropolitan Theater to-night and to-morrow night the spectacle, "The Black Crook." It is by the same company and with the same scenery as employed at San Francisco recently and in New York in a phenomenal run at the Academy of Music. There are three grand ballets one in which children exclusively take part, leading promoters from continental capitals; new and elaborate scenery in which electricity plays an important part, and dazzling incandescent lights illuminating a fine terrace scene. There is a grand ballet in the grotto, in which a large number of figurants attired in costly apparel take part, will be a feature; also, a grand march of the Amazons arrayed in glittering armor, and moving in artistic and harmonious stage maneuvers. The cast includes the names of a number of leading metropolitan artists, supplemented by representative talent from Europe, in the persons of Mlle. Barve, Coquelon, Landeau, Ganjan, and the quartet of French quadrille dancers, whose agile performances are most startling. The brothers Rixford, from the Circus (Cinelli, St. Petersburg, and other clever performers take part.

The Choral Society, which was so popular last year, has maintained its organization and has kept up its rehearsals, is to give a concert next Tuesday evening at the Congregational Church as the Klunge Club. It will consist of fifty male vocalists, selected from among the best voices in the city. Subscribers to the unfilled concert of the Choral Society are to be given seats in fulfillment of the old contract and can reserve seats at Purnell's to-day.

Miss Annie Millin, the well-known actress, who played so long in "leads" in this city, is to begin a stellar engagement jointly with Theo. Kremer at the People's Theater, Oakland. Miss Millin has a host of friends in this city who wish her every success, and believing in her ability, are confident that it will be recognized in Oakland.

At the First Baptist Church this evening the Baptist Young People's Union will give a musical and literary entertainment. An excellent programme has been arranged, the numbers including an instrumental quartet—violin, cornet, flute and piano—xylophone, solo, cornet duet by G. A. Miller and S. B. Morse, and other features. Some of the talents of the city has been secured to assist in making it worthy of a large attendance.

PARALYTIC STROKE.

Serious Condition of John C. McCord, the Horseman.

About noon yesterday J. L. McCord, the well-known trotting horse breeder, suffered a partial stroke of paralysis.

He had just finished his lunch and left the house to go to his barn, in the rear, when the attack came on. One side only is affected, but it is almost impossible for him to articulate.

Mr. McCord's many friends will be pained to learn of his misfortune. It is thought, however, that he will recover.

Underwriters' Sale.

S. S. Beede, better known as Sam, and C. H. Gilman of the Red House Company, made a heavy purchase of merchandise from underwriters in San Francisco a few days ago. The same will be on sale, commencing Saturday—to-morrow. One hundred cases consisting of men's and boys' clothing; 4,000 pairs of shoes, dry goods, hosiery, corsets, underwear, etc. See show windows.

Charged With Lottery Dealing.

Under Sheriff Rooney and Deputy Sheriff Hendricks last night arrested a Chinaman named Jim Lee for running a lottery at 36 I street and took him to the County Jail.

Again in Trouble.

Officer Rutherford last evening arrested Harry Hansel on a charge of petty larceny. Hansel has been frequently figured on the police slate of late.

One Hundred Cases of Merchandise.

Dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, shoes, fancy goods, etc., from an underwriters' sale—going slightly to-morrow, will be sold at nominal prices, commencing to-morrow, at the Red House Company. See show windows.

BOURN.

LOGUE—In this city, April 12th, to the wife of John Logue, a son.

DIED.

KINGSBURY—In this city, April 10th, Joseph Edward, son of Samuel and Willa A. Kingsbury (brother of Nellie Kingsbury, Edna and Flora Kingsbury), a native of California, aged 21 years and 20 days.

Funeral notice herewith.

Funeral notice herewith.

Changed Daily for Weinstock, Lubin & Co.

To-day at 9:30 A. M.

SPECIAL SALE

STAMPED LINEN GOODS.

Imported White Linen Tea Cloths, hemstitched; size 44x44 inches. \$1 28.

Extra Heavy White Linen Sideboard Scarfs, stamped. 83c, \$1 28, \$1 68 and \$1 88.

Momie Linen Table and Bureau Scarfs. 29c and 34c.

Momie Linen Ties, stamped and fringed. 32c.

