

SAN FRANCISCO
AND ITS
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
1902



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EVARTS I. BLAKE, Editor
H. A. RISPIN, Associate Editor



SAN FRANCISCO:

1902

SAN FRANCISCO

A Brief Biographical Sketch of
Some of the Most Prominent Men
Who Will Preside Over Her
Destiny for at Least Two Years



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
EVARTS I. BLAKE



SAN FRANCISCO.
PRESS
PACIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
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NOTE.

In publishing this work it is intended that it will be instrumental in bringing the public to a thorough appreciation of the able manner in which those men who have already held public office, in the government of the City of San Francisco, have performed the arduous and responsible duties imposed upon them, and further, to bring each municipal officer into a closer acquaintanceship with the other, under the Administration of 1902-4.

The plan in carrying forward this work is unique, in that absolutely no remuneration is received or asked by the publishing company, except through the legitimate sale of the books.

This publication is the first of its kind ever attempted in any city, and has been brought to a consummation at great expense, and much persistent effort. It is thought that the publication will fill an important place in the history and records of San Francisco, and the outlook is encouraging for a large sale throughout the entire State of California.

For the photographs of San Francisco Views, half-tones of which appear herein, we are indebted to Photographer Taber, Photographer Kelly, of the San Francisco Police Department, John Dougherty, First Assistant Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department and others.

Portraits furnished by Alisky.

PACIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

INTRODUCTORY

IN PRESENTING this volume to the practical readers and thinkers of San Francisco, the publishers feel that there has not been a more important period in the history of this city, since January 19th, 1848, when James W. Marshall picked up the golden nuggets in El Dorado county, than passing events indicate the present to be.

When gold was discovered in California all eyes were turned toward the land kissed by the rays of the setting sun. With her shores bathed by the placid waters of the mighty Pacific, her scenery surpassing in grandeur the description of tongue or pen, her climate so mild and salubrious as to rival the poets' songs, her grand forests and fertile fields, her orchards of fruits and boundless vineyards, with her hidden recesses yielding millions in precious metals and petroleum, why should not California be considered great? As the matchless Koh-i-noor is the gem among gems, so is California the State among States.

It is but natural and fitting that so great a commonwealth as ours should have a centripetal point where her interests should focus. It is not necessary to enter into an elaborate dissertation as to why San Francisco became the Rome of California nor what the conditions were which conduced to her greatness. Those are matters in which the public has common knowledge and concerning which able writers have penned their pictures and statisticians have furnished their data.

In common with all cities, San Francisco has had her booms and boomerangs, her up-shoots and down-curves; her prosperity and reverses. But through all the varied conditions which mark the milestones in her history, San Francisco has suffered but few halts; her progress has been forceful, steady and permanent. While our rank among the cities of the United States (in point of population) is but seventh, and while our tax rolls do not indicate our material wealth to be higher than our population rank, still there is no city in the whole Sisterhood of States whose forecast is as bright as that of San Francisco. In addition to all the local conditions (State and municipal) which

have proven such salient factors in our commercial life and growth, we have opening up to us boundless opportunities and possibilities through the development of Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines. From the fact that San Francisco is the great gateway to these possessions, her importance is at once established. With these countries we have direct connection, and through them our national relation with governments and principalities of the world has been greatly enhanced. So much might truthfully be said upon these conditions that it would require a large volume to do them justice, hence we pass them.

Prior to the year 1900 the city was dominated and controlled politically by what is known as the "spoils system." From her earliest history down through the "reign of terror" culminating in 1856, when the Vigilantes took matters in hand, and on to 1896, when the political "bosses" were given their congé, and a reform Mayor was elected, the city was run, too frequently, by mercenary and unprincipled cliques and combinations. Much good resulted from the reform movement of 1896, and so much was accomplished in the name of good government that it was possible in May, 1898, to adopt a new charter, thus wresting from the political "boss" about all the power he possessed. The Legislature approved the new charter on January 26, 1899, and on January 8, 1900, the city entered its administration under the new charter. Like a great new machine, it was but natural that slight friction should be manifest in some of its most complex gearings, but proper adjustment was soon made, the tensions were lightened a trifle here and there, and now she "runs like an eight-day clock." In passing we must not forget to honor those who were instrumental in bringing matters to that happy close which marks the first two years' history of the city under the new regime; nor should our memory slight those who might have acted with greater wisdom.

The objects in publishing this book are not so much to indicate what San Francisco has been or might have been, but what she is and

may be. History teaches us that our progress has been gradual and healthy, and that municipal reforms have been gaining the ascendancy for several years. The city sustained an industrial shock through the late labor troubles that might have proven more disastrous than it did, and while its effects will be felt for some time, no doubt, we are sure that great good to all will eventually be manifest. It is not our purpose to discuss the issues involved in that memorable struggle, for in so doing we might deal unjustly and possibly indicate prejudice and bias. We will say, however, that under existing conditions it appears that capital and labor will each receive due consideration in the administration of municipal law. Grave were the fears and expressions of the pessimist when it was announced on the morning of November 6th that the Union Labor Party had elected its Mayor and a sufficient number of Supervisors to hold the balance of power in the city government. As to whether those fears were substantial or otherwise, time alone can tell. Of some things we are certain: We want industrial peace; we want a better understanding between the employer and the employed; we want such muni-

cipal regulations as will insure to all classes equal rights and protection; we want purity, honesty and faithfulness to prevail in every department of our city government we want our public enterprises and public institutions to have the co-operation and support of every man who has been elected to represent the city's interests; we believe that we shall enjoy these conditions, for the reason that public sentiment demands them, and for the additional reason that the men elected on November 5th are among the best representatives that the city could possibly have. Many of them are new to public life and untried, and their acts will be watched with great interest.

In order that we may better know and understand the men to whom has been committed the responsibilities of managing a great city like San Francisco, we publish herewith the half-tone cut and a brief biographical sketch of the more prominent ones. To these men must we look for weal or woe; prosperity or failure. Let us hope, as we believe, that under their direction San Francisco will grow in grace, in peace, in power and in commercial strength.

THE PUBLISHERS.



Some Interesting Data Concerning the Early History of San Francisco

WE PRESENT to the reader some facts and data relative to the affairs of the City and County of San Francisco, beginning as early as November 3, 1834, touching on the conditions which prevailed at that period, and the officers in power at that time. The following needs no comment to present more forcibly to the reader a contrast of the existing affairs in the Bay City at the present day with those of Yerba Buena, about fifty-three years ago. We are indebted for a large part of our information to the Municipal Reports of San Francisco, of 1899.

In the year 1862, assisted by Mr. Thos. R. Morgan then Deputy County Recorder, a table, showing the early officers of the Pueblo was prepared by Mr. James W. Bingham, which is now republished, with additions, so as to bring the record up to the present time.

On the 3d of November, 1834, the Departmental Legislature of California passed an Act authorizing the election of an Ayuntamiento in the Township of Pueblo of San Francisco; in pursuance of which, Francisco De Haro was elected First Alcalde.

The second election took place November 27, 1835, when Jose Joaquin Estudillo was elected First Alcalde. The succeeding Alcaldes under Mexican authority (but who, in many instances, were Justices of the Peace exercising the functions of Alcaldes) were:

Francisco Guerrero.....	1836
Y. Martinez.....	1837
Francisco De Haro.....	1838
Francisco De Haro.....	1839
Francisco Guerrero.....	1840
Francisco Guerrero.....	1841
Francisco Guerrero.....	1842
Jesus Noc.....	1842
Francisco Sanchez.....	1843
Guillermo Hincley.....	1844
Juan N. Padilla.....	1845
Jesús De La Cruz Sanchez.....	1845
Jose De Jesus Noe.....	1846

The American flag was hoisted at Monterey on the 7th of July, 1846, by Commodore John T. Sloat, of the United States Navy, who took formal possession of the country in the name of the United States Government. On the 17th of August following, Commodore Robert F. Stockton, successor to Commodore Sloat, assumed command and issued a proclamation, which appeared in an extra of the Californian, published in Monterey, on the 5th of September, 1846, which reads:

Monterey, Saturday, September 5th, 1846.

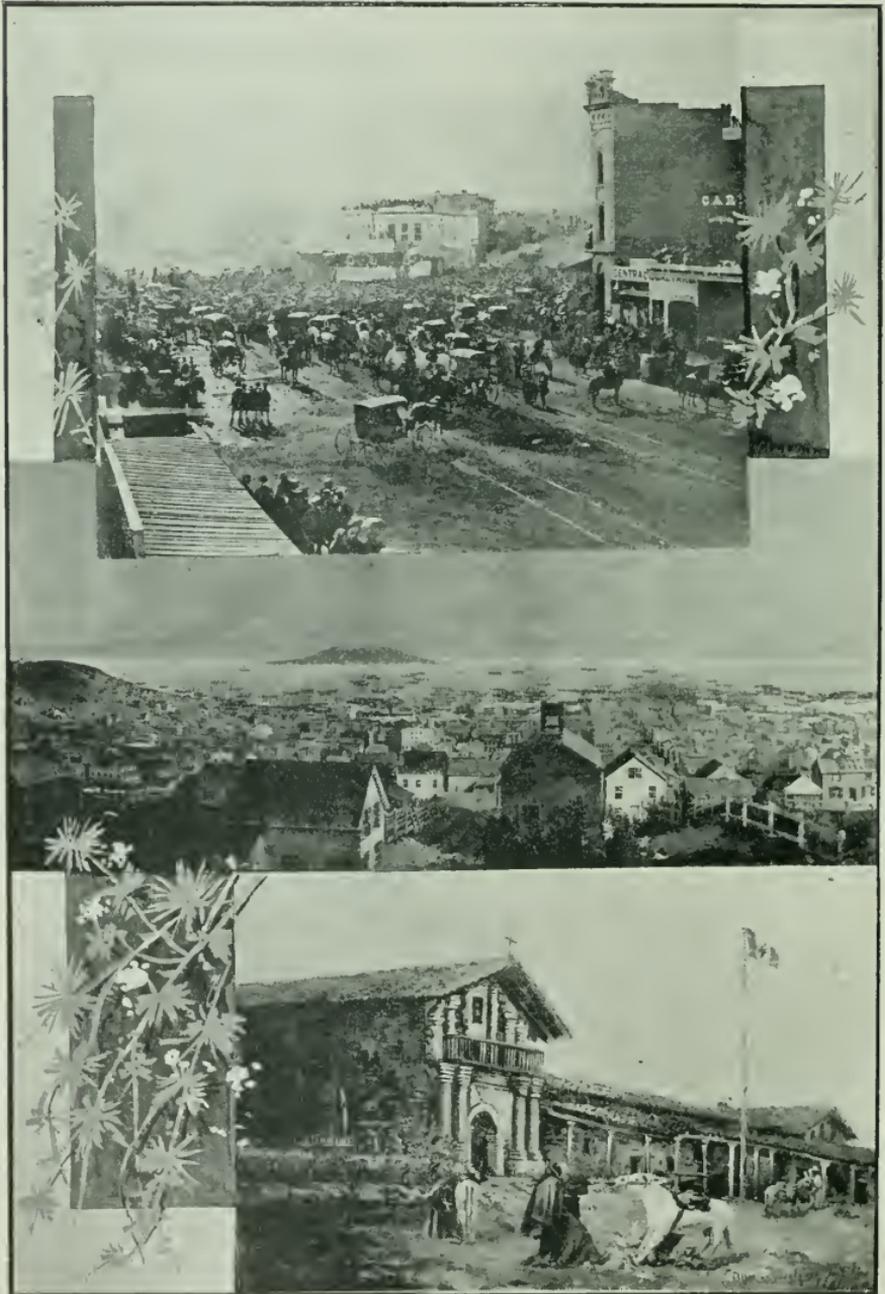
To the People of California—

On my approach to this place with the forces under my command, Jose Castro, the Commander-General of California, buried his artillery and abandoned his fortified camp "of the Mesa," and fled it is believed, toward Mexico. With the sailors, the marines, and the California Battalion of Mounted Rifle-men, we entered the "City of the Angels," the Capital of California, on the 13th of August, and hoisted the North American flag. The flag of the United States is now flying from every commanding position in the territory, and California is entirely free from Mexican dominion. The Territory of California now belongs to the United States, and will be governed, as soon as circumstances may permit, by officers and laws similar to those by which the other Territories of the United States are regulated and protected. But until the Governor, the Secretary and Council are appointed, and the various civil departments of the Government are arranged, military law will prevail, and the Commander-in-Chief will be the Governor and protector of the Territory.

In the meantime the people will be permitted and are now requested to meet in their several towns and departments, at such time and place as they may see fit, to elect civil officers to fill the places of those who decline to continue in office, and to administer the laws according to former usages of the Territory. In all cases where the people fail to elect, the Commander-in-Chief and Governor will make the appointments himself.

All persons, of whatever religion or nation, who faithfully adhere to the new Government will be considered as citizens of the Territory, and will be zealously and thoroughly protected in the liberty of conscience, their persons and property. No person will be permitted to remain in the Territory who does not agree to support the existing Government, and all military men who desire to remain are required to take an oath that they will not take up arms against it or do or say anything to disturb its peace. Nor will any persons, come from where they may, be permitted to settle in the Territory who do not pledge themselves to be in all respects obedient to the laws which may be from time to time enacted by the proper authorities of the Territory.

All persons who, without special permission, are found with arms outside of their own houses, will be considered as enemies, and will be shipped out of the country. All thieves will be put to hard labor on the public works, and there kept until compensation is made for the property stolen.



MASS MEETING HELD AT CORNER MARKET AND POST STREETS IN 1860.
 SAN FRANCISCO IN 1858 MISSION DOLORES, 1841

The California Battalion of Mounted Rifle-men will be kept in the service of the Territory, and constantly on duty to prevent and punish any aggressions by the Indians or any other persons upon the property of individuals, or the peace of the Territory; and California shall hereafter be so governed and defended as to give security to the inhabitants and defy the power of Mexico.

All persons are required, as long as the Territory is under martial law, to be within their houses from 10 o'clock at night until sunrise in the morning.

(Signed)

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commander-in-Chief and Governor of the Territory.

Ciudad de Los Angeles, August 17, 1846.

A second proclamation of Governor Stockton, dated Los Angeles, August 22d, ordering an election throughout the towns and districts of California, was issued soon after the foregoing, and reads:

To the People of California—

On the 15th day of September, 1846, an election will be held in the several towns and districts of California, at the places and hours at which such elections have usually been held, for the purpose of electing the Alcaldes and other municipal officers for one year.

In places where Alcaldes have been appointed by the present government, they will hold the election. In those places where no Alcaldes have been appointed by the present government, the former Alcaldes are authorized and required to hold the election.

Given under my hand this 22d day of August, A. D. 1846, at the Government House, Ciudad de Los Angeles,

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commander-in-Chief and Governor of the Territory of California.

On the 8th day of July, 1846, San Francisco was formally taken possession of by Captain John B. Montgomery, commanding the United States sloop of war Portsmouth, by whom Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlett was appointed Chief Magistrate, or Alcalde, which appointment was subsequently ratified by a formal election by the citizens. Mr. Bartlett held the office, with a brief interval, until February, 1847.

Soon after entering upon the duties of his office as First Magistrate of the infant city, Mr. Bartlett issued a set of rules and regulations for government in commercial transactions, which read:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE TRADE OF THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commander of the District of San Francisco, etc., etc., that persons are engaged in stealing and killing cattle, and then selling the produce to any purchaser; and it being necessary to put every possible check upon such practices, and to secure all property to the proper owners thereof:

It is ordered that, from and after this date, no shipments of the products of the country will be permitted to be made in any boat, launch, or other vessel, except under the following regulations:

1st. The points of shipments where boats or launches will be permitted to take freight on board are at "Saucelito," "Corte Madera" (the wood landing between Saucelito and San Rafael), San Rafael, Petaluma and Sonoma, and only at the usual landing of those places, for the north of the bay.

2d. For the Sacramento Valley and River, at Sutter's landing.

3d. For the San Joaquin, Dr. Marsh's landing.

Inspectors will be appointed for all the above-named points, with instructions for their guidance.

4th. For that part of the bay called the Contra Costa, commencing at the mouth of the San Joaquin river and extending as far as the landing of the Mission of San Jose, hides, tallow, etc., may be shipped under the following regulations: The shipper to give a bill of sale in writing, signed by himself, certifying to the marks in said bill to correspond with the marks on the articles, particularly the marks on the hides and the bags of tallow.

5th. An office of inspector of hides and tallow will be established at the Pueblo of San Jose, and a sub-inspector at the landing of said Pueblo. The Inspector-General will be at Yerba Buena.

6th. Shipments may be made at any point from the Pueblo of Yerba Buena under the same regulations contained in Article 4.

7th. The Inspector-General at Yerba Buena will inspect all launches or boats on their arrival, and ascertain if the freight corresponds with the bill of lading, and particularly as to the marks being the same as expressed in the bills.

8th. An inspector of tallow will be appointed to ascertain if it is of a merchantable quality, and, if it corresponds, that no fraud has been attempted by the introduction of other substances to defraud in weight.

9th. Any person found guilty of selling or disposing of hides that are not legally his own, will be severely punished by fine and labor on the public works, according to the nature of the offense.

10th. Any person found guilty of an attempt to defraud by introducing improper articles in bags of tallow, will forfeit the whole package and suffer a further penalty, according to the nature of the offense.

11th. In order to meet the expenses of the inspectors, which are intended to protect all who are engaged in a just and honorable trade, a tax of three cents on each hide, and twenty-five cents on each bag of tallow will be assessed.

12th. All such certificates and certified bills of lading will be possible in the office of the Superintendent of the Port, for the benefit of all concerned.

13th. All boats or launches arriving at the anchorage of Yerba Buena, must be entered for inspection before they can be permitted to unload.

By order of

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, Esq.

Commanding Northern District of California.

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT,

Collector and Superintendent, Port San Francisco.

Yerba Buena, September 6th, 1846.

The following extracts embrace some interesting details of the former history of San Francisco as it appears in the "Annals of San Francisco," to wit:

In 1839, Don J. B. Alvarado, then Constitutional Governor of California, dispatched an order to then Alcalde of San Francisco, Francisco Ilaro, to get a survey taken of the plain and cove of Yerba Buena. This was accordingly made by Captain Juan Vioget in the fall of the same year, and was the first regular survey of the place. It included those portions of the present city which lie between Pacific street on the north, Sacramento street on the south, Dupont street on the west, and Montgomery street on the east.

July 8, 1846.—The American flag was, on the morning of this day, hoisted in the plaza or public square of Yerba Buena, by Captain Montgomery, of the United States sloop of war Portsmouth, then lying in the bay. Two days before Commodore Sloat had dispatched a messenger to Captain Montgomery, informing him of his intention to raise the American flag at Monterey, and commanding him to do the same in the northern parts of the province around the Bay of San Francisco. This Montgomery did at the above date, accompanied by a party of seventy sailors and marines, and under a salute of twenty-one guns from the Portsmouth. The plaza at this time received the name of Portsmouth square, and the street lying on the beach was called Montgomery street.

It may be mentioned that the American flag was raised at Sonoma on the 10th of this month; and soon afterwards at every principal place in the northern portion of California, where it was generally beheld with tranquility, if not with applause.

On the 30th of January, 1847, the following important "Ordinance" appeared in the "California Star":

AN ORDINANCE.—Whereas, The local name of Yerba Buena, as applied to the settlement or town of San Francisco, is unknown beyond the district; and has been applied from the local name of the cove, on which the town is built: Therefore, to prevent confusion and mistakes in public documents, and that the town may have the advantage of the name given on the public map,

"It is hereby ordained, that the name of San Francisco shall hereafter be used in all

official communications and public documents, or records appertaining to the town.

"WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT,

"Chief Magistrate.

"Published by order,

"J. G. T. Dunleavy, Municipal Clerk.

Mr. Bartlett was the first Alcalde of San Francisco under the American flag. He was a lieutenant in the United States Navy; and on being subsequently ordered to his ship, Mr. Edwin Bryant was appointed in his place, and sworn into office on the 22d day of February, 1847. This gentleman had traveled the previous year across the country from Independence, Mo., to the Pacific, and had subsequently joined Colonel Fremont as a volunteer in the reduction of California. Shortly afterwards, he published in New York an interesting account of his travels under the title, "What I Saw in California." Before Mr. Bryant's appointment to the chief-magistracy, Mr. George Hyde had acted for a short time as temporary Alcalde.

Three kinds of buildings generally appear early in the progress of American settlements:—*the church*, tavern and printing office. The last was established so early as January, 1847, when the population was little more than three hundred; and, on the 7th of that month the first number of the "California Star" appeared. This paper was published by Mr. Samuel Brannan, and edited by Dr. E. P. Jones. It was a small sheet of four pages, about fifteen inches by twelve of type, and appeared every Saturday. It was a neat production—type, matter and arrangement being of excellent quality. A passage in the prospectus gave notice that it "will eschew with the greatest caution every thing that tends to the propagation of sectarian dogmas." This clause may have been inserted in consequence of the publisher having but recently been prominently connected with a certain religious sect, and with a view to assure the public that it was no part of his intention to make the "Star" the medium of promulgating its peculiar sectarian tenets.

"The Californian," also a weekly newspaper, of still smaller dimensions, and of much inferior typographical pretention, had previously appeared at Monterey, where its first number was issued on the 15th of August, 1846, by Messrs. Colton & Semple, by whom also it was edited. Commodore R. F. Stockton, however, was the originator of this publication. This was the first newspaper in the English, or, indeed, in any language, which was published in California. For the sake of the natives, the editors gave a portion of the contents in Spanish; but the greater part from the beginning, and soon the whole of it, was printed in English. The publishers seem to have been reduced to considerable difficulty in getting out their paper. In one of the impressions they give this explanatory and apologetic note for its rude appearance.

We copy literally:

"OUR ALPHABET.—Our type is a spanish font picked up here in a cloister, and has no

VV's (W's) in it, as there is none in the Spanish alphabet. I have sent to the sandvich Islands for this letter, in the mean time vve must use tyvo v's. Our paper at present is that used for vvrapping segars; in due time vve vwill have something better; our object is to establish a press in California, and this vve shall in all probability be able to accomplish.

"The absence of my partner for the last three months and my duties as Alealdd here have deprived our little paper of some of those attentions vvich I hope it vwill hereafter receive.

"VVALTER COLTON."

The printer is responsible for a few errors in the above extract; but the editor seems also blameable for the rapid changes from singular to plural and back again.

March 4, 1847.—A meeting of citizens was held this day to consider the propriety of resolving, that the District of San Francisco should be fitly represented by one member in the new Legislative Council, convened by the Governor, until a proper constitution should be obtained for the Territory; when it was resolved to that effect, and Mr. J. G. T. Dunleavy was chosen by a majority of votes, to be representative accordingly.

It appeared that the legislative council, recently organized by Com. Stockton, consisted of seven individuals, four of whom were Californians, one Englishman and two Americans; while it was an undoubted fact that the majority of the white population was from the United States, and the constant immigration was daily increasing this majority.

Similar meetings complaining of the insufficient American representation in the Council were held in Sonoma, Santa Clara, and other places, at which American delegates were chosen to represent their interests, the Governor being entreated by these meetings to accept of their choice, and formally to re-appoint their nominees as members of the Legislative Council.

It does not appear that any notice was taken of these proceedings, or that the "people's choice" became also His Excellency's. The latter alone had the complete control of the Government—which, so long as the war with Mexico lasted, was necessarily a military one—and appointed only such officers to assist him in the same as suited his personal views of the subject.

March 20th.—The local newspaper, the "California Star," is pleased, at last, to acquiesce, very unwillingly, in the change of name from Verba Buena to San Francisco; and today, for the first time, dates its leader from the latter.

This change seems not to have gratified every party. Mr. Semple of the Monterey "Californian," and Mr. T. O. Larkin, who had jointly founded the new city of Franciscia, on the Strait of Carquinez, afraid lest their rising town should be confounded and lost in the name and fame of San Francisco, were forced to change the appellation of the former to Benicia. In those days, Benicia was anticipated by many to be the great future rival

of San Francisco. Later times have shown how unnecessary fear was on the subject.

July 28, 1847.—The Alcalde, Mr. George Hyde, selected six gentlemen to assist him in disposing of the great and daily accumulation of municipal business. These were the ayuntamiento, or "town council," as they were called, and were to remain in office until the Governor should think fit formally to cause an election to take place among the citizens to fill their places. Accordingly, on

August 15th, Governor Mason issued an Ordinance, addressed to Mr. Hyde, in regard to such an election. As it explains the manner in which the municipal government was carried on in those days, we quote the principal portion of it:

"There is wanted in San Francisco an efficient town government, more so than in the power of an Alcalde to put in force. There may be soon expected a large number of whalers in your bay, and a large increase of your population by the arrival of immigrants. It is therefore highly necessary that you should at an early day have an efficient town police, proper town laws, town officers, etc., for the enforcement of the laws, for the preservation of order, and for the proper protection of persons and property.

"I therefore desire that you call a town meeting for the election of six persons, who when elected shall constitute the town council, and who in conjunction with the Alcalde shall constitute the town authorities until the end of the year 1848. All the municipal laws and regulations will be framed by the council, but executed by the Alcalde in his judicial capacity as at present.

"The first Alcalde will preside at all meetings of the council, but shall have no vote, except in cases where the votes are equally divided.

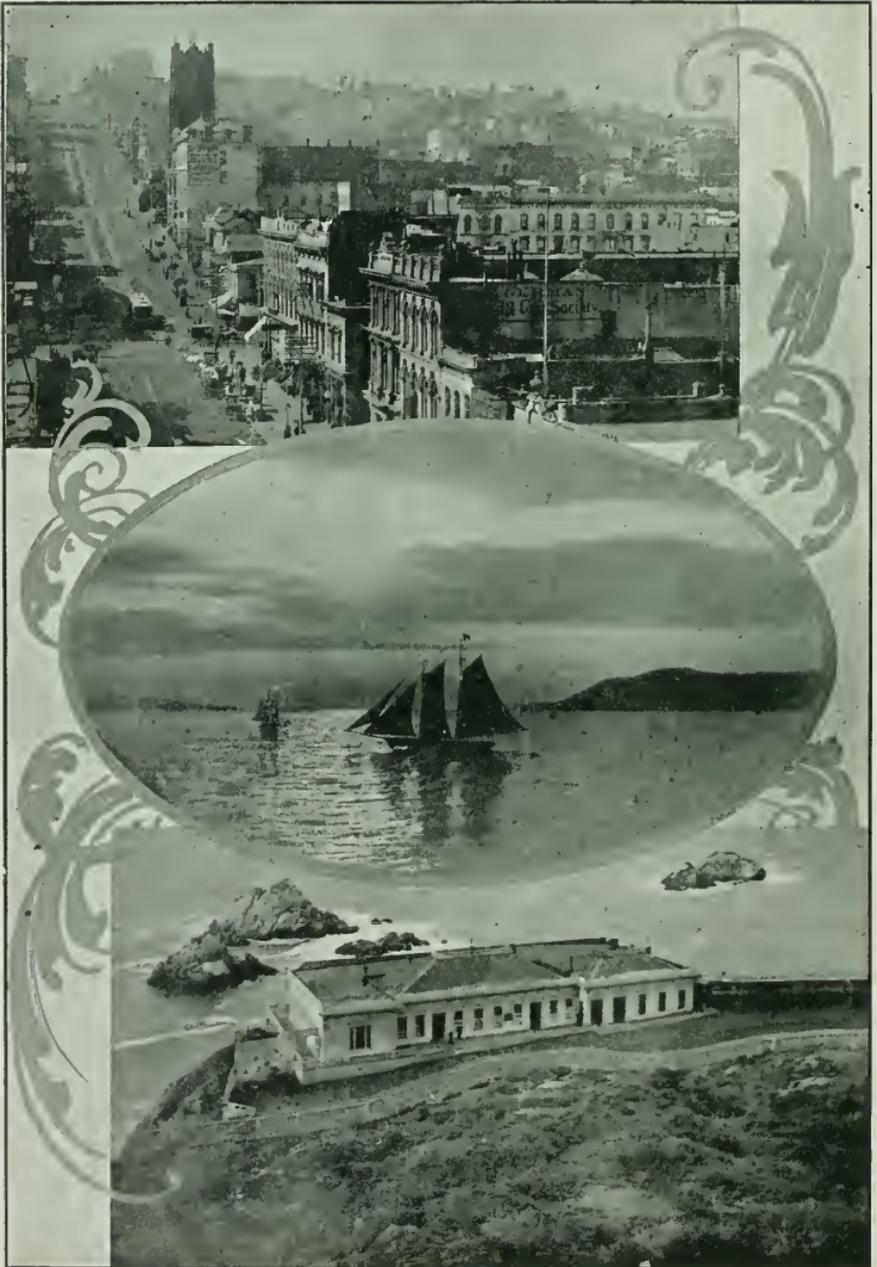
"The town council (not less than four of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business), to appoint all the town officers, such as treasurer, constables, watchmen, etc., and to determine their pay, fees, etc.

"The treasurer to enter into ample and sufficient bonds, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, the bonds to be fully executed to the satisfaction of the council before the treasurer enters upon his duties. The second Alcalde shall, in case of the absence of the first Alcalde, take his place and preside at the council, and there perform all the proper functions of the first Alcalde.

"No soldier, sailor or marine, or any person who is not a bona fide resident of the town shall be allowed to vote for a member of the town council."

In pursuance of the foregoing order, Mr. Hyde fixed the election for six members for a town council upon September 13. We give the names of the gentlemen elected, along with the names of those who had previously been appointed by the Alcalde as an interim council:

Councillors Elected.—William Glover, 126 votes; William D. M. Howard, 114; William A. Leidesdorff, 109; E. P. Jones, 88; Robert A. Parker, 74; William S. Clark, 72.



CALIFORNIA STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM MONTGOMERY
GOLDEN GATE BY MOONLIGHT
OLD CLIFF HOUSE

Councillors Chosen by Alcalde.—William A. Leidesdorff, Robert A. Parker, Jose P. Thompson, Pedro T. Sierrebach, John Rose, Benjamin R. Buckelew.

The town council chose Mr. Leidesdorff their Treasurer. The first Alcalde was Mr. George Hyde; and the second, Dr. T. M. Leavenworth. Immediately after the formation of the town council, its members entered with spirit upon the duties of their office. They passed a multitude of laws affecting the general interests of the town, regulating the streets and buildings, the licensing and character of business allowed, appointed constables, etc.

August 11, 1848.—A second grand illumination. This time it was in celebration of the peace between Mexico and the United States, the official news of which reached Monterey on the 6th instant. In the early part of the day guns were fired on all sides, from the Presidio and barracks, ships in harbor, and by every youngster on shore who happily owned, or could buy, borrow or steal a little gunpowder and a firearm, from a musket to a rusty key with a priming hole filed across the barrel. A cavalcade of citizens proceeded through the streets. In the evening the windows of every house remaining inhabited were illuminated, many of them brilliantly. Tar barrels and bonfires blazed on all sides. Squibs, crackers and pistols boomed off in harmony with the general rejoicing.

August 29, 1848.—Dr. T. M. Leavenworth elected first Alcalde.

September 6, 1848.—The first brick house was erected by Mellus & Howard, at the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets. This was the second brick building erected in Upper California, one having been previously been constructed at Monterey.

October 3, 1848.—At a second election Dr. T. M. Leavenworth was again chosen first Alcalde. B. R. Buckelew and Barton Mowrey were also elected town councillors. One hundred and fifty-eight votes were polled.

October 9, 1848.—First meeting of the town council since May last. At an adjourned meeting held on the 11th, it was resolved that the limits of the town for the administration of justice should be as follows, viz.: "That the line shall commence at the mouth of Creek Guadalupe, where it empties into the Bay of San Francisco, following the course of said stream to its head waters; from thence a due west line to the Pacific Ocean; thence northwards along the coast to the inlet of the harbor of the bay; thence eastwardly, through the middle of the said inlet into the Bay of San Francisco, and embracing the entire anchorage ground from the inlet to the mouth of the Creek Guadalupe."

November 1, 1848.—No regular church had hitherto been established; but nearly every Sunday, for a long period back, occasional religious services had been performed by clergymen of various denominations; or, in their absence, by some serious minded layman. This day, the Rev. T. D. Hunt, who had been invited from Honolulu, was chosen Protestant chaplain to the citizens, and an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars appropriated

to him, to be defrayed out of the subscriptions of various town's people. Divine worship on Sundays to take place in the Public Institute (school house), Portsmouth Square.

November 18th.—The "Californian," having been bought up by the proprietors of the "California Star," a new paper, similar in appearance to both these, and virtually a continuation of the latter, which had stopped five months before, was issued this day under the title, "The Star and Californian."

December.—The markets, as might be expected, were very high about this time, though prices fluctuated considerably. On the first of this month flour was twenty-seven dollars a barrel, beef twenty, pork sixty; butter was ninety cents a pound, and cheese seventy. Two weeks later, flour sold at from twelve to fifteen dollars a barrel, while other articles had fallen in proportion. Brandy was in demand at eight dollars a gallon, and gold dust dull of sale at ten dollars and a half an ounce.

December 12, 1848.—The public school, after having been closed for many months during the gold mania, reopened. Rates of tuition were announced to be eight dollars a term.

December 21 and 23.—Great public meetings were held (Dr. Townsend in the chair), regarding the propriety, and growing necessity of immediately organizing a provisional government. For some time back much public agitation had existed on this subject. The frequent murders and other daring outrages committed of late in different parts of the country, especially at the mines, while there was no proper legal protection for the lives and property of the citizens, had forced the people to conclude that Congress had been trifling with them in delaying the long proposed constitution—that there was no more time to wait—and therefore that instant steps should be taken to establish a form of government for themselves. At these meetings resolutions were passed to the above effect, and five delegates appointed to be chosen at a subsequent public meeting, to represent the town and district at a general convention to be held at San Jose, in March next, for the purpose of framing a form of constitution. A meeting to the same effect had been held at San Jose on the 11th instant, which had fixed the assembling of the convention so early as the 2d of January following, and similar meetings were beginning to be called all over the country.

The most honest, intelligent and influential inhabitants of California believed that they could wait no longer the slow movements of Congress, and conceived that their own social safety would be best consulted by at once improvising governments of their own. Accordingly, attempts were soon severally made, by the people of San Francisco, Sonoma and Sacramento, to form legislatures for themselves, which they invested with supreme authority. Other portions of the country prepared to follow the example of the places named. It was quickly found, however, that these independent legislatures threatened occasionally to come into collision with each other, while the existence in a limited country of so many different supreme courts, each gov-

erned by its own maxims and principles of procedure, betrayed an anomalous state of things too uncertain and unsatisfactory to be longer patiently borne. A general feeling, therefore, became evident that the sooner such partial legislation was put a stop to the better for the country; and that nothing less than a general constitution and a complete civil government would be held satisfactory by the people.

Great meetings for these purposes were held at San Jose, San Francisco, Monterey, Sonoma, and other places, in the months of December and January, 1848-49. It was there resolved that such a civil organization was expedient, and that delegates should be chosen by popular election, from each district of the country, who should afterwards assemble at San Jose, though the place of meeting was subsequently changed to Monterey. The period of meeting was first fixed for the 8th of January, then extended to the 5th of March, next to the 1st of May, and finally, in order to give ample time to every district to make the necessary arrangements, to the first Monday in August. The delegates to meet at this convention were to frame the constitution desired.

The resolutions adopted at these primary meetings were forwarded to and exchanged between the principal districts and towns of the country for their consideration and approval; by which places they were unanimously approved of. These initiatory movements were not dictated by political faction; but were the true and honest result of popular feeling on the subject. There were no partisans in the matter, where there was only one great party, and that included the whole thinking population.

While the people of California were thus working out for themselves the great problem of a State constitution, the military governor, General Riley, thought fit to interfere. On the 3d of June, 1849, he issued a proclamation, in which was fairly enough stated the anomalous and unsatisfactory position of the country, both in its local and general governments; and he thereupon ordained the inhabitants in certain specified districts to return delegates to a convention, which would meet at Monterey on the 1st of September, to frame a State Constitution, and which should afterwards be submitted to the people for their approval. In the same proclamation he likewise made provision for the election of certain district officials to complete the temporary local organization.

The people in many parts of the country considered the interference of the military authority to be as unnecessary as it was uncalled for. As, however, matters could not be improved, the different districts were content to adopt the provisions of General Riley's proclamation, and chose their delegates accordingly.

These delegates were forty-eight in number, and while they nominally represented only different parts of California, they might have been taken as a fair representation of every State in the Union. They likewise included natives of various European countries. They were chiefly men of comparatively youthful years, many of them not much accustomed, at least of late, to the study of those abstract questions which

might have been anticipated in devising the constitution of a State. But they were all fully impressed with the importance of their trust, and determined to do their duty in the best manner possible. Among the number were individuals of high talents, whose wisdom, despatch and aptitude for legislation were eminently displayed. As these delegates cannot be too well known, we give the following list of their names, and the districts they represented:

San Diego.—Miguel de Pedrovena, Henry Hill.

