

office of each County Clerk throughout the State, wherein is to be entered, upon due proof, the name of every citizen who is by the Constitution invested with the elective franchise. *A single exception is allowed in favor of those becoming of age within thirty-five days next preceding the election at which they may offer to vote.*

2. No one can vote at any election appointed or authorized by law, unless his name be enrolled on the POLL LIST of the election district where he resides, which list is to be made out previous to the election.

3. Every one must have his name on the poll list thirty days before the election, or if he applies to be enrolled afterward he must show a satisfactory reason for the delay.

4. No one can vote for *any officer*, either general or local, except in the particular election district where he resides, nor there, unless he has resided there for thirty days next before the election, except where a voter removes within the thirty days of the election from the precinct in which he is enrolled, in such a case he is entitled to vote where he resides on the day of election on obtaining a transfer.—[Amendment March 30, 1868. See Statutes, page 653.]

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 18–32 inclusive, which in the pamphlet entitled “Citizen’s Hand-book” (1867) constitute paragraphs 114–128 inclusive, (and the amendments thereto. Act March 30, 1868. See Statutes, pages 647, 655)—also *vide* “Introductory Explanations” to the Registry Act in said pamphlet, paragraphs 13–96 inclusive.

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 the 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 for the admission, discharge, and employment of the inmates thereof, as to them shall seem proper.—[Amendment March 28, 1868.]

SEC. 4. Said Board shall also have power to appoint for duty at the Alms House, a Superintendent, Matron, Resident Physician, and such assistants and employés 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 employés: To the Superintendent, one hundred and fifty dollars per month; to the Matron, fifty dollars per month; to the Resident Physician, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month; to the Cook, sixty dollars per month; to the chief Farmer, fifty dollars per month; to the principal Teamster, fifty dollars per month; and to each and every other employé, 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.—[Amendment March 28, 1868.]