White Linen Tray Cloths; size 14 inches square, 16c; 20 inches, 32c; 24 inches, 42c.

Momie Linen Tray Mats, fringed all around. 9c.

Table Centers of fancy art cloths, stamped in colors to be worked in linen or silk; 36 inches square. 98c.

Same as above in Table Scarfs. 98c.

Same as above in Cushion Squares. 48c.

Honeycomb Art Cloth Squares, stamped in colors; size 30 inches square. 68c.

SOMETHING NEW.

Hammocks made of woven wire, the very latest and most comfortable article of the kind in the market. These hammocks are almost everlasting, the wire being galvanized and weather proof. They can be left out of doors the year around.

Size 32x96 inches. Price, \$3 75 each. Size 36x108 inches. Price, \$4 each.

Infants' Red and Tan Leather Button Shoes; sizes 1 to 6. Price, \$1.

A CARLOAD OF BABY CARRIAGES.

We recently received an entire carload of Baby Carriages which, almost without exception, are better values at \$5, \$7 50, \$10, \$12 50, \$15, \$17 50, \$20 and \$25 than we have ever been able to offer.

Probably seventy-five dozen Men's Scarfs in new shades and patterns and with hardly any two scarfs exactly alike. Prices, 50c, 75c and \$1.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

AGENTS FOR STANDARD PAPER PATTERNS, 400 TO 412 K STREET, SACRAMENTO.

ORDER YOUR CARPETS NOW!

Even if you don't want them laid for a month it is better to make selection at once, so we can get them ready.

Our designs are so far above the average that we expect an immense carpet business. If you order now you will not be disappointed in having carpets laid on time.

Another invoice of 5,000 yards Matting at hand, which we will close out at 10 cents a yard.

Tapestry Brussels sewed and laid, 50 cents a yard.

JOHN BREUNER,

Furniture, Carpets and Upholstery, 604, 606, 608 K STREET, SACRAMENTO.

Baby Bonnets.

THE FINEST STOCK OF MULL BONNETS. PRICES FROM 15 CENTS TO \$2 50. CALL AND SEE THEM AT MRS. M. A. PEALER'S, 621 and 623 J street, Sacramento.

GIRLS WHO USE ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

JAMES G. DAVIS, 411 and 413 K STREET. THE BEST PLACE TO BUY FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WALL PAPER. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

KLUNE & FLOBERG, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, 428 J STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, DEALERS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES A SPECIALTY, UNDER MR. FLOBERG. AGENTS FOR ROCHFORD WATCH COMPANY.

SACRAMENTO LUMBER COMPANY, Dealers in Lumber, Doors, Windows and Blinds. MAIN OFFICE—Second street, Land M. YARD—Front and E streets, Sacramento.

WOOD, GRAY & CO. (Incorporated). Successors to W. H. Wood & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS And Wholesale Dealers in California, Nevada and Oregon Fruits and Produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Etc., 117 TO 125 J STREET.

CREDITORS' AUCTION EVERY DAY AND EVERY EVENING AT THE GOLDEN RULE STORE, 300 J Street. The entire stock must be sold regardless of cost.

Footwear.

TAN SHOES For the Rich!

TAN SHOES For the Poor!

TAN SHOES For the Young!

TAN SHOES For the Old!

TAN SHOES For Everybody!

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY OF TAN SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

LAVENSON'S,

One of the largest and most Reliable Boot and Shoe Houses On the Pacific Coast.

FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

Orders by mail filled at the same low prices as advertised.

Official.

Notice of the Offer to Grant Franchise to Construct and Operate a Street Railway.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE City of Sacramento having determined that a franchise to operate a street railway along and upon that portion of J street between the east line of Third street and the west line of Second street should be granted, by which a single or double track of street railway may be authorized to be constructed over such portion of J street, Second and Third streets with suitable connections with other lines of street railway on said streets, notice is hereby given that a franchise to operate a double-track street railway over and along J street between the east line of Third street and the west line of Second street will be granted to the person, firm or corporation that will agree to pay to the City of Sacramento the largest percentage of the gross receipts of such road, and that bids therefor will be received by the Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento at any time before the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 23d day of April, 1894.