San Luis Obispo.—Henry A. Tefft, Jose M. Covarrubais.

Los Angeles.—Stephen C. Foster, Jose Antonio Carillo, Hugo Reid, Manuel Dominguez, Abel Stearns.

San Jose.—Joseph Aram, Kimball H. Dimmick, J. D. Hoppe, Antonio M. Pico, Elam Brown, Julian Hanks, Pedro Sansevani.

Son Joaquin.—Thomas Lloyd Vermeule, O. M. Wozencroft, B. F. Moore, J. M. H. Hollingsworth, J. M. Jones, Benjamin S. Lippincott.

Santa Barbara.—Pablo de la Guerra, Jacinto Rodriguez.

Sonoma.—Joel P. Walker, Robert Semple, Mariano G. Valledo.

Monterey.—Henry W. Halleck, Thomas O. Larkin, Charles T. Botts, Pacificus Ord, Lewis T. Dent.

San Francisco.—Edward Gilbert, Myron Norton, William M. Gwin, Joseph Hobson, William M. Stewart, Francis J. Lippitt, A. J. Ellis, Rodman M. Price.

Sacramento.—Jacob R. Synder, Winfield S. Sherwood, L. W. Hastings, John McDougal, William E. Shannon, John A. Sutter, Elisha O. Crosby, M. M. McCarver.

December 27, 1848.—The following gentlemen were elected as town council, or ayuntamiento, for 1849, viz.: Stephen C. Harris, Wm. D. M. Howard, George C. Hubbard, Robert A. Parker, Thomas J. Roach, John Sirrine, and John Townsend—the last of whom was chosen president. The number of votes polled was three hundred and forty-seven.

December 28, 29 and 30, 1848.—Various meetings were held of the old town council, which ended in its resolving that the election of the 27th instant was invalid, owing to the votes of a small number of unqualified parties having been received; and a new election was ordered for the 15th proximo.

January 8, 1849.—Election of delegates to the proposed convention at San Jose, in conformity with the resolutions of the public meeting of 23rd ultimo, when Wm. M. Stewart, Francis J. Lippitt, Elbert P. Jones, Myron Norton and John A. Patterson were chosen.

January 15, 1849.—New election of town council, which resulted in the choice of Stephen C. Harris, Lazarus Everhart, Stephen A. Wright, Daniel Starks, Isaac Montgomery, John Sirrine and C. E. Wetmore. Mr. Sirrine was appointed president. There were at this period

three town councils in San Francisco, viz.:—the old one of 1848, not yet dissolved, and those elected on the 27th December and 15th January respectively. The former of the two last insisted that the council of the previous year had expired the very day of its own election, on the 27th December, and therefore, the members met and transacted business as if it alone represented the town. A majority of the old council, however, insisted on continuing in office till those whom they considered their proper successors were chosen, and accordingly, they supported the council elected on the 15th January, and resolved to transfer the municipal records into its hands. The citizens generally seemed adverse to the pretensions of the old council, as scarcely a fourth part of the members that voted on the 27th December voted on the second election of the 15th January. Strong party and personal feelings existed among the inhabitants at this time. The Alcalde, T. M. Leavenworth, and his official acts, among other subjects of contention, were vigorously attacked by one party and as strenuously defended by the other.

January 24th.—The corresponding committee for the District of San Francisco, on the suggestion of the delegates chosen at Monterey, recommend a postponement of the assembling of the convention for framing a civil government to the first day of May, in order to give the southern districts sufficient time to elect delegates, and appear at the convention. The movement for the election of such delegates is general over the country, as the people are satisfied that the present state of civil disorganization cannot safely be longer permitted.

February, 1849.—It was estimated that the population was now about two thousand.

February 12, 1849.—Public meetings of citizens to consider the anomalous position of two town councils existing and acting, independently of each other, at the same time. Myron Norton was called upon to preside, and T. W. Perkins to act as secretary. George Hyde submitted a plan of municipal organization and government, which was adopted by the meeting; and resolutions were passed requesting the members of both councils to resign, and appointing an election of fifteen town councillors and three justices of the peace, to take place on the 21st instant.

February 17 and 24, 1849.—Public meetings to consider the propriety of instructing the delegates to the convention of the 1st of May to oppose any incipient act that might tend to the introduction of negro slavery into California. Captain J. L. Folsom was chosen president and B. R. Buckelew secretary. It was known that the woele delay of Congress in providing a territorial government had arisen from the disputes and the apparent impossibility of agreement between the two great political parties on this subject. The inhabitants of the country itself might be said to be unanimous against slavery in all shapes among them; and they were justly indignant that the Atlantic politicians should pretend to dictate to them anything on the matter. At these meetings, resolutions were passed instructing the delegates of the San Francisco district, "by all honorable

means to oppose any act, measure, provision or ordinance that is calculated to further the introduction of domestic slavery into the territory of California."

February 21, 1849.—In compliance with the wishes of the meeting of the 12th instant, the members of both town councils resigned their office, and an election of fifteen members of a legislative assembly and three justices of the peace took place this day, which it was hoped would settle all disputes between the rival partisans. The parties elected were as follows:

Justices of the Peace.—Myron Norton, Theron R. Per Lee, Wm. M. Stewart.

District Legislature.—Stephen A. Wright, Isaac Montgomery, Thomas J. Roach, Alfred J. Ellis, Wm. M. Smith, Wm. F. Swasey, Henry A. Harrison, Andrew J. Grayson, Francis J. Lippitt, George C. Hubbard, James Creighton, George F. Lemon, George Hyde, Robert A. Parker.

On the 5th proximo these gentlemen met and chose various officials; but as the whole proceedings were afterwards set aside, it is unnecessary here to detail more of them.

March.—An address to the people of California was issued by several of the delegates for San Francisco, Monterey, Sonoma, Sacramento and other parts of the country, recommending a postponement of the meeting of the convention to frame a civil government, to the first Monday of August, and that the place of meeting be Monterey, instead of San Jose.

June.—For the last six months, and particularly during the last two, the public events of most consequence to San Francisco resolved themselves into two divisions, viz.: the appointment of proper district and municipal authorities, and the formation of a State government. We have already chronicled several meetings on both these heads; but notwithstanding all that had been said or done, no common action could be obtained to promote the ends in view to the satisfaction of all parties.

As regarded the municipal question, the recently appointed legislative assembly abolished the office of Alcalde, and substituted the Senior Justice of the Peace in his place. Afterwards, the Alcalde, Mr. Leavenworth, was ordered to give up the town documents and official papers in his hands; upon which he applied for advice to General Smith, who recommended him not to comply with the demands of the legislative assembly. That body next ordered the election of a sheriff, who, when appointed, proceeded to take what he considered legal steps against Mr. Leavenworth, who had meanwhile resuscitated the old council of 1848, to sanction and confirm his proceedings, which it really did, appealing to Governor Riley for advice and protection. The Governor, accordingly, on the 4th of June, issued a proclamation to the citizens, recognizing the office and power of the existing Alcalde, declaring the legislative assembly an illegal body, and forbidding payment of taxes to them.

While that was the state of affairs regarding the municipality and District of San Francisco, the Governor, on the 3d day of June, issued a proclamation to the people of California, in which, after narrating the position of the coun-



SAN FRANCISCO WATER FRONT SHOWING NEW FERRY BUILDING
THE NEW CLIFF HOUSE VIEWED FROM SUTRO HEIGHTS

try, and the necessity of both district and general governments, he appointed the first day of August for the election, first, of certain specified municipal and district provisional officials over the whole country, according to Mexican custom; and second, of thirty-seven delegates to be chosen from the specified districts, as delegates to a general convention to be held at Monterey, on the first day of September next, for the purpose of forming a State Constitution.

Following upon these proclamations, the people of San Francisco held a mass meeting in Portsmouth Square, on the 12th of June, when Wm. M. Stewart was chosen President and E. Gould Buffum, Secretary. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and after being addressed by several eloquent speakers, resolved that the people of California had a right to organize a government for their own protection—that, therefore, delegates should be chosen to frame a constitution—and that a committee of five be immediately appointed by the president of the meeting to correspond with the other districts of the country, in order to carry out in a practical manner the said resolution. The meeting refused to recognize Governor Riley's proclamations as binding on them. The committee chosen consisted of Peter H. Burnett, Wm. D. M. Howard, Myron Norton, E. Gould Buffum and E. Gilbert. This committee, on the 18th of June, issued an address to the public, in which, without admitting the right or power in Governor Riley to "appoint" time or place for the election of delegates and assembling of the convention, yet considered it best, as a matter of expediency, to adopt the terms of the Governor's proclamation in these respects.

These steps settled the plan and course of future proceedings so far as the State Government was concerned. In respect to the municipality the legislative assembly published a long address to their constituents, in answer to Governor Riley's proclamation of the 3d, and the very "uncourteous and disrespectful" one of the 4th of June. In this document they resolved that they were a legally constituted body, and declared their determination to hold office and to act in the same until formally deprived of their authority by the people from whom it was derived. Thus arose a sort of civil war on a small scale. The assembly afterwards having considered it expedient to appeal directly to the people, a ballot was taken on the subject, on the 9th of July, when one hundred and sixty-seven votes appeared for their continuance in office, and only seven against it. But as this result showed either the indifference of the citizens on the subject, since but a small proportion of their number voted, or else their tacit desire that the legislative assembly should altogether cease, that body thought fit, at last, to dissolve itself. Thus the old Alcalde, Mr. Leavenworth, was virtually reinstated in triumph, and no obstacle left to the several elections ordered by Governor Riley's proclamation of the 3d of June. These various meetings and other proceedings narrated may possess little interest for the present inhabitants of San Francisco; but they certainly much excited

those who dwell in the town at the time of their occurrence.

August 1, 1849.—The elections ordered by Governor Riley took place in a spirited, though orderly manner.

The candidates were numerous, and the following parties were elected:

Judge of the Supreme Court.—Peter H. Burnett (who had 1,298 votes in San Francisco and 76 at San Jose).

Prefect.—Horace Hawes, 913 votes; Sub-Prefects.—Francis Guerrero, 1,503 votes; Joseph R. Curtis, 1,399 votes.

First Alcalde.—John W. Geary, 1,516 votes; Second Alcalde.—Frank Turk, 1,055 votes.

Ayuntamiento, or Town Council.—Talbot H. Green, 1,510 votes; Henry A. Harrison, 1,491 votes; Alfred J. Ellis, 1,354 votes; Stephen C. Harris, 1,323 votes; Thos. B. Winton, 1,052 votes; John Townsend, 1,052 votes; Rodman M. Price, 840 votes; Wm. H. Davis, 835 votes; Bezer Simmons, 825 votes; Samuel Brannan, 823 votes; Wm. Stewart, 815 votes; Gabriel B. Post, 691 votes.

Delegates to convention.—Edward Gilbert, 1,512 votes; Myron Norton, 1,436 votes; Wm. M. Gwin, 1,073 votes; Joseph Hobson, 839 votes; Wm. M. Stewart, 833 votes.

Supernumerary Delegates.—Wm. D. M. Howard, 876 votes; Francis J. Lippitt, 874 votes; Alfred J. Ellis, 872 votes; Francisco Sanchez, 872 votes; Rodman M. Price, 871 votes.

There were some ten or a dozen different tickets at this election, upon all of which the name of Colonel John W. Geary appeared for the office of First Alcalde. He consequently received the whole number of votes polled.

August 6th, 8th and 11th.—The Ayuntamiento to meet, take the oaths of office, and organize and distribute themselves into various committees, for the purpose of systematically conducting the affairs of the town.

On the 13th they appointed the following municipal officials:

Frank Turk, Secretary.

William M. Eddy, City Surveyor.

P. C. Landers, Collector of Taxes.

And on the 20th of the month:

Dr. T. R. Palmer, City Physician.

Jonathan Cade, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Malachi Fallon, Captain of Police.

A. G. Peacy, City Attorney.

John E. Townes, Sheriff.

Benj. Burgoyne, City Treasurer.

January 8, 1850.—An election was held for members of Legislature, Alcaldes and Ayuntamiento. The interest on these occasions increased with the population, and the election of to-day was the most exciting that had yet been held.

The weather was exceedingly unpleasant, the wind blowing a gale, and the rain pouring down in torrents. The streets were covered with mud and water so as to render them almost impassable. Still the neighborhood of the polls was crowded during the entire day with men and boys, zealous as they well could be in their endeavors to promote the public welfare.

It is one of the glorious consequences of our republican institutions, that at such times, so many worthy people are always to be found, utterly regardless of their personal interests, and so entirely devoted to the general good. Although the excitement ran unusually high, the day passed off without disturbance, and much good humor was exhibited by the conflicting parties.

The voters were numerous; every citizen of the United States being entitled to the elective franchise, and almost all who were here, from every part of the world, claimed to be American citizens. The way to the polls, for a considerable distance, on either side, was completely blocked up by roughly dressed men, who thrust their favorite tickets into the hands of every new comer, with loud exclamations in behalf of the parties for whom they were working.

"Here's for Geary, and the old council!" cries one, "Geary and the old council forever!"

"Forever is a long day," says another; "rotation in office is my doctrine. The old council has made money enough. Let's give a new one a chance at the public crib!"

"The old ones are so fat they can't eat any more!" exclaims a third; "we had better keep them where they are!"

"We have had the old council long enough!" vociferates a stout six-footer, wading up to his waist in mud; "I go for a new council, SIDE-WALKS, AND CLEAN STREETS!"

"You do, do you?" replies a wag; "then I guess you will have to go an infernal long ways to find them!"

"We want another yuntermerter," bawls out a youngster in a red shirt and tarpaulin hat, and resembling a drowned rat more than an independent voter; "We want another yuntermerter, and here's the ticket for um!"

"It's a gutterminty that ye want?" replies a brawny Irishman; "then take it, and good luck till ye!" giving the luckless wight a toss that sent him sprawling into the gutter overhead in water; "I am thinking ye won't want another gutterminty soon, any how!"

With much difficulty the polling desk was reached, where other scenes, no less amusing, were transpiring. Around the judges and inspectors were an eager and excited crowd, some endeavoring to vote and others to prevent them.

"I challenge that man's vote," cries a bystander, as a simple Sandwich Islander, almost as dark as an African, offering his ticket.

"Then we must swear him!" says the judge, and the usual oath was administered.

"Where were you born?" was the inquiry.

"In New York!" whispered a prompter, and the answer was given accordingly.

"Where did you come from last?" "New York," was again the reply.

"Where was your father born?" "New York."

"In what street did you live?" "New York."

"Where is New York?" the judge next inquired.

This was too much for the poor fellow.

He knew as much of the locality and streets of the invisible world as he did of New York.

His prompter, who had brought him there to vote, endeavored to instruct him, but without

success. His impatient challenger at length exclaims: "Turn him out, he is a Kanaka!" and the vote was rejected.

Another and another pressed forward, and similar questions and just as honest answers were given, and many a vote was polled, to the right of depositing which the elector was no more entitled than the poor Kanaka. Still the election proceeded, and notwithstanding the interest and excitement manifested, the best sort of feeling was preserved throughout. The polls were closed early in the evening, and the judges announced the following gentlemen elected to the officers named.

The heaviest ballot cast was in favor of Colonel John W. Geary, who received 3,425 votes.

State Senator.—David C. Broderick.

Member of Assembly.—Samuel J. Clarke.

First Alcalde.—John W. Geary.

Second Alcalde.—Frank Turk.

Ayuntamiento.—A. J. Ellis, Talbot H. Green, Wm. M. Stewart, W. H. Davis, Samuel Braunan, James S. Graham, Frank Tilford, F. C. Gray, J. Hagan, M. Crooks, A. M. Van Nostrand and Hugh C. Murray.

April 1, 1850.—The first election for county officers. The principal office to be filled was that of Sheriff, for which there were three candidates. Colonel J. Townes was the regular Whig nominee; Colonel J. J. Bryant, the nominee of the Democratic party, and the celebrated "Texan Ranger," Colonel John C. Hayes, was selected by the people as an independent candidate.

It was soon apparent that the contest rested between the two last named. Colonel Bryant was a man of fortune, and was determined to spare no exertions or expense to secure his election. He was proprietor of the most extensive and best conducted hotel in the place, known at that time as the "Bryant House," formerly the "Ward House," which was a great place of resort for politicians, and where hundreds of the colonel's pretended friends and real supporters enjoyed, in no slight degree, the advantages of his generous hospitality. A band of music was daily stationed on the balcony of the Bryant House after the nomination of its proprietor, free lunches were served up in the spacious saloon, and on this day the building was literally covered with flags, signals, and banners of every form and beautiful color, while the finest liquors were gratuitously dispensed at the well-stocked bar to all who chose to drink.

On Saturday afternoon, March 29th, the friends of Colonel Hayes held a mass meeting on the plaza, which was a large and enthusiastic assembly. After several spirited addresses had been given, the meeting formed in procession, and headed by a band of music, paraded the principal streets, cheering and being cheered by multitudes of spectators as they passed along. In the evening the Democrats also assembled in the square, making a truly splendid display. The whole plaza was covered with men, horses and wagons, and was illuminated with flaming torches and other lights, which blazed from the speakers' stand, and hundreds of

vehicles admirably arranged for effect. Numerous transparencies, banners and flags added greatly to the life and splendor of the pageant. Able speakers urged the claims of the democracy in general, and of Colonel Bryan in particular, to the suffrages of the people, whilst, at regular intervals, cannons were fired to give effect and increase the excitement. This meeting also ended in a procession, which traversed the streets to a late hour of the night.

Early this morning the different parties were in force about the polls, and in due time the judges, inspectors and clerks were chosen and installed in their respective offices. The election was conducted with more than usual spirit.

At noon it was evident that Colonel Hayes was the people's favorite, which incited to increased efforts the Bryant party. Accordingly they appeared with another grand display upon the plaza. A procession of mounted men, and carriages filled with musicians, with banners and flags waving and floating above them, occupied the square, and were in a measure, producing the desired effect. But in the midst of the excitement thus produced, Colonel Hayes, mounted upon a fiery black charger, suddenly appeared, exhibiting some of the finest specimens of horsemanship ever witnessed. The sight of the hero, as he sat bare-headed and unattended upon his noble animal, took the people by surprise, and called forth the admiration and patriotism of the vast multitude of spectators, from every one of whom shout after shout rent the air, deadening the sounds of trumpets and drums and being heard far and wide over land and sea. Men crowded around him on every hand, some seizing the bridle, others clinging to his clothing and stirrups, and each anxious to obtain a grasp of his hand. The noise and tumult terrified the spirited beast he strode, which reared and plunged among the enthusiastic crowd, though so admirably managed as to do injury to none; when, at length, his rider giving him the rein, he dashed into and along the adjoining street, followed and greeted by loud huzzas at every step.

This settled the question. The cause of Colonel Bryant was abandoned, and a vast majority of votes were given in favor of the "Texan Ranger."

The following named parties were elected:

Sheriff.—John C. Hayes.

County Judge.—R. N. Morrison.

County Recorder.—J. A. McGlynn.

County Surveyor.—Wm. W. Eddy.

County Treasurer.—G. W. Endicott.

District Attorney.—Calhoun Benham.

County Clerk.—John E. Addison.

County Assessor.—David M. Chauncey.

County Coroner.—Edward Gallagher.

County Attorney.—T. J. Smith.

Clerk of the Superior Court.—E. H. Tharp.

April 15, 1850.—The City Charter passed by the State Legislature. The limits of the city are now declared to be as follows: "The southern boundary shall be a line two miles distant in a southerly direction from the centre of Portsmouth Square, and which line shall be a parallel to the street known as Clay street. The

western boundary shall be a line one mile and a half distant in a westerly direction from the centre of Portsmouth Square, and which line shall be parallel to the street known as Kearny street. The northern and eastern boundaries shall be the same as the County of San Francisco."

The city was to be divided into eight wards by the first council appointed by the Charter; and for its government were to be elected a Mayor, and Recorder, a Board of Aldermen, a Board of Assistant Aldermen, which two boards should be styled the "Common Council," each consisting of one member from each ward.

There were also to be elected by the city a Treasurer, Comptroller, Street Commissioner, Collector of City Taxes, City Marshal and City Attorney, and by each ward two Assessors. As at the time of the first election under the Charter there were only four wards, it was provided that two chief and as many assistant Aldermen should be elected from each, while the same number of Assessors should be chosen. The municipal officers were to hold office only one year, and new elections to be made on the fourth Monday of April annually. The powers and duties of the Common Council and municipal officers are minutely laid down in the Charter.

May 1, 1850.—This day the City Charter was submitted to the inhabitants for approval, when it was adopted; and the first election under its provisions took place.

The following candidates were returned as elected:

Mayor.—John W. Geary.

Treasurer.—Charles G. Scott.

Recorder.—Frank Tilford.

Comptroller.—Ben. L. Berry.

Marshal.—Malachi Fallon.

Tax Collector.—Wm. M. Irwin.

City Attorney.—Thos. H. Holt.

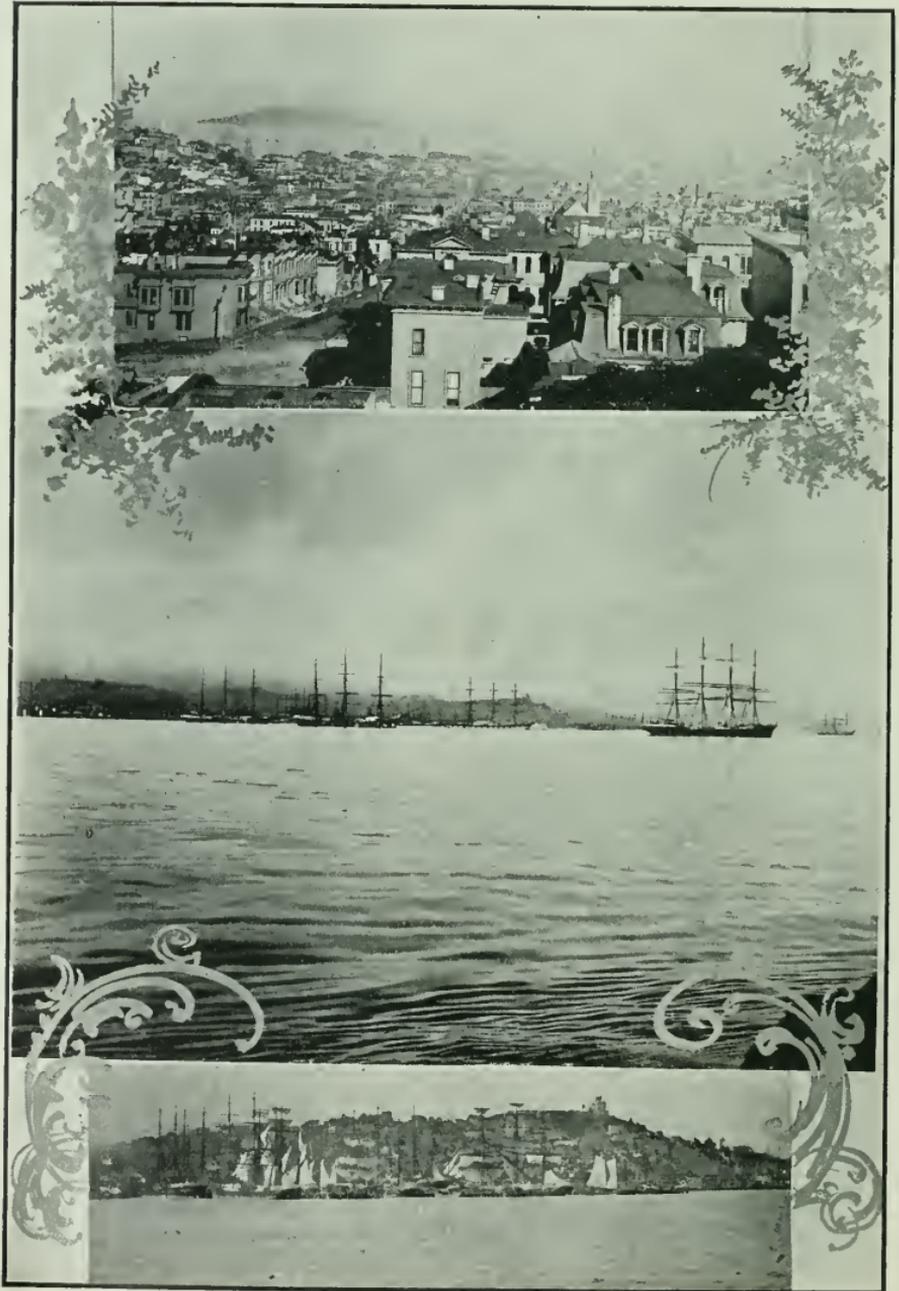
Street Commissioner.—Dennis McCarthy.

Aldermen.—Charles Minturn, A. A. Selover, G. W. Stuart, F. W. Macondray, Wm. Greene, Wm. M. Burgoyne, D. Gillespie, M. L. Mott.

Assistant Aldermen.—A. Bartol, John Maynard, L. T. Wilson, C. T. Botts, John P. Van Ness, A. Morris, Wm. Sharon, Wm. Corbett.

Assessors.—Robert B. Hampton, John H. Gihon, John P. Hoff, Halsey Brower, Francis C. Bennett, Beverly Miller, John Garvey, Lewis B. Coffin.

Before the term of election expired, several changes occurred in the Common Council. Mr. Burgoyne having made a visit to the Atlantic States immediately after the election, was never qualified, and his place was declared vacant; and Mr. Macondray resigned shortly afterwards. Their places were filled on the 27th of June, 1850, by the election of Moses G. Leonard and John Middleton. Mr. Maynard resigned June 24, 1850, and soon afterwards the resignation of Mr. Botts was accepted; and a new election to fill the vacancies thus occasioned, on the 27th of July, resulted in the choice of George W. Green and James Grant. Subsequently Messrs. Gillespie and Leonard retired from the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Morris from the Board of Assistants.



VIEW OF GOAT ISLAND
TWO VIEWS OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Their places were also supplied by election on the 20th of January, 1851, by W. H. V. Cronise and D. G. Robinson to the first, and George W. Gibbs to the second Board. We are somewhat particular in mentioning these changes in the Boards of Aldermen, since the affairs of their salaries, and the famous medals, directed much attention to the individual members.

In September, 1850, the first "Directory" of the city was published by Charles P. Kimball. It was a duodecimo pamphlet of one hundred and thirty-six pages, and contained about twenty-five hundred names.

June 11, 1851.—The "Vigilance Committee" is at last formed, and in good working order. They hanged at two o'clock this morning upon the plaza one Jenkins, for stealing a safe.

July 11, 1851.—Trial and execution of James Stuart.

August 24, 1851.—Recapture from the legal authorities of Whittaker and McKenzie, and their execution by the "Vigilance Committee."

On the 19th of January, 1851, about eight o'clock in the evening, two men entered the store of C. J. Jansen & Co., and, professing to be purchasers, asked to see some blankets. Mr. Jansen, who was alone in the store, was in the act of producing the articles, when he was violently struck with a slung shot, and left insensible on the floor. While in that state he seems to have been farther maltreated, and was probably considered by the ruffians as dead. These robbed the premises of two thousand dollars, and immediately fled.

The whole circumstances of the outrage were of the most daring character, and the knowledge of them caused much excitement among the people.

The next day a man was arrested, believed to be one James Stuart, but who gave his name as Thomas Burdue, on the charge of having murdered Mr. Moore, the Sheriff of Auburn, and of having robbed him of four thousand dollars. Stuart had been confined in the jail at Sacramento to await his trial, but had escaped two months before. Circumstances meanwhile had raised a suspicion that this man Stuart, alias Burdue, had something to do with the attack on Mr. Jansen, and accordingly he, and another person of the name of Windred, who had been apprehended on suspicion of the same offence, were, on the 21st, confronted with the wounded man. Jansen at once recognized Stuart and also Windred, although with some faint doubt of the identity of the latter, as being the two persons who had committed the assault and the robbery. These circumstances being known, the citizens in a state of the greatest excitement, gathered on the following day (Saturday, 22d of February), around the City Hall, where the examination of the prisoners was going on. Upwards of five thousand people thus collected. This was not a mob, but the PEOPLE, in the highest sense of the term. They wanted only a leader to advise and guide them to any undertaking that promised relief from the awful state of social terror and danger to which they were reduced. Handbills were extensively cir-

culated among the multitude, which were to the following effect:

"CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

"The series of murders and robberies that have been committed in this city, seems to leave us entirely in a state of anarchy. When thieves are left without control to rob and kill, then doth the honest traveller fear each bush a thief.' Law, it appears, is but a nonentity to be scoffed at; redress can be had for aggression but through the never failing remedy so admirably laid down in the code of Judge Lynch.

"Not that we should admire this process for redress, but that it seems to be inevitably necessary.

"Are we to be robbed and assassinated in our domiciles, and the law to let our aggressors pre-annulate the streets merely because they have furnished straw bail? If so, 'Let each man be his own executioner.' 'Fie upon your laws!' They have no force.

"All those who would rid our city of its robbers and murderers, will assemble on Sunday at two o'clock on the plaza."

September 3, 1851.—Annual election for the City of San Francisco.

The following were the officials chosen:

Senate.—Frank Soule, Jacob R. Snyder.

Assembly.—B. Orriek, A. E. Peachy, A. J. Ellis, H. Wohler, G. W. Tenbroeck, R. N. Wood, Isaac X. Thorn.

Judge of the Superior Court.—John Satterlee.

Sheriff.—John C. Hayes.

County Recorder.—Thomas B. Russum.

County Treasurer.—Joseph Shannon.

Coroner.—Nathaniel Gray.

County Judge.—Alexander Campbell.

County Clerk.—James E. Wainwright.

District Attorney.—H. H. Byrne.

County Surveyor.—C. Humphries.

County Assessor.—Henry Vandever.

Harbor Master.—George Simpton.

The new City Charter had provided that the first general election for municipal officers should be held on the fourth Monday of April, 1851, and "Thereafter annually at the general election for State officers." Under this section of the Charter it was understood by some that the second city election should take place in September of the year named, when the usual annual election of State officers occurred. Another construction was put upon the section in question by the parties already in office and by a large number of the inhabitants, to the effect that the second election under the Charter could only take place in September, 1852. Thus one party would give the existing common council and municipal officers only half a year in power, while another party, including the present incumbents, claimed a year and a half.

So dignified, or so satisfied with the legal strength of their position, were the existing city officers, that they took no steps to order a new election in September, 1851. Their opponents, however, relying on their own interpretation of the words of the Charter, proceeded to act without them, and, unopposed in any way,

elected the whole parties on their ticket. The general public took little interest in the matter, and most people seemed to believe that the new election would end in nothing. So little did the citizens concern themselves, that some of these newly elected, polled but a very few votes.

When the election was finished the new officers made a demand upon the old ones for a surrender of the public books and documents. This being refused, the new Mayor-elect, Stephen R. Harris, immediately raised the necessary legal action against the old Mayor, C. J. Brenham, for a declaration of his own rights and the election of the latter from office. In the District Court a judgment was given to the effect that the present incumbents should hold office till April, 1852, and that then those elected in September, 1851, should enter upon and remain in office for one year. The result of this decision would have been that six months would always intervene between the election and the entering upon office of the municipal authorities. This decision was unsatisfactory to most people.

Mr. Harris next carried the case into the Supreme Court, where a majority of the judges (24th of December), after able arguments were heard from the parties, reversed the judgment of the Court below, and found Mr. Harris entitled to enter upon office as in September, 1851. Mr. Brenham promptly acknowledged the weakness of his position, and at once yielded to his legal successor.

Party feeling prevented the other city officers from surrendering their seats so readily. Those already in power consisted of men of both of the great political parties—Whig and Democratic; and had been working originally selected chiefly from among the independent candidates, as men who would earnestly work for the common good and the purification of the city from official corruption and wide-spread crime. On the other hand, those newly elected were altogether of the Democratic party. The old council offered to resign, if the new one would do the same; when both could appeal a second time to the people. But the latter council refused to do this.

Meanwhile the legal courts had adjourned, and it would have cost much time and expense to drive out the old council from the places which they resisted in retaining; and their year of office would probably expire before this could be managed. In the end, however, the old council thought it best for their own honor and the interests of the city, to quietly retire from the unseemly contest, and make way for their unexpected successors.

The names and officers of the latter were as follows:

Mayor.—Stephen R. Harris.
Recorder.—George W. Baker.
Marshal.—David W. Thompson.
Street Commissioner.—Theodore Payne.
Comptroller.—Jas. W. Stillman.
Treasurer.—Smyth Clarke.
Tax Collector.—D. S. Linell.
City Attorney.—Charles M. Delaney.
Recorder's Clerk.—Thomas W. Harper.
City Assessors.—James C. Callaghan, David Hoag, Arthur Matthews.

Aldermen.—E. L. Morgan, Caleb Hyatt, Wm. G. Wood, James Grant, Jos. H. Blood, N. S. Pettit, John Cotter, Wm. Moore.

Assistant Aldermen.—Henry Meiggs, D. W. Lockwood, Jos. Galloway, James Graves, W. H. Crowell, J. C. Piercey, N. Holland, John W. Kessling.

September 16, 1851.—The "Vigilance Committee" agreed to suspend indefinitely farther operations regarding crime and criminals in the city. The members, however, did not dissolve the association, but only appointed a special or executive committee of forty-five to exercise a general watchfulness, and to summon together the whole body when occasion should require. Necessity formed the committee, and gave it both irresistible, moral and physical force.

January 25, 1852.—Election of officers of the Mercantile Library Association. It had long been evident that such an association was much needed in San Francisco. To withdraw youths in particular from the haunts of dissipation, and to give to persons of every age and occupation the means of mental improvement, and a suitable place for passing their leisure hours were the great objects of the Mercantile Library Association. Public meetings were held, at which the purposes and advantages of the proposed institution were strongly urged by its benevolent projectors and patrons, and committees were formed to collect contributions of books and subscriptions from the general public. By these means a considerable deal of interest was excited on the subject, and liberal donations and subscriptions were procured.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as the first officers:

President.—David S. Turner.
Vice-President.—J. P. Haven.
Treasurer.—C. E. Bowers, Jr.
Recording Secretary.—R. H. Stephen.
Corresponding Secretary.—Dr. H. Gibbons.
Directors.—E. E. Dunbar, J. B. Crockett, D. H. Haskell and E. P. Flint.

November 2, 1852.—Election of State, county and city officials, as well as others for the United States.

The county and city returns were as follows:

Senate.—John N. Baird, John S. Hager.
Assembly.—Samuel Flower, John Sims, Frederick A. Snyder, George H. Blake, James M. Taylor, Isaac N. Cordozo, Ellen Heydenfeldt.

County Surveyor.—W. P. Humphreys.
Public Administrator.—David T. Bagley.
District Judge.—Delos Lake.
Mayor.—C. J. Benham.
City Marshal.—R. G. Crozier.
Comptroller.—R. Matheson.
Tax Collector.—Lewis Teal.
Harbor Master.—W. T. Thompson.
Recorder.—George W. Baker.
Street Commissioner.—Wm. Divier.
Treasurer.—Hamilton Bowie.
City Attorney.—John K. Hackett.
City Assessors.—M. D. Eyre, J. L. Anderson, J. O'Callaghan.
Aldermen.—J. P. Flint, J. P. Haven, W. A. Dana, C. L. Case, T. H. Selby, A. J. Bowie, Geo. L. Gluyas, E. J. Moore.

Assistant Aldermen.—H. N. Squier, W. H. Bovee, H. R. Haste, G. W. Bryant, James De Long, Edward Byrne, J. B. Piper, Thomas Hayes.

November 23, 1852.—The waters of Lake La Mercede, in the vicinity of the city, and which cover several hundred acres, sank about thirty feet. Shortly before midnight of this day, a shock like that of an earthquake was felt by parties residing near the place; and the following morning it was discovered that a great channel between the lake and the sea had been opened, through a broad and high sand bank, during the night, by which the waters had found a way and been discharged. It was supposed by some, either that the bed of the lake had been suddenly uplifted, by volcanic agency, whereby the raised waters scooped through the yielding bank the channel just mentioned, and that afterwards the bed of the lake had fallen to its former level, or else that a great sinking of the bank itself had taken place (supposed to have been produced by subterranean causes), owing to which depression, the water had been drawn off to the extent mentioned. The most probable conjecture is, that the excessive rains of the season had simply forced open a passage through the broad and loose sand-bank from the lake to the ocean. Formerly the lake had no visible outlet whatever; and its waters had insensibly been kept about the same level by means of evaporation, or by concealed underground communications with the sea.

MR. BARTLETT'S SUCCESSORS.

