

ARTICLE II.

PUBLIC ORDER AND POLICE.

SEC. 15. The Department of Police of said city and county shall be under the direction of the Chief of Police, in subjection to the laws of this State, and the rules and regulations, not in conflict therewith, which may be established by competent authority, under the powers granted in this Act. In the suppression of any riot, public tumult, disturbance of the public peace, or organized resistance against the laws, or public authorities in the lawful exercise of their functions, he shall have all the powers that now are, or may hereafter be conferred upon Sheriffs by the laws of this State, and his lawful orders shall be promptly executed by all Police Officers, Watchmen, and Constables, in the said city and county; and every citizen shall also lend him aid, when required, for the arrest of offenders and maintenance of public order.

SEC. 16. The Chief of Police shall keep a public office, which shall be open, and at which he, or in case of his necessary absence, a Captain of Police, or Police Officer, by him designated for that purpose, shall be in attendance at all hours, day and night. In case of his necessary absence from his office, it shall be made known to the Police Officer in attendance where he can be found, if needed, and he shall not absent himself from the city and county without urgent necessity, and leave obtained in writing from the President of the Board of Supervisors, Police Judge, and County Judge, or two of them, who shall, at the time of granting the same, appoint a person to act during his absence, with all his powers, duties, and obligations. If such absence from the city or county be on any other than business immediately connected with his office, he shall lose his salary for the time of such absence, of which account shall be taken by the Police Judge.

SEC. 17. The Chief of Police shall designate one or more out of the number of Police Officers to attend constantly upon the Police Judge's Court, to execute the orders and process of the said Court; he may order to be arrested and to be taken before the Police Judge, any person guilty of a breach of the peace or a violation of the general regulations established by the Board of Supervisors under the authority granted in this Act; he shall supervise and direct the Police force of said city and county, and shall observe and cause to be observed the provisions of this Act and the regulations established by the Board of Supervisors in relation thereto; he shall see that the lawful orders and process issued by the Police Judge's Court are promptly executed; and shall exercise such other powers connected with his office as head of Police, as may be prescribed in the general regulations adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 18. The Chief of Police shall acquaint himself with all the statutes and laws in force in this State defining public offenses and nuisances and regulating criminal proceedings, and shall procure and keep in his office the statutes of this State and of the United States, and all necessary elementary works on that subject; he shall give information and advice touching said laws, gratuitously, to all Police Officers and Magistrates asking it.

SEC. 19. Repealed by the following:

SUPPLEMENTAL IV.—*An Act to prescribe the Jurisdiction of the Police Judge's Court of the City and County of San Francisco.*—Approved January 27, 1864.

The Police Judge's Court of the City and County of San Francisco shall have jurisdiction:

First. Of an action or proceeding for the violation of any ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco.

Second. Of proceedings respecting vagrants and disorderly persons.

The said Court shall have jurisdiction of the following public offenses when committed in the said city and county:

First. Petit larceny, receiving stolen property, when the amount involved does not exceed fifty dollars.

Second. Assault and battery, not charged to have been committed upon a public officer in the discharge of his duties, or with intent to kill.

Third. Breaches of the peace, riots, affrays, committing willful injury to property, and all misdemeanors punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The Justices of the Peace within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco shall not have power to try and decide any cases of the classes mentioned in this section.

The Judge of said Court shall also have power to hear cases for examination, and may commit and hold the offender to bail for trial in the proper Court, and may try, condemn, or acquit, and carry his judgment into execution, as the case may require according to law, and shall have power to issue warrants of arrests, subpoenas, and all other process necessary to the full and proper exercise of his power and jurisdiction. All fines imposed by the Police Judge not exceeding twenty dollars, exclusive of costs, shall be final and without appeal. * * *