

5. If any one is found enrolled in two districts at the time he offers his vote, then his vote is to be rejected.

6. The poll list serves only for the particular election for which it is made up. A new and distinct poll list is made up for each subsequent election, whether general, local, or special. It is not necessary or proper to cancel names upon the *old* poll list after the election is over. That list has then performed its office. It is *functus officio*—officially dead. Consequently, certificates of such cancellation or transfer upon, or from such *former* poll lists, are wholly unauthorized. If, however, one has his name enrolled to vote at a particular approaching election, and afterwards, and thirty days before that election takes place, removes to another district, then he must have *such* former enrollment canceled in order to be enrolled in the district which he moves into.

7. In making out the poll lists the Great Register serves as evidence of *citizenship* only. The *present local residence* of the voter must be ascertained by other means. The Great Register is *no evidence* on that point, even though the residence *at date of registration* be noted therein as the law requires.

8. Making out poll lists by simply copying from the Great Register, or copying a former poll list, is *altogether illegal*. The mode of proceeding in making out the poll lists will be found precisely defined in the *Registry Act* from Sections 18 to 32 inclusive, which in the pamphlet entitled "Citizen's Hand-book" constitute paragraphs 114 to 128 inclusive—also *vide* "Introductory explanations" to the Registry Act in said pamphlet, paragraphs 13 to 96 inclusive.

9. From the nature of the case the poll list is a *temporary* and *local* record, containing the names of those who are entitled to vote at a certain precinct on a certain day, and at a particular election for the officers then to be chosen, but who, perhaps, the day afterwards, may change their residence and consequently be no longer entitled to be enrolled or to vote at that place. Hence the reason why, as already stated, a new and distinct list has to be made out for every election that may take place.

10. On the other hand, the Great Register is a record of a *general* and *permanent* character. It is the great roll or record of the names of the citizens of the State—residing in the county where it is kept. When the citizen removes to another county he gets a certified abstract of his registration from the County Clerk, on production of which to the County Clerk of the county which he moves to, his name will be recorded in the Great Register there.

SUPPLEMENTAL XXII.—*An Act to establish and maintain an Alms House and Hospital in the City and County of San Francisco.*—Act March 10, 1866.

SECTION 1. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco are hereby authorized and empowered to establish and maintain an Alms House and Hospital, and for that purpose to set apart and appropriate land belonging to said city and county, or to purchase land, not exceeding eighty acres, as said Board may deem necessary in said city and county, and erect thereon one or more buildings, suitable for alms house and hospital purposes, and they may from time to time add to and enlarge such buildings as necessity may require.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of procuring or purchasing and improving land, and erecting buildings thereon, as provided in the preceding section, said Supervisors are hereby authorized to appropriate and order paid so much as may be necessary of the appropriation now authorized by law to be expended for purchasing land, or erecting or enlarging buildings for hospital purposes, or for both; also, to expend, in addition thereto, a sum not to exceed twenty thousand dollars for furnishing the same.

SEC. 3. Said Board of Supervisors may, by ordinance, make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for the government and management of said Alms House and Hospital, and for the admission, discharge, and employment of the inmates thereof, as to them shall deem [seem] proper.

SEC. 4. Said Board shall also have power to appoint a Superintendent, Matron, Resident Physician, two Visiting Physicians, and such assistants and employes as they may from time to time deem necessary; *provided*, they shall not at any time pay more than the following sums as salary to the various employes: To the Superintendent, one hundred and fifty dollars per month; to the Matron, fifty dollars per month; to the Resident Physician, two hundred dollars per month; to each of the Visiting Physicians, one hundred dollars per month; and to each and every other employe, not to exceed thirty dollars per month each, except nurses, when necessary, may be employed at a salary not to exceed fifty dollars per month.

SEC. 5. Said Board of Supervisors are hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars per month for the support, care, and maintenance of such persons as may be admitted to said Alms House and Hospital, which sum shall be in lieu of any sums now authorized by law to be expended for such purposes.

SEC. 6. Contracts for the support of the inmates of said Alms House and Hospital shall be given out in the manner now prescribed by law for the support of the inmates of the City and County Hospital.