Edward Bryant February 22 to June, 1847
George Hyde June, 1847, to April, 1848
J. Townsend April to September, 1848
T. M. Leavenworth Sept., 1848, to Aug. 1849
John W. Geary August, 1849, to May, 1850

The two Ayuntamientos immediately preceding the incorporation of the city were composed as follows:

August 6, 1849, to January 10, 1850.

HORACE HAWES, Prefect.

Joseph R. Curtis, Sub-Prefect.	
John W. Geary, First Alcalde.	
Francisco Guerrero, Sub-Prefect.	
Frank Turk, Second Alcalde.	
Thos. B. Winston,	Bezer Simmons.
Samuel Brannan,	Gabriel B. Post.
Alfred J. Ellis,	Rodman M. Price.
Wm. H. Davis,	Stephen Harris.
Wm. M. Stewart,	John Townsend.
Henry A. Harrison,	Talbot H. Green.
Frank Turk and Henry L. Dodge, Secretaries.	

January 11, to May 8, 1850.

John W. Geary, First Alcalde.
Frank Turk, Second Alcalde.
Samuel Brannan.
Alfred J. Ellis.
Hugh C. Murray.
Jas. S. Graham.
Wm. H. Davis.
Wm. M. Stewart.
F. C. Gray.

Jas. Hagan.
Matthew Crooks.
A. M. Van Nostrand.
Frank Tilford.
Talbot H. Green.
Jonathan Cade, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Henry L. Dodge, Secretary.

The form of San Francisco's municipal government, it will be seen, has undergone several distinct changes during the comparatively brief period of its existence. Under the Mexican regime it was a pueblo whose affairs were administered by an Alcalde. It was a simple, inexpensive system of governing, yet it could indulge in as much red tape as they did in the circumlocution office immortalized by Dickens, says the *San Francisco News Letter*. It served the purposes of its day fairly well, but passed away as soon as the gold-seeking adventurers of the world began to get a grip on things. The early pioneers were not long in making up their minds that they were here to stay, which of course involved their ownership and control of the government. The Mexican owners of the soil, the Spanish missionaries, and their Indian converts, had either to sell out or get out. They soon went where the woodbine twined, and whilst they left a few, a very few, historical landmarks behind to remind us that they were once here, new lords of creation are in possession of the soil, its gold, its vine-clad hills, its forests, its flocks and herds, its grain fields, and its fruits and flowers. We came by our title to all these good things by conquest. We came, we saw, we coveted, and we conquered. That, by the way, is just what the Outlanders have done in the Transvaal. Between their method and ours of appropriating what did not belong to them there is not one whit of difference. They say that the commerce of the world has need of the gold of the Transvaal. We say with equal force that it had no less need of the gold of California fifty years ago. They say that the Boers hogged a vast territory necessary to the advance of civilization. That was precisely our reason for occupying California. Indeed, it was our reason for occupying this continent. The Indian, although the aboriginal owner of the soil, had to go, and he had even to "give up the number of his mess." We have almost annihilated him, but, then, this glorious America of ours is the result. It is hard to reconcile these things to good conscience, but who shall say that the world is not the better for their having happened?

San Francisco never could have worked out its manifest destiny under a Spanish-speaking Alcalde, with a lazy Mexican population in control. The enterprising gold hunters of '49 were not slow to realize that fact, and they soon went to work to set up a government of their own. Probably never in the history of municipal governments was a more difficult task undertaken. Strange and incongruous were the elements that must be given access to the ballot boxes. Desperate men from everywhere had congregated right here in this beautiful Queen City of the Pacific, and soon the newly formed municipal government was found

to be in the hands of the criminal portion of the population. This did not come about because the toughs were in a majority. It was soon thereafter demonstrated that the bulk of the newcomers were good, law-abiding citizens, whose sympathies were with law and order all the time. Unfortunately they had allowed the reins of power to slip into other hands, and for a time it seemed impossible to regain them. By fixing the rolls, stuffing the ballot boxes, and seizing them to make up the count, a band of as daring rascals as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship, got possession of the city government. Crime was rife, deeds of violence were of every-day occurrence, life was not safe, property was in danger, the police for the most part were in sympathy with the evil doers, and the remedy provided by law (the ballot box) was in the hands of the enemy. Men were afraid of their fellows, and good citizens were at a loss to tell whom to trust. At last a feeling grew up that it was time for good and trusty citizens to get together. By secret association and organization the world-renowned Vigilance Committee was formed. It had to proceed by methods that were distasteful to it. The administration of the law being in the hands of the lawless, there was nothing left to do but to proceed without the consent of that administration. The Vigilantes armed themselves, made arrests of notorious offenders, held trials, impaneled juries, passed sentences, and carried them into such sure and certain execution that the criminals were executed, or left the country, or made their way to the mines. Many rascals no doubt remained, but the streets were cleared of the really dangerous ones.

Thereafter the People's Party was formed in 1856, whose purpose it was to elect good city officers without regard to past party affiliations. That having been done, the Vigilantes disbanded and left their good work to be continued by the regular officers of the law. In perfect sincerity and good faith the committee had gotten rid of the evil and established the good. Henceforth Constitutional rule was to be paramount. The Vigilantes, almost to a man, have passed away, but their memories deserve to remain green forever. San Francisco would not be the city it is to-day had they not lived. The People's Party gave the city a clean, wholesome government for several years, but fell before the keen partisanship excited by war issues. It was perhaps not to be expected that partisanship could be altogether buried in that turbulent period. So it came that the two old parties resolved themselves into their original elements, and for some time the city was in the hands of the Democrats, with Mr. Frank McCoppin as the last and best of their Mayors. Dr. Coon, fat and sleek, a very picture of happiness and contentment, was the People's Party's first Mayor, and, although he not quite came up to public expectations, he made a faithful and honest officer. It is sometimes a misfortune to a man to overlook his part. No man could be as good and as wise as Dr. Coon looked. A Presbyterian of the strictest school, he was an elder in Dr. John Scott's church, and followed

his pastor down and out when war feelings had divided the congregation, and had put a young man on a visit here from Ireland into the pulpit. It was Calvary Church, and John Hephill was his name. The meeting which voted to dismiss the venerable pastor who had built the church, and to install the fiery young orator, as he was then, from Protestant Ulster, was probably one of the most exciting that ever took place within the walls of a church. Dr. Scott passed to his account many years ago. His offense consisted in praying that "God would direct both Presidents," meaning President Lincoln and President Davis. For that offense he lost his church and was made to walk under the American flag and salute it. He lived long enough to be better understood and to die beloved by even his enemies.

The list of San Francisco's Mayors is a long one, and, with but one lamentable exception, does credit to the city. Kallack's memory need not be recalled; for the rest they have all been thoughtful, conservative men whose standing in the community could not be impugned. The election of Thomas H. Selby proved to be the forerunner of many subsequent elections of mercantile men or high standing. James Otis, of Macondray & Co., William Alvord, President of the Bank of California, and George Sanderson, of Sanderson & Horn, followed each other in rapid succession. They did not any of them distinguish themselves as reformers of abuses. They seemed rather to prefer that the municipal bark should be run on an even keel and on a smooth sea. There was no agitation or discontent during their terms, and we hardly knew that we had a municipal government, so easily did things slide along. After all, is that condition not the very best to which government of city, State, or nation can bring the public mind? It is an indication that the man or men in power are widely and generally trusted. Confidence is felt, and the people are satisfied that the right will be done. Judge Blake made a clean and acceptable Mayor, but he had largely outlived his usefulness, and was not vigorous-minded enough to keep a wicked Board of Supervisors from picking and stealing. Washington Bartlett, afterwards elected Governor of the State, was one of the best Mayors the city ever had. He knew municipal concerns through and through, had the courage of his convictions, and, whilst quiet and reticent, was not afraid, when plain duty led the way, of creating antagonisms. Mr. A. J. Bryant served the city as Mayor for two terms, and was perhaps the most vigorous and determined man who ever filled that office. He never walked around a dillydally in order to leave it for somebody else to encounter, but he boldly attacked everything that it was his duty to deal with. He was a splendid executive officer, and made himself a power in any movement with which he associated himself. It is a somewhat singular fact that of the many Mayors the city has had, only three—Alvord, Pond and Phelan—survive. The portraits of all of them are in the Mayor's reception room in the City Hall, and are well worth an inspection.



SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW CITY HALL

Directory of the Present Officers of the City and County of San Francisco

1902-4

EUGENE E. SCHMITZ	-	-	MAYOR
HARRY BAHR	-	-	AUDITOR
WASHINGTON DODGE	-	-	ASSESSOR
FRANKLIN K. LANE	-	-	CITY ATTORNEY
JOHN LACKMANN	-	-	SHERIFF
EDWARD J. SMITH	-	-	TAX COLLECTOR
JOHN E. McDOUGALD	-	-	TREASURER
EDMOND GODSCHAUX	-	-	RECORDER
A. B. MAHONEY	-	-	COUNTY CLERK
LEWIS F. BYINGTON	-	-	DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JOHN FARNHAM	-	-	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
THOMAS W. LELAND, M. D.	-	-	CORONER
GEORGE W. WITTMAN	-	-	CHIEF OF POLICE
R. H. WEBSTER	-	-	SUPT. OF SCHOOLS
THOMAS R. WALSH	-	-	REGISTRAR
W. R. HEWITT	-	-	CHIEF ELECTRICIAN
D. T. SULLIVAN	-	-	CHIEF FIRE DEPT.
A. P. O'BRIEN	-	-	HEALTH OFFICER
C. E. GRUNSKY	-	-	CITY ENGINEER



HON. EUGENE E. SCHMITZ
MAYOR

MAYOR'S OFFICE

Mayor and President Board of Supervisors

EUGENE E. SCHMITZ

Legal Advisor to the Mayor	-	ABE RUEF
Secretary to the Mayor	- -	GEORGE B. KEANE
Usher	- - - -	M. M. BLUM

Bond \$5,000. Salary \$6,000

Contingent \$3,600 (Private)

As Chief Executive, the Mayor has command of the Police, powers to call the militia, enforce contracts, certify to information *pro bono publico* control action on franchises until ratified by the people, make appointments for all appointments not provided for, and appointments to fill vacancies for unexpired terms. He also has power, as President of the Board of Supervisors, to call extra sessions of that Board. He may appoint temporary Justices of the Peace and Police Judges. He is a member of all Commissions, *ex-officio*, and *ex-officio* of the Free Library.

MAYORS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1850.

May	1850	J. W. Geary
May	1851	C. J. Brenham
January	1852	S. R. Harris
November	1852	C. J. Brenham
October	1853	C. K. Garrison
October	1854	S. P. Webb
July	1855	James Van Ness
	1856-57-58-59	E. W. Burr
	1860-63	H. F. Teschemacher
	1864-67	H. P. Coon
	1868-69	Frank McCoppin
	1870-71	Thomas H. Selby
	1872-73	William Alvord
	1874-75	James Otis
	1876-79	A. J. Bryant
	1880-81	Isaac S. Kallloch
	1882	Maurice C. Blake
	1883-86	Washington Bartlett
	1887-90	Edward P. Pond
	1891-92	George H. Sanderson
	1893-94	Levi R. Ellert
	1895-96	Adolph Sutro
	1897-01	James D. Phelan
	1902	Eugene E. Schmitz

HON. EUGENE E. SCHMITZ

MAYOR

NEVER in the history of politics has such a sweeping and decisive victory been won by the labor forces as on November 5th last, when Eugene E. Schmitz was elected Mayor of San Francisco. It is well known how strained the relations between capital and labor have been in San Francisco, during the past year particularly, and it is expected that our new Mayor, Mr. Schmitz, whom these peculiar conditions, as champion of the labor cause, have placed at the head of the municipal affairs of the city, will do much toward bringing about a more peaceful relation between the employer and employee.

There had been much alarmist talk during the campaign to the effect that the election of Mr. Schmitz would unsettle business and drive away capital, but such talk was nothing more than "campaign hysteria." Mr. Schmitz is, and has himself asserted, that he is for moderation in all things, and his whole life would seem to convey this idea.

In speaking of the campaign, Mr. Schmitz said:

"The campaign has left me with very little bitterness or malice. There were very few harsh things said, and those are easily forgotten."

Mr. Schmitz was born in San Francisco on August 22, 1864, and received his education in the public schools of this city. He began his education at the old Bush-street Cosmopolitan School, on the corner of Bush and Stockton streets, and later attended the Washington Grammar School and the Boys' High School. Although he is not a college graduate, many a successful man, and many statesmen and notable public officials have started with a much more incomplete education.

His musical education was received from his father, Mr. Jos. L. Schmitz, the well-remembered orchestra leader, and from his uncle, Christopher Schmitz, who taught him the drums, piano and violin. He began his work as a drummer boy at the old Standard Theatre, and from this small position he rose to the leadership of the Columbia Theatre orchestra, which position he held up to the time of his election.

Mr. Schmitz' business ventures have been confined to the Alaskan Steamer enterprise, and the Economist Gas Engine Company, he being the secretary and manager of the latter company.

He was married to Miss Julia Driscoll on June 10, 1891, at Watsonville, Cal., and is the father of three children: Eugenia, aged nine; Evelyn, aged seven, and Richard Ambrose, aged five. Mr. Schmitz is a fine specimen of manhood, standing six feet one inch in his stockings and weighing 205 pounds. His health is perfect, and as a result his brain is clear, which enables him to think correctly and act vigorously in the performance of his official duties. He is very fond of open country life, and often goes on hunting and camping expeditions. His home life is the best guarantee that he will work for the betterment of the conditions affecting all home life in the city.

Mr. Schmitz' father was of German extraction, and was one of the pioneers that came to California in '49. He had the distinction of building the first brick house in San Francisco. The Mayor's mother was Charlotte Hogan, who was born in the county of Clare, Ireland, coming to this country when but a babe in arms, spending her childhood in Georgia.

In national politics, Mr. Schmitz is a Republican. He was never interested in politics before the last campaign, in the fall of 1901, except that he took the general interest of a man who discusses the general local conditions affecting the city of his birth, but from the beginning he showed a remarkable knowledge of municipal affairs that only comes to those men who feel a keen interest in the welfare of the city. He never made a public speech, nor spoke to an audience of any size before this time, but when it was necessary to take the platform in this campaign, he spoke clearly, forcefully and effectively. When the Primary League was formed, he was asked to join it as a representative of labor, and he was made a director of the league. Mr. Schmitz has been connected with union labor for sixteen years. For four years he was secretary of the Musicians' Union, and has been a delegate to the old Labor Council. He was president of the Musical Fund Society, a charitable organization

which has been in existence since 1863. He is now president of the Musicians' Union. In religion he is of Catholic faith, and belongs to the parish of St. Vincent de Paul.

As Mr. Schmitz has stated, his life has not been eventful, nor has it been given to accidents or notable enterprises; he has said that moderation has always been the controlling tone in his career. In an interview, after election, he said: "I am happy to say that I go into office entirely unpledged and, as Mayor of San Francisco, will recognize the Union Labor Party in making appointments to fill vacancies, and this party, standing for equal rights to all, will be given the representation it deserves." If the Union Labor Party is given a chance, it will not only make a record that will be creditable to itself, but will bring the good name of San Francisco prominently before the world. "It will be my aim and effort to make good this promise, and I feel assured that I will be helped by all the friends of the Union Labor Party in this consummation."

His policy is always fairness to the man whose capital is invested, and fairness to the labor that capital employs. He believes in a fair consideration for invested capital as correlative to a similar consideration for organized labor. He is in favor of peaceful measures at all hazards between employer and employee, and thoroughly deprecates any violence in the settlement of their differences.

Since Mr. Schmitz has assumed the duties of Mayor, even in the limited space of a few months, the citizens of San Francisco have

found him a relentless antagonist to measures and conditions not to the best interests of the commonwealth. His fearless stand in expressing his disapproval of those officials who regularly absented themselves from the City Hall during business hours to attend the racetrack, and his prompt action in similar measures, has shown him to be a man alive to harmful conditions that exist in the government of the municipality, and who is doing the most conscientious and active work in remedying these evils. Since his installation to office, he has made his appointments with judgment and wisdom, placing a most efficient man in every office, and giving the Union Labor Party representation in every instance, where it has at all been consistent with good government.

Mayor Schmitz is doing conscientious and effective work in his office as the chief executive of the city, which will be appreciated by all good citizens of San Francisco. His counsel and advice during the recent strike of the carmen of the street railway company in San Francisco, and his successful efforts in preserving perfect order and in bringing about a just settlement for the men has won for him unbounded popularity.

He has made such a record during the short time he has been in the public eye that he has been offered the nomination for Governor of the State, but he has steadily refused, and will no doubt serve out his term in his present position before accepting a nomination for another office.

E. J. B.





HON. A. RUEF
ATTORNEY FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

HON. A. RUEF

ATTORNEY FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

AN ALL-AROUND valuable man to the administration of San Francisco is the present legal adviser to the Mayor's office, Mr. A. Ruef. Mr. Ruef is a native son, born in San Francisco on September 2, 1864. He enjoys an excellent education, and fluently speaks several languages. He graduated from the San Francisco High School in 1879, and afterwards attended the University of California, where he made an excellent record, being graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1883, at the age of eighteen. He then attended the Hastings' College of the Law, and graduated with a degree of L. L. B. in 1886, being admitted to the bar on June 10th of that year, and being only twenty-one years of age when admitted to practice. From the very moment he began to practice law his success was assured, and now he is one of the foremost lawyers on the Pacific Coast, and one of the large property owners of San Francisco, having accumulated all from the earnings of his practice, which has grown to most extensive proportions. Mr. Ruef is one of the busiest men in the city. He has seven salaried clerks in his offices, four of whom are attorneys. He also has extensive outside interests in various commercial enterprises.

Mr. Ruef, while still a young man, has been the attorney for the Tax Collector's office, attorney for the Public Administrator, and is now attorney for the office of the chief executive of the city, which has given him great familiarity with the laws regulating the government of the municipality, and places him in an exalted and most responsible position. He is fully equal, however, to all the responsibilities imposed upon him, and has made an excellent record. Though Mr. Ruef has been offered the nomination by the Republican party for almost every office in line with a professional man's ambitions, he has steadily declined such tenders, but, nevertheless, invariably takes a leading part in every campaign, working diligently for good government, regardless of party. Mr. Ruef believes that all mat-

ters pertaining to the administration should be handled on a strictly clean, business basis, and he can be relied upon always to use his best endeavors to bring about such a result. He receives no salary as the Mayor's attorney, and has declined to accept any fees for his services in the varied and difficult litigation which has fallen to his lot during the present Mayor's administration. This is due to his personal friendship for the Mayor, and his interest in the success of the administration. As the Mayor is not a wealthy man, his appreciation of Mr. Ruef's devotedness can be easily understood.

To Mr. Ruef is due the honor of organizing the Republican Primary League, which has for its main object the abolishment of the "boss" system in politics. After only about three months of its existence, this organization, which is one of the most important in the State of California, succeeded in polling 8,500 votes at the primaries in August, 1901, and came within 1,100 votes of the total of both the Democratic and Republican machine vote, which had combined to resist the battle waged against their system.

While performing the duties of his present office as legal adviser to the Mayor, Attorney Ruef will do much to assist that gentleman (who holds similar views as to good government and clean politics) to make San Francisco during the present administration rank as one of the best-governed cities in the United States. Being an eloquent speaker, a man of inexhaustible energy, and having at this early age a varied practice in all departments of law, it is no vain boast to make, that Mr. Ruef will become one of the leading men of America, politically, legally and in general public affairs. By his ability as a speaker, and logical explanation of the facts, he is capable of swaying the opinions of a jury or an audience to a marked degree. The material make-up of this man is that which made rulers in years gone by. He enjoys the esteem and patronage of many of the best people of San Francisco.

H. A. R.

GEORGE R. KEANE

SECRETARY TO THE MAYOR.

GEORGE R. KEANE, the active young man in charge of the Mayor's office, occupies a position of high responsibility, which not only involves an immense amount of detail work, but also requires a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the various departments of the city's government, and in Mr. Keane we find a gentleman whose long business experience and legal train-

ing have most ably equipped him for his present position for hard work. While attending college he acted as a regular correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle* for two years, and also served as an assistant to the official court reporter of Marin county, without permitting these business engagements to interfere with his duties as a student.

During his term at law college and for several years later he was engaged in the law business with Ryland B. Wallace, at that time a member of the State commission for the revision and reform of the codes of California, which position required extensive legal research. Mr. Keane was enabled to render considerable assistance to the Commissioner in the preparation of comprehensive suggestions for the improvement of the existing code system.

Subsequently, he entered the law offices of Attorney A. Ruef, where he was committed to the charge of a large and important branch of that prominent gentleman's extensive legal business.

When Mr. Ruef was retained as general counsel for the Public Administrator of San Francisco, he entrusted the subject of this article with the sole management of the legal details of that office, and during this official's term Mr. Keane displayed special ability and efficiency in the disposition of varied litigations and the administration of several hundred estates involving millions of dollars.

At the commencement of the thirty-second session of the California State Legislature, he was elected by the Assembly to the responsible office of Enrolling Clerk of that body, and four years later served in a similar capacity in the State Senate.

Although a Republican in national politics, Mr. Keane is strongly inclined toward the recognition of the wage-earner in the affairs of government, as instanced, when a member at the age of twenty-one, of a Republican convention, he nominated and successfully supported against a determined opposition, a candidate for the State Legislature who was particularly identified with the labor organizations.

He has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the city of his birth, being very active in the establishment of public improvements. In his present position he has endeavored to maintain a strict adherence to the principles represented by the administration, together with a careful regard for the business concerns of the municipality.

His appointment as Secretary to the Mayor, was largely based upon considerations of personal fitness due to a thorough legal experience and a comparatively extensive knowledge of public affairs.

Mr. Keane is a member of long standing of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the fraternal orders of Redmen and the Woodmen of the World.

E. I. B.



ing have most ably equipped him for his present office, and he is so courteous and pleasant in his manner of transacting the business devolving upon him that he has become extremely well liked by those with whom he has come in contact.

George B. Keane is the eldest of five sons. He enjoys an excellent education derived from several years' training in the public schools and subsequently the Sacred Heart College, from which he graduated after receiving a thorough course of instruction extending over a period of five years. He immediately entered Hastings' College of the Law, also known as the legal department of the University of California, where he completed a three years' course of study in the general branches of law before the attainment of his majority.

He was admitted to the Supreme Court of this State upon arriving at legal age, and received a license to practice his profession.

Mr. Keane has always shown a marked dis-

CITY ATTORNEY

THE head of the legal department of this city and county is the City Attorney, who was formerly known as the City and County Attorney. This is, in some particulars, the most important of all the officers under the city government, inasmuch as he is the legal adviser for all departments. It is his duty to "prosecute and defend for this city and county all actions at law or in equity, and all special proceedings for or against the city and county; and whenever any cause of action at law or in equity, or by special proceedings, exists in favor of the city or county, he shall commence the same when within his knowledge, and if not within his knowledge, when directed to do so by resolution of the Supervisors. He shall give legal advice, in writing, to all officers, boards and commissions named in this charter, when requested so to do by them, or either of them, in writing, upon questions arising in their separate departments involving the rights or liabilities of the city or county." He is permitted four assistants, the first of whom receives a salary of \$3,600 a year, the second a salary of \$3,000, the third a salary of \$2,400, and the fourth a salary of \$1,800; also a chief clerk, at a salary of \$1,800, an assistant clerk at \$900, a stenographer at \$900, and a messenger, at a salary of \$900.

Prior to the charter, this office was commonly designated as City and County Attorney, though its proper title was that of Attorney and Counsellor for the City and County. The City Attorney was, in fact, nothing more than the attorney for the Board of Supervisors. No duties were prescribed for this office by the law under which it was created, further than that he was required to perform such duties "as the Board of Supervisors of said city and county shall from time to time prescribe."

The City Attorney under the charter holds the office which is commonly known in other municipalities as Corporation Counsel. He is the attorney for the municipal corporation, not for its officers individually, excepting in their official capacity, and he is removed entirely from the control of any one board by having his duties specifically provided for in the organic law of the municipality.

The office of Attorney and Counsellor was created by the statute of March 25, 1862, and from that time until the coming into effect of the charter in January, 1900, thirteen different gentlemen held that office, one of whom, Wellington C. Burnett, held it for nine years, the next longest term being that of Harry T. Creswell of five and one-half years. The following is the list of those holding this office under the Consolidation Act:

1863-66.....	John H. Saunders
1867-68.....	Horace M. Hastings
1869-70.....	Joseph M. Nougues
1871-79.....	W. C. Burnett
1880-81.....	John Luttrell Murphy
1882.....	J. T. Cowdery
1883-84.....	William Craig
1885-86.....	John Lord Love
1887-90.....	George Flournoy, Jr.
1891-92.....	John H. Durst
1893-98.....	Harry T. Creswell
1898.....	James T. Gallagher
1899.....	Franklin K. Lane

Mr. Gallagher was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Creswell. Mr. Lane was elected to the office at the following election, in November, 1898, and served but one year, owing to the coming into effect of the charter. He was re-elected in 1899, served for the first two years under the charter, and now is in his third term.

The great volume of work done by this office is not generally appreciated by the citizens of San Francisco. For nearly ten years prior to the charter, the office force was the same as it is now under the charter, and yet the work of the office has trebled in amount. While the average number of opinions was formerly less than fifty per year; during the past two years the average has been nearly two hundred each year. At the beginning of this year there were some three hundred and seventy five cases in the courts in which the City Attorney represented the municipality.

Mr. Lane's office force now consists of the following persons: Assistants, George W. Lane, W. I. Brobeck, Hugo K. Asher and W. E. Dorn; chief clerk, R. M. Sims; assistant clerk, Harry White; stenographer, G. J. Cleary; messenger, P. Allen Joy.



FRANKLIN K. LANE
CITY ATTORNEY

FRANKLIN K. LANE

CITY ATTORNEY

FRANKLIN K. LANE, thrice elected to the office of City Attorney, came into public life with the agitation for, and the adoption of, San Francisco's new charter; so that it was fitting that he should be given the important task of construing that instrument. In this work of interpretation there were no precedents to guide; the scope of such a charter had not been declared; the language of the Supreme Court limiting the powers of the charter framers had not been definitely construed. So that it is easy to see that the task of advising correctly the various city officers has been arduous during the last two years, one calling for judicial skill and ability of the highest order. It has been a duty that has required not only a sound lawyer, but a man free from political influence or passion, superior to the personal contests and conflicts that rage within a municipal government, and endowed with abundant common sense; for the City Attorney under the charter must be to most of the municipal officers a Supreme Court whose decisions are final. Under such circumstances, success and the endorsements of the courts, of the bar, and of the people should be cause for pride on Mr. Lane's part. That there has been most substantial success is shown by the fact that the Supreme Court has sustained all of the opinions given by Mr. Lane which have come before that body in litigation.

When Mr. Lane first ran for City Attorney, in 1898, he was comparatively unknown to the people of San Francisco, although he had a wide circle of personal friends, made when at the University of California and, later, as a newspaperman and lawyer in this city. His opponent at that election was the Hon. W. F. Fitzgerald, who was then Attorney-General, and had been a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. Mr. Lane made a notable campaign, in which he proved himself one of the best campaign speakers in the State; and although Governor Gage, a Republican, carried the city by about 12,000 majority, Mr. Lane, a Democrat, was elected City Attorney by a small majority. During the year following his taking office, Mr. Lane had a chance to prove his mettle in the fight before the courts to sustain the charter; and his argument before the Supreme Court, on behalf of the validity of the new charter, gave him rank at once as a constitutional lawyer. By his success in sustaining the charter his own term of office was cut short; but the people in 1899, in appreciation of his proved ability and public spirit, re-elected him by the largest majority ever given to a City Attorney in San Francisco.

Following the going into effect of the charter, the duties and responsibilities of his office multiplied greatly and the litigation increased

rapidly; but the force of his office remained as it had been for eight or ten years preceding, and he so handled the great volume of business as to earn the very highest praise from each succeeding Grand Jury, which has investigated the work done.

Among the most important of the matters which Mr. Lane has successfully conducted in the courts on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, are the following: *Fragley v. Phelan*, in which the validity of the new charter was established; *Martin v. Election Commissioners*, in which it was held that such charter governed the terms of county officers; *San Francisco v. Center et al.*, establishing the right of the city to a large tract of land along Channel street; *Proctor v. San Francisco*, determining the title of the city to Lafayette Square; *Arcada National Bank v. Dodge*, upholding the validity of the State tax on national bank stock; *Wingert v. San Francisco*, holding that the city and county might retain \$60,000 or more, paid into the treasury under the Fee Bill of 1895; *Birch v. Phelan*, holding that the city and county was under no legal obligation to pay jurors in criminal cases; *Stanford v. San Francisco*; *Savings and Loan Society, and Other Banks v. San Francisco*, involving several hundred thousand dollars protested taxes; *Barto v. Supervisors*, and *Stanley, Taylor Company v. Supervisors*, as to the power of the Board of Supervisors to award contracts to union labor establishments; *Dodge v. San Francisco*, holding that the city could reserve to itself fees granted to county officers by the State; *Bauer v. Quinn*, upholding the validity of the civil service provisions of the charter as to municipal officers.

In the best sense, Franklin K. Lane is a self-made man. He has received the benefit of an excellent education in the public schools of this State, in the University of California (class of '86) and Hastings' College of the Law; but these advantages he won for himself. His public school training was received in Napa and Oakland, and for a time after graduating from the High School of the latter city he engaged in the newspaper business, which he followed in its various branches throughout his university and his law school days, and later. The training thus gained is evident in his opinions, where the style is simple and the language clear.

At one time, Mr. Lane was a part owner of the *Tacoma Daily News*, in Tacoma, Wash., and there he maintained the reputation which he had in San Francisco for courage and honesty. Speaking of his career in that State, ex-Congressman James Hamilton Lewis has said:

"Mr. Lane was the leader of the great reform fight in the city of Tacoma, which ended in sending two officials to the State's Prison, and driving others out of office and out of the

State. He is honest, fearless and able, a man of broad sympathies, and has the confidence and admiration of the people of this State wherever he is known, especially of the working classes. He is known by the bar as an unusually well-equipped lawyer, and in his practice as a most scrupulous man."

James H. Barry, the editor of *The Star*, in writing several years ago of Mr. Lane, said:

"He was among the first, ten years ago, to take up the fight against the corrupt bosses of this city, and has been identified with all movements in favor of good government. While he is a university man, his sympathies have always been with the 'plain people,' and many of his best friends are among the working classes. He was one of the first advocates of the Australian Ballot Law. He defended the people of the Mission in the famous Noe case, and put an end to that blackmail suit in the phenomenally short time of one year. He is, we believe, the only lawyer who ever compelled the Market Street Railway to forfeit its franchise, take up its tracks and repave the streets."

In private life Mr. Lane finds his chief satisfaction with his books and with his boy at his own fireside. He is not a club man, devoting himself, outside of his official duties, to a small circle of friends.

Although Mr. Lane has never held any other public office than the one he now occupies, his political interests have always been active, and his powers as a speaker and writer have always been engaged actively for his party, and for

every good local cause. He has stumped the State of California in all but one of the gubernatorial elections which have taken place in the State since he became of age, and he has spoken frequently in other States—in Washington, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. He was for years a member of the New York Reform Club, and counts among his friends some of the most prominent political leaders of the Eastern States.

When the campaign of 1901 came on, there was a strong feeling within the party in favor of Mr. Lane's nomination for Mayor of San Francisco. This culminated in an offer of the nomination by the leaders of the Democratic party, which Mr. Lane felt compelled to decline, for personal reasons. He was then re-nominated for City Attorney, and re-elected by a majority of 10,554 votes, carrying every district in the city by from 200 to 1200 majority.

This success which has come to Mr. Lane is attributable to none of the arts of the politician, unless faithfulness to duty, courtesy to the public and a manifest desire to improve the government of the city are the chief of such arts. With a strong personal character and a clear legal mind for foundation, Mr. Lane has built up a reputation which places him among the foremost men of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Lane has been talked of for Governor of the State. He is the logical Democratic candidate and it will not be at all surprising should he receive the nomination.

F. R. W.



GEORGE W. LANE

FIRST ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY.

GEORGE WHITFIELD LANE, the First Assistant City Attorney, received his education as a lawyer at the Hastings' College of the Law, before which he attended the University of California and the public schools of Oakland and San Francisco. For several years he taught school in Alameda and Sonoma counties, but since 1891 he has been a practitioner at this bar. Although always taking a decided interest in political

the city is involved. There is probably no other young man at this bar who is more familiar with the land titles of San Francisco than Mr. Lane, and his success on behalf of the city has been very marked. For over thirty years the city has been disputing with adverse holders the title to a large tract of land running along the old bed of Mission creek. The Supreme Court has recently upheld the title of the city to this property. The litigation as to the title to Lafayette Square has been brought to a successful issue in both State and Federal Courts, and the long disputed question as to the eastern boundary of the Presidio has, within a few months past, been finally decided in favor of the city by the Supreme Court. The city has lost some of its most valuable property in times past through the indifference and negligence of its officials. San Francisco would to-day have a finer system of parks than any other city on the continent had proper defense been made and litigation properly fought in times past. It is not now possible to regain much of this property, but that to which the city has any title whatever should be protected with the greatest of ability and zeal. Of the more than three hundred live cases in the office of the City Attorney, more than one-third of these involve the city's title to property. This great volume of business has been cared for under the present City Attorney in such manner as to preserve the rights of the city, and no decision adverse to the city's claim of title has been given by the Supreme Court during his administration.

Personally, Mr. Lane is a man of retiring and modest nature, who assumes very little, but who wins the admiration and loyalty of his friends by the strength and dignity of his character and the disinterestedness of his motives and his exceptional abilities. He is pre-eminently a man of judicial temperament, careful, conscientious and of an open mind. When the writer of this sketch sought material from Mr. Lane for publication, he was unable to get more information for him than this: "I am not a politician, and am not at all anxious to be written up. If you wish to say anything about me at all, say that I go fishing whenever I get a chance, and I would rather own a good horse and a good dog than hold any political office that I know of."

H. A. R.



matters, he has never engaged in practical politics, and has held no political office other than that which he now holds. Had he followed his own inclination, he would not now be in office, but at the urgent solicitation of his brother, the present City Attorney, he took this position, which carries with it a large body of litigation, including the many land cases in which

WILLIAM I. BROBECK

SECOND ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY.

WILLIAM I. BROBECK, the subject of this sketch, has been a prominent figure in the city's law department for nearly ten years. Upon the accession to office of the Hon. Harry T. Creswell, as City and County Attorney, on the first Monday in January, 1893, Mr. Brobeck received the appointment of chief clerk in that department. In the previous May, he had taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Hastings College of the Law, from which institution he is a gradu-



ate, and had been admitted, upon motion of the Hon. E. W. McKinstry of the Supreme Court, to practice in all of the Courts of the State. During the three succeeding administrations, which reflected so much credit upon the city, Mr. Brobeck rose by successive promotions, and when Mr. Creswell resigned in August, 1898, to accept a partnership with the Hon. John Garber, Mr. Brobeck was appointed Second Assistant City and County Attorney. The Hon. Jas. L. Gallagher succeeded Mr. Creswell, by appointment of the Board of Supervisors, to serve the remainder of the unexpired term. Mr. Brobeck continued as Assistant Attorney under Mr. Gallagher, and upon the election of the Hon. Franklin K. Lane at the November election of that year, succeeded Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Brobeck was again appointed, and at the present time is

holding that office, under Mr. Lane's third administration.

During this long term of continuous service in connection with one of the city's most important departments, questions of incalculable interest to the municipality and its inhabitants, have passed under the successful management and control of Mr. Brobeck. The vast volume of litigation growing out of the unlawful depletion of the city's funds in the fiscal year of 1892-3 was handled by him, and as a result, no claims were paid, except as a result of the constitutional amendment recently passed. Upon the elevation to the bench of the late Judge Rhodes Borden, who had served with distinction as a member of Mr. Creswell's administration, Mr. Brobeck succeeded in the litigation theretofore controlled by Mr. Borden, a great portion of which concerned the taxing power of the State and the municipality. The recent reports of our State Supreme Court record the establishment of principles of taxation, new in this State, under which the public revenues have been most materially increased. The late decision by the United States Circuit Court sustaining the power of the State to tax shares of National Banks is the first victory for the State in a litigation which has extended over thirty years. To Franklin K. Lane and William I. Brobeck is this notable success due. By the recent decision in the matter of *Dodge vs. The City of San Francisco*, the important holding was secured that the salaries of all officers of the municipality would be considered, as payment in full for all services rendered, and that all fees collected by them must be paid into the municipal treasury. This decision alone saved the municipality \$50,000, in addition to all future fees.

Mr. Brobeck was born July 17, 1869, in Rochester, Pa. On January 18, 1899, he married Miss Josephine Davidson, daughter of John Davidson, of Petaluma. Before his appointment to office, Mr. Brobeck's name appeared as associate editor of the Nevada *Herald* he being editorial writer on that paper. He gained quite a little prominence in the controversy going on at that time between the miners and the farmers.