By order of the Board of Trustees, W. D. LAWFORD, President of the Board of Trustees. Adopted this 9th day of April, 1894. Attest: O. S. FLINT, City Clerk. ap11-104

Notice of Street Work, No. 229.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento, on the 3d day of April, 1894, adopted a resolution of its intention to order the following street work to be done, viz: That K street, from the east line of Fourteenth street to the west line of Fifteenth street, from the east line of Fifteenth street to the west line of Sixteenth street, from the east line of Sixteenth street to the west line of Seventeenth street, from the east line of Seventeenth street to the west line of Eighteenth street, from the east line of Eighteenth street to the west line of Nineteenth street, from the east line of Nineteenth street to the west line of Twentieth street, from the east line of Twentieth street to the west line of Twenty-first street, from the east line of Twenty-first street to the west line of Twenty-second street, from the east line of Twenty-second street to the west line of Twenty-third street, from the east line of Twenty-third street to the west line of 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the east line of Sixtieth street to the west line of Sixty-first street, from the east line of Sixty-first street to the west line of Sixty-second street, from the east line of Sixty-second street to the west line of Sixty-third street, from the east line of Sixty-third street to the west line of Sixty-fourth street, from the east line of Sixty-fourth street to the west line of Sixty-fifth street, from the east line of Sixty-fifth street to the west line of Sixty-sixth street, from the east line of Sixty-sixth street to the west line of Sixty-seventh street, from the east line of Sixty-seventh street to the west line of Sixty-eighth street, from the east line of Sixty-eighth street to the west line of Sixty-ninth street, from the east line of Sixty-ninth street to the west line of Seventieth street, from the east line of Seventieth street to the west line of Seventy-first street, from the east line of Seventy-first street to the west line of Seventy-second street, from the east line of Seventy-second street to the west line of Seventy-third street, from the east line of Seventy-third street to the west line of Seventy-fourth street, from the east line of Seventy-fourth street to the west line of Seventy-fifth street, from the east line of Seventy-fifth street to the west line of Seventy-sixth street, from the east line of Seventy-sixth street to the west line of Seventy-seventh street, from the east line of Seventy-seventh street to the west line of Seventy-eighth street, from the east line of Seventy-eighth street to the west line of Seventy-ninth street, from the east line of Seventy-ninth street to the west line of Eightieth street, from the east line of Eightieth street to the west line of Eighty-first street, from the east line of Eighty-first street to the west line of Eighty-second street, from the east line of Eighty-second street to the west line of Eighty-third street, from the east line of Eighty-third street to the west line of Eighty-fourth street, from the east line of Eighty-fourth street to the west line of Eighty-fifth street, from the east line of Eighty-fifth street to the west line of Eighty-sixth street, from the east line of Eighty-sixth street to the west line of Eighty-seventh street, from the east line of Eighty-seventh street to the west line of Eighty-eighth street, from the east line of Eighty-eighth street to the west line of Eighty-ninth street, from the east line of Eighty-ninth street to the west line of Ninetieth street, from the east line of Ninetieth street to the west line of Ninety-first street, from the east line of Ninety-first street to the west line of Ninety-second street, from the east line of Ninety-second street to the west line of Ninety-third street, from the east line of Ninety-third street to the west line of Ninety-fourth street, from the east line of Ninety-fourth street to the west line of Ninety-fifth street, from the east line of Ninety-fifth street to the west line of Ninety-sixth street, from the east line of Ninety-sixth street to the west line of Ninety-seventh street, from the east line of Ninety-seventh street to the west line of Ninety-eighth street, from the east line of Ninety-eighth street to the west line of Ninety-ninth street, from the east line of Ninety-ninth street to the west line of One hundredth street, from the east line of One hundredth street to the west line of One hundred and first street, from the east line of One hundred and first street to the west line of One hundred and second street, from the east line of One hundred and second street to the west line of One hundred and third street, from the east line of One hundred and third street to the west line of One hundred and fourth street, from the east line of One hundred and fourth street to the west line of One hundred and fifth street, from the east line of One hundred and fifth street to the west line of One hundred and sixth street, from the east line of One hundred and sixth street to the west line of One hundred and seventh street,