

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. * * His Court [Police Court] shall be a Court of Record;* a Clerk shall be appointed therefor by the Board of Supervisors, with a salary of two hundred dollars per month, who shall give bond as required by law, and hold his office during the pleasure of said Board—[Amendments April 18, 1857, and March 25, 1862.] The remainder of this section superseded by Act January 27, 1864. [See Supplemental III, page 808.]

Sec. 20. Proceedings in the Police Judge's Court shall be conducted in conformity with the laws regulating proceedings in the Recorder's Court. The said Court shall be open daily, Sundays excepted.

Sec. 21. The Clerk of the Police Judge's Court shall keep a record of its proceedings, issue all process ordered by said Court, receive and pay weekly into the treasury of the city and county all fines imposed by said Court, and render to the County Auditor monthly, and before any amount can be paid him on account of salary, an exact and detailed account, upon oath, accompanied with an exhibition of said record, of all the fines imposed and moneys collected since his last account rendered. He shall prepare bonds, justify and accept bail, when the amount has been fixed by the Police Judge, in cases not exceeding one thousand dollars; and he shall fix, justify and accept bail, after arrest, in the absence of the Police Judge, in all cases not amounting to felony, in the same manner and to the same effect as though the same had been fixed by the Police Judge. The said Clerk shall remain at the Court-room of said Court in the City Hall, during the hours named in section eight of the Act of which this is amendatory, and during such reasonable hours thereafter as may be necessary for the purpose of discharging his said duties—[Amendment May 18, 1861.]

Sec. 22. All fines imposed by the Police Judge's Court, Court of Sessions† of said city and county, or any Justice's Court, shall be paid into the treasury thereof, as part of the Police Fund; in cases where, for any offence, the said Courts are authorized to impose a fine or imprisonment in the county jail, or both, they may instead thereof sentence the offender to be employed in labor upon the public works of said city and county, for a period of time equal to the term of imprisonment which might be legally imposed, and may, in case of imposing a fine, embrace as a part of the sentence that, in default of payment of such a fine, the offender shall be employed to labor on said public works at one dollar a day till the fine imposed is satisfied. By the "public works," as used in this Act, is understood the construction, or repair, or cleaning, of any street, road, dock, wharf, public square, park, building, or other work whatsoever, which is authorized to be done by and for the use of the said city and county, and the expense of which is not to be born exclusively by the individuals or property particularly benefited thereby.

Sec. 23. The Chief of Police, in conjunction with the President of the Board of Supervisors and the Police Judge, the concurrence of two of them being necessary to a choice, shall appoint four Captains of Police, each from a different district, and as many Police Officers, not exceeding one hundred, [Amendment April 4, 1864] as the Board of Supervisors shall determine to be necessary.‡ Thereof an equal number in proportion to population, as near as may be, shall be selected from each district that shall be situated, wholly or partly, within the limits specified in section second of the Act now repealed, entitled "An Act to incorporate the City of San Francisco," passed May sixth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.§

*Declared not to be a Court of Record. [Act April 27, 1863.]

†Abolished. [See Amendments to Constitution of the State, 1862.]

‡The Police Commissioners may be empowered by the Board of Supervisors to appoint and regulate local Police-men, whenever necessary, provided that no money shall be paid out of the city and county treasury for their services. [Act April 4, 1864.]

§The City of San Francisco shall be bounded as follows: On the south by a line drawn parallel with Clay street, two and a half miles distant from the center of Portsmouth Square; on the west by a line drawn parallel with Kearny street, two miles distant from the center of Portsmouth Square; its boundaries on the north and east shall be the same with those of the County of San Francisco. [Act May 6, 1855.]