J. D. B.

HUGO K. ASHER

THIRD ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY.



HR. HUGO K. ASHER, another gentleman connected with the City Attorney's staff has made a record for himself for his work in that department. He has had charge of all actions for damages brought against the City and County of San Francisco, and has handled these with marked success.

Mr. Asher was born in Loeban, Germany, in 1869, and came to San Francisco when a boy of 14. He attended the grammar schools and the High School of this city, applied himself closely and laid a good foundation for his later training. After finishing his course in the public schools he entered the University of California, receiving his law training at the Hastings College of the Law.

He was appointed Assistant City and County Attorney in 1899 under Mr. Lane's first administration, and his work in that department has been so satisfactory that he has been retained upon Mr. Lane's staff ever since that time.

Mr. Asher is well known among the fraternal circles of the city, being a member of the Masons, Foresters of America, of which he is Past Grand Chief Ranger, and of the Independent Order B. B. Mr. Asher has been a resident of San Francisco for over nineteen years, and during that time has become widely known and very generally liked both in the political and social world.

E. I. B.

WALTER E. DORN

FOURTH ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY.

ONE of the noticeably bright young men in the City Hall, who has a future before him is Mr. Walter E. Dorn, one of the assistant attorneys in Mr. Lane's office. He was appointed Assistant City Attorney in 1899, and is probably one of the youngest men ever appointed to that office.

Mr. Dorn was born on October 30, 1870, at Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, Cal. He has



had a complete and thorough education, having first gone through the public schools and high school at Watsonville, and Boys' High School of San Francisco, he then entered the University of California, taking the first two years' course, but like many others left the university for financial reasons. At an early age, he selected the profession of law as his vocation, and to equip himself for the work he entered

and graduated from the Hastings' College of the Law.

On August 17, 1895, he married Miss Ellen O'Reilly at St. Mary's Cathedral in San Francisco, their marriage being one of the social events of the season.

After Mr. Dorn's appointment as Assistant City Attorney he gave earnest attention to his work and performed his duties in such a manner as to win the highest respect of his colleagues, and gain for him a prompt reappointment to the office on January 3, 1899, and again on January 8, 1900. He has also had considerable experience in general business affairs, being for a long time general manager of a fruit and land corporation, and at the present time connected with and interested in several corporations, and the owner of a large fruit orchard in the apple district of Watsonville.

Mr. Dorn has plenty of energy, a thorough education and a ready eloquence that naturally adapts him to public life. He has been a resident of San Francisco for ten years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, San Francisco Council No. 615, recently instituted; also a member of Pacific Parlor No. 10 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he is Past President, and is Past President of the Young Men's Institute, Cathedral Council No. 59; member of Woodmen of the World, Golden Gate Camp No. 64, and is the present President of the League of the Cross, having been re-elected four times, to the presidency of that organization.

In politics Mr. Dorn is a Democrat. He has occupied a position of considerable importance in the city's government, and he has shown himself perfectly able to cope with the responsibilities of the office. In all probability he will make himself felt in politics in the years to come.

RICHARD MAURY SIMS

FIFTH ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY.

RICHARD M. SIMS, the Fifth Assistant City Attorney, was appointed to that position by Mr. Franklin K. Lane in 1899, and is still performing the duties of that office.

Mr. Sims is a Southerner by birth but a Californian by adoption. He was born in Rock Hill, York County, on November 14, 1873. In 1876 his father was elected Secretary of State at the election in which the whites of South



Carolina defeated the negroes and carpet-baggers, and secured the control of the State government. The election of his father to that office necessitated the moving of the family to Columbia, the capital of the State, where they resided on a farm about two miles from the city. Mr. Sim's first instruction was received at home. He learned to read at an early age, and enjoyed the advantages of an excellent library. At the age of seven he entered the public schools of Columbia, which he attended until 1895, when his family moved to Charlestown, S. C. He attended the Charlestown High School where he made a remarkable record, his standing at that institution being the highest ever attained in the school. Before completing his course at the high school, he passed the entrance examination to the University of South Carolina, and entered the university in 1889, with the intention of becoming a civil engineer, and during the summer vacation was employed in railroad engineering work, rapidly rising in that profession from rodman to superintendent

of trestle construction. While engaged in this work, Mr. Sims became ill with malarial fever. This illness, together with his brother's desire that he come to California, led him to abandon his engineering work, and subsequently he took up the study of law.

At college he entered actively into all the phases of student life. He was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity and of the Chrissophie Literary Society, of which he was at one time president. He was an associate editor of the college paper, president of the junior class, and was prominently identified with the athletic interests and achievements of the college. His work as a student won for him a scholarship, and he was further assisted by two seasons, employment as engrossing clerk for the State Legislature. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Sims graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, and came to California the following fall. Upon his arrival he at once secured a position as teacher of the Sonoma High School, where he taught latin, physics and mathematics. In 1895, he was elected member of the Board of Education of Sonoma county, serving two years, on that board. During the years that he taught, Mr. Sims studied law, and spent his vacations in the law office of his brother, Senator J. C. Sims, at Santa Rosa. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in January, 1895. In 1898, he resigned his position in the Sonoma High School and came to San Francisco to practice law, and for the past three years has been one of the Assistant City Attorneys.

Mr. Sims in his official capacity has charge of a large number of cases affecting the city's interests. Besides appearing as attorney in his own assignment of cases, he has been "on the brief" in many important cases, which the office has appealed to the Supreme Court, and has actively assisted the other attorneys of the department in the preparation of their cases. The various boards and officers of the municipal government have required, since the new charter, about twenty legal opinions a month. The giving of opinions is, on account of the novelty of the questions propounded, and the absence of adjudicated authorities, one of the most difficult duties of the City Attorney's office. For two years Mr. Sims has been largely engaged in assisting in this work, which has given him an unusual understanding of the principles of law regulating the powers and duties of municipal corporations, and a thorough knowledge of the application of those principles to the present charter of the city.

In politics Mr. Sims is a Democrat, and as such is a member of the Iroquois and Monticello Clubs. He is also a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 166, F. and A. M., and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

R. B.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

DIST. ATTY., L. F. BYINGTON [qu. 5 yrs]
 Chief Clerk, W. H. Byington.
 Clerk, T. J. Kennedy.
 Stenographer, Al. McCabe.

ASSISTANTS:

Upper Floor—John T. Greany, William Alford, Eugene Deuprey.

Pros. Attys., Police Courts—James M. Hanley, R. V. Whiting, Chas. L. Weller, I. Harris.
 Chief Warrant and Bond Clerk—T. I. Fitzpatrick.

Assistants—John J. Greeley, Louis H. Ward, Bernard J. Flood.

Bond, \$10,000; salary, \$5000; term, two years, all Courts.

Appoint Seven Assistants—Three Superior Courts; Four Prosecuting Police Courts; Two years in all Courts prior qualification; one Chief Clerk; one assistant; one stenographer; one Bond Clerk; three Assistants.

All State Courts. All subject to call.

Draw complaints, etc., in Police Courts.

Quarterly report to Auditor.

Opinions to Police Commissioners, Chief, Health Officer, Coroner.

Day and night, issue bonds.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

July until November:

1856.....	H. H. Byrne
1857.....	W. K. Osborn
1858-60.....	H. S. Brown
1861-67.....	Nathan Porter
1868-71.....	H. H. Byrne
1872-73.....	D. J. Murphy
1874-75.....	Thomas P. Ryan
1876-79.....	D. J. Murphy
1880-81.....	D. L. Smoot
1882.....	Leonidas E. Pratt
1883-84.....	Jerimiah D. Sullivan
1885-86.....	John N. E. Wilson
1887-88.....	Edward B. Stonehill
1889-90.....	James D. Page
1891-98.....	William S. Barnes
1899.....	Daniel J. Murphy
1900 until date.....	Lewis F. Byington



HON. LEWIS F BYINGTON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

HON. LEWIS F. BYINGTON

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

THE spirit of municipal reform which has been so marked in the City of San Francisco during the last four years has brought to the front many able, earnest and patriotic sons of California with landable ambition to honorably fill positions of public trust and place—San Francisco, among the foremost of the progressive cities of the nation—and among the most prominent of these is our present District Attorney.

There is no office in the State of California upon which rests greater responsibility and none which calls for greater legal and executive ability than that of District Attorney of this city and county. Since the adoption of the new charter it has become the most important legal department of the municipal government, but this increased responsibility has shown the marked ability of the incumbent. Never has the office been more ably and successfully conducted than during the administration of Lewis E. Byington.

District Attorney Byington who is a son of Hon. Lewis Byington, a pioneer, a former member of the State Legislature, and one of the best known citizens of Northern California, was born among the historic mining scenes of California at Downieville, Sierra county, situated in the heart of her picturesque mountains. His early education was received in the public schools of that county, but at the age of sixteen he entered Santa Clara College, from which well known institution of learning he was graduated three years later with the highest honors. After his graduation and having determined to follow the practice of law as a profession, he finished the course of studies at Hastings' College of the Law, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1887 and was, on motion, admitted to practice before the Supreme Court.

His success since then has been marked and rapid. He soon became known as a well-read lawyer of scholarly attainments, a forceful and logical speaker, endowed with a keen and analytical mind and a citizen who, on public questions stood for honest policies, fidelity to public trust, and integrity in the conduct of municipal affairs.

Mr. Byington was appointed by ex-Mayor Phelan a member of the charter convention

and took a deep interest in the framing of that instrument, designed for the betterment of the municipal service.

In 1898 he was nominated by the Democratic party and endorsed by the non-partisan convention, for member of the Board of Supervisors. Out of a board of twelve he was one of two Democrats elected, the city having gone overwhelmingly Republican. His course, however, has always been endorsed by the mass of honest, independent voters. Although the youngest member of the board he soon took a foremost place among those who stood for a progressive, economical and honest policy. He was an earnest advocate of low taxation, a reduction in water and gas rates, an improvement of the public schools and streets and a strict accountability of corporations to municipal control. He had a keen perception to discern the abuses which had grown up in our local government and the firmness to demand an immediate correction. His watchword was, that the city was entitled to honest prices from contractors, fair competition in furnishing light, water and all supplies, fidelity on the part of all public servants and subserviency by them to no corrupting influence.

It was really Mr. Byington's brilliant record, on the Board of Supervisors, which led to his being tendered the nomination for District Attorney in 1899 and resulted in his election by a large majority, his opponent being A. P. Black for many years an able Assistant District Attorney. He had the honor of being the first new charter District Attorney and of moulding the policy of the office under new conditions with vastly broadened responsibilities. The record of his administration will stand as a guide to all that are to follow for it has been the most marked success in the history of the office.

The work and duties of the office are threefold what they were prior to the adoption of the new charter. Formerly the District Attorney had the prosecution of criminal cases in the Superior Courts alone, which required, beside himself, the assistance of three deputies. Now the office staff consists of the District Attorney, seven Assistant District Attorneys, four Warrant and Bond Clerks, a detective and three office clerks. An idea of the responsibility imposed on Mr. Byington may be had, when it is

considered that he has supervision of the prosecutions in three Superior Courts, four Police Courts, the drawing of complaints and the taking of bail in the warrant and bond department and acting as legal adviser to the Police Commissioners, the Board of Health and the Coroner.

Notwithstanding these manifold duties and great responsibilities no office in the municipal government of San Francisco has been more ably or successfully conducted. Justice is promptly and equitably meted out, the calendars of the Courts are kept clear and there have been a greater number of eriminal convictions since the election of Lewis F. Byington as District Attorney than under any previous administration in the history of the office. His record has been that of a faithful, honest, fearless and independent public official.

This fact was recognized in November, 1901, when he was again elected to the position by a large majority. He has an able and energetic corps of assistants.

Mr. Byington is Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the patriotic, fraternal organization composed of the young men of California associated together for the betterment of the State and the advancement of its loyal citizenship. He is also a member of San Francisco Lodge No. 3 of the B. P. O. E. He is widely known throughout the entire State and few men are more generally liked or have a cleaner reputation in politics. He has done excellent work for the municipality in every position to which he has been called and his services will always be remembered and commended by all good citizens.



RANDOLPH V. WHITING

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

AN ACTIVE man in the ranks of Democracy, and a bright and promising young lawyer is Assistant District Attorney Randolph V. Whiting. Mr. Whiting was appointed to the office of Assistant District Attorney on January 8, 1900, under Hon. Lewis F. Byington, and his recognized ability as a lawyer in conducting the cases under his supervision during his first term, resulted in his prompt re-appointment in 1902. He has done excellent work in that department and deserves the appreciation he has received.



Mr. Whiting is the editor of the publication known as *California Decisions*, which is the official organ of the Supreme Court of California. It contains a record of all the Supreme Court decisions, and is now in the twelfth year of its existence, having become a necessity to the lawyers and judiciary of the State.

Mr. Whiting is a native son, born on November 30, 1870, in the town of Quincy, Plumas county, California. He possesses a finished education having attended Bowen's Academy and the University of California. After completing his course at the University, he entered the Hastings' College of the Law, of which he is a graduate. He has always had a great capacity for work, and notwithstanding that most young men at law college find their time pretty well occupied in wrestling with the problems of law, Mr. Whiting concurrently with his duties as a law student taught in Bowen's Academy, where he had formerly been a student. He has relied solely on his own efforts for his support and education since a youth, and is in every sense a self-made man. He commenced the practice of law in San Francisco early in his career, and it was largely due to his record as a lawyer that led to his appointment as Assistant District Attorney.

On May 29, 1900, Mr. Whiting married Miss Mary R. Bowens at Oakland, Cal., the only daughter of Mr. T. S. Bowens, a well known citizen of Berkeley. During his residence in San Francisco, covering a period of thirteen years, Mr. Whiting has been coming rapidly to the front as a worker for clean politics and good government. He has been an active worker for the Democratic party and has been a member of the State Central and Democratic County Committees. He is a member of Niantic Parlor No. 105 of the Native Sons, and is also a prominent member of the Monticello and Iroquois Clubs. Mr. Whiting is quite an athlete, and while at the University of California held the Pacific Coast record for two years from 1890 until 1892, for the high jump and kick.

Mr. Whiting is still a young man, and with his energy, application and natural ability will probably make himself felt in the future in the public affairs of the municipality.

E. I. B.

R. PORTER ASHE

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.



ONE of the popular and able lawyers recently appointed on the staff of Lewis F. Byington is Assistant District Attorney Richard Porter Ashe. He is a native son, born here on July 4, 1866, and has been a life resident of San Francisco. As a youth he attended the Hopkins Grammar School, and subsequently entered the University of California, graduating from the Law Department of that institution.

Mr. Ashe commenced the practice of law almost immediately after being admitted to the bar, and soon won distinction for his eloquence, his ability in argument and his knowledge of the law, and now occupies a high place in the legal fraternity.

In 1898 Mr. Ashe accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for State Senator, his opponent at that time being Mr. Leon Denny. The result of the election was close and was contested by the latter gentleman. It was shown, however, that Mr.

Ashe was clearly elected, and he retained his seat in the Senate. At the expiration of his term in 1901 he left a record behind him for the conscientious representation he had given the voters who had elected him, and did most efficient work as a member of that body. He is a man who has given much study to the important issues before the public, and has been a constant worker for the betterment of the conditions affecting the welfare of his native city and State.

It was entirely due to his previous record as a lawyer and in the Senate that led to his appointment as Prosecuting Attorney under Mr. Byington in 1902. He has been in this office but a short time, but his manner of handling the cases under his supervision in this department has fully sustained for him his former reputation. Mr. Ashe has an engaging personality and is well liked by his business and social associates. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

E. I. B.

CHAS. L. WELLER

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ASSISTANT District Attorney Chas. L. Weller was born on June 27, 1858, at Sacramento, Cal. Mr. Weller's father before him was an illustrious personage and a man of public affairs, Hon. John B. Weller, United States ex-Senator, and at one time Governor of the State of California, holding that office from 1858 until 1860. Assistant

the celebrated tobacco case of *Jones vs. Brandenstein*, and was obliged to spend six months in the East on that business. The skillful manner in which he handled the equities of this case added to his reputation as a lawyer, and his work in the management of the affair reflects the highest credit upon himself.

In 1887 he was again appointed Assistant City and County Attorney, but resigned his position the same year to accept the appointment of Assistant United States Attorney under Cleveland's administration, which office he held until 1890. In 1890 he accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for District Attorney, but at this election there was a landslide for the Republicans, and the entire Democratic ticket was defeated, although at this time, Mr. Weller made an excellent showing, running ahead of his ticket. From 1890 until 1896 he practiced law with the present District Attorney, Hon. Lewis F. Byington, and in 1896 was appointed by Secretary Carlisle attorney for the Collector of Port at San Francisco, performing the duties of this office for two years. At this time his personal affairs demanded all his attention, and he retired from active work in the political field until January, 1900, when he accepted the appointment as Assistant District Attorney. He has always been an extremely active man, and his work on various occasions have shown him to be a bright lawyer and a clear, quick thinker. During his residence in San Francisco, covering a period of twenty-two years, he has made many close friends in business and social circles. He is a well-known and active member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, being Past President of Alcatraz Parlor No. 145. Mr. Weller was the first President of this Parlor, and organized the Pacific Parlor of this fraternity of which he was also the first President. He is also Past Grand Orator and Grand Secretary of the Native Sons.

Few Democrats have done more for the success of the party than Mr. Weller. He has stumped the State time and again in various campaigns, and his services in this respect have resulted in the highest praise and appreciation of his party.

E. I. B.



District Attorney Weller has the distinction of being the only child born of a Governor of California while in office, in the history of the State.

Mr. Weller received his education in various private schools in the East, and later studied law at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. He took up his residence in San Francisco in 1880, and on March 5, 1889, married Miss Bettie M. McMullin, at Visalia, Cal., daughter of Capt. John McMullin, of San Joaquin county, a well known Texas Ranger, and an old pioneer of California.

Mr. Weller has been actively engaged in politics ever since he became a citizen of San Francisco. In January, 1883, he received the appointment as Assistant City Attorney, and held that office for two years. In 1885 he was appointed by Judge J. G. Maguire as Receiver in

WILLIAM HAYS ALFORD

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

HERE are few men who have been more active in the interests of the Democratic party in California than Assistant District Attorney William Hays Alford. Attorney Alford is a self-made man through and through, having been entirely dependent upon his own resources since he was a boy of seventeen.



Mr. Alford is a native of Texas, born in Bowie county, September 14, 1866. He came to California when a baby and received his education in the various public schools of this State. After finishing his school education he took up the study of law under Attorney Chas. G. Lamberson of Visalia, Cal. In 1888, at the age of twenty-one, he was appointed Assistant District

Attorney of Tulare county. While in this office he accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for member of the Legislature, and notwithstanding a strong Populist and Republican opposition he was elected by a large majority.

In 1894 Mr. Alford was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventh California District, which has always been an overwhelmingly Republican district, and he was, of course, defeated, although he made an excellent showing at this election. In 1896 he was made Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and did splendid work in that capacity. Since that time he has given his attention to the practice of law in Tulare county and San Francisco. As a lawyer he has won a reputation for his ability, his analysis and his power of conviction in argument, and during his practice in San Francisco has come prominently to the front in his profession.

Mr. Alford received his appointment as Assistant District Attorney of San Francisco in 1900, and has sustained his reputation fully in that office. He has been a noticeable worker in political affairs and since 1888 has stumped the entire State of California, and spoken in every county in the State.

He is the oldest son of Dr. B. M. Alford, one of the leading practicing physicians in Tulare county, and is a brother of Forest L. Alford, a well-known attorney of Bakersfield, Cal., and is also a brother of Mrs. W. D. Haslam, wife of Cashier W. D. Haslam of the City National Bank of Santa Cruz.

Mr. Alford is an Odd Fellow and member of the Los Angeles Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

E. I. B.

JAMES M. HANLEY

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.



ASSISTANT District Attorney James M. Hanley among other things is notable, from the fact that he is the youngest Assistant District Attorney in the Hall of Justice, being only twenty-four years of age when he received his appointment to that office, and probably there never has been another man at that age holding the position of Assistant District Attorney in the history of the city.

Mr. Hanley is a native of San Francisco, born here on June 24, 1875. He attended the Sacred Heart College, of which institution he is a graduate, and then took his degree at the Hastings' College of the Law. While attending the law school he entered the law offices of Attorney Thomas D. Riordan, at 328 Montgomery street, and while there gained valuable experience, which helped him to his success later.

In 1898 he accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-second Assembly District, and in November of that year was elected by the

largest majority given to a Democrat in the city or State. This was the most famous session in the Legislature in years, and although Mr. Hanley was the youngest member of that body, his youth did not prevent him from making an excellent record as Assemblyman. On January 8, 1900, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney under District Attorney Byington, and his work was so satisfactory during his first term that it insured his reappointment in 1902, and Mr. Hanley is now filling his second term in that office.

In politics Mr. Hanley is an aggressive Democrat. He is always anxious to see his party victorious, and is an energetic worker for its success, and is ambitious to see his native city to the fore in good government. Mr. Hanley is well known in the business and social circles of the city, and is a Past President of the Pericita Parlor No. 187 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and a member of several city clubs and social organizations. E. I. B.

ISADORE HARRIS

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ASSISTANT District Attorney Isadore Harris was born on March 31, 1871, in San Francisco, Cal., and has been a resident of that city all of his life.

He started his career as an attorney here, with good educational advantages, attending first the public schools of San Francisco, and then graduated from the University of California. After finishing his general course, he studied law at the Hastings' College of the Law, of which institution he is also a graduate. While at college he was very proficient in mathematics and natural history, and after leaving school he gave private instruction in those branches for some time.

He began actively practicing law early in life and has been unusually successful.

He was appointed Assistant District Attorney under Hon. Lewis F. Byington in 1900, and his efficient service in this office led to his reappointment in 1902, and is now performing the duties of that office.

Mr. Harris is a member of the San Francisco Camp of the Woodman of the World, member of Court Jas. G. Blaine, Columbia Parlor of the

Foresters, and is Past President of the Golden Gate Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Mr. Harris is also a member of the Monticello Club.

Although he never sought nor ran for office, he is a Democrat in politics, and is a hard worker for the party. During his residence in San Francisco of thirty-one years he has made many friends and has become keenly interested in the welfare of his native city, and will always be found a firm advocate of clean politics and good government.

Mr. Harris is now handling the collateral inheritance tax matters in the District Attorney's office which involves thousands of dollars, one case alone which he is now handling involving something like \$90,000 to the State and about \$2,000 to the municipality. It is quite a compliment to Mr. Harris' ability that the department sees in him a man who can be entrusted with these responsibilities.

Mr. Harris is the second son of Samuel Harris, well known in San Francisco, and one of the oldest California pioneers, coming out to the coast from New York in the early days.

E. I. B.

JOHN T. GREANY

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ASSISTANT District Attorney John T. Greany is one of the native sons who has made himself felt in the political world. He was born in San Francisco on June 17, 1860. Having lived here all his life, his interests are centered on the welfare of the Golden Gate City, and he has always lent his influence to make it rank among the best governed cities of the land. He went to school here as a boy, and after going through the Sacred Heart College, and St. Mary's College at Oakland, entered the Hastings' College of the Law, of which he is a graduate.

Mr. Greany began his career as an accountant, and was for some time connected with the Blythe estate, under Philip Roach. He commenced practicing law early in life in San Francisco, and having kept entirely free from outside business enterprises, devoting all his time to his profession, soon won distinction as a capable lawyer among the legal fraternity. It was entirely due to his record as a lawyer that led to his nomination on the Democratic ticket for the office of District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco in 1894. His opponent at that time was Hon. Barelay Hanly, a Democrat who ran for the office on the non-par-

tisan ticket. Notwithstanding this split in the ticket at this election, Mr. Greany made a remarkable showing and was only defeated by a meagre majority. While a staunch Democrat in his political persuasion, Mr. Greany is not at all narrow in his political views, and is always willing to support the best candidate, regardless of party.

Mr. Greany received his appointment to the office of Assistant District Attorney on January 8, 1899, and his good work in that department led to his reappointment on January 4, 1900, and on January 7, 1902, so he is now serving his fourth year in that office. During his twelve or fourteen years as a practitioner in the San Francisco Courts, and his several years as a public official, Mr. Greany has become well known and popular among the legal fraternity. He is unmarried, still a comparatively young man, and the end of his political career "is not yet."

Mr. Greany is Past Grand President of Pacific Parlor No. 10 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Past President of Ignation Council No. 35 of the Young Men's Institute, and a member of San Francisco Lodge No. 3 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

E. L. B.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

ASSESSOR, WASHINGTON DODGE.

Cashier, Wm. J. Blattner.

J. Bennett	Otto Hess
H. L. Bienfield	Moses Heins
J. Campodonio	M. C. Haley
J. C. Corbett.	W. B. Joyce
F. J. Corbett	W. H. Kline
R. V. Crosky	J. Lalley
H. Dahl	A. D. Miesegaes
B. De Graf	A. W. Murphy
P. G. Edgar	M. W. Pratt
J. Ferris	W. H. Pritchard
Chas. Gildea	F. S. Putman
John Ginty	W. H. Reilly
A. B. Henderson	Geo. Tyroll
Chas. Winters	

ASSESSORS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

July until November:

1856.....	J. Cook
1856-60.....	C. R. Bond
1862-63.....	C. C. Webb
1864-67.....	W. R. Wheaton
1868-69.....	Benj. E. Harris
1870-75.....	Levi Rosener
1875 appt. to fill unexp. term of Levi Rosener	
.....	Alex Badlam
1876-82.....	Alex Badlam
1883-86.....	Louis F. Holtz
1887-90.....	James C. Nealon
1891-98.....	John D. Siebe
1899 to date.....	Washington Dodge



DR. WASHINGTON DODGE
CITY AND COUNTY ASSESSOR

DR. WASHINGTON DODGE

CITY AND COUNTY ASSESSOR

FEW are the men in the municipal government of San Francisco who have made such a splendid record as the present Assessor, Dr. Washington Dodge, and certainly there is none more worthy of complementary notice than he. In politics he is a Democrat, and his influence has been strongly felt in every municipal campaign in which he has taken a part.

In 1896 he was elected to the Board of Supervisors, serving in that capacity until 1898. As a Supervisor, he was a member of the minority which ardently supported Mayor Phelan in his endeavors to control quasi public corporations, and reduce their excessive charges for services furnished the people. He also made a strenuous endeavor to have the Board of Supervisors, acting as a board of equalization, raise the Assessor's valuation of the property of the quasi public corporations, especially that of the street railways. Failing in this, he accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for City and County Assessor, pledging to such a course as he had recommended as a Supervisor, and in the fall election of 1898, he was elected Assessor by the handsome majority of 8000. His promises to the public were so promptly fulfilled and his services in this office were so satisfactory to the tax payers that they insisted upon returning him to the office, and he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, his plurality being over 17,000, the largest ever received by any candidate for public office in San Francisco. When he was first elected Assessor, owing to the inauguration of the new charter, his term of office was limited to one year. During this year, however, all of Dr. Dodge's pledges were redeemed. The quasi public corporations, including the street railways, the gas, electric, water and telephone companies had their assessments increased over \$18,000,000. Other moneyed interests and newly discovered personal property swelled the assessment roll by over \$50,000,000 giving the lowest tax rate for years. The results of this kind of work in the Assessor's office were not slow to be appreciated by the voters of the municipality, which fact was clearly evidenced by his record-breaking majority when he next ran for Assessor, as referred to above. This was his memorable "blackboard" campaign, in which he clearly demonstrated by use of a blackboard the inequalities in taxation, and what he had done in rectifying the same. Since his election he has reduced the assessed valuation of old improvements, chiefly homes, by over

\$5,000,000, affording a much needed relief to over 10,000 tax payers. Indeed, such an intelligent revision of the whole assessment of San Francisco has been made, that this city ranks assessed to-day as one of the most fairly taxed cities in the United States. The ratio of personal property—that of real estate is larger than that of any other city in the United States. Assessor Dodge, who, through much opposition from corporations and moneyed interests, has fought his way to success, well deserves for these reforms the appreciation and thanks he has received from the public.

Dr. Dodge was born in Tuolumne county, Cal., June 3, 1859. He attended various county schools, and afterwards came to San Francisco, where he attended the San Francisco Boys' High School. He is also a graduate of the medical department of the University of California. He began his early career as a school teacher in different public schools throughout the State as well as in San Francisco. After graduating from the State University he began the practice of medicine in this city. He has been a deep student in his profession and has built up large and lucrative practice.

In 1881 he married the eldest daughter of Dr. R. M. Lampson, one of the pioneer physicians of the State. Dr. Lampson was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1879, and also served as State Senator. Dr. Dodge is a member of Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, King Solomon Lodge, being a member of the Masonic Order, and San Francisco No. 3, B. P. O. E.

His political career has been clean and untainted. His work for the benefit of the masses has been most direct and effective, and few men in any municipality in the country have received such widespread approval and appreciation. In manner and disposition he is frank, unassuming and companionable, keeping nothing under cover, accessible to all men, and treating all with courtesy and respect. Like most successful men he has a becoming pride in his work and achievements. In his address, as in business, he is deliberate and methodical, thinking always before he speaks, with a strong vein of humor running through his conversation, and with ability to grasp, without apparent effort, the most difficult and complex propositions.

Dr. Dodge may be sure of a bright career politically in the future, and every good citizen of San Francisco may feel assured that he will work hard and bring the best kind of results to the commonwealth in any office he may occupy.

E. I. B.

JOHN GINTY

CHIEF DEPUTY, ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.



MR. GINTY'S connection with the Assessor's office began in 1899, as an extra clerk. His ability was early recognized and he was detailed to attend to the more difficult and intricate work in that office. His work was so satisfactory that Dr. Dodge appointed him his chief deputy in January, 1900. Although this is the first public office Mr. Ginty has served in, he has had a large experience in assessment and tax affairs, as he has been employed by large corporations, and individuals to attend to their tax affairs, and was Chairman of the Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, appointed to examine into, and draft a bill for uniform taxation laws. Mr. Ginty is a Canadian, born in Toronto, on May 2, 1848. The family moved to Racine, Wis., when he was a small boy, where he received a good public school education. His father and three brothers entered the army, leaving John at home to take care of his mother. The energy that is characteristic of all his work, was manifested early in life, for, after leaving school he sought work first in a grocery store, then in a printing office. He took up the study

of telegraphy and railroading, and soon became efficient enough to secure a position with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and before he was twenty-one years of age, was filling the position of assistant train dispatcher on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad. Having a taste for adventure, Mr. Ginty sought a position as telegraph operator at the front with the track layers of the Union Pacific. Leaving the railroad at Laramie, he tried his luck at gold mining with a prospecting party at South Pass and the Big Horn Mountains. Indian troubles compelled him to retreat from that country and he started for California, arriving in San Jose in 1869, and again took up railroading with the Central Pacific Railroad, leaving the employ of that company in 1878, and since that time he has filled many important clerical positions in mercantile companies and banks. For several years he was cashier and director of banks in San Diego, Cal.

On October 5, 1880, Mr. Ginty married Miss Lillian V. Mabury, at San Jose, Cal. Mr. Ginty is a member of Garden City Lodge, No. 142, of the Odd Fellows, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Knight Templar. E. I. B.

ALFRED A. MIESEGAES

DEPUTY ASSESSOR.

DEPUTY Assessor Alfred D. Miesegaes, who has been thirty-five long years in the Assessor's office, has the distinction of having been identified with San Francisco's government for more consecutive years than any other living man in the history of the city, and few men in any municipality in the country have been more faithful or conscientious in the performance of their duty than he.



Mr. Miesegaes was appointed Deputy Assessor under Capt. Benjamin E. Harris on December 7, 1867, when the Assessor's office was in the old City Hall, now known as the Hall of Justice, and has served in that office continuously ever since, being reappointed by every Assessor. When Mr. Miesegaes was first appointed to that office there were only two Deputy Assessors, one chief deputy and one assistant, and during the many years he has worked in that office, he has watched it grow into its present immense proportions when it requires scores of deputies and clerks to do the business of the department, and it is but natural that he should be thoroughly familiar with every detail. Mr. Miesegaes handled a large part of the work incident to the adoption by the Assessor's department of the new codes, in 1873-4, when the whole mode of pro-

cedure had to be changed, and the books of the office revised, and in many other matters of this character has given the city valuable service. He was largely instrumental in preventing the saddling of the expense of opening up Montgomery avenue upon the city by property owners in the affected district, and acted as chief witness in that case.

Mr. Miesegaes has always been at the head of the real estate department in the Assessor's office, which involves about two-thirds of the value of the assessment roll, the personal property valuation being about \$100,000,000, and real estate with improvements thereon about \$300,000,000. He has had a great deal of analytical work to do in matters pertaining to the assessment interests of property holders, etc., and has often been called upon for expert opinion. He served as City and County Assessor for several months, during a portion of the term of Assessor Alexander Badlam and during the busy season. Mr. Miesegaes has been offered the nomination for Assessor, but has steadily refused on the plea that he is not ambitious for political triumph or a political career.

Mr. Miesegaes was born in New York City on October 7, 1838. He received a good practical school education, and when thirteen years of age he arrived in California and took a position as clerk in a country store at Big Oak Flat, Tuolumne County, working in this capacity for four years. From 1857 until 1860 he was engaged in placer mining in Tuolumne county, and it was while engaged in this work that he suffered the misfortune of losing his leg in a bank cave-in. He has resided in San Francisco since 1861.

Mr. Miesegaes is the son of O. H. Miesagaes, for many years prominent in New York, New Orleans and San Francisco as a leader in the importing and exporting business, for twenty-five years having been among the leading grain exporters of San Francisco, 1852-1876.

In politics, Mr. Miesegaes has always been a Democrat. He is a worker for the party, and a member of the Iroquois Club. His political convictions, however, are not sectional, and are the result of study of national questions. Notwithstanding his long connection with the city's government Mr. Miesegaes has never run for public office, but he has the satisfaction of having been a faithful worker for the city and a valuable man to the Assessor's office.

F. I. B.

A. B. HENDERSON

DEPUTY ASSESSOR.

DEPUTY Assessor A. B. Henderson is one of the best known men in San Francisco, both on account of his long residence in this city, and the prominent part he has occupied as a journalist and editor. Mr. Henderson was city editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle* for seven years during the exciting period from 1874 until 1881, which witnessed the adoption of the new constitution, and the rise and fall of the great "Kearney Workingman's Movement."



which, as is well known, was one of the most important political periods in the history of the city, and which is too well remembered by San Franciscans to require further mention here. Mr. Henderson was also connected with the *Chronicle* when the city was shocked by the tragedy occurring in that office, in the murder of Charles De Young, the senior proprietor and editor of that newspaper, which attracted world-wide attention. He was also managing editor of the *Call* for three years, and of the *Examiner* for ten years, from 1884 until 1895, assuming the management while George Hearst was the owner, and continuing in the position under the proprietorship of W. R. Hearst, until he was compelled to resign this position in 1895, on account of nervous prostration, induced by years of continuous hard work and nervous strain.

Mr. Henderson was born in Huntington, Pa., on March 4, 1844. He was educated in various private schools of Pennsylvania, and later studied law, practicing in Pennsylvania, before coming to San Francisco.

But a taste of journalism tempted him from the life of tedious waiting for a satisfactory practice in a dull country town, and in 1872 he made a proposition to the New York *Herald* to go to North Carolina, and spend ten days with, and write up the "Swamp Angels," a band of outlaws who had, up to that time, a record of eighteen murders to their credit, and upon whose heads there was a large reward. His proposition was accepted, and his ten days' life with the desperadoes gave him a reputation as a sensational interviewer, which was increased by a successful effort, in the fall of 1872, to pass through the Spanish lines in Cuba, and interview the Cuban patriots, who were then in the throes of the Ten Year War. A correspondent of a New York paper, who had attempted this feat before, was murdered by the Spanish volunteers, and one who followed Mr. Henderson, and also succeeded in reaching the patriots, was sent to a Spanish prison, for a year or more. It was these adventures which led Mr. Henderson to abandon the practice of law, to look for a future in journalism, and to seek a home in San Francisco.

Mr. Henderson received his appointment as Chief Field Deputy, in January, 1899, and when that position was abolished by the new charter, he was appointed Assistant Deputy, and placed at the head of the personal property department, where he still remains. In politics Mr. Henderson is a Democrat, but has never been ambitious for political achievement, and has never run for office, the best years of his life having been devoted to newspaper work.

Mr. Henderson is a member of King Solomon's Lodge, F. and A. M., of King Solomon's Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, of Union Lodge of Knights of Honor, and Harmony Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Immediately upon his arrival in California he was appointed one of the posse of seven under Sheriff Harry Morse of Alameda county, who was employed by the State to run down the robber and murderer Tiburecio Vasquez. The party spent two months in the saddle in the haunts of Vasquez and finally drove him from his hiding place into the clutches of the Sheriff of Los Angeles county. E. I. B.

WILLIAM J. BLATTNER

CASHIER OF ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

CASHIER William J. Blattner is a native of San Francisco, born July 19, 1855. He went to school here as a boy and attended St. Mary's College. He left school when he was sixteen years of age and went to work as clerk in a grocery store, and afterwards became interested in the fruit and confectionery business at Third and Folsom streets. He was the proprietor of this business when he was a boy of nine-



teen, and under his management the business prospered and he made money. A few years after this Mr. Blattner gave his attention to some mining enterprises which met with various degrees of success. While engaged in this business, he was secretary of a mining company, with headquarters in San Francisco.

Mr. Blattner has been connected with the government of San Francisco for the past twenty-one years, and has had broad experience in almost every department in the City Hall, giving him a knowledge of municipal government that few men possess. In 1881, at the age of twenty-six, he received his first public position, receiving the appointment of Dep-

uty County Clerk, which office he held for two years, until 1883. He was appointed Deputy Tax Collector in 1883 and served for two years. He then returned to the County Clerk's office, again receiving the appointment as Deputy County Clerk, and acting in that capacity until 1887, when he was appointed Chief Deputy Recorder for a term of two years.

In 1890 Mr. Blattner accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of County Clerk and was elected by a big majority, the returns at this election showing that he was nearly at the head of his ticket. As County Clerk he made a splendid record, winning great popularity, and after an excellent administration, turned the office over to his successor with the work entirely cleaned up in all departments, and the details of the office in perfect order. At the expiration of his term as County Clerk in 1893, he was appointed Chief Deputy License Collector, which position he occupied until 1897. From 1897 until 1898 he was Deputy Sheriff, where he was at the head of the attachment department.

In 1899, he received the appointment as cashier of the Assessor's office, and has been re-appointed again and again since, now performing the duties of that office. Mr. Blattner has always been a hard worker for the interests of the Republican party, and has done much for its local success. He was secretary of the Republican County Committee two different terms and is well-known in political circles.

Mr. Blattner has lived in San Francisco for over forty-seven years, and it is but natural that during that time he has made many friends. He was married here on July 18, 1883, to Miss Margaret M. Howard of this city. He is one of the oldest members of Pacific Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, having been a member of that Parlor for over twenty years.

He is also a member of the Union Council of the National Union, and Golden Gate Camp No. 64 of the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Blattner takes great pride in this great Western metropolis, the city of his birth, and will always be found working on the side of good government and progression.

E. L. B.

FRANK L. PUTMAN

DEPUTY ASSESSOR.



DEPUTY Assessor Frank L. Putman is another of the Native Sons who shows promise of becoming prominent in the arena of politics of San Francisco. Born on October 7, 1873, he is still in his twenties, and he has the advantage of youth, experience and education, Mr. Putman's birthplace was the town of Colusa, in this State. He attended various public schools of the State and is a graduate of the University of California. After graduating from the high school of Colusa, and before he had completed his own education, he accepted a position as teacher in the public schools. He was only eighteen years of age when he began to teach, and was engaged in this work for four years.

He came to San Francisco in 1895 and received his appointment as Deputy Assessor on January 1, 1899. Since he has been in this position he has acquired a thorough knowledge

of the office and does good, careful work in the performance of the duties of the department of which he has charge. Mr. Putman is also a man who is well liked among his business and social acquaintances. Since his appointment as Deputy Assessor he has been retained each year until the present time.

Mr. Putman is one of a family of five children, and has three brothers and one sister. He is the third son of Francis Marion Putman of Colusa, a prosperous merchant of that town, and one of the pioneers of California, widely and favorably known throughout the State.

Mr. Putman is a member of the Laurel Lodge No. 246 F. and A. M. and Marshall Chapter No. 36, Order of Eastern Star, and is one of the members of the Zeta Omicron Greek Letter Fraternity of the University of California.

E. I. B.

CAPTAIN W. B. PRICHARD

DEPUTY ASSESSOR.

D EPUTY Assessor Captain W. B. Prichard is one of the gentlemen in the City Hall who has a record that would probably have given him a high place in the government of the city, had he been at all ambitious for political achievement.

Captain Prichard was born in Petersburg, Va. on February 17, 1842, and received a good education at various private schools in Virginia, and is a graduate of the Virginia Military In-

May 10th of that year, Captain Prichard was again badly wounded, having been shot twice, and was forced to retire from active service, when he was placed on retired duty. He was a member of Pickett's Division in his famous charge at Gettysburg, where the company of which he was Captain lost thirty-four out of forty-one men. His Brigade Commander, General Lewis A. Armistead, with four Colonels out of five, were killed in that action, and the brigade suffered a loss of 1,100 out of 1,800 men engaged.

Captain Prichard surrendered at Appomattox Court House, and was paroled there when Lee surrendered to Grant, on April 10, 1865.

Some time after the war he came to California and purchased a ranch in this State. In 1876 he married Miss Margaret Johnston at San Francisco, the daughter of General Albert Sidney Johnston of the Confederate Army, who was killed at the Battle of Shiloh, and who was in command of the Confederate forces there.

From 1871 until 1876 Captain Prichard was engaged in engineering work in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco and elsewhere, and was superintendent of that park from 1876 until 1881, when he resigned. He resided in Los Angeles from 1881 until 1886 and then went to San Luis Obispo, Cal., and became interested in the fruit raising business. He is extremely fond of nature and open air life, and was engaged in this work of fruit cultivation for ten years. From 1896 until 1899 he followed his profession as civil engineer.

In 1899 he received the appointment as Deputy Assessor, and is still performing the duties of that office. He has been an efficient man in that office, the matters coming under his supervision pertaining particularly to machinery and buildings of the city. Although never running for office Captain Prichard is strongly Democratic in his ideas and has been active in his work for that party.

He was a member of the first convention which nominated Assessor Dodge for Supervisor, and Jas. D. Phelan for Mayor. Has been a member of several Democratic State Conventions and was Vice-Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of San Francisco in the stirring times when Kearny was rampant.

E. I. B.



stitute at Lexington, Va., finishing his course in 1861, and from 1867 to 1871 was assistant professor in that institution.

Captain Prichard served in the Confederate Army during the entire period of the Civil War, from April, 1861, until April, 1865. When nineteen years of age he was cadet in Company B, 38th Virginia Infantry, in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and subsequently, at the age of twenty to Captain of his company. He fought in many engagements, his regiment being prominent in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines, he being severely wounded in the latter engagement. His regiment also took active part in the second battle of Manassas, the fight at Sharpsburg and the Battle of Fredericksburg, and was also in evidence at the siege of Suffolk and the Battle of Gettysburg. During the campaign of 1864, on

WILLIAM H. KLINE

DEPUTY ASSESSOR.



DEPUTY Assessor William H. Kline was born on September 18, 1864, in Solano county, Cal., where his early life was spent on a farm. He enjoys and excellent and complete education. He first attended the public schools of Solano county, and then entered the University of the Pacific at San Jose. After this he completed a business course at Napa College, and then took up the study of law, graduating from the law department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1890.

After completing his education, Mr. Kline went to Texas, and practiced law in Waco, Tex., for a year and a half. He returned to California in the early nineties and practiced law in San Francisco, from 1892 until 1895. In March, 1896, he was appointed chief deputy in the office of United States Commissioner of Immigration, which position he held until the following December, retiring after the election of a Republican administration. Mr. Kline was appointed Deputy Registrar in March,

1897, serving one year, and in 1898 entered the Assessor's office as a clerk, where he was soon promoted to the office of deputy. Mr. Kline has done good work in the Assessor's office, having now been in that position nearly four years. In addition to other important duties intrusted to him, he is now at the head of the probate department.

On July 28, 1900, he married Miss Vashti A. Barter, at San Jose, a sister of ex-District Attorney and present State Senator T. H. Selvage, of Humboldt county.

In politics Mr. Kline is an active Democrat; he has never run for public office, but at all times works for the interests of his party. He is a member of Pacific Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Montazuma Tribe of Red Men, Golden Gate Camp, Woodmen of the World, and San Francisco Council of the National Union. He is also a member of the Monticello and Olympic Clubs, and is Vice-President of the Iroquois Club.

E. I. B.

MARION WILLARD PRATT

DEPUTY ASSESSOR.



MARION WILLARD PRATT, one of the present Deputy Assessors, was born in Chico, Cal., on December 17, 1866. He received a good practical education in the public schools of this State. After leaving school he became a teacher, and was for three years vice-principal of the Chico schools, and five years principal of the Willows schools and member of the Glenn County Board of Education. Mr. Pratt's first business venture was in Chico, Cal., the town of his birth. He embarked in the book and stationery business at that place, and while he gave it his attention did a thriving business. Wishing to complete his education, however, he gave up his business, and in 1897 entered the University of California, with the intention of completing a medical course at that institution, but in 1898, although progressing rapidly in the study of his chosen profession, and the president of his class, at the university, he abandoned everything and responded to the call for volunteers, at the beginning of the Spanish-American War. He had been for two years Second Lieutenant

of Company A, and three years First Lieutenant of Co. G of the Eighth Regiment National Guard of California. He entered the volunteer army in 1898 as Quartermaster-Sergeant, and during that year was appointed First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Eighth California Volunteers. Mr. Pratt received his appointment as Deputy Assessor on March 1, 1899, and has made a record there that has insured his appointment each year since, now being identified with matters pertaining to real estate and improvements.

He is the youngest son of the late Dr. Willard Pratt, founder of Prattville, Plumas County, Cal., a pioneer well known throughout the State, and whose death occurred in Prattville, in 1888. Mr. Pratt is the youngest of six children, five of whom are now living in California. His mother, born in England in 1825, died in San Francisco in 1901.

Mr. Pratt is a member of the Olympic Club, and is Past President of Chico Parlor No. 21 of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

E. I. B.

GEORGE TYROLL

DEPUTY ASSESSOR.



DEPUTY Assessor George Tyroll was born on June 11, 1831, in Apenrads Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and received his education in various public and private institutions. He started his career as a clerk in one of the departments of the German government and was clerk of the Custom House in Schleswig-Holstein from 1847 until 1849, receiving this position at the age of sixteen.

It was about this period that the war clouds gathered over the German Empire. The controversy arising over the famous Schleswig-Holstein question, which had agitated Europe for years, came to a climax in 1848, and resulted in the Schleswig-Holstein War. In 1850 Mr. Tyroll entered the Army of Schleswig-Holstein and served gallantly through the years of 1850 and 1851, in which many bloody battles were fought, which are now a matter of history.

In 1852 he came to America, arriving in February of that year in New York City, and

for the next few years traveled extensively throughout the United States. For eighteen years from 1860 until 1878, he was connected with the Quartermaster's department of the United States Army during the entire period of the Civil War, and has been stationed at various points in Arizona and California.

In 1878 he received the appointment as Deputy Assessor and has since been a faithful worker in that office, being at present in charge of the mortgage department. He has never run for public office, although he has been in the service of the Governments of two continents.

In 1867 Mr. Tyroll married Miss Matilde Alvarez in Tucson, Ariz., who died in San Francisco in April, 1889. Mr. Tyroll has been a resident of San Francisco since 1868, and is well known and well liked by everyone in the City Hall. He is a member of the Myrtle Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

E. I. B.

<h2>AUDITOR'S OFFICE</h2>

AUDITOR, HARRY BAEHR.
 Chief Deputy, Wm. Wilkinson.
 Attorney, Wm. H. Cobb.
 Chief Clerk, J. G. Leibert.
 Deputy, D. J. Leary.
 Deputy, B. Wentworth.
 Clerk, Horace L. Crocker.
 Clerk, H. Ingwerson.
 Clerk, N. E. Maison.
 Clerk, S. A. Raphael.
 Clerk, A. H. Wells.

AUDITORS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

January to November:

1856.....	F. D. Kohler
1856-60.....	E. Mickle
1861-68.....	Henry M. Hale
1869-70.....	Thomas H. Holt
1871-75.....	Monroe Ashbury
1876-78.....	G. F. Maynard
1879*.....	Conlin M. Boyd
1880-81.....	John P. Dunn
1882.....	Henry Briekwedel
1883-84.....	William M. Edgar
1885-90.....	Fleet F. Strother
1891.....	David Stern and Thos. J. L. Smiley
1892.....	Thomas J. L. Smiley
1893-98.....	William Broderick
1899-01.....	Asa R. Wells
1902.....	Harry Baehr

*Appointed to fill unexpired term of G. F. M. deceased.



MR. HARRY BAER
AUDITOR

HARRY BAEHR

AUDITOR.

MR. HARRY BAEHR, the newly elected Auditor, is one of the most popular men in municipal politics. He is peculiarly fitted to ably perform the important work of this department of our government, because of his broad experience in general business and his close relationship with large insurance companies and other corporations, and also as cashier of the license office of this city.

There are few, if any, offices in the government of San Francisco which demand a more rigid attention to detail, or that need to be systematized more perfectly than the auditing and the examination of the city's accounts. Further, it demands a clear brain, keen perceptive faculties and a full knowledge of other departments of the city. Mr. Baehr, having served in three distinct departments in San Francisco's municipal government, is in an excellent position to know what the expenditures in such departments should be. In addition to this, he is conservative and thorough in his work, and is a statistician and an accountant of recognized ability. His fitness to cope with the problems incident to this office has been shown to the public early in his administration.

Mr. Baehr has an enviable reputation in this city for his honesty, his conscientious work, and his close attention to his duties, and the municipality is fortunate in having such a man at the head of this all-important office, for it can readily be appreciated that anything but the strictest attention to the accounts and expenditures of the various departments of the city, or anything but the most conscientious application, would result in an unnecessary and perhaps disastrous cost to the taxpayers of thousands of dollars. The bond required from the Auditor is \$50,000, no other being larger excepting the Treasurer and Tax Collector, which are each \$100,000.

Mr. Baehr was born in Weaverville, Trinity county, Cal., and has been a resident of San Francisco since he was four years old. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and served as an apprentice to his father, who was

one of the pioneer jewelry manufacturers of San Francisco. On June 11, 1884, he was married to Miss Linea Lincoln Bowers at Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. Baehr was first interested in the general merchandise business in Fresno, Kern county, this State, and later was connected with the *Daily Alta California*, and was in charge of the business office during the last ten years of the existence of that paper. He was then appointed city agent for several prominent insurance companies in which capacity he made a splendid reputation for himself.

Mr. Baehr is Past High Priest of California Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; Secretary of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 260, F. and A. M.; Past Worthy Patron of King Solomon's Chapter, No. 170, Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a life member of the City Guard, Company B, First Regiment of Infantry, this State, and is Past President of San Francisco Hospitium Bohemians of America, and a member of Richmond Camp, No. 470, Woodmen of the World, Golden Gate Council, No. 551, National Union, and of Stanford Parlor, No. 76, Native Sons of the Golden West; San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is Past President of San Francisco Aerie, No. 5, F. O. E.

In politics, Mr. Baehr is a Republican. He was appointed Deputy County Recorder in January, 1899, and cashier of the license office one year later, which position he held until his election to his present office as Auditor.

During his term of residence in San Francisco, extending over a period of thirty-eight years, Mr. Baehr has made many friends, and has worked conscientiously and industriously in every position which he has held. It is generally felt that he has all the requisite qualities that go to make up a good Auditor, and he will undoubtedly keep the accounts of our municipality in perfect order, and there is no doubt about his working hard for the city's best interests in his new office. He has a good, clean record and his future political career looks exceedingly bright.

E. I. B.

WILLIAM H. COBB

ATTORNEY FOR AUDITOR.

MR. WILLIAM H. COBB, the present attorney for the Auditor's office, is one of the most efficient and faithful workers for the Republican party in the State. He was born on August 18, 1860, in Clermont, Fayette county, Iowa. He received his education in the various public schools of that State, and afterwards completed a course at the State University of Iowa, graduating with high honors in 1883. After finishing his education, Mr. Cobb started

of law in this city in the year 1889, having taken a course and graduating from the State University of Iowa Law Department in 1886, and has built up a good practice. He has always taken an active interest in political issues, whether running for office or not. In the fall of 1898 he ran on the Republican ticket for member of the Assembly from the 35th Assembly District, and was elected by a goodly majority. Many newspapers of San Francisco, independent of politics, commented very favorably upon his election, and congratulated the voters of the 35th Assembly District upon having elected a strong man, and one who was fully able to perform the duties imposed on a representative. At that time there were many important measures that demanded attention at the hands of an Assemblyman, and to meet them required a man of intelligence, ability and power to properly present his opinions on the floor of the State Legislature. Mr. Cobb had not only all of these requisite qualities, but is one of the most pleasant, popular and progressive of men. The new charter for the city of San Francisco was his bill and was put through the Legislature under his supervision entirely.

He was Assemblyman from 1898 until 1900, but although working hard for his party at all times, his law practice demanded a great part of his attention, and he refused a renomination to the Legislature, and did not again hold office until his appointment as attorney for the Auditor, on January 8, 1902, which office he is now holding.

Mr. Cobb is a progressive man, and a lawyer of experience and ability, having been admitted to the bar over sixteen years ago. As has been stated, he is a university man, making a brilliant record in college, and his educational advantages, combined with his experience in law and politics and general business, render him a fit candidate for an important office. He managed the campaign last fall (1901) for Hon. Asa Wells, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and in 1900 managed affairs of the campaign for Judge Sloss. While in the Assembly he made a masterly speech nominating Colonel D. M. Burns for United States Senator. In oratory and logic, this address was considered the finest speech made during the session of that year.

Mr. Cobb is Past Master of Mission Masonic Lodge, No. 169, and a member of Mission Chapter, No. 79, R. A. M. E. I. B.



his career as a school teacher, and taught in the schools in several places in the East, being at one time a principal of the public schools in Northwood, Iowa, a town in which he was very popular, and where his good work for the betterment of the educational department is most highly appreciated.

He was married on August 28, 1884, at Charles City, Floyd county, Iowa, to Miss Frances A. Humphrey, daughter of R. W. Humphrey, one of the prominent politicians of Iowa.

Mr. Cobb came to San Francisco when quite a young man, believing that the West presented the best opportunities, and took up the practice

WILLIAM WILKINSON

CHIEF DEPUTY AUDITOR.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, the new Chief Deputy Auditor, was born on October 2, 1839, in Lincolnshire, England. For the past thirty-four years, he has been a resident of San Francisco, having embarked in the boot and shoe business in the Western Addition as early as 1867. He has to the fullest degree the characteristics which distinguish the sons of his birthplace



for sturdy grit and sound business ability, and it was purely by fair dealing, shrewd investments and sound sense that he built up a business from which he has now retired to enjoy the fruits of his well-merited success.

After receiving a good education in the English schools, Mr. Wilkinson came to San Francisco in 1868, where, eight years later, he married Miss Jennie Rowan of that city.

Mr. Wilkinson's political career has been long and faithful. He was elected member of

the Board of Supervisors in 1890 and served two years in that office. At this time he felt a strong and natural desire to look again on the scenes of his childhood days, and, being in a position to lay aside the cares of business for a time, he took the rest he had so well earned and deserved after so many years of close application, and departed for Europe, where he spent a year in travel.

In January, 1899, he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Streets, which office he held for one year. Following this, on January 8, 1902, he was appointed to his present position as Deputy Auditor, under Auditor Baehr. Mr. Wilkinson made a remarkable record in the Municipal Council, to which he was elected in 1890, by as large, or a larger, majority than fell to the lot of most candidates in that exceptional Republican year. As chairman of the Health, Police and House of Correction Committees, he did yeoman's service. Alike, he was most strenuous and energetic in the Street and Fire Committees. His action on the Laguna survey business, which, it will be well remembered, hung fire for eighteen years, sufficiently testifies.

Taking part in politics only as a good citizen, and from a sense of duty, his record is naturally free from all taint such as might cling to the professional politician. Mr. Wilkinson's idea of office is not for personal spoils, but to do the most good he can for the entire community. He has been for four terms member of the Republican County Committee, is a member of the State Central Committee as well, and his able counsels have done much to sustain the prestige of the Republican party. He is also a prominent figure in the Masonic Order, being a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 260.

As a pioneer Californian, Mr. Wilkinson has won the highest respect from the entire municipality, for his sterling integrity and public spirit.

DANIEL J. LEARY

ASSISTANT DEPUTY AUDITOR.



ASSISTANT Deputy Auditor Daniel J. Leary has been identified with San Francisco politics and has served in the various departments of the City Hall for over twenty years. He was born in San Francisco on April 30, 1859, and has lived here all his life, receiving his education in the public schools and old St. Mary's College.

It was in January, 1881, that Mr. Leary received his first public office, being at that time appointed Deputy Tax Collector, and served in that office for three years, until 1884. In 1884 he accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Assemblyman, and was elected by a goodly majority. Mr. Leary has the distinction of being one of the only two Democrats elected on the ticket at that election. After being nominated time and again for the office of Assemblyman, he declined to accept the office, as business pursuits would not allow time to devote to legislative matters.

In 1885 he was appointed Deputy Assessor, and was connected with that office for four years, making an excellent record. From 1889 until 1890 he was Deputy Tax Collector. At

this time Mr. Leary's private business required all his attention, and for the next two years he did not hold any public office. From 1892 until 1894 he again occupied a position in the Tax Collector's office, and in 1895 was appointed Deputy Auditor. In this office his faithfulness to duty and his thorough knowledge of the work of the department led to his appointment as Chief Deputy Auditor in 1896, which position he held until 1898. At this time Auditor Wells, at Mr. Leary's suggestion, appointed his son, W. W. Wells, as chief deputy, and he retired to the position of assistant deputy, which he has held ever since.

Mr. Leary started out in life in the printing business, with the *Evening Bulletin*, and was connected with the firm of Brodie & Vallean for several years.

In politics Mr. Leary is a Democrat, but locally will give his support to the candidate who will do the most public good, without regard to party.

He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Franklin Lodge, No. 44; also is a member of the Native Sons and several other similar organizations.

JOHN G. LEIBERT

ASSISTANT DEPUTY AUDITOR.



ONE of the men in the City Hall who is well thought of, and who is an excellent business man, having been connected with large enterprises, is Assistant Deputy Auditor John G. Leibert. Mr. Leibert has been in the Auditor's office since 1896. In that year he received the appointment of Deputy Auditor, and during his six years' connection with that department his ability has been recognized and appreciated, and he has been reappointed every year up to the present time.

Mr. Leibert is a native son, born in San Francisco. He enjoys a good education, having been educated at Santa Clara College. After leaving college he received his first position as an accountant with S. H. Harmon & Co. of San Francisco.

Mr. Leibert has been connected with several enterprises of note, and has been to quite an extent, interested in the construction of street railways. In 1890 he was one of the principal factors in the construction of the Clairmont, University & Ferry Street Railway, in Berkeley, Cal., his associates at that time being Messrs. W. E. Sell and Louis Godschall. After bringing this enterprise to successful conclusion, he sold his large holdings in this road in 1894. Mr. Leibert was also the owner and publisher of the *Berkeley Herald* from 1890 until 1894.

He has lived in San Francisco most of his life, with the exception of the years spent in Berkeley and Santa Clara, and has always been interested in the political affairs of the city. He is a Republican in politics, and a worker for the party.

E. I. B.

<p>COUNTY CLERK</p>

COUNTY CLERK, A. B. MAHONY.

Chief Registr'r Clerk, J. J. Greif.

Cashier, H. H. St. Leger.

REGISTER CLERKS.

F. R. Danforth.

E. J. Casey.

Wm. A. Deane.

Frank French.

Geo. Lee.

COUNTY CLERKS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

July until November:

1856.....	Thomas Hayes
1857-58.....	William Duer
1859-62.....	W. Bartlett
1863.....	W. Bartlett and Wilhelm Loewy
1864-67.....	Wilhelm Loewy
1868-69.....	W. Bartlett
1870-71.....	John Hanna
1872-75.....	William Harney
1876-79.....	T. H. Reynolds
1880.....	W. A. Stewart
1881.....	W. A. Stewart, Jno. D. McComb and David Wilder.
1882.....	David Wilder
1883-84.....	William T. Sesnon
1885-86.....	James J. Flynn
1887-88.....	William Ruddick
1889-90.....	William A. Davies
1890-92.....	William J. Blattner
1893-94.....	Michael C. Haley
1895-98.....	Charles F. Curry
1899-00.....	William A. Deane
1901 to date.....	A. B. Mahony



ALBERT B. MAHONEY
COUNTY CLERK

ALBERT B. MAHONEY

COUNTY CLERK.

COUNTY Clerk Albert B. Mahony has been one of the hardest and most effective workers for the Republican party in the State. After receiving a just reward for his long service in the interests of the party, in his being tendered the nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of County Clerk of San Francisco, and having been elected to that office in November, 1901, by a handsome majority of 6545 votes, some of the more "strenuous" of his political opponents tried hard to make things uncomfortable for Mr. Mahony on trumped-up charges of various sorts, but as there has been no foundation whatever for such accusations, his enemies soon wearied of their attacks, and Mr. Mahony has suffered nothing but a little unpleasant newspaper talk.

Mr. Mahony is a native son, born in San Francisco on April 23, 1867. After going through the public schools of this city, he took a thorough business course in the Pacific Business College and started life with a good practical education. He received his first position soon after leaving school with the San Francisco *Call* as collector. Mr. Mahony is the second son of J. B. Mahony, one of the well known citizens of San Francisco, and one of the oldest pioneers of California. He is one of a family of seven children all of whom are living, including his parents.

Mr. Mahony has been active in politics for years. He has attended every State and municipal convention for the past ten years, and has been unusually successful with his candidates. He received his first public position

in 1893, as Deputy Registrar under Al. Evans, and served in that capacity for one year. In 1894 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk by Charles F. Curry and served the full term of four years under his administration. The class of work he did in that office received well deserved appreciation, and he was re-appointed by William A. Deane in 1898, serving three years under that gentleman, up until the time of his election to the office of County Clerk. During his second term as deputy, he served as Superior Court Clerk in Judge Dunn's Court in Department Six. During the seven years Mr. Mahoney has been in the County Clerk's office he has acquired an extensive knowledge of that department, and it was entirely due to the excellent record he made in that office that led to his nomination and election to the head of the County Clerk's office.

Mr. Mahony was Secretary of the last Republican County Committee in 1901 and his influence in the interests of the party was particularly felt during the last campaign.

As a native of San Francisco, and having always lived here, it is but natural that he should take an active interest in the welfare of the commonwealth, and notwithstanding the criticisms of his enemies, he has always been a worker for good government. Mr. Mahony was married here in 1899 to Miss Casey, the eldest daughter of Edward Warren Casey. He is a member of Niantic Parlor, No. 105, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and also a member of Richmond Camp of the Woodmen of the World.

FRANK FRENCH

CHIEF DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK.

FRANK FRENCH, the present Chief Deputy County Clerk, was born in Bangor, Me., on April 11, 1848. He received a good common school education in that city, and came to San Francisco when a young man. Shortly after his arrival in this city he found employment as a grocery clerk at 131 Third street, and through this modest beginning he gained experience that proved valuable to him in his future shipping



business, in which he became engaged in 1876. He has been connected with Newton Brothers & Co., importers of spices, Castle Brothers, Bothin & Delemand, Siegfried & Brandenstein, H. Levi & Company, and Sussman, Wormser & Company, the wholesale grocery house. While connected with these business houses, although he has always been a salaried man, his services have been of the utmost value to these concerns, and he has done much to contribute to their success, and has himself gained a thorough and broad knowledge of business. Mr. French is one of the first men in San Francisco engaged in the shipping and importing business.

In April, 1876, Mr. French married Miss Margaret E. Duane, in San Francisco.

In 1884, he accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket for member of the Assembly from the 48th District, and was elected by a large majority, serving in that body from 1884 until 1885. It will be remembered that at the time he ran for the Assembly, there was another Republican also running for the same office, creating a split in the party, and resulting in a three-cornered fight, but the good support that Mr. French received from the labor element resulted in an easy victory for him.

In January, 1902, he received his appointment as Deputy County Clerk, and is now acting as chief deputy in that office.

Mr. French is the son of Eben French, a well known business man of Maine, where he was extensively interested in shipbuilding, and who was one of the first pioneers of that State, being a resident there when Maine was still a territory. Mr. French is an American through and through. He comes from old New England stock, and his great, great grandparents on both sides were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. He is justly proud of his American lineage, and naturally feels a deep interest in the affairs of the nation as well as his adopted city.

Mr. French can recall the time when he first took an active interest in a political campaign. It was when Abe Lincoln was running for the Presidency. Mr. French was then only eleven years old, and took great delight in carrying the big drum in the street parade.

Personally, Mr. French is a man of strong individuality, conservative in his statements as in his business affairs, but withal courteous and genial with those with whom he comes in contact. During his residence in San Francisco, covering a period of thirty-three years, he has made hosts of friends and few, if any, enemies. He is a sound business man, with excellent judgment, an unblemished political record, and in all probability will be heard from in the future in public affairs.

Mr. French is a member of Court James G. Blaine, of the fraternal order of Foresters, and several city clubs.

ADOLPH MAYER

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK.



D EPUTY County Clerk Adolph Mayer was born in San Francisco on January 12, 1870. He has always lived in this city, and went to school here as a boy. After leaving school, he studied assaying and has done a great deal of practical work in that line and acquired a good knowledge of that craft.

Mr. Mayer has also been extensively interested in the art of photography, and while engaged in that work, he was granted the first privilege of photographing the different regiments and soldiers during the Philippine and Spanish-American Wars, by Col. H. B. Freeman, commander of the 24th Infantry, and the commanding officer at the Presidio at that time. Mr. Mayer has taken photographs of every regiment, every company and every transport that has

left San Francisco for the Philippine Islands, and has gathered together a fine collection of photos of the military posts in and around San Francisco harbor.

Mr. Mayer in politics is an active Republican, and having lived in San Francisco all his life, naturally takes a great interest in the public affairs of the municipality. He received his first appointment to a public position in 1890, as weigher in the United States Custom House, performing the duties of that office for eight months. In the present year, 1902, he received the appointment as Deputy County Clerk, and although he has been in that office but a short time, has been quick to grasp the details of the department, and has done excellent work.

J. M. W.

FREDERICK RICHARD DANFORTH

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK.

DEPUTY County Clerk Frederick Richard Danforth was born in Bennington, Vt., on April 10, 1848, and received a good common school education in that town, and in Oroville, Cal., where he completed his education after he came West.

Mr. Danforth received his first salaried position when a young man, as clerk in a retail store in the town of Oroville. In 1883 he came to San Francisco, and has lived in that city ever since, having been engaged in various mercantile businesses, and having held several different offices in the municipal government of San Francisco.

From 1880 until 1882 he occupied the office of general clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, and while there handled the heavy detail business of that position in a praiseworthy manner. From 1883 until 1889 he was connected with Huntington, Hopkins & Company as shipping clerk. In 1889 he resigned his position with that concern to accept the appointment of Deputy County Clerk, and has since had supervision of the marriage license department in that office.

Mr. Danforth's thorough knowledge of the affairs of that office, and his conscientious and efficient work since he began his service has resulted in his re-appointment again and again, and he has now occupied his position in that office for a period of over thirteen years.

Mr. Danforth is the oldest of two sons, and has made his way in the world alone, and has practically supported himself since he was a child of nine, which shows him to be self reliant to a remarkable degree. He married Miss Lindia Culver in San Francisco on December 3, 1876, and his home life has been most happy with the exception of the sad bereavement which came to them on March 30, 1900, upon the death of their only child, a daughter of twenty-one.

In politics, Mr. Danforth is a faithful worker for the Republican party, but he is at the same time, liberal and broad in his views, and always wants to see the best man in office, regardless of politics. He has many friends in San Francisco and vicinity, and is prominent in fraternal circles. He is a member of Oroville Lodge, No. 40, of the A. O. U. W., and is also a member of Butte Lodge, No. 1687, of the Knights of Honor.

JOHN JACOB GREIF

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK.

ONE of the well known workers for the Republican party, who, although he has never run for office up to this time, has always been prominent in political circles, is Deputy County Clerk John Jacob Greif.

Mr. Greif has lived in San Francisco all of his life, being born in that city on October 25, 1856. He received a good public school education, after which he learned the trade of manufacturing jeweler and was for some time engaged in that business in this city.

In November, 1881, he married Miss Margaret McFarland of San Francisco.

He held his first political office in 1884, when he was appointed clerk of the Justice Court, and has practically held public office ever since. In 1887 he was appointed Deputy County

Clerk, in 1892 Deputy Assessor, in 1894 Deputy License Collector, and in 1899 he was again appointed Deputy County Clerk, which office he has held ever since.

Mr. Greif is a popular man socially and politically, and has acquired by long experience in the various departments a thorough knowledge of municipal government, which, with his congeniality and courteous disposition has made him a fixture in public life.

He is the oldest son of the late John Greif, one of the oldest pioneers of California, and a well known San Franciscan, who will be remembered as being the owner of the San Francisco Baths.

Mr. Greif is a member of Alcalde Parlor, No. 154, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and several city clubs.

TREASURER'S OFFICE

TREASURER, JOHN E. McDOUGALD.

Chief Deputy, L. A. DeVoto.

Deputy, C. B. Perkins.

Deputy, J. A. Whitesides.

Deputy, J. A. Tomalty.

Clerk, M. C. Allen.

Clerk, J. A. Wertheimer.

TREASURERS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

July to November, 1856:

.....	R. E. Woods
1856.....	W. Hooper
1857-61.....	W. H. Tillinghast
1862-67.....	J. S. Paxon
1868-71.....	Otton Kloppenburg
1872-73.....	John A. Bauer
1874-79.....	Charles Hubert
1880-81.....	W. R. Shaber
1882.....	James Widber
1883-84.....	Christian Reis
1885-86.....	John A. Bauer
1887-90.....	Christian Reis
1891-95.....	(died July 2, 1895) James H. Widber
1895-98.....	Augustus C. Widber
1899-00.....	I. J. Truman
1901.....	Samuel Brooks
1902 till date.....	John McDougald



JOHN McDOUGALD
CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER

JOHN E. McDOUGALD

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER.

HERE are probably few persons in San Francisco more widely known than Treasurer John E. McDougald, who on account of his reputation for integrity and honesty, has been termed, and is familiarly known as "Honest John." Mr. McDougald was born Sunday, June 5, 1855, at Coloma, El Dorado county, Cal. He is, therefore, a native son, pure and simple, and up to the time of this sketch, is unmarried. Treasurer McDougald has been a continuous resident of San Francisco since 1865, his early education having been received in the public schools of that city.

At the early age of fifteen years Mr. McDougald was apprenticed to the marble cutting trade. In an extremely short time he had a thorough knowledge of the craft, and became one of the best workmen in the State. Treasurer McDougald says that the thirty-one years spent in the hard, rugged and honest pursuit of his trade have been the happiest of his life. When but a boy he had a firm conviction that the best foundation for success in life was a thorough knowledge of some one of the industrial trades, and he now claims that an ambitious young man who thoroughly masters a trade, who applies himself closely to his business, and has the proper principles governing his daily life, is sure to win success. The truth of this belief he has exemplified in his own active and honorable career.

Treasurer McDougald is a pioneer Native Son of the Golden West, and the only charter member of California Parlor, No. 1, now living. He also bears the proud distinction of having been the first president of California Parlor at a time when it constituted the whole order, and long before the most visionary of dreamers dared to presume that the organization would ever become the great fraternity it is to-day. Mr. McDougald has been a continuous and active member. He shared and assisted in carrying the burdens of the early organization, and was a prominent figure in the organization of the first Grand Parlor. He has always been an ardent worker for the order, and stands justly high in the esteem of its members. The division of the organization into different parlors was the result of a suggestion made by John McDougald in September, 1875. At the same

meeting he presented a declaration of rules and principles, which are of material assistance to the government of the order to-day.

Mr. McDougald is also a member of the Abou Ben Adham Lodge, No. 112, of the I. O. O. F., in which lodge he has filled all of the various offices. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., a Past District Deputy Grand Master, and is a veteran I. O. O. F.

Treasurer McDougald is a gentleman whom one feels better for having met. He is genial and courteous to everyone with whom he comes in contact. He seems to feel a personal interest in the assistants of his office, and no Treasurer has ever been more generally liked by his staff and business associates. He is greatly interested in the improvement and elevation of mechanical matters, and the organization of labor, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Building Trades Council. He has always been an ardent worker for shorter hours and a higher standard of wages for the wage earner, and his fellow workmen have the highest respect and appreciation for the service he has rendered them. At present he is the treasurer of the Building Trades Council, representing forty-seven unions, treasurer of the Organized Labor Publishing Company, and has handled over a quarter of a million dollars without a bond for the past ten years.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. McDougald was offered and accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket for City and County Treasurer. During the campaign before his election, he continued day after day working at his trade, meeting his friends with his apron on, and as the time-book will show, not an hour was lost. He attended strictly to his business, as he has always done, and his election was due entirely to his reputation for honesty and sterling worth, and not to political wire pulling. Treasurer McDougald is an excellent judge of human nature. He has a broad knowledge of the affairs and interests of labor and of financial matters as well. No man's honesty has been more thoroughly proven and he is entirely worthy of the confidence the public has reposed in him, in electing him to the important office of City and County Treasurer.

E. I. B.

LOUIS A. DEVOTO

DEPUTY TREASURER.



CHIEF Deputy Louis A. Devoto of the City and County Treasurer's office is a native of California, born in Calaveras county, on October 26, 1865. He received a good practical education in the public schools of that county, and after leaving school received his first position as guard at San Quentin prison. He took up his residence in San Francisco in 1890 and was for some time engaged in the wholesale liquor business at 131 Sixth street, this city.

In December, 1895, Mr. Devoto married Miss Mamie E. Coreoran, the daughter of Mrs. Marie E. Coreoran, and a sister of Mr. John E. Coreoran, the superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company in Indiana and Missouri, the wedding taking place in St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church of San Francisco.

In 1899 Mr. Devoto accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket for Assemblyman, and was elected to the Legislature by a good majority. In June, 1900, he was appointed Chief

Food Inspector of San Francisco, which office he held for several months, resigning to accept an appointment as deputy in the Tax Collector's office, under J. E. Scott. Mr. Devoto's next appointment was to the office of Chief Deputy Treasurer, his present position.

A great deal of the responsibility of the Treasurer's department, and a large share of the management of the detail work falls on Mr. Devoto, and since he has held that position, he has proven himself to be a man of ability, and a valuable factor in keeping the routine of the office running smoothly and without confusion.

In politics, Mr. Devoto is of the Republican persuasion, and takes an active part in city politics and public affairs, being a member of the Republican County Convention last session. He is a member of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 61, of the Benevolent Order of Eagles, and a member of Redwood Camp, No. 91, of the Woodmen of the World. He is well liked socially, and is one of the popular men in the City Hall.

E. I. B.

JOHN A. WHITESIDES

DEPUTY TREASURER.



DEPUTY Treasurer John A. Whitesides, who has been connected with municipal government for the last few years, is a veteran of the Civil War. He is a native of the "Buckeye" State, born in Camden, Ohio, on February 8, 1841. He possesses a good education, having attended the various public schools of Ohio, and being a graduate of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted as a member of Company B of the 20th Ohio Volunteers, April 18, 1861, and was soon promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant of the "University Rifles." Was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 156th Regiment, O. N. G., and during the latter part of the war was mate in the United States Navy, being connected with the Mississippi Squadron. He served on the U. S. S. "Essex," and when war closed was executive officer of the U. S. S. "Huntress."

In the early part of his career, Mr. Whiteside was extensively interested in the flour

milling business, both in Ohio and Missouri. He was married to Miss N. Ella Guild, at Camden, Ohio, in 1868.

Mr. Whiteside has been a resident of San Francisco for fifteen years. He is a Republican in politics, and even before he thought of holding public office he took a deep interest in the city's government and public affairs. He held his first public position in 1895, when he received the appointment as Deputy County Clerk, which office he occupied for five years. In 1902 he was appointed Deputy Treasurer, and is at present occupying that office.

Mr. Whiteside is favorably known among the different officials of the city's government, and has done excellent work in each office he has held. He is a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California and Nevada, and is also a prominent member of the Ohio Society of California.

C. B. PERKINS

DEPUTY TREASURER.



ONE of the gentlemen in the City Hall who has been extremely active, and has become prominent as a worker in the interests of good government and clean politics, is Deputy Treasurer C. B. Perkins. Mr. Perkins is a native of Canada, born in Prince Edward Island on January 19, 1851. He enjoys an excellent education, taking a thorough course in the public schools of Canada and graduating with honors from the Prince of Wales College.

Mr. Perkins started his business career with a dry goods establishment, taking his first position as salesman; later, he became interested, himself, in the business, and at present is interested to a considerable extent in the dry goods and shipping business. Mr. Perkins has been a resident of San Francisco for the last twenty-seven years, and during that time has occupied quite a prominent place in political affairs. In politics he is a Republican, but never allows partisanship to interfere with the

public welfare. For five years he was the secretary of the Civic Federation, and was also a member of several conventions of the citizen's non-partisan movement for good government.

He accepted the nomination on the Citizen's ticket in 1897 for the office of School Director, and notwithstanding that this was absolutely a new organization which could command no party patronage, Mr. Perkins received nearly 18,000 votes at this election. He received his appointment as Deputy Treasurer on January 8, 1899, and the class of work he did during his first term assured his reappointment under Treasurer Brooks in 1900 and Treasurer McDougald in 1902.

Mr. Perkins is an active worker in church and charitable organizations, is a trustee and one of the prominent members of the Simpson Memorial M. E. Church of San Francisco, ex-State President of the Epworth League, and is now one of the active directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. E. I. B.

M. C. ALLEN

DEPUTY TREASURER.



MERTON C. ALLEN, is a native Californian, who has made the years of a short life avail much to give him a position of more than ordinary prominence among the young men of his time. Mr. Allen was born in San Francisco, August 9, 1870, and has lived his entire life in California. His boyhood years were spent in the thriving city of Petaluma, Sonoma county. After passing through the public schools of Petaluma, Mr. Allen completed his education in the University of the Pacific, the pioneer university of his native State, located near San Jose in Santa Clara county. Early in life Mr. Allen conceived the idea that every self-reliant young man should be the master of some useful trade. His leisure hours during the years of his school experience were devoted to the routine of various printing offices, with the result that he became a thorough journeyman in that trade. From school life and the printing office Mr. Allen graduated into the newspaper profession. From 1887 until 1901 he was connected with the daily press of San Francisco, gaining during that time marked distinction as a reporter of legal matters arising in the Courts of the State and the city and county, and also as a student of political affairs.

As a public speaker, Mr. Allen enjoys a State-wide reputation. In 1891 he was selected to deliver the Fourth of July oration in San Francisco, although at that time not yet twenty-one years of age. The same honor was again conferred on this representative native

son at the Independence Day celebration held in San Francisco in 1898. A notable oration was delivered by Mr. Allen at Sonoma, June 14, 1896, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the raising of the Bear flag in California. In the same year he officiated as Grand Orator at the great Native Sons' celebration of that year, held in San Jose.

In politics, Mr. Allen is an ardent Republican. He has repeatedly stumped the State for party candidates in both national and State campaigns, and in 1898 officiated as Chairman of the Municipal Convention of his party, held in San Francisco. He is now holding his first political position as a deputy in the office of John E. McDougald, City and County Treasurer.

He has been prominent for years in fraternal circles. He is Past President of Alcatraz Parlor, No. 145, N. S. G. W., and is a well known figure at the annual Grand Parlors of the order. On the occasion of the great semi-centennial celebration of Admission Day, held in San Francisco in September, 1900, he had charge of the press work of the celebration, a position which he filled with marked credit. Mr. Allen is a prominent member of Golden Gate Camp, No. 64, Woodmen of the World, and of the Choppers' Friendship Club, and also has affiliation with the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Allen was married at Petaluma, September 30, 1901, to Miss Lillie Penrod, and three sons are the issue of the union.

TAX COLLECTOR

TAX COLLECTOR, ED. J. SMITH.

Chief Deputy, Jas. A. Simpson.
 Cashier, E. W. Hulford.
 Cashier (License), Geo. Varcoe.

DEPUTIES.

James W. McCabe.
 Richard A. Curtin.
 I. Citron.
 Hiram P. Goldstein.
 John A. Lenahan.
 George A. McCalvy.
 Frank Ruttigstein.
 Wm. I. Reardon.
 Ben I. Salomon.
 Oscar L. Tuttle.
 Edwin B. Tripp.
 Edwin R. Zion.
 Frank R. Smith.
 J. K. Jones.

TAX COLLECTORS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

From July until November 1856, the Sheriff acted as Tax Collector. During 1856 the City and County Treasurer acted as Tax Collector.

1857.....W. Y. Patch
 1858-60.....Jonathan Hunt
 1861-64.....E. H. Washburn
 1864 (During latter part) ..Chas. R. Story
 1864-68.....Chas. R. Story
 1869-75.....Alexander Austin
 1876-77.....William Ford
 1878-79 (died July 12, 1789) ..William Mitchell
 1879.....Wm. Ford and Charles Tilson
 1879-81.....Charles Tilson
 1882-84.....John Grady
 1885-86.....Luman Wadham
 1887-88.....William Kreling
 1889-92.....Thomas O'Brien
 1893-98.....James N. Block
 1899-01.....Edward I. Sheehan
 1902 till date.....Edward I. Smith



EDWARD J. SMITH
TAX COLLECTOR

EDWARD J. SMITH

TAX COLLECTOR.

NOTICABLE among the men in power in the City Hall is Tax Collector Edward J. Smith, whose service in the city government has been almost continuous since 1887. Mr. Smith impresses one immediately as a man of strong individuality, of firm convictions, steadfastness of purpose, and blunt honesty. He is one of those characters who will always stand firmly on his own ground, and those with whom he comes in contact, politically or in business, will never be in doubt for a moment as to what his position is in any matter, nor will he be easily swayed from such a position as his judgment decides is right.

Mr. Smith has served the city long and faithfully in various offices. On September 15, 1887, he was appointed Deputy Tax Collector, which office he held for two years. On June 1, 1889, he was appointed druggist to the San Quentin Prison, and following this, on April 1, 1891, was appointed United States Gauger, and on April 1, 1894, front gate-keeper at San Quentin Prison. Mr. Smith made a remarkable record in the fall campaign of 1896, when he ran for Supervisor on the Republican ticket. The election returns on November 6th, of that year, showed that he had carried every district south of Market street. Never before or since has this record been made by any other man, and he was elected Supervisor by an overwhelming majority. During his service on the Board of Supervisors from 1896 to 1898, Mr. Smith made a showing that reflected the highest credit upon himself.

At the time his office as Supervisor expired, Mr. Smith found that his private business affairs demanded more attention than he had been able to give them and for two years he retired from public service. In the campaign of 1901 he was tendered the nomination for Tax Collector on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a big majority, and is now performing the duties of that office.

Mr. Smith was born in Boston, Mass., on the 23d day of April, 1865, and is the eldest of a family of six, all of whom are living at the present time. His father, Mr. James Smith, is well remembered by San Franciscans, being one of the oldest members in the police department,

and a veteran of the navy, serving during the Civil War, where he rendered valuable service to his country. He died in this city four years ago, and the loss was keenly felt by all who knew him. Mr. Smith's mother is still living.

Mr. Smith was brought to San Francisco when but a child, and received practically all of his school education in that city, attending the St. Ignatius College, of which institution he is a graduate. On October 23, 1889, he married Miss Margaret O'Meara, of San Francisco, the daughter of Michael O'Meara, one of the pioneers of California.

Mr. Smith has been as successful in business ventures as he has in politics; he has a thorough and practical knowledge of the chemical and drug business, and his outside business has been more particularly confined to that line. He now owns two large drug establishments, one located at Fifth and Folsom streets, which has been doing business since 1881, and one at Eddy and Taylor streets. Under Mr. Smith's management and direction, these stores are doing a lucrative and flourishing business.

He is well known among fraternal circles of the city, and is a member of the National Union, Golden Gate Council, Foresters of America, Court Aeme, Knights of Macabees, S. F. Tent, No. 18, and Knights of St. Patrick. He has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee for ten years. Mr. Smith is a strong Republican, and few men have worked harder or done more for the local success of that party than he.

Mr. Smith has acquired, through his service in many departments, a very broad knowledge of municipal government, and his common sense and business ability is well proven. He is not slow to grasp the point in a proposition, and expeditiously gets at the bottom of things. His manner of boldly standing by his judgment in municipal affairs, has in some instances, created a few enemies, as is universally the case, but Mr. Smith has always made more friends than enemies through this characteristic, and he will undoubtedly receive the fullest support of the citizens of San Francisco during his political career.

E. I. B.

GEORGE VARCOE

CASHIER TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.



THE Cashier of the Tax Collector's office, Mr. George Varcoe, is one of the officers in the City Hall who is liked by every one, and during his connection with municipal government for the last fourteen years has become known as a reliable, efficient and courteous gentleman. Mr. Varcoe has been for the greater part of his public career in the department of tax collections, and knows the work of that office thoroughly.

He was born in the State of Michigan, on January 7, 1857, coming to California when a boy. He was educated in the public schools of Santa Clara county of this State, and is a graduate of Florence College of Hollister, Cal. Having made the most of his opportunities when at school, he acquired an excellent education, and started his active career as a school teacher in 1878, at the age of twenty-one, teaching in various public and private schools for ten years in San Benito county, Cal., until 1888, during which time he read law and was admitted to practice in the year 1884. In June, 1881, Mr. Varcoe married Miss Lou Winn at Hollister, San Benito county, Cal.

He received his first public office in 1888 as chief deputy in the Tax Collector's office at Los

Angeles, Cal., and occupied this office until 1895, having retained this office for seven years, being reappointed under both Democratic and Republican administrations. This fact is pretty good evidence that his good work won thorough appreciation in that city. In 1895 he received the appointment of Chief Deputy County Clerk of Los Angeles county, and occupied that office for four years.

In August, 1901, he was appointed Deputy Tax Collector of San Francisco, and was reappointed to that office in 1902, now having charge of the cashier's department. Mr. Varcoe is a splendid all-round office man, and an excellent accountant, and is extremely careful that the books and accounts under his supervision are kept in perfect order. In every position he has held he has left a record behind him that reflects great credit upon himself.

In politics Mr. Varcoe is a staunch Republican, and is a worker for his party at every campaign. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Los Angeles, and a member of Golden West Tent, No. 58, Knights of Maccabees, San Francisco.

E. I. B.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">RECORDER</h2>

RECORDER, EDMOND GODECHAUX.
 Chief Deputy, Chas. M. Stoltz.

DEPUTIES.

Max Warshauer.
 Chas. O'M. Cosgrove.
 Index Clerks, E. J. Sullivan, L. A. Lacy.
 Mortgage Clerk, Myrtle Godechaux.
 Messenger, John Patton.

RECORDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

1856.....	F. D. Kohler
1857-60.....	G. W. Beckh
1861.....	A. M. Ebbets
1862.....	M. J. Marchuetz, Thomas Young
1862-67.....	Thomas Young
1868-69.....	E. W. Leonard
1870-71.....	W. L. Higgins
1872-73.....	A. R. Hynes
1874-77.....	Otto H. Frank
1878-79.....	S. M. Taylor
1880-81.....	W. K. Dietrich
1882.....	John W. Cherry
1883-84.....	William J. Bryan
1885-86.....	D'Arcy M. Cashin
1887-88.....	Albert T. Spotts
1889-90.....	Alexander Russell
1891-92.....	Edward B. Read
1893-98.....	Thomas J. Glynn
1899-01.....	Albert C. Berthier
1900 till date.....	Edmond Godechaux



EDMOND GODCHAUX

COUNTY RECORDER

EDMOND GODCHAUX

COUNTY RECORDER.

WELL worthy of prominent mention in these pages is Mr. Edmond Godehaux, Recorder for the City and County of San Francisco.

Mr. Godehaux was born on October 25, 1849, in New Orleans, La., and arrived in San Francisco in 1851, at the tender age of two years. His early education was received in the San Francisco schools. After going through the rudimentary course here, he went to Paris, France, and there completed his education. He was engaged in business from 1868 to 1879 on Battery street, San Francisco, as a wholesale importer of dry goods, in which he was very successful.

Mr. Godehaux has practically lived in San Francisco all of his life, and has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of the municipality, but it was not until 1892 that he commenced to take an active part in the political field. In that year he was elected Assemblyman from the 40th District, and in 1894 was appointed Secretary to the Board of Health, which office he held until 1898. He was then appointed chief deputy in the Assessor's office. Mr. Godehaux performed the duties of these various offices so creditably to himself that he was given the nomination on the Democratic ticket for County Recorder in the campaign of 1900, and was elected to that office by a flattering majority, and in the recent election of last fall, the voters of San Francisco again expressed their satisfaction and appreciation of his official service by re-electing him to the same office by a big majority.

Mr. Godehaux is prominently identified with organizations, among which are the following: Many fraternal orders and charitable organizations, La Parfaite, Union No. 17; the Benevolent Order of Elks, San Francisco No. 3, Bohemians of America, San Francisco Hospitium, National Union, Pacific Council, Monticello

and Iriquois Clubs, San Francisco, the Press Club of San Francisco, San Francisco Verein, Eureka Benevolent Society, and others.

Mr. Godehaux is what we might term a "clean" politician, and although he is a Democrat by persuasion, he has always relied on his public record rather than party patronage, and he has never been found wanting in the balance. He is a man of refinement and excellent education, and of high moral character, with an unblemished reputation. In all of his business ventures he has been unusually fortunate and has accumulated a comfortable fortune. Few men stand higher in social, political or business circles than Recorder Godehaux, and the public will undoubtedly keep him in politics for a long time to come, whether he wills it or not.

Although his office is doing much more business than ever before, Recorder Godehaux, by improved methods of handling the work, has greatly reduced the expenditures. For the past twenty years the expense of maintaining the office has averaged \$43,000, and under his administration at present it has been reduced to about \$35,000. Previously the records had always been written in long hand, but Recorder Godehaux, being a progressive man, introduced the typewriter in the performance of this work. Although he met with much opposition from the administration in this matter, he carried his point. The result has been a great saving in time and money, and the records are much more eligible. Recorder Godehaux has made many other improvements in systematizing the work in his department. One change in particular which has facilitated the work of the office is the giving to each instrument an individual number, which has saved much time in matters of reference, and has resulted in more efficient service all around.

E. I. B.

CHARLES M. STOLTZ

CHIEF DEPUTY RECORDER.



MR. CHAS. M. STOLTZ, chief deputy in the Recorder's office, is a native of Indiana, born at the town of Jacksonburg, in Wayne county, on October 2, 1863. He received his education in the public schools of Indiana and Pennsylvania, and at the age of twenty-one, after having served his apprenticeship at the printing trade, cut loose from the old home scenes and came to the Golden State. Arriving in San Francisco in 1884, he at once began work at his trade, and followed that occupation for a number of years, serving, among other positions, as "ad. man" on the old *Alta California* for the last several years of the life of that historical sheet.

In the year 1893 he engaged in the job printing business on his own account, and conducted a successful business for the ensuing seven years. During all of this period, however, he also found time to do much creditable work as a newspaper correspondent and writer for various publications.

In 1899 Mr. Stoltz accepted his first political position as a deputy in the Assessor's office, under Mr. Dodge. On the first of the follow-

ing year (1900) he was appointed a deputy by Recorder Edmond Godechaux. The position of Chief Deputy Recorder becoming vacant in the early part of 1901, Recorder Godechaux at once recognized the merits shown by Mr. Stoltz as a deputy by elevating him to this more responsible position. When Recorder Godechaux was re-elected to a second term, he paid Mr. Stoltz the additional compliment of a re-appointment to the head deputyship.

Mr. Stoltz is a member of San Francisco Typographical Union and of the Iroquois Club, and is known as a forceful speaker and an earnest advocate in Democracy's cause.

In 1892 Mr. Stoltz was married to Miss Helen Callender and has a family of wife and two charming little girls—Helen and Arline. He has a nice home of his own in the Richmond District, as well as ranch interests in Tulare county, and ranks not only as a conscientious and competent official, but as a respected citizen and neighbor. His appointment to the position he now holds is a distinct credit to Recorder Godechaux and the department of Records.

E. I. B.

MAX WARSHAUER

DEPUTY RECORDER.



D EPUTY Recorder Max Warshauer is a native of New York City, born there on April 23, 1853. His parents came to San Francisco when he was but a child of three years, and practically he has lived in San Francisco all of his life. He received his education in the public schools of San Francisco, and after leaving school was bookkeeper for his father, Mr. Abraham Warshauer, the late proprietor of the Windsor Hotel of San Francisco, and later became part owner of that hotel, going into partnership with his father. On August 23, 1894, Mr. Warshauer married Miss Helen H. Green of this city.

He took his first position in the city government as copyist in the Recorder's office, in 1880, doing this work for three years. From 1883 until 1885 he was connected with the Tax Collector's office. At this time Mr. Warshauer was obliged to give his personal attention to outside business affairs, and from 1885 until 1887

devoted his time to his hotel business and other personal affairs. In 1887 he received the appointment as Deputy County Clerk, acting in that office for two years, and from 1890 to 1893 occupied the position of Deputy Recorder. During the year of 1894 Mr. Warshauer was prominently identified with the Mid-Winter Exposition, which took place in San Francisco at that time. In 1895 he was appointed Deputy Treasurer and served in that office for four years. In 1899 he was again appointed Deputy Recorder, and is now holding that office.

It will be seen from his record that Mr. Warshauer has served the city for almost twenty-three years continuously, and in the various positions he has held he has given an excellent account of himself. He is an active Republican and lends his influence at every campaign. He is a member of Magnolia Lodge of the Woodmen of the World, B'nai Breth Unity, No. 163, and is also a member of the Bohemians of America.

E. I. B.

CHARLES O'MALLEY COSGRAVE

DEPUTY RECORDER.



OF THE numerous young men in politics, there are few as well known as Deputy Recorder Chas. O'M. Cosgrave. Although not an American by birth, Mr. Cosgrave has spent the greater part of his life here and has been so identified with public affairs as to stamp him thoroughly American.

Mr. Cosgrave was born in Auckland, New Zealand, on December 18, 1874, but owing to his father's impaired health, left the colonies with his parents at the age of ten.

On his arrival in San Francisco he entered the public schools and secured a good education at the government institutions. He commenced his business career as a clerk in a broker's office and, having acquired the most necessary rudiments for the strenuous life, allied himself with the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., with which concern he remained several years.

Having always a yearning for the mummer's life, and proving himself good in strong parts as an amateur, Mr. Cosgrave accepted an offer from a high-class dramatic company which was touring the Pacific States. As an actor Mr. Cosgrave was a decided success and played leading roles until the company disbanded in Seattle, Wash.

Seattle suited him so well that he determined to remain there for a period, and identified him-

self with a prominent hotel, which he successfully managed for some time. Just then a boom was started in Trinity county, Cal. Having staked a claim there some years previously, Mr. Cosgrave determined to be on hand if there was any "color" showing; as he humorously states, "the claim was there all right, but it was only a mine when I was standing on it, and when I stepped off it became a claim again."

Mr. Cosgrave then returned to San Francisco and in 1898 received his first political appointment as a deputy in the Assessor's office. The year following he was appointed Deputy Recorder and is now performing the duties of that office.

In politics Mr. Cosgrave is a staunch Democrat, a prominent member of the Iroquois and Monticello Clubs, and has always been an active figure in the political campaigns.

Possessed of much personal magnetism, a brilliant, witty mind and superior physical qualifications, he is regarded as a "strong man" in a fight and a valuable acquisition to the forces he allies himself with.

Mr. Cosgrave, through his strong individuality and keen knowledge of politics, has won scores of votes for his party and it may be justly said that as Deputy Recorder he has made hosts of friends. His presence in the Hall of Records adds greatly to the general popularity of the office.

E. I. B.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

SHERIFF, JOHN LACHMANN.

Under Sheriff, G. A. Hare.

Attorney, Geo. L. Squires.

Chief Bookkeeper, S. Simon.

Assistant Bookkeepers, J. F. Harvey and L. Jacobs.

Office Deputies—P. J. Walsh, E. H. Brandt, J. H. Strohl, Edw. Smith, P. J. Haskins, L. W. Hollingsworth, J. G. Wabel, E. M. Greene, J. Curlett, T. J. Murphy.

JAIL No. 1:

Chief Jailer Frank Cornyn.

Bookkeeper for Branch Jails, B. F. Dougherty.

Commissary, I. P. Kincaid.

JAILS NOS. 2 AND 3:

Superintendent, A. J. Martin.

Matron, Jail No. 3, Mrs. I. P. Kincaid.

Driver of Van, D. G. Kingley.

SHERIFFS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

July until November 1856	D. Scannell
1856	D. Scannell
1857-61	Charles Doane
1862-63	John S. Ellis
1863	John S. Ellis
1863	Henry L. Davis
1864-67	Henry L. Davis
1868-71	P. J. White
1872-73	James Adams
1874-75	William McKibbin
1876-79	Matthew Numan
1880-81	Thomas Desmond
1882	John Sedgwick
1883-84	Patrick Connolly
1885-86	Peter Hopkins
1887-88	William McMann
1889-92	Charles Laumeister
1893-94	John McDade
1895-98	Richard I. Whelan
1899	Henry S. Martin
1900 till date	John Lackmann



JOHN LACKMANN
SHERIFF

JOHN LACKMANN

SHERIFF OF CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEN Sheriff Lackmann is designated as "Honest" John Lackmann, there is no sarcasm in the appellation. He is an upright business man who, by some good fortune not entirely explainable, has been projected into politics. All Mr. Lackmann does in the office he holds is to stick to first principles, and by putting into practical operation the ancient maxim of "Honesty is the best policy," brings himself into unwonted prominence. While Supervisor he shone particularly bright because he happened to be associated with a board more or less reckless of its reputation. But this alone is not the source of the esteem in which he is held by the community in general. He voted against all the 'steals' which came before the board, and stood up manfully on the water and gas questions, and generally conducted himself like an honorable, upright man. When nominated a second time, the Democrats endorsed him, which is the highest tribute ever paid to an aspirant for office in San Francisco. Two years ago, in a Democratic year, he was elected Sheriff by over 8,000 majority, as much as the majorities of all the rest of the elected Republicans put together; yet his competitor was an old-time Democrat, who was held in high esteem by the people. The past two years have developed no change in the universal forward course of Sheriff John Lackmann. He is just as "square" as he ever was, and if honesty and the faithful discharge of duty amount to anything in politics, the Sheriff's office can be put in no better hands.

Sheriff Lackmann is a native of Germany, born in Hanover, on February 27, 1863. He came to San Francisco when but a boy and

began life as a grocery clerk. He subsequently became interested in that business for himself, being entirely successful in his venture. In 1891 he married Miss L. Schortemeier at Alameda, Cal.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and is one of the strongest exponents of that party. He was elected Supervisor in 1897 by a big majority, and re-elected in 1899 by an overwhelming majority, heading the ticket. He was nominated for Sheriff in 1900 and elected, and re-elected in 1902. Mr. Lackmann is one of the most popular men in San Francisco politics, and for the last three elections has received more votes than any Republican candidate running for office in the city. He occupies a strong position before the public. He has made an excellent official, and at every stage of his career so completely disarmed opposition that his re-election to office is generally conceded. He has reduced the expenses of his office, cut down the expenditures on contracts for subsistence, and managed things with so much ability that really there is nothing to say against him. It is barely possible that some of his political opponents may prefer another man for the job, but it is generally acknowledged that it would be difficult for them to find any one better fitted or more thoroughly qualified.

Sheriff Lackmann has been a resident of San Francisco for the past twenty-three years. He is Past Chief Ranger of the Foresters, belonging to Defiance Lodge, No. 23, and is a member of Occidental Lodge, California Chapter and California Commandery of the Masonic fraternity, and a Mystic Shriner.

G. D. S

GEORGE DE FORREST SQUIRES

ATTORNEY FOR THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

MR. GEORGE DE FORREST SQUIRES, who recently received the appointment as attorney for the Sheriff, has a record both as a lawyer and a journalist. He began his professional career as a newspaperman in this city as a re-



porter, news editor and legislative correspondent for the San Francisco *Chronicle* in 1876. His success as a journalist was almost immediate. The able manner in which he handled his subjects, his fluent style as a writer, and his faculty of keeping in close touch with public issues and events soon created a demand for his services on the other newspapers of the city, and two years later, in 1878, he accepted an offer of a similar position on the staff of the morning *Call*, being connected with the latter paper for four years until 1883. Later he was reporter and editorial writer on the San Francisco evening *Bulletin*. He represented the California Associated Press, which comprised the San Francisco *Call*, the Sacramento *Union*, the Portland *Oregonian*, the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and the San Francisco *Bulletin*, at the Forty-eighth Congress, and these newspapers had every reason to be satisfied with his work during that period. During 1893 Mr. Squires was editor of the *Wave*, once a well-known literary and society journal of San Francisco.

In 1895 he was appointed Clerk of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the Thirty-first session of the State Legislature. Since 1895 he has given all of his time and attention to the practice of law, and during the last seven years has had supervision of many important cases. Quick to grasp the point of a legal proposition, tenaciously staying with a matter of litigation until an adjustment is reached, and with great natural ability in argument which generally carries conviction with it, Mr. Squires has the qualities requisite for a good lawyer, and has built up a lucrative practice. During 1895 and 1896 he was adjusting attorney for the California Title Insurance and Trust Company, of which ex-Mayor Ellert was general manager. Mr. Squires was associated with ex-Senator Frank McGowan in the practice of law in 1897-98, and later entered into partnership with ex-Mayor L. R. Ellert, which continued until the death of that gentleman in 1901. He was attorney for the plaintiff in the civil service case of *Crowley vs. Freud et al.*, which, it will be remembered was fought at every point, and taken to the Supreme Court, where it was finally decided in favor of Mr. Squires' client.

Mr. Squires is a native of Wisconsin, born in Racine on October 17, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of New York State, and came to San Francisco in 1873. His great-great-grandfather, John O'Hara, was one of the noted Generals on the British side during the Revolutionary War and was chief of staff to Cornwallis at the surrender of Yorktown. O'Hara married a daughter of Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New York, and his son, John O'Hara, Jr., the great-grandfather of Mr. Squires, was a Colonel in the war of 1812, and was prominent in Genessee county, New York.

Mr. Squires is a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 22, F. and A. M.; California Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., and California Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Olympic Club, and is a prominent member of the Press Club of San Francisco. He was President of the Press Club in 1889, and has since been Vice-President, Financial Secretary and Director. He is a good "after-dinner" speaker and a congenial spirit, and is very well liked in both social and business circles. E. I. B.

GEORGE A. HARE

UNDER SHERIFF.



UNDER Sheriff Geo. A. Hare, who has been in the Sheriff's office for the past seven years, is a native of Canada, born in Niagara, Province of Ontario, on January 9, 1853, and received his early training and education in the public schools of Canada.

Mr. Hare when a young man, learned the trade of carriage builder and blacksmith, and followed that trade for some time during his early career. On first arriving in San Francisco he entered the service of the Market-street Railway Company, and later resigned to take a position with the California-street Cable Company (then starting up), and after working from the ranks to the position of assistant superintendent of that company, he resigned to engage in the mining business in Nevada county, where for ten years he was superintendent of a mine and is an authority on the mining industry. While engaged in this work and in establishing a new camp he saw an opening for a general store and merchandise business. Taking advantage of the opportunity which presented itself, he established a general merchandise store in the camp and was well repaid for his investment, as the enterprise was entirely successful.

Mr. Hare was married in San Francisco in 1881 to Miss Harriet S. Webber, the family now residing at 1510 Franklin street, this city. In politics Mr. Hare is a firm Republican, and his influence in the interests of the party is felt at every campaign. He received his first public position as storekeeper and inspector of buildings in the School Department, being appointed to that position in February, 1893. He resigned this office in December, 1894, after nearly two years of good service, and on January 7, 1895, received the appointment as Deputy Sheriff, acting in this capacity until January 6, 1899, when he was appointed Under Sheriff. A large portion of the responsibility of the Sheriff's office falls upon Mr. Hare's shoulders, as he has full supervision of the details of the office. The position of Under Sheriff is a very important one, and the able manner in which Mr. Hare has handled the work coming under his supervision for the years he has been in the Sheriff's office has made him a valuable acquisition to that department. Mr. Hare is a Mason, being a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 260; California Chapter, and a member of several city clubs.

E. I. B.

FRANK W. CORNYN

CHIEF JAILOR.



CHIEF Jailer Frank W. Cornyn was born and brought up in San Francisco, and has lived here all his life, receiving his education in our city's public schools. Mr. Cornyn was born on May 10, 1857, and after receiving a practical education, received his first position as a painter and decorator with the firm of Noble & Gallagher. He soon acquired a knowledge of that business that enabled him to start out in that line of work for himself, and for some time he successfully conducted a business of contracting for painting, decorating and sign work.

On June 30, 1893, Mr. Cornyn married Miss Josephine McDonald of San Francisco, the daughter of Thomas McDonald, one of the pioneer dry goods merchants of this city.

Although never running for office, Mr. Cornyn takes an active interest in political affairs. He

has been identified with the city government for twelve years, receiving his first appointment in 1892 as Deputy License Collector, being appointed for a term of two years. He made an excellent record and showed a thorough knowledge of that office, and was re-appointed in 1894, 1896, 1898 and 1899, being retained in this position in all, nine years. In 1900 he received the appointment of Chief Jailer, and is now serving his second term in that position, being re-appointed in 1902. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Cornyn is a member of Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West and several other fraternal and city clubs. He is well known in the city and a popular man in political circles.

E. I. B.

SIEGMUND L. SIMONS

CHIEF BOOKKEEPER IN SHERIFF'S OFFICE.



MR. SIEGMUND L. SIMONS, the chief bookkeeper in the Sheriff's office, deserves great credit for the manner in which he has handled the books and records of that department for the past twenty-three years. Twenty-three years is a pretty long time to be in one position, and now Mr. Simons has become so familiar with the whole routine of the office, and the form of doing the work, that it would probably be hard for that department to get along without him.

Mr. Simons was born in New Orleans on April 26, 1848. He was brought to San Francisco when a child of three, and has been a resident here on and off for over fifty-one years. He went to school in San Francisco as a boy, and is a graduate of the High School. He went to the State of Nevada when a young man, and was for some time interested in the real estate business in Hamilton, and also conducted a jewelry establishment in White Pine for some time.

Mr. Simons has been twice married. On November 9, 1874, he married Miss Carrie Franklin in San Francisco, who died in this city on November 25, 1886. On September 10, 1888, he married Miss Mary Greene of San Francisco. He is the father of eight children, four girls and four boys. His son, Leonard B. Simons, inheriting a military inclination from

his father, has a war record already, and has rendered gallant service in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, serving as Corporal in Company B, First California U. S. Volunteers, and is a member of Camp Ritcher, Spanish-American War Veterans. He is also a member of the Navy Parlor of the Native Sons. Mr. Simons' second daughter, Miss Laura F. Simons, is a teacher in the San Francisco schools.

Mr. Simons was appointed chief bookkeeper of the Sheriff's office in December, 1879, and was re-appointed in January, 1881, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, and each succeeding term until the present time.

In politics Mr. Simons had always been a Democrat until 1891. He then thought that the Republicans had the best platform for the interests of the nation at large, and since that time, in national politics, has been a Republican. He has always believed in a gold standard and has always favored a protective tariff. He is not an active politician, however, and holds his position through his knowledge of the business of the office, and the manner in which he has performed his duties, rather than to party patronage.

Mr. Simons is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 16, of the Knights of Pythias, and is Commander of the James A. Garfield Post, No. 34, of the G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada.

E. I. B.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS, THOMAS J. WALSH.

Chief Deputy, J. H. Zemansky.

Head Clerk, D. J. Gordon.

Messenger, Fred A. Anderson.

Deputies—C. C. Pratt, H. Gutstadt, J. X.

Strand, I. D. Dwyer, James H. Dignan, Camer-

on B. King, Jr., J. J. DeHaven, W. Greenblatt,

P. Roesmann, J. A. Lynch.

**REGISTRARS OF VOTERS OF SAN FRANCISCO
SINCE 1878.**

1878-80.....	Louis Kaplan
1881-82.....	J. L. Tharp
1883.....	James A. Johnson
1884.....	James A. Johnson, Patrick F. Walsh
1885-86.....	Patrick F. Walsh
1887.....	Patrick F. Walsh, Benj. A. Prindle
1888.....	Benjamin A. Prindle
1889-90.....	Thomas J. L. Smiley
1891-92.....	William A. Brown
1893-94.....	Alfred J. Evans
1895-98.....	William M. Hinton
1898.....	William J. Biggy
1899.....	W. J. Biggy and Jacob Steppacher
1900 until date	Thomas F. Walsh



THOMAS J. WALSH
REGISTRAR

THOMAS J. WALSH

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS.

REGISTRAR of Voters of San Francisco, Thomas J. Walsh, is one of the constant and sincere workers for clean politics in San Francisco's government. As all men holding public office have reason to know, it requires not a little patience and perseverance to stand squarely for right principles in the government of a big city, and thus perhaps arouse the combativeness of the "practical politicians," but in Mr. Walsh we find a man who has entered politics because he believes it the duty of every good citizen to interest himself in the welfare and progress of the commonwealth, and by being alive to public issues, prevent the possibility of corruption in our government, and he can be relied upon to do conscientious work in the interests of the city, whether it be to his own personal advantage or not. It is this spirit of individual interest that has led to San Francisco being one of the best-governed cities in the country to-day, when, not many years ago, it was the scene of all sorts of political corruption.

Mr. Walsh is a native of the "Bay State," born in Boston, Mass., on June 23, 1856, and comes of Celtic stock. His father, John Walsh, moved with his family to the Pacific Coast some thirty years ago and the present Registrar

has lived in San Francisco ever since he was a child. He received his education in the public schools of Boston and California, and after completing his education accepted a position with Raphael, Weill & Co., as dry goods salesman, having been connected with this firm for many years. He has always been active in politics, and was secretary of the Democratic County Committee for four years, from 1896 to 1900. He was secretary of the Hancock Guards during the Presidential campaign of 1880, and secretary of the Cleveland California Club in 1884. He received his appointment as Registrar of Voters on January 8, 1900, and during the two years he has been in that office has given excellent public satisfaction.

Mr. Walsh is a member of the Iroquois and Monticello Clubs of this city, and is also one of the prominent members of the Loring Club, one of the finest musical organizations of its kind in the country. He is a great lover of music, and possesses a voice of pure tenor quality. He studied under Professors Crepau and Spadina. He has been the tenor soloist of St. Francis Church and of the Italian Church in this city. Mr. Walsh has also taken part in amateur opera with Dr. H. J. Stewart.

E. I. B.

PUBLIC WORKS

MAYOR James D. Phelan appointed as the first Board of Public Works under the new charter—Colonel George H. Mendell, Marsden Manson and Jeremiah Mahoney, and designated Colonel George H. Mendell as the first president.

This board organized on January 8, 1900, elected J. Leo Park, Secretary, and C. E. Grunsky, City Engineer.

In the latter part of January of the same year, Commissioner Mahoney, for business reasons, resigned.

On the 1st of July, A. B. Maguire was appointed by Mayor Phelan to fill Mr. Mahoney's unexpired term.

Soon after its organization, the Board of Public Works decided that in order to fulfill the numerous duties imposed upon it by the charter, and to facilitate public business, it

would be necessary to subdivide the organization into bureaus, which it did as follows:

- Bureau of Engineering.
- Bureau of Streets.
- Bureau of Building.
- Bureau of Light and Water.

At present the heads of these bureaus are:

C. E. Grunsky, City Engineer, in charge of Bureau of Engineering; Benj. Heath Jr., Chief of Bureau of Streets; Wm. Mooser, Jr., architect, in charge of Bureau of Building, Division of Architecture; John Barnett, Superintendent of Public Buildings; O. M. Tupper, Light and Water Inspector.

Upon the expiration of the term of A. B. Maguire, on January 8, 1902, Michael Casey was appointed as Commissioner for a term of three years.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF STREETS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

July until November:

1856.....	J. J. Gardiner
1856-57.....	B. O. Devoe
1858-60.....	G. H. Hossfross
1861-63.....	George T. Bowen
1864.....	George T. Bowen, George Cofran
1865-68.....	George Cofran
1869-70.....	M. C. Smith
1871-73.....	S. J. Ashley
1874-75.....	S. H. Kent
1876-77.....	John Hagan
1878-79.....	L. M. Manzer
1880-81.....	William Patterson
1882.....	Robert J. Graham
1883-84.....	Timothy J. Lowney
1885.....	Charles S. Ruggles
1886.....	C. S. Ruggles, W. Patterson, T. Ashworth
1887-90.....	Thomas Ashworth
1891-92.....	James Gilleran
1893-94.....	William W. Ackerson
1895-96.....	Thomas Ashworth
1897-98.....	William F. Ambrose
1899-1900.....	Martin F. Fragley
1901 to date.....	Benjamin F. Heath, Jr.



GEORGE HENRY MENDELL
PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

GEORGE HENRY MENDELL

PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ONE of the fine old gentlemen now in the public eye of the city and State, whose useful career and fine record have given him a high place in the esteem of the citizens of this city and throughout the West generally, is Colonel Geo. Henry Mendell, now president of the Board of Public Works of San Francisco.

Colonel Mendell is a native of the Keystone State, born in West Moreland county, on October 12, 1831. Early in life he decided upon a military career, and was educated in an academy and private school in Pennsylvania. After leaving the academy he received an appointment for West Point, from which institution he was graduated with high honors, and served in the Corps of Engineers in the United States Army from 1852 until 1895, when, after long and most efficient service during the entire period of the Civil War, he was retired by limitation of age.

On October 8, 1858, Colonel Mendell married Miss Ellen Adair, the daughter of John Adair, Collector of Customs of Astoria, Or., and son of General Adair, commander of the Kentucky troops during the Battle of New Orleans, the latter having been also a Senator, Congressman, and Governor of the State of Kentucky.

In 1876 and 1877, Colonel Mendell was engineer for the city of San Francisco in the matter of water supply, and was consulting engineer for the State of California from 1878 until 1881 in matters concerning hydraulic mining, irrigation, and in the improvement of rivers. He was again engineer for the city in 1892 and 1893 in the matter of sewerage, and consulting engineer of the State Harbor Commission in fixing the harbor lines of San Francisco. For eight or ten years Colonel Mendell had supervision of all the river and harbor improvements and of the fortifications along the

Pacific Coast, from San Diego to the Dominion line, including Eureka Harbor in California, Coos Bay, Columbia River, Yaquina Bay, Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in California, and all the rivers and harbors to the Canada line. He was also in charge of the Oakland Harbor for twelve years, until he was retired at the age of sixty-four. He had always been identified with improvement in harbor defenses, etc., and built Wilmington Harbor, being identified with it for a number of years.

Colonel Mendell is now seventy-one years of age. Most men at this age find it necessary to retire from the responsibilities of business and public service, but even though he has had a most active career, and has done the hardest kind of brain work for years, Colonel Mendell possesses a remarkable degree of energy, and to-day, as a result of having led a most exemplary life, entirely free from dissipation, and being possessed of a naturally splendid constitution, he thinks as clearly as he ever did in his life, with an undiminished capacity for work in the interests of public good.

Colonel Mendell received his appointment as president of the Board of Public Works on January 8, 1900, and a more able man could not have been chosen for this high position of public responsibility, and it is hoped that the life of this respected and useful member of society may be spared for many years to come.

In politics he is an "independent," voting for the man who, in his opinion, will do the most public good, regardless of party. Colonel Mendell is a well-known member of the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, is also a member of the Grand Army, the Academy of Sciences, Technical Society, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

E. I. B.

MICHAEL CASEY

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.



HON. MICHAEL CASEY, member of the Board of Public Works, sprang into prominence a few years ago as a champion of the labor cause, and few men have worked harder in the interests of organized labor than he.

On August 2, 1900, he was made President of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and has been the outside business manager of this organization ever since its existence. Mr. Casey, during the teamsters' strike in the summer of 1901, was one of the most prominent factors in bringing about a better condition of affairs between the teamsters and their employers, and through his efforts a better feeling exists to-day than ever before. During the recent strike of the employees of the street railways in San Francisco, Mr. Casey performed such efficient service in behalf of the Carmen's Union and organized labor that he won widespread appreciation and approval of the strikers, and when the latter had gained a complete victory, Mr. Casey, with Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, was overwhelmed with expressions of gratitude, and the union men formally drew up resolutions at the big mass meeting held at that time, extending thanks to these two gentlemen for their most valuable services in bringing about an adjustment of their affairs. These events are too recent and the public is too familiar with the details of this incident to necessitate any further mention here, but the conservatism of Mr. Casey, and the sound advice of Mr. Schmitz

and himself in preserving order among the ranks of the strikers at this critical time, and the success with which his efforts were crowned, have made him a recognized leader among the labor forces. Consequently, bright things may be predicted for Mr. Casey in his future political career.

Mr. Casey is a native of Ireland, born in Elphin county on September 21, 1860. He came to New York in his youth, and received a good public school education in the various schools in Ireland and New York State. He came to the Pacific Coast when a young man, and spent some time farming in this State. In 1889 he came to San Francisco, where he married Miss Annia Rogerson of Oakland, Cal., in May of that year. In San Francisco he became interested in the teaming business, and, as has been stated, soon rose to a position as one of the leaders of the labor forces, and President of the Brotherhood of Teamsters. Mr. Casey, not having taken active interest in politics until a recent date, his present office as member of the Board of Public Works is his first public position, receiving this appointment in 1902 by Mayor Schmitz, at the expiration of the term of Commissioner Maguire.

Mr. Casey is a member of the White Eagle Tribe, No. 72, of the Red Men, and of several other fraternal and charitable organizations. In politics he terms himself a free lance, giving his support to the best man, regardless of party.

E. I. B.

JEROME LEO PARK

SECRETARY BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.



SECRETARY of the Board of Public Works, Jerome Leo Park, is a native of San Francisco, born on March 28, 1868. After receiving a good practical education in the San Francisco and Oakland public schools, he became interested in farming and fruit raising interests in Los Angeles county, Cal. He has had a broad experience in general business, and for a number of years has been prominently identified with newspaper work throughout the State. From 1895 until 1897 he was with the *Los Angeles Record* and *Oakland Times*, and through these and other connections has established a reputation as a brilliant writer and a progressive young business man.

Mr. Park married Miss Mabelle Helen Firebaugh on March 17, 1895, the daughter of Hon. H. C. Firebaugh, a prominent attorney and ex-Assemblyman from the Forty-first District, San Francisco.

Mr. Park received his first public office in 1893, when he was appointed Deputy Tax Collector of Alameda county, and occupied this position for two years, until 1895, at which time he became interested in newspaper enterprises.

In 1897 he was offered a position of responsibility in the sales department of the S. P. Taylor Sons Paper Company of San Francisco, and did excellent work for that concern during the year he was with them.

In 1898 he accepted the appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Democratic State Committee during the gubernatorial campaign of 1898. On January 8, 1900, Mr. Park received his appointment as secretary of the Board of Public Works, and has the distinction of being the first secretary of that board under the new charter. He has done such good work in this office in keeping the details and records in perfect order, that he has been recognized as a valuable man, and coupled with this, he has the advantage of a cheerful and congenial disposition, which gives him a most promising future career.

Mr. Park is a Democrat in his political views. He is a member of Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, is a member of the Monticello and Iroquois Clubs, and is one of the founders of the Reliance Athletic Club of Oakland.

E. I. B.

LEONARD SUMNER LEAVY

CHIEF BOOKKEEPER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.



CHIEF Bookkeeper Leonard S. Leavy deserves great credit for the work he has done in the supervision of the books and accounts of the Department of Public Works of San Francisco. He is responsible for the present system of bookkeeping in that office, which is now much better and more exact and complete than ever before, and although the work of the office has greatly increased, he has been able to reduce the staff of bookkeepers from three men to two.

Mr. Leavy is a native of San Francisco, born here on March 5, 1875. He enjoys an excellent education, having attended the public schools of the city, and being a graduate of the University of California. After graduation he took up the study of pharmacy and is also a graduate of the California College of Pharmacy. After having acquired a thorough knowledge of chemistry he began his career as a pharmacist with Searby's drug establishment at 400 Sutter street, this city.

Mr. Leavy was recently married to Miss Fannie E. Morgan of Denver, Colo., the wedding taking place in San Francisco on January 1, 1901. He received his first public position as clerk in the Tax Collector's office in November, 1895, serving in that department for two years,

and in 1897 was appointed Chief Bill Clerk of the Legislature. In April, 1897, he returned to the drug business and was manager of the Wonder Drug Company of this city until December, 1898. From January, 1899, until January, 1900, he occupied a position as bookkeeper in the office of the Superintendent of Streets, and from that position was appointed Chief Bookkeeper of the Board of Public Works, which office he has held for the past two years, and although a Republican, was retained in that office by a Democratic administration during the years 1900 and 1901.

Mr. Leavy is the second son of Captain Charles M. Leavy, well known in San Francisco, and who was formerly Chief Appraiser for the United States Government at this port, serving under both Garfield and Arthur, and again under Harrison's administration. He was a Captain during the Civil War, and has a brilliant war record.

Although a Republican in national politics, Mr. Leavy is not a politician, and in municipal affairs is a "free lance," always giving his support to the best man, regardless of party. He retains his position not through party patronage, but because he is an excellent accountant and a valuable man in statistical work.

E. I. B.

JOHN B. GARTLAND



JOHN B. GARTLAND, a member of the office staff of the Board of Public Works, is by profession an attorney and counsellor at law, having been admitted to practice in the State and Federal Courts in 1892, and by reason of his familiarity with the laws governing the municipality, he has been assigned by the board to the performance of such official duties in the Department of Public Works as requires special legal knowledge and skill.

The charter gave to that department a very extensive jurisdiction, and as a natural result many an intricate problem involving the application of charter provisions is presented to the Board of Public Works, and it is one of Mr. Gartland's functions to suggest the proper solution of it.

Mr. Gartland is a native of California, being born in Shasta county. He is the son of the late Judge Bernard Gartland, who for half a century lived as one of Shasta county's foremost citizens. Coming to San Francisco in 1876, where he has resided ever since, Mr. Gartland engaged in commercial pursuits for a number of years. After his admission to the bar he took up the practice of the law.

In 1895 he was appointed a deputy in the office of Street Superintendent Thomas Ashworth, where he served a term of two years.

His successful legal defense of Superintendent Ashworth in the noted and sensational cases founded upon accusations presented against him by the Grand Jury for wilful misconduct in office, is well known to all familiar with City Hall history.

During the incumbency of Street Superintendent W. F. Ambrose, from 1897 to 1899, Mr. Gartland, although not officially connected with the office of Street Superintendent, was frequently called upon to render legal services in matters connected with the administration.

In 1899 he was appointed by Superintendent of Streets M. F. Fragley to a position of responsibility in his office, where he remained until the charter went into effect in 1900.

He was retained in office by the Board of Public Works when that body assumed the administration of street department affairs, and has continued ever since in the service of the Board. He holds his present position by virtue of the civil service provisions of the charter, having passed a successful examination before the Civil Service Commission.

He is an unmarried man. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a charter member of Niantic Parlor No. 105, N. S. G. W.; a member of Valley Lodge No. 30, A. O. U. W., and a member of the Mechanics' Institute.

E. I. B.



C. E. GRUNSKY

CITY ENGINEER

C. E. GRUNSKY

CITY ENGINEER.

CITY Engineer C. E. Grunsky, the man now at the head of the engineering department of San Francisco, is one of the best known and popular men in the State, and his thorough education and broad experience in his profession has fully equipped him to do excellent work in this most important office.

He was born on April 4, 1855, in San Joaquin county, Cal., and attended the public schools of the city of Stockton, being a member of the first class that graduated from the Stockton High School. After his graduation from that school he taught in the South School in Stockton during the year 1871. At this time he decided to take up civil engineering as his life's profession, and decided to take a thorough course of schooling before taking up active work, and with this end in view, went to Germany and entered the College of Civil Engineering at the Polytechnic Institute, Stuttgart, Germany. He made the best of his opportunities at college and graduated with honors from that institution in 1877. After finishing his course, Mr. Grunsky returned to America and began his professional work in the State engineering department of California in 1878. His services in this department led to his appointment as Assistant State Engineer, which office he held until 1887.

On March 12, 1884, Mr. Grunsky married Miss Mattie Kate Powers, a native of California born in Calaveras county, Cal.

As Assistant State Engineer, Mr. Grunsky had more of an opportunity to show his mettle, and while in this office he made a record that led to rapid promotion thereafter. In the year 1889 he was made a member of the Examining Commission on Rivers and Harbors in California, and in 1892 was appointed member of the Board of Engineers to design the sewer system of the city of San Francisco, and in 1893 and

1899 was one of the engineers in charge to design that sewer system.

In 1893 he was appointed consulting engineer to the Commissioner of Public Works of the State of California, and finally, in 1900, because of his ability, his fine record and general popularity in engineering circles he was appointed City Engineer of the City of San Francisco. Since his installation in that office Mr. Grunsky has handled the intricate problems of that department with rare judgment, and with such ability as only long experience and careful training can produce. Among other matters that required his close attention and expert opinion is the investigation of public utilities. The planning and estimating cost of water-works, gas works, an electric light system, etc., have been in his charge and he has rendered valuable service to the administration and to the community in general in the matter of appraising the value of the Spring Valley water works as a basis for the fixing of water rates.

In politics Mr. Grunsky is a Republican, but he is not a politician, and most of his time has been given to the study and mastery of the profession, of which he is such a prominent exponent. He is widely known throughout the entire State of California, is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Stanford Parlor No. 76, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Centennial Lodge, Stockton, Cal., and is also President of the General German Benevolent Society of San Francisco. He is member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a member and Ex-President of the Technical Society of Pacific Coast.

Mr. Grunsky's life and his professional and political record will bear the closest scrutiny, and it would probably be hard for the public of San Francisco to improve upon the present City Engineer.

E. I. B.



WILLIAM MOOSER, JR.
CITY ARCHITECT

WILLIAM MOOSER, JR.

CITY ARCHITECT.

HON. WM. MOOSER, the present City Architect, and the first one to hold that office under the new charter, probably stands as high in his profession as any person on the Pacific Coast. He has been in that business for over thirteen years, his father, Mr. William Mosser, being one of the pioneers of California, has been practicing architecture in San Francisco since 1860.

City Architect Mosser was born in San Francisco on September 26, 1868, and has resided in that city all his life. After completing his education in the public schools, he took a position as clerk with the California Powder Works, and later he decided upon architecture as his life's profession, entering the office of his father, the firm being known as Wm. Mosser & Son. The present headquarters of the firm are now at 14 Grant avenue, this city. Upon the death of Mr. Mosser, Sr., five years ago, his son succeeded him in the business, and now controls it.

Mr. Mosser's excellent work in his department as a city official is recognized by all. He organized the Bureau of Buildings, making all the new ordinances for the filing of plans, prior to starting any work in the city, which is a new departure since the charter went into effect. It now requires the issuance of a permit for any work to be done in the city, from the taking out of a window or door, to the erection of a building, and plans, specifications and a description must first be filed in the Building Office, and passed upon by the Architect as to the structural part, and if the same comes within the ordinances, a permit is issued.

City Architect Mosser has the preparation of all plans and specifications and full supervision of all city buildings, and of the inspection of all private and public buildings, and is also the Chief of the Bureau of Buildings and the head and advisor of all the Building Inspectors.

Among the many structures designed and erected under the direction of Architect Mosser, the more prominent are: New Western Hotel, San Francisco; French Hospital buildings, San Francisco; Macdonough Theatre, Oakland; Captain Thos Mein's residence, Oakland; Hall of Records, Calaveras county; Courthouse, Nevada county (fireproof); Poodle Dog restaurant, San Francisco; D. Ghiradelli Company warehouse, San Francisco; Courthouse, Tuolumne county; Hall of Records, Stanislaus county, and the new Police Station at Fourth and Clara streets, San Francisco. He also designed the office building for Henry Kalm, Esq., on Sutter street, between Taylor and Jones, in this city, and Courthouse and Jail for Yolo county—at Woodland; all fireproof buildings.

Mr. Mosser has served as City Architect of the City of San Francisco for two years, being appointed to that office on August 22, 1900.

He belongs to the Masonic Order, being a member of the Doric Lodge, San Francisco Chapter, California Commandery No. 1, of the Knight Templars, and is also member of the Presidio Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Mr. Mosser was married here in 1890.

E. I. B.

BENJAMIN HEATH, JR.

CHIEF BUREAU OF STREETS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

AN EFFICIENT man in the government of the city, and one who has a long and brilliant record in public service is Mr. Benjamin Heath, the present Chief of the Bureau of Streets of San Francisco. Mr. Heath is a descendant of the famous New England Heaths. His parents are both still alive, and are at present residing in



Boston, Mass. His father is now at the ripe old age of eighty-two, and his mother is seventy-nine.

Mr. Heath was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., on September 17, 1845, and received his education in the public schools of Boston, and at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Among his classmates at Annapolis are many distinguished personages, the more prominent of which are Admiral Robert D. Evans, Rear Admiral Clark, commander of the battleship Oregon, Rear Admiral Barker of the class of 1860.

In 1860 Mr. Heath served as midshipman on board the steamship "Constitution" when but a boy of fifteen, at Annapolis Naval Academy, and from 1864 until 1865 was in service on various ships of the James river flotilla, being appointed by the Secretary of the Navy as acting master's mate, and served in this capacity, with the exception of one year, when he was in ill health, until 1868.

Mr. Heath had great natural ability for engineering work, and has been a deep student of matters pertaining to that class of work. In 1868 he commenced to take up this work actively as a profession and his success was almost immediate. During this year he acted as foreman of the Boston Water Works and held various similar positions as superintendent. In 1872 he received the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Streets in the City of Boston, occupying this position four years, until 1876, when he went to Texas and became interested in the cattle and stock-raising business, in which he was entirely successful. Mr. Heath remained in Texas for four years, and during his sojourn there married Miss Emma M. Colburn, of Milford, Mass., in March, 1877, in the City of Ft. Worth. He has one child, a daughter, Miss Helen Colburn Heath.

In 1880 Mr. Heath resumed his engineering work and until 1883 was engaged in the engineering department of railroad construction, being connected with some of the big railways. He returned to New York in 1882, and during the three years following constructed the gas plant at Coney Island, and was superintendent of the Brighton Beach Gas Light Company. From 1886 until 1890 he was with the Phoenix Construction Company of New York in the capacity of Assistant Superintendent, and was engaged in the construction of underground subways for electric light, telephone and telegraph wires.

In 1890 he came to California and for about two years was engaged in the mining business in Tuolumne county, near Jacksonville. He took up his residence in San Francisco in 1892 and has been a continuous resident of the city ever since. From 1892 until 1895 he was engaged in surveying work in the city and vicinity, and from 1895 until 1901, was connected with the Market Street Railway, having held the offices of foreman of the storckeping department and as surveyor for the company. He resigned his connection with the railroad company to accept the appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Streets of San Francisco on September 6, 1901.

Mr. Heath's record speaks for itself, and the city is fortunate in having a man with his broad experience and capability connected with the engineering department of the city. In politics Mr. Heath is a Republican and is well thought of in professional and political circles. He is a member of the Starr King Lodge of Masonry, and the Franklin Lodge of the Odd Fellows in Boston. He is also a member of the George H. Thomas Post of the G. A. R.

E. I. B.

ANDREW J. DONOVAN

OFFICE DEPUTY, BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.



ANDREW J. DONOVAN was appointed to the office of Chief Deputy Superintendent of Streets by Superintendent of Streets Thomas Ashworth on January 6, 1889. His work in that department has been so satisfactory that he has been reappointed again and again, and he has retained his position in that office for a period of over thirteen years.

Mr. Donovan is a native son, born in San Francisco on December 19, 1855. He went to school here as a boy, and after receiving his elementary education, entered St. Ignatius College, of which institution he is a graduate. After leaving college he took up the study of law, and was a practitioner in this city for some time.

Mr. Donovan was married to Miss Maggie Abel, the daughter of William Abel, of San Jose, on September 6, 1877, at Santa Clara, Cal.

After his appointment as Chief Deputy Superintendent of Streets Mr. Donovan's record was such that he has retained his office during several administrations, by both the Democratic and Republican Superintendents, and was retained in charge of the Bureau of Streets

by the Board of Public Works on assuming office under the new charter.

He took the civil service examination for office deputy in the Board of Public Works and passed number one in his examination, and since his appointment has acquired a broad and thorough knowledge of the affairs of that department. He was reappointed as office deputy by the Board of Public Works under the civil service provision of the charter.

Mr. Donovan has lived in San Francisco all his life, and his genial and courteous manner has won for him many friends both in a business way and socially. Although not now taking an active interest in politics, Mr. Donovan is a staunch Democrat, and was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in 1885 and 1886 during the campaign of Governor Washington Bartlett, and his influence in the interests of the party was strongly felt at that time.

He is Past President of Niantic Parlor No. 105 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is one of the oldest members of the Olympic Club, having been connected with it for over twenty years.

SCHOOLS

BOARD:

Mark, C. W.

Roncovieri, Alf.

Denman, Jas.

Woodward, T. B.

Bond, \$5000; term, 4 years.

4 appointed by Mayor \$3000; 30 years age.

4 Directors, 4 years, classified 1, 2, 3, 4.

Employ teachers, census marshals, Sec. 1654

pol. c.

Superintendent a member ex-officio.

John H. Hansen, Secretary.

R. P. Hooe, Assistant Secretary.

C. A. Perliner, Assistant Secretary.

H. Armer, Messenger.

SUPERINTENDENT, R. H. WEBSTER.

Assistant Superintendent, L. A. Jordan.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS:

L. A. Jordan, W. de L. Kingsbury, W. B.

Howard, D. J. Sullivan.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

July until November, 1856	J. C. Pelton
1856	J. C. Pelton
1857-58	H. B. Janes
1859-61	James Denman
1862-65	George Tait
1866-67	John C. Pelton
1868-70	James Denman
1872-73	J. H. Widber
1874-75	James Denman
1876-77	H. N. Bolander
1878-79	A. L. Mann
1880-82	John W. Taylor
1883-86	Andrew J. Moulder
1887-90	James W. Anderson
1891-94	John Swett
1895-97	Andrew J. Moulder
1898 until date	Reginald H. Webster



REGINALD HEBER WEBSTER

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

REGINALD HEBER WEBSTER

SUPT. COMMON SCHOOLS, SAN FRANCISCO.

SUPERINTENDENT Reginald Heber Webster, the gentleman now in charge of the public schools of the City of San Francisco, is a man of whom can be said, "Well done, good and faithful servant," enter into the joys of public approval and appreciation, for he has proven himself to be a valuable man and a hard worker in the interests of the educational affairs of the city, and the able manner in which he has managed the schools of this municipality, and his fairness and just treatment of his subordinates has won for him much popularity.

Mr. Webster is a native of the Bay State, born in Malden, Mass., on June 23, 1857. He received his education in the public schools of Maplewood, Mass., and of Stockton, Cal., and subsequently entered the University of California. At the university Mr. Webster made a most brilliant record, having had conferred upon him a degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877, at the age of twenty, and the degree of Master of Arts in 1882.

He began his career as a teacher and taught in the public schools of San Francisco at the age of twenty-one, commencing his duties in that capacity on January 2, 1878. He has been most active in the interests of public education ever since, rising rapidly to a position of prominence in educational circles.

Mr. Webster accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket in the year 1896 for Superintendent of Schools, and was elected to that office by a handsome majority and on November 8, 1898, the citizens of San Francisco showed their appreciation of his excellent work by re-electing him to the office by an overwhelm-

ing majority of 11,000 votes, Mr. Webster at this election enjoying the distinction of having received the largest majority of any candidate on the Republican ticket.

The responsibility of Mr. Webster's office in the supervision of educating and training the minds of the rising generation, who will soon take the reins of our city's government and the commercial interests of the commonwealth in their hands, is by no means a small one. The city is fortunate in having at the head of this department a man of broad and progressive ideas, who has most efficiently performed the duties imposed upon him.

Since Mr. Webster assumed his present position, the work of the office and the number of assistants required to handle its business has greatly increased. He has introduced many improvements in this department in bettering the system of the detail work and it was during his administration that the new Teachers' Library was established, which has been of great value and assistance to the teachers of our public schools.

In politics Mr. Webster is a strong Republican, but he is not an active politician, and relies more on his record than upon party patronage. The election returns show the kind of support and appreciation he has received.

Mr. Webster is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Gamma Eta Kappa Fraternities. It has been stated that he is a Bachelor of Arts, and we might add that he is a bachelor in another sense, for up to date he has resisted all the charms of the fair sex, and is still unmarried.

E. I. B.

LESLIE ALEXANDER JORDAN

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.



AL R. LESLIE ALEXANDER JORDAN, one of the present deputy superintendents of the public schools of San Francisco, was born in the "Hoosier" State, Indiana, at La Porte, on October 30, 1847. Mr. Jordan possesses an excellent education, having attended the elementary and high schools of La Porte, received diplomas at the Alexander Academy and a commercial college in Sonoma county, this State, and been graduated at the University of California. While at the university he made an excellent record, receiving the degree B. L. and a commission of captain in the military department.

Mr. Jordan has had much business experience, having owned and conducted the *Russian River Plug*, at Healdsburg, in Sonoma county, which, under his proprietorship, won a reputation as a prosperous, bright and aggressive political advocate and newspaper. He was also postmaster of that town from 1884 to 1888, receiving his appointment from President Arthur.

The subject of our sketch has had valuable experience as an educator, having taught all grades in the district school, been senior proprietor and principal of San Diego Commercial College, principal of the Haywards Grammar School, and of the Haywards High School.

He was appointed assistant to the superintendent early in 1898, from the position of head of the science department of the Polytechnic High School, and to his present office as Deputy

Superintendent of Schools of San Francisco by Superintendent Webster, in 1900. His proven ability and congeniality have made him popular with all his associates in the department of education. His home has been in San Francisco much of the time for forty-three years, and during that period he has gathered around him many staunch friends. He served as an officer in the California National Guard during the rebellion, being under arms during the riots in San Francisco succeeding the assassination of President Lincoln, and has ever since taken a great interest in State and municipal affairs.

In fraternal circles he has been prominent, being a member of the Zeta Psi College Fraternity, Past Master in Masonry, Past Master in the Order of Workmen, past officer in the Woodmen, Past President of the Teachers' Annuity Association. It was under his administration and management that the brilliant May Day benefit reunions of pupils, parents, teachers and school officers were held at Glen Park, and about \$16,000 added to the fund for retired teachers.

On June 17, 1875, Mr. Jordan married Miss Emma Rockwood Mead, a former pupil of the Denman Girls' School, San Francisco, a graduate of the State Normal School at San Jose, afterwards a prominent principal of Alameda County Schools. A son is at the head of the science department of the Polytechnic High School, and sons and daughters are attending city schools and the University at Berkeley.

H. A. R.

WILLIARD DE L. KINGSBURY

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS.



WILLIARD DE L. KINGSBURY, one of the present Deputy Superintendents of Schools, is a native son, born in Contra Costa county, Cal., on December 18, 1868. After receiving a good education in the public schools of Santa Clara county, and the University of the Pacific, Mr. Kingsbury started out in life as a school teacher, and received his first position as teacher in a country school in Alameda county.

On June 23, 1896, he married Miss Clara Jeanette Stanbridge at San Francisco, the ceremony being performed in the Central M. E. Church. Mrs. Kingsbury is the daughter of Arthur H. Stanbridge, an officer of the Union Army during the Civil War.

Mr. Kingsbury, aside from his public affairs, has been interested in several business enterprises, and is at present largely interested in the Nonpareil Instantaneous Water and Boiler Heating Company, of 322 Post street, of which concern he is president.

He received his appointment as Deputy Superintendent of Schools of San Francisco on March 1, 1901, and made such a good record

during his first term that he was re-appointed to that office on March 1, 1902, and is now serving his second term.

Mr. Kingsbury has been active in church affairs, being at present one of the leading members of the Grace M. E. Church, and during the recent Epworth League convention held in this city he occupied the responsible position of chairman of the Financial Aid Committee, upon whom was imposed the work of raising the funds for current expenses. He was also chairman of the Registration Committee. The valuable aid Mr. Kingsbury rendered at that time won for him the highest appreciation and praise.

Mr. Kingsbury is a factor in the fraternal world, and is a member of Golden Gate Lodge No. 30, F. and A. M., the Pacific Lodge of Odd Fellows, Mission Parlor No. 38 of the Native Sons, Myrtle Lodge No. 42, A. O. U. W., Golden Gate Lodge of National Union, Starr King Council, Jr., O. U. A. M. and Lodge 155 United Moderns. In politics he has always been a Republican and takes active interest in public affairs.

H. A. R.

JAMES DENMAN

PRESIDENT BOARD OF EDUCATION.



HON. JAMES DENMAN is one of the sterling gentlemen among the citizens of this municipality who has the admiration and respect of all. Born way back in 1830, on the 4th day of April, being at present at the ripe age of seventy-two, he has the vigorous intellect and the keen, active mind that few possess at his time of life, and that only comes to those who have lived the right kind of life, free from indulgence and harmful influences. Mr. Denman has kept abreast of the times on all occasions, he is progressive in his ideas and well informed on all current affairs.

Mr. Denman's birthplace was the town of Nersink, Sullivan county, New York State. He received his first education in the various public schools in that State and later attended the State Normal School, at Albany, N. Y.

He came to this coast when but a young man and has resided in San Francisco for over fifty years. He started teaching school almost immediately upon his arrival, near the corner of Minna and Second streets, San Francisco, in the first free school organized in California. From November 17, 1851, to 1858 he acted as principal of the Denman Grammar School.

In 1858 Mr. Denman was elected Superintendent of Public Schools in San Francisco, serving in that capacity until the year 1861. He was re-elected to that office in 1868 and continued until 1875. He was principal until 1889 of the Denman School after the expiration

of his long service as Superintendent of Schools. In 1890 he was appointed a school director and served one year.

During the Civil War in 1861 Mr. Denman served in the Union Army as a correspondent for an Eastern newspaper, during Gen. McClellan's campaign before Richmond.

In 1892 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, and his influence on that board for good government was strongly felt, and during his two years' service as Supervisor he worked hard and efficiently for the interests of the municipality.

Mr. Denman was re-appointed a school director on January 8, 1900, and on January 8, 1902, was elected President of the Board of Education. It will be noticed from Mr. Denman's record that a wiser choice for president of that board could not have been made. The many years of his conscientious service in the department, and his long experience in educational matters have most adequately fitted him for that important office.

Mr. Denman is a Democrat in politics, but his success is due entirely to his record and excellent service, and not to party patronage.

On April 6, 1871, Mr. Denman married Miss Helen Jordan, of Portland, Me., and his home life has been most happy. He has two children, William Denman, aged twenty-nine, one of the rising young lawyers of San Francisco, and his daughter is Mrs. Col. Cheatham, whose husband is the son of Major-General Cheatham.

E. I. B.

ALFRED RONCOVIERI

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.



ALFRED RONCOVIERI, the life-long friend and associate of Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, was born in San Francisco in 1860, and graduated from the Boys' High School, in 1879, and was also a member of the class of '83 of the University of California. Mr. Roncovieri's father was a prominent basso singer, and was connected with the most notable operatic events that took place here in Pioneer days.

Alfred Roncovieri was appointed a school director on January 8, 1902, but has never before held any political position, nor has he been interested in politics any more than any good citizen should. He has always taken a deep interest in public schools, and for years has been a frequent visitor to the class rooms. He is a firm believer in the universal truth that "school-houses and schoolmasters are the forts and garrisons of a republic," and that the amelioration of the conditions surrounding our pupils and their educators is the noblest work towards the perpetuation of the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Mr. Roncovieri is a skilled musician, a

finished solo performer on the slide trombone, and a composer of note.

As a musical director Mr. Roncovieri originated the novel entertainment of illustrating music by means of stereopticon views, depicting the scenes and events immortalized in music by the great composers. He inaugurated a series of illustrated popular concerts at Mechanics' Pavilion in this city with a band of 100 musicians, the largest ever organized on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Roncovieri is an accomplished linguist, and speaks fluently English, French, Italian and Spanish. He possesses that rare power of personal magnetism which is one of the most efficacious qualities to success in life.

He is married to a most estimable lady, and has two sons attending the public schools here. Mr. Roncovieri is a member of Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons, San Francisco Lodge No. 3, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Masonic Lodge, "La Parfaite" Union No. 17, and is a director in the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union.

E. I. B.

CECIL W. MARK

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.



CECIL W. MARK was born in Pleasanton, Alameda county, California, on November 14, 1868.

His early education was received in his native town. He graduated from the University of the Pacific in 1888, at the same time completing a course in pedagogy. While in college he took an active interest in fraternal, literary, athletic and class matters, and at various times was president of such societies.

He began teaching in 1887, in the Academy of the University, and in 1888 he was elected vice-president of the Hester School, a large grammar school near San Jose, which position he held until May, 1893, when he resigned to accept an appointment in the Washington Grammar School, San Francisco.

In October, 1894, he was elected vice-president of the Everett Grammar School of this city, and while acting in that position he became prominent in the educational affairs of the city and State. As secretary of the San Francisco Teachers' Club he did much to organize and place that body on a firm working basis. In 1897, as treasurer of the California Teachers' Association, he secured by his efforts the largest enrollment of members the association ever had before or since.

He was a prominent member of the Charter Committee of One Hundred and acted as secretary of the Sub-Committee on Education. In that capacity he did much to assist in framing a most excellent plan for the administration of city schools, but owing to the fact that the general school law controls over a local charter, the Board of Freeholders could not accept in full the report of the Sub-Committee of Education.

As a member of the Charter Campaign Com-

mittee he was exceedingly active and did all in his power to carry to a successful issue the election whereby the charter was adopted by the people.

In July, 1898, he attended the meeting of the National Educational Association in Washington, D. C., and acted with a committee from Los Angeles to assist in securing the next annual gathering for that city. The efforts of the committee were successful, and the meeting for 1899 was the largest ever held in the history of the N. E. A.

During the years of 1897 and 1898 he took two courses in the pedagogical department of the University of California, one in high school education and the other in general methods of teaching.

On January 6, 1899, he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Schools, and while in that position became prominently identified with the educational interests of the city, and did much in assisting the Superintendent to improve the educational conditions of the school department.

On January 1, 1900, he was appointed a member of the Charter Board of Education, and in the following week was elected president of the board. In that position, which was a very trying one, owing to the inauguration of an entirely new system, he did most excellent service for the schools.

He has always been prominently identified with the best interests of education, and has made a thorough study of the problems of city school administration, courses of study, and has been instrumental in placing the San Francisco school department in the foremost rank of progressive school systems.

E. I. B.

THOMAS PATTERSON WOODWARD

MEMBER BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THOMAS PATTERSON WOODWARD was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on January 19, 1852. In November, 1856, he arrived in San Francisco, which has since been his home. His father, the late William A. Woodward, and his uncle, the late Frederick MacCrellish, were associated together for many years in the publication of the

and in 1875 he was detailed as a United States astronomer to observe the transit of Venus in Peking, China.

On April 10, 1877, he was married to Miss Annie C. Spain, in Olympia, Wash. After his marriage he returned to San Francisco, and was for some time in the Surveyor-General's office. As a United States Deputy Surveyor, he was in Bodie in its palmy days.

Towards the close of 1879 he became the proprietor of the *Alta California* printing house, the printing department of the old newspaper, which he has since successfully conducted, always employing union labor. For several years Mr. Woodward was literary editor of the *Alta*.

Under the old regime, when there were twelve members of the board, Mr. Woodward was first elected school director in 1886, and served in that capacity from 1887 until 1892, inclusive, having been elected three times, by very handsome majorities. This in itself is a higher tribute to Mr. Woodward's popularity and efficiency than anything that can be said here. The reputation for honesty and ability he then earned, combined with the experience he gained, so necessary in such an important position, indicates that Mayor Schmitz could not have made an appointment more generally acceptable to the department and to the citizens of San Francisco than that of Mr. Woodward, on January 21, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. B. Casserly. He was most heartily welcomed back by the teachers, who feel that in him they have a friend whom they can approach in confidence.

From 1895 until 1901 Mr. Woodward was Trustee for the State Home for Feeble Minded Children at Eldridge.

In religion Mr. Woodward is an Episcopalian, being a member of the vestry of Grace Church and its secretary for ten years. He is vice-president of the Maria Kip Orphanage.

In politics Mr. Woodward has always been a Republican, but has never allowed partisanship to interfere with the public welfare. During the last campaign he was president of the Republican Primary League, an organization which certainly made itself felt. He is a member of the Bay City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Pocahontas Tribe, I. O. R. M., and Friendship Lodge, K. of H. Mr. Woodward is also a member of the present grand jury.

For over twenty years Mr. Woodward has lived at the corner of Pine and Broderick streets. His family consists of his wife and three children.

E. I. B.



Alta California, the pioneer newspaper of the city, and their widows still live in the mansion on Pine and Mason streets, which was the scene of so many festivities in former days.

Upon its foundation, in 1869, he entered the University of California, then located in Oakland, and was graduated with honors in 1873, in Berkeley, as one of the first class to complete a four years' course in the university. Among his classmates, all of whom attained prominence, are ex-Governor Jas. H. Budd, Regent J. B. Reinstein and Professor Geo. C. Edwards. Mr. Woodward was the editor of the *University Echo*, one of the university baseball nine, and the first Adjutant of the University Cadets, serving in that office for two years and as captain for one year, that being the highest rank then given to a cadet. He was also a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity then the only Greek letter society in the university.

For four years after graduation, he was an officer of the United States Coast Survey, and was stationed at different parts of the coast, from Puget Sound to Santa Monica. In 1874

JOHN H. HANSEN

SECRETARY SCHOOLS.

IN MR. JOHN H. HANSEN, the present Secretary of the School Board, we find a man who has struggled with adversity and unfavorable environment, who has started in life without money or influence behind him, and through his indomitable will and perseverance has overthrown all obstacles and has come out of the struggle victoriously.

Mr. Hansen was born on November 8, 1858, at Mt. Eden, Alameda county, Cal., and until



thirteen years of age attended the public schools of that place. At this early age he was obliged to leave school and go to work on a farm. In 1874 he left the farm and was apprenticed to the trade of iron moulder, which trade he learned and followed until the fall of 1878. Although not attending school during this period, he was a young man of ambition, and devoted a great deal of his little spare time in reading and study, and the next year from 1878 to 1879 was spent in the Berkeley Gymnasium, at Berkeley, in preparing for admission to the University of California. His work at the preparatory school in preparing for the university, which institution he entered in 1879, in the extremely short space of one year, attracted such attention that he was given employment immediately as a teacher in that school, and thus

supported himself while a student at the university. It can readily be seen what degree of hard work and application he was capable of in attending to the enervating work of teaching and at the same time giving close attention to his studies at the university. Mr. Hansen made an excellent record at college, and was graduated with high honors in 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, and carried with him the esteem of all his college associates, who speak of him in the highest terms.

Upon graduation he followed teaching in the public schools of Lake, Marin and Alameda counties, and was a member of the Board of Education of Marin county from 1887 until 1888.

Mr. Hansen again demonstrated his capacity for tireless work for, concurrently with his duties as a teacher, he studied law, and is a graduate from the Hastings College of Law, finishing his course in 1889.

In 1892 Mr. Hansen was married to Miss Elizabeth Browne of this city, also a school teacher.

She is the daughter of the late J. M. Browne, lately of this city, but formerly prominently identified with the development of the Southern part of the State, where he had extensive interests, especially in Visalia and Gilroy, of which latter city he was the first Mayor.

Since his graduation from law college, Mr. Hansen has taken up law as a profession, now having offices in the Mills Building, San Francisco, and has built up a good practice. He has been steadily engaged in this profession since 1889, with the exception of one year, from 1889 until 1890, which time he spent in travel and study, in Europe. During this trip he visited the principal cities of Europe, giving special attention to the study of modern languages, several of which he speaks fluently.

In politics Mr. Hansen is a Democrat, but although taking a deep interest in the achievements of his party, and the welfare of the municipality, he is not a politician. His record at the University of California, and his extensive outside education, broadened by study and travel, led to his appointment on January 8, 1900, as Secretary of the Board of Education.

Mr. Hansen is a member of several fraternal organizations, and has made many friends in the city. He is a good example of industry, courage and determined application, and well deserves the success which has come to him.

E. I. B.

RALEIGH P. HOOE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BOARD OF EDUCATION.



RALEIGH P. HOOE, the popular young man now acting as Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education, is a native of Kentucky, born in Louisville on May 9, 1866. Mr. Hooe received his appointment to his present office in 1897, and the efficiency of his work has been such that he has been re-appointed for five successive years. Upon him falls a large share of the detail work of the office, and his pleasant manners and courteous treatment to every one has won for him many friends in the San Francisco school department. The excellent record he has made in his present position makes it probable that he will soon advance to an important place in the government of the city.

Mr. Hooe received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a gradu-

ate of the Cincinnati High School. After finishing his education he went to New York City and became connected with a business house as traveling salesman. In this business he was entirely successful. In December, 1889, Mr. Hooe married Miss Etta M. Seaton of Oakland, Cal., at Newark, N. J. She is a daughter of the late Horace H. Scott, a noted capitalist of this coast and niece of the late Collis P. Huntington.

Mr. Hooe came to San Francisco in 1893, and during his residence here, covering a period of nine years, he has become well liked in social as well as business circles. He is a member of Golden Gate Camp, of the Woodmen of the World, and is also a member of the Monticello and Iroquois Clubs. In politics he is a Democrat.

E. I. B.

JUDICIARY

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge F. H. DUNNE, Presiding Judge.

DEPT. 1—Floor 3, Larkin Annex.

Jas. M. Seawell, Judge, term expires Jan., 1905.

A. L. Coombs, Reporter; T. Wilson, Clerk; C. O. Burton, Bailiff.

DEPT. 2—Floor 2, Larkin annex.

*Murasky, F. J., Judge, term expires Jan., 1905.

J. L. Holland, Reporter; R. J. Welch, Clerk; C. T. McCarthy, Bailiff.

DEPT. 3—Floor 3, Larkin annex.

F. H. Kerrigan, Judge, 1322 Pine, term expires Jan., 1907.

H. W. Spalding, Reporter; Wm. T. Howe, Clerk; W. H. Smith, Bailiff.

DEPT. 4—Floor 2, Park Av. annex.

J. C. B. Hebbard, Judge, term expires Jan., 1903.

H. A. Jones, Reporter; R. H. Fitzgerald, Clerk; J. C. Nebmann, Bailiff.

DEPT. 5—Floor 3, Park Av. annex.

Jno. Hunt, Judge, term expires Jan., 1903.

E. S. Belden, Reporter; A. A. Watson, Clerk; C. Troell, Bailiff.

DEPT. 6—Floor 2, Larkin annex.

F. H. Dunn (unex.), term ex. Jan., 1903.

Luke Kavanagh, Reporter; D. De V. Graham, Clerk; D. J. McCarthy, Bailiff.

DEPT. 7—Floor 2, Larkin annex.

Thos. F. Graham, Judge, 1848 Stockton, term expires Jan., 1907.

Roy Gallagher, Reporter; C. E. Corey, Clerk; Otto Lemecke, Bailiff.

DEPT. 8—Floor 2, McAllister side.

M. C. Sloss, 1603 Van Ness, term expires, 1907.

J. J. Maginis, Reporter; C. C. Morris, Clerk; A. D. Jenny, Bailiff.

DEPT. 9 (Probate)—Floor 2, Larkin annex.

*J. V. Coffey, Judge, term expires Jan., 1901.

V. F. Northrop, Reporter; J. J. Boyle, Clerk; T. W. Costello, Bailiff.

DEPT. 10—Floor 3, Larkin annex.

J. M. Troutt, Judge, term expires Jan., 1905.

H. W. Walter, Reporter; Wm. J. Kennedy, Clerk; D. M. Short, Bailiff.

DEPT. 11 (Criminal)—Floor 2, Larkin annex.

*Wm. P. Lawlor, Judge (unex.), term expires Jan., 1905.

F. C. Drew, Reporter; Jas. R. McElroy, Clerk; John N. Colfer, Bailiff.

DEPT. 12—Floor 2, McAllister annex.

Carroll Cook, Judge (Criminal) term expires Jan., 1903.

Jos. P. Stevens, Reporter; A. Mayer, Clerk; Joseph Windrow, Bailiff.

COURT COMMISSIONERS.

Elected by the Superior Judges.

F. W. Lawler, Spreckels Bldg.
Thos. S. Mulvey, Co. Clerk's Office.
J. F. Tyler, Law Library.
Finlay Cook, Mills Bldg.
Eugene W. Levy, Mills Bldg.
Murray F. Vandall, clerk Goodfellow & Eels.
Jas. W. Coffroth, Secretary Superior Courts.

EXAMINERS OF INSANE.

Subpoened by Departs. on each case, \$5 each.
D. D. Lustig, 6 Turk.
Theo. Rethers, 2102 Mason.
Dr. Chas. C. Wadsworth, 1104 Van Ness.

INTERPRETERS.

Lewis Locke, Chinese, all Courts.
 Aguirre, R. M., French, all Courts.
 Vie Demartini, Italian, all Courts.
 Andrew Glover, Slavonie, etc., all Courts.
 Joseph A. Beesey, German, all Courts.
 Gong Tyng, Chinese Examiner.
 Appointed and paid by Police Department.
 Bond Examiner, etc., also.
 Appoints 5 Interpreters—In all Courts and for Coroner's juries.
 Charter—All Stenographers, \$2400, stationery inclusive.
 Judge Cook's Decision—Fees, as provided by Statute.
 Judges salary, \$4000; term, 6 years.
 See following list of Reporters in the 12 Departments.

*Dem.

JUSTICES' COURT

Frederick, Powel, Clerk.
 Auherdine, Geo. F., Deputy.
 Byers, B. P., Deputy.
 Roxburgh, J. H., Deputy.
 The Justices appoint the Clerk. The Clerk appoints his deputies—5, at \$1200 each.
 Extra clerks, etc., are appointed at discretion of Board of Supervisors, from month to month.
 J. R. Daniels, Presiding Judge.
 Groezinger, G. C., 623½ Guerrero.
 Long, P. V., 319 Page.
 Joachimsen, H. L., 901 Sutter.
 Daniels, J. R., 1011 Bush.
 Dunn, Thos. F., 449 13th.
 Salary \$200; Pres. \$2700; Term 2 years.
 Appoints 1 Chief Clerk \$2400.
 Presiding Justice's salary \$2700.

POLICE COURT.

Alfred J. Fritz, Presiding Judge.
 I. I. Fitzpatrick, Chief Bond Clerk.
 Bernard J. Flood, Warrant Clerk.
 John J. Greeley, Warrant Clerk.
 Louis F. Ward, Warrant Clerk.
 Chas. H. McDonald, Clerk of all Police Courts.

Patrolmen Hickey and Coughlin, bailiffs.

DEPT. 1.

E. P. Mogan, Judge, 4 years.
 I. Harris, Pros. Atty.
 Fred R. Conway, Clerk.
 Chas. H. McDonald, Record Clerk.
 D. W. Long, Reporter.

DEPT. 2. NEW HALL.

Chas. T. Conlan, Pres. Judge, 2 years.
 Chas. Weller, Prosecuting Attorney.
 John P. Rice, Clerk.
 Patrolmen Laws and Welch, bailiffs.
 Frank Vernon, Reporter.

DEPT. 3. NEW HALL.

Alfred J. Fritz, Judge, 2 years.
 L. V. Whiting, Prosecuting Attorney.
 R. E. Lyons, Clerk.
 Patrolmen J. Dougherty and J. J. Conlon, bailiffs.

DEPT. 4.

G. H. Cabaniss, 4 years.
 James M. Hanley, Prosecuting Attorney.
 J. H. Fenton, Clerk.
 Patrolmen Carmichael & Donohoe, bailiffs.
 Howard Vernon, Reporter.
 Salary \$3600; classified 1, 2, 3, 4 years; all Courts 5 years prior.
 Appoint 2 Stenographers two (2) copies, stationery inclusive.
 Practicing attorneys, all Courts.

HON. WM. P. LAWLOR

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.



HONORABLE William Patrick Lawlor is in many respects the most notable Judge on the bench in San Francisco.

During the time he has been trying felonies he has probably sentenced more criminals than any other Judge in the State. Through the strong and practical methods which he follows in the administration of the law, tempered by the vicissitudes of his youth, he is enabled to keep in touch with the humanities while visiting punishment on those public malefactors with whom he has to deal. He is a close student of human nature, has had a broad and varied experience, and possessing a keen, analytical mind, is peculiarly qualified to understand the forces that produce crime.

Judge Lawlor's work on the bench has attracted the attention of the public in a very large degree. He exhibits in the exercise of his official discretion a faculty for character reading which has become almost psychic, and an unusual aptitude for extracting the truth from the information spread before him. It is rec-

ognized that he enforces the law with firmness and impartiality, and every offender brought before him is made to feel that he is justly dealt with. In determining punishment he draws a broad distinction between the habitual criminal and the first offender, and in his effort to introduce probationary methods in dealing with the latter he has met with a very marked success. In a recent interview on the general subject of crime he expressed himself as a firm believer in a system of shorter sentences and a severer regimen in our penal institutions.

He said in part: "Personally, I am a firm believer in a system of shorter sentences and a severer regimen in our penal institutions. I have reached this conclusion after considerable reflection on the humanities involved—the best interests of society at large, and the real welfare of the offender. Thousands of honest, God-fearing men, and upright citizens who are engaged in manual labor as a means of livelihood, subsist on poorer food and exist under severer conditions than the State of California provides

for its convicts. The penitentiary at San Quentin occupies one of the fairest spots on earth, with unsurpassed climatic conditions. The inmates are in the open air and sunshine daily, have an abundance of good, wholesome food, are comfortably housed and are supplied with what may be termed luxuries. To a man in whom pride, ambition and self-respect are dead, and who has become an outlaw against the very society whose bounty he enjoys, it is a haven of rest and a comfortable home—in most instances much more comfortable than he is capable of earning in the outside world. In short, if prison life were not so pleasant, habitual offenders would not so easily reconcile themselves to a return and would be less likely, therefore, to repeat their offenses."

Judge Lawlor has had a typical American career. He was born in the City of New York some forty odd years ago, and was one of a large family of children. His father and mother died within six months of each other while he was in his tenth year. Thrown upon his own resources at that tender age, he went through the hardest kind of conditions and began life in the most humble way. Those who know him best feel that he can appreciate the trials of struggling humanity, and this humane and thoughtful quality is made evident both in his public and private life.

After the death of his parents he went to Paterson, N. J., where he was employed for several years in factories. His first position was as a bobbin carrier in a cotton mill. Afterwards he worked in a coal yard, but returned to the factory and became a yarn presser. When the mill closed out he was recommended by his employers to John Ryle, the pioneer silk manufacturer of this country, and remained with him, serving in various capacities, until he came to California. During the time that he was employed in Paterson he attended the public night schools, and in that way laid the foundation for his present education.

Judge Lawlor came to California in 1877 and went to work in the mines, following that employment for nine years. By degrees he improved his condition and finally became a mining superintendent. In 1886 he gave up mining and took up the study of law. He entered the office of Rhodes & Barstow, was afterwards admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in San Francisco.

On December 16, 1898, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court by Governor Budd to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rhodes Borden. In 1900 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket to succeed himself, and notwithstanding that McKinley carried San Francisco by 10,000 majority, Judge Lawlor received 6,000 votes more than the lowest candidate elected to the Superior bench that year.

Judge Lawlor's record on the bench is without a blemish. In the discharge of the duties of the office he has been actuated by a sense of strict justice, and no act of his has ever been the subject of adverse criticism. He is a strong figure in the administration of justice in California, and enjoys the fullest public confidence.

Judge Lawlor is a hard student, a clear thinker and a fearless expounder of the law.

In politics he has been a consistent Democrat. His political activity has been largely in connection with the conduct of campaigns. He had charge of the executive work of the State Central Committee which elected Governor Budd in 1894. In 1896 he was Chairman of the Silver Campaign Committee. When William Jennings Bryan came to California in 1897 Judge Lawlor was Chairman of the Executive Committee which had the reception of Mr. Bryan in charge. In 1898 he was Chairman of the Union Campaign Committee, which embraced the Democratic, the People's Party and the silver forces.

Judge Lawlor stands high in social, professional and business circles in San Francisco. He is a member of the Olympic, Bohemian, Monticello, Family, New Yorkers, Press, Sierra, Amoraux and other clubs. He is also a member of the Bar Association and is identified with several fraternal organizations.

The manner in which Judge Lawlor has fought his way to success under the most unfavorable conditions and by the hardest kind of work, shows him to be a most exceptional man.

He is inspired in the discharge of his official labors by a strong sense of duty and a determination to administer the law without fear or favor. This uniform course on the bench brought forth in the campaign of 1900 the opposition of every malign influence in the community, but the decent elements gave him loyal support and he was triumphantly elected.



HON. MARCUS C. SLOSS

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

ONE of the busiest judges on the bench in San Francisco is Superior Judge Sloss. During the short time he has been on the bench, many cases involving large sums of money have come to trial in his Court, and he has been called upon to interpret the law in many intricate cases where existed not a few complex and fine legal points. Judge Sloss has been very conservative in his decisions and rulings, and his manner of administering justice has been fair and equitable, and has made him popular among the citizens of the municipality as well as his associates in the bar of the city and State.

Judge Sloss is a New Yorker by birth, born in New York City on February 28, 1869. He came to California when he was a boy, and he received his early training and education in the public schools of San Francisco. Later, he entered Harvard College, graduating from that institution with honors. He is also a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

After completing his law course he returned to San Francisco and practiced law in this city for a number of years, during which time he

had supervision of many important cases, and it was his record as an able lawyer, his power of analysis, and his keen insight into legal matters that led to nomination and election as Judge of the Superior Court.

Although a Republican in national politics, Judge Sloss is in no sense a politician, and never allows partisanship to interfere with the good government of the municipality. He accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket in 1900 for Superior Judge, and in November of that year was elected by a goodly majority.

Judge Sloss is the youngest son of the late Louis Sloss, whose recent death was keenly felt by the entire community. He was one of the oldest pioneers of California, coming to this coast way back in '49 from Kentucky. He was one of the well-known commercial men of the city, and was the principal factor in the Alaska Commercial Company enterprise which carries on a large transportation and trading business between this port and Alaska.

On June 19, 1899, Judge Sloss married Miss Hattie L. Hecht, at Boston, Mass.

E. I. B.



HON FRANK MURASKY

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT

HON. FRANK MURASKY

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT.

SUPERIOR Judge Frank Murasky, another of San Francisco's self-made men, whose rise in his profession has been rapid, and his success complete, is a native son, being born in San Francisco on November 7, 1864.

After graduating from St. Mary's College in 1883, he studied law with the firm of McKoon & Towle, being for four years connected with them, during which time he gained valuable experience in legal matters, and formed a good foundation for his future useful career. Through the knowledge and experience thus obtained he was admitted to the bar in 1887, and began his practice in this city.

In 1888 he was elected Justice of the Peace by a large majority, remaining in this office for two years, until 1890.

At this time Judge Murasky entered into partnership with General Smith, and the law firm of Smith & Murasky will be remembered as one of the most prominent in the city, being identified with many important cases.

In 1890 Judge Murasky was tendered the nomination for Judge of the Superior Court on the Democratic ticket and was elected by a handsome majority. After assuming the duties on the bench he was, of course, compelled to give up his private practice.

The success which has come to Judge Murasky is entirely due to his own efforts. He started out in life at the age of eighteen without any other advantage than natural ability, plenty of energy and strong ideas of right and wrong. His record as a lawyer has shown him to be a man of ready eloquence, and a quick thinker, who is not slow to get at the bottom of things, and in his court decisions he has displayed a proper understanding of equity in complicated questions, and possesses rare analytical powers.

Judge Murasky, with Judge Kerrigan and Judge Hebbard, is the only judge now on the bench whose record as Justice led to his election to Judge of the Superior Court.

E. I. B.



HON. J. C. B. HEBBARD
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

HON. J. C. B. HEBBARD

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

IT HAS been said that the Superior Court is the Court of first "Guess," and the Supreme Court, the Court of "Last Conjecture." If this be true, Superior Judge J. C. B. Hebbard's decisions have proven him to be an extremely good guesser, for over ninety per cent. of his decisions have been confirmed by the Supreme Court of the State.

Judge Hebbard has been called upon to decide many intricate corporation cases affecting immense sums of money, and recently has had many cases relative to matters pertaining to the new charter, where there has been scant precedent to go by, and in his opinions and rulings in these cases he has shown a thorough knowledge of the law. He has established an enviable reputation as a clear thinker and an excellent judge of equities.

There are few Judges on the bench to-day in this city who have been more unbiased in their decisions, or who have adhered more strictly to the law, with less regard for the financial power of the plaintiff or defendant, than Judge Hebbard. Fifty millions of dollars would not cover the amount involved in the cases that have come up before him. In the case of *Fox vs. Hale & Norcross*, alone, the amount in dispute was over \$2,000,000. In the case of the City and County of San Francisco against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Judge Hebbard compelled the Southern Pacific Company to pay back taxes of 1887 to the amount of one million dollars, and his decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Hebbard was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, on April 11, 1854. He possesses an excellent education, first attending the public schools of San Francisco and later graduating from St. Augustine College at Benicia, Cal. After his graduation he taught school for some time at St. Matthew's Hall, in San Mateo, Cal. He came to California in '62 and has been

a resident of the State ever since that time, having lived in San Francisco for the last twenty years.

On April 24, 1889, he married Miss Martha E. Schroth, the eldest daughter of Mr. Chas. Schroth, a prominent business man of this city.

Judge Hebbard was admitted to the bar in 1879 and before his election as Judge had established a wide reputation as an able lawyer and an eloquent speaker.

He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1888 and presided until 1890. In 1890 he accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket for Judge of the Superior Court, and was elected by a big majority, and when he ran again for that office in 1896, his previous record made him even more popular, and he was elected by an immense majority, having over 14,000 votes to spare.

Judge Hebbard is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of King Solomon's Lodge No. 260, F. and A. M., and a member of the Union League Club. He is a director of the Press Club, and has been a director of the Olympic Club for four years. He is also a well-known member of San Francisco Lodge No. 3 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and delivered a masterly oration at the annual memorial services last year for that fraternity.

Although the Judge is a staunch and active Republican in politics, he gives most of his thought and time to his profession and the responsibilities imposed upon him. He is not in any sense a politician.

Judge Hebbard has an imposing personality, and although very conservative in his statements and actions, he is genial and cordial in his business and social intercourse. It is the sincere hope of all good citizens of San Francisco that he will be spared to take active part in public affairs for a long time to come.

E. I. B.



HON. FRANK H. KERRIGAN

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

HON. FRANK H. KERRIGAN

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGE Frank H. Kerrigan, who, with Judge Hebbard and Judge Murasky, is the only Superior Judge who enjoys the distinction of having been elected to that office direct from the bench of Justice of the Peace, is a native son, born in Green Valley, Contra Costa county, Cal. After receiving a good practical education in the various public schools in this State, Judge Kerrigan took up his residence in San Francisco in 1887, and it was about this time that he decided upon the law as a profession. He entered the Hastings' College of the Law, and after completing a two years' course at that institution, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State of California.

From the time he commenced to practice as a lawyer he has devoted practically all of his time to his profession, becoming involved in few outside business ventures, and his time being thoroughly taken up with the intricate legal questions constantly coming up before him, he has given little time to politics. He is a staunch Republican, however, with the interests of his party always at heart, and has a decided sympathy with the great labor element, and no one wishes to see organized labor treated with the fairness it deserves more than Judge Kerrigan.

After practicing law for several years in San Francisco, and establishing a reputation for himself as a keen and active young lawyer, Judge Kerrigan accepted the nomination in 1894 on the Republican ticket for Justice of

the Peace, being elected by a big majority, and was returned to that office three times consecutively, receiving larger majorities at every election.

On January 7, 1901, he was installed in his present position as Judge of the Superior Court, having been elected to that office on the Republican ticket by an overwhelming majority of over 14,000. In this office, as in his previous career, Judge Kerrigan's record is unblemished. He is never hasty in his rulings or decisions, but studies well the conditions before him with due consideration for both sides in the controversy, and his conservative manner of administering justice with strict regard for the law, has made him extremely popular with the citizens of this municipality.

During Judge Kerrigan's long residence in San Francisco and vicinity he has surrounded himself with many friends and has become popular both in the social and business world. He thoroughly enjoys all athletic sports, and when able to lay aside the cares of his office finds pleasant diversion in tennis, wheeling and kindred outdoor exercises, in which he has become quite an expert.

Judge Kerrigan is a member of the Bay City Wheelman Club, and the California Tennis Club. He is also a member of the Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons; Court Golden West, Foresters of America; the Tamalpais Camp, Woodmen of the World, and the Dirce Lodge No. 216, of the Masonic Order.

H. A. R.



HON. THOS. F. GRAHAM

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

HON. THOS. F. GRAHAM

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

HERE are few, if any, men in this municipality who have started in life with fewer advantages and have made a more brilliant record than Superior Judge Thomas F. Graham.

He was born in Saint Paul, Minn., on November 4, 1867, and came to San Francisco when a child of seven, and attended the public schools of this city until he was fourteen years of age. Even at this time in life he exhibited a degree of self reliance and manliness that was remarkable, and early in his career he realized that his life before him would be whatever he himself would make it, and that no lasting success could be had without hard and persistent effort.

He was forced to abandon his school education at fourteen, as circumstances were such that he was obliged to support himself, and he promptly secured a position with the Pacific Kolling Mills with the view of learning the trade of iron roller, believing that the mastery of some useful trade to be necessary, or at least very valuable, as a foundation for the accomplishment of greater things. As an employee in the rolling mills, he stuck to his work with great tenacity, was always promptly on hand for his work, and as a result was retained by the company for seven years, performing his hard daily labor without complaint, and learning the business thoroughly. It was during these years of hard work that the boy's character was developed in the right direction, and in which he learned the value of money, and the principles necessary to success.

At twenty-one years of age he took up the study of law. His ready adaptability and his naturally bright and comprehensive mind soon converted the iron roller into a rising young lawyer who was attracting general attention among his colleagues. After practicing in the city for four years, he was appointed in January, 1895, as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. His record in this office was such that upon the removal of Hon. Chas. Callahan, at that time Prosecuting Attorney, Judge Graham, a Re-

publican, in 1897, was appointed to fill the vacancy by a Democratic Board of Supervisors, and acted in this office until 1898.

In the fall campaign of 1898 Judge Graham ran for Judge of the Police Court, and was elected to that office by a large majority, presiding for one year.

Judge Graham in 1900 was tendered the nomination on the Republican ticket for Judge of the Superior Court, and was elected in November of that year by a handsome majority.

The Judge bears an excellent reputation for clean and unbiased decisions throughout his entire career on the bench. His record reflects the highest credit upon himself, and his example in overcoming obstacles, and his success under the most unfavorable environments should be an inspiration for many of the young men of the community.

Judge Graham is a member of the Memorial Lodge of the United Workmen, and of Lodge No. 5 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is also a member of the Golden Gate Council No. 34, of the Young Men's Institute. He is a staunch Republican, has always taken an active interest in every campaign, and has done much for the success of the party.

On February 14, 1893, Judge Graham married Miss Helen Loretta McNulty in San Francisco. She is the daughter of James McNulty, one of San Francisco's foremost citizens, and at one time a prominent boot and shoe dealer of North Beach. Mrs. Graham is one of California's favorite daughters. Up to the time of her marriage she was prominent in the affairs of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, being one of its Past Presidents. In 1892 she occupied the Presidency of Orinda Parlor and filled it with honor to herself and credit to the parlor. At the time of her retirement therefrom she was in line for the highest honors that the order could confer. Mrs. Graham, like the Judge, is a public-spirited woman, taking an active part in a number of church and charitable organizations.

E. I. B.



HON JAMES MORRIS TROUTT

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

HON. JAMES MORRIS TROUTT

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

SUPERIOR Judge James Morris Troutt was born on December 20, 1847, in the old town of Roxbury, Mass., now being known as Boston Highlands. He comes from old New England stock and has inherited the qualities that generally lead to success. Making the most of his natural abilities and his opportunities, he has become a leading exponent of his profession and an esteemed citizen of this municipality.

He came to San Francisco in 1853, when a boy of five, and received his early training in various public and private schools in California and Oregon, and later entered Harvard College, graduating with the class of 1871. When at Harvard, among his classmates were United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, the successor of Phillips Brooks.

In 1874 Judge Troutt was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State of California, and began the practice of law at San Francisco. His success in his profession was almost immediate, and his excellent education and his naturally bright and comprehensive mind soon won for him the reputation as one of San Francisco's most able lawyers.

During the years 1885 and 1886 Judge Troutt served as First Assistant District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, and in November, 1890, was elected by a large majority as Judge of the Superior Court for the unexpired term of Judge T. K. Wilson.

Since his installation as Judge he has won great popularity for his fair disposition and just rulings, and his decisions in complicated cases have proved him to be possessed of sound judgment, a thorough knowledge of the law, and a shrewd analytical brain. His administration has been so satisfactory to the public that he has since been twice elected as Superior Judge for six year terms, his present term expiring in January, 1905.

On April 29, 1890, Judge Troutt was married in San Francisco to Miss Lucinda May Kendall.

He has a wide acquaintance in social and business circles, and stands high in many of the fraternal organizations, being Past Noble Grand of Ophir Lodge No. 171, of the I. O. O. F.; Past Master Workman of Fidelity Lodge of the A. O. U. W.; Past Master of Oriental Lodge, F. and A. M.; Past High Priest of San Francisco Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, and member of California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, also member of Islam Temple of Mystic Shriners, and Scottish Rite Masons.

In politics Judge Troutt is a firm Republican.

As Judge of the probate department of the Superior Court, he has rendered several important decisions relative to the estate of James G. Fair, deceased. His distribution of personal property, aggregating over eight millions in value, of the estate, freed from the trust clause of the will, has lately been sustained by the Supreme Court.

E. I. B.



HON. CHAS. T. CONLAN
JUDGE OF POLICE COURT

HON. CHAS. T. CONLAN

JUDGE OF POLICE COURT.

ONE of the noticeable men on the bench in the San Francisco Courts to-day is Police Judge Chas. T. Conlan; first, because he is the youngest man that ever has been entrusted with the duties of that high office, and secondly because he enjoys the distinction of receiving the largest vote ever cast for any one man running for office in the history of the politics of the municipality; when, in 1896, he was elected Police Judge by something like 36,000 votes, and thirdly, because he is one of the most efficient and popular Judges in the city.

Judge Conlan is a native son, being born in Sacramento, Cal., on September 6, 1864. He has had the advantage of an excellent education, being a graduate of Santa Clara College, and also a graduate of the Sacred Heart College, of San Francisco.

He started practicing law in this city in the office of Judge M. S. Horan. He had not been practicing very long before he commenced to attract general attention as an able lawyer and a clear thinker.

Judge Conlan was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in 1887 for a term of two years, and in 1889 was re-appointed for an additional two years. From 1891 until 1892 he resumed his private practice.

In 1892 he accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Police Judge, and in this election received the highest vote of the Judiciary, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. From this time forward, he has successively been elected as Police Judge six times, and each time has received the largest vote of any Judge in the city. This fact alone shows

conclusively Judge Conlan's popularity, and the widespread appreciation and approval he has received from the citizens of this municipality.

The Judge is inclined to be merciful in administering justice to law breakers, but old offenders generally receive the full penalty of the law, and this class of criminals have reason to fear him.

Judge Conlan possess strong personal magnetism, and is an excellent judge of human nature. He is a shrewd questioner, and has a great faculty of extracting information from those who have no intention of giving it. These qualities have largely contributed to his success as a lawyer, and have been instrumental in making him one of the best judges on the bench.

In politics, Judge Conlan's ideas are strongly Democratic, and he has been most active in his work for that party. He has been a member of almost every State convention, and has done much for the success of the party.

The judge possesses perfect physical health, is fond of open air life and all athletic sports, being quite an athlete himself, and after office hours he lays aside the cares and responsibilities of his office, and finds enjoyable diversion in this class of recreation. He is a member of the Aerial Boat Club, and the Olympic Club. He is a well known figure in many fraternal and charitable organizations, being a member of Laurel Lodge, No. 4, of the Knights of Pythias, San Francisco Lodge of the B. P. O. E., Lodge No. 5 of the Fraternal Order of Elks, and is also a member of long standing of Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

E. I. B.



HON. ALFRED J. FRITZ

JUDGE POLICE COURT

HON. ALFRED J. FRITZ

JUDGE POLICE COURT.

ONE of the youngest Judges on the bench to-day is Hon. Alfred J. Fritz, who is at present Presiding Judge of the San Francisco Police Court. He is scarcely thirty years of age, and has been on the bench for the past two years, being elected in 1900 under the new charter, by the very handsome majority of 5000 votes. So well did he render justice during his first term, and he became so popular throughout the city that the voters determined upon returning him to office in 1902, and the feeling of satisfaction and appreciation was so general that Judge Fritz's plurality on this occasion was 11,000; by far the largest on the ticket.

While Judge Fritz is young in years, his just decisions and interpretations of the law since he has been on the bench prove him to possess a comprehension and wisdom worthy of an older man. He is a native son, having been born in Sacramento, Cal., on the 8th day of September, 1872. He came to San Francisco with his parents when a child of six, and two years later his father died leaving him to make his own way in the world, and his success has come to him only through hard work and self reliance. He attended St. Ignatius College in San Francisco, and received his entire education at that institution. Being anxious to gain an experience in business and having a desire to support himself, he left school at the early age of 14, and entered a wholesale house in this city as a clerk. Having mastered the details of this

business, he began to look for a broader scope of usefulness, and decided to take up the study of law. With this end in view, he soon found an opportunity to gain practical experience as an assistant in the office of Edward J. Pringle, ex-Supreme Court Commissioner. While there he studied hard, and by months of the closest application was enabled to pass creditably his examination for admittance to the bar, being admitted by the Supreme Court of California, 1894.

The Judge is a nephew, and also a godson of Capt. Al. Fritz, who has been quite prominent in Democratic politics for several years; in fact, being one of the leaders way back in the '70's.

In politics Judge Fritz is strongly Democratic. In every campaign he takes off his coat, figuratively speaking, working like a trooper for his party, and has been a powerful aid in its success. He is prominent in fraternal circles, and is a member of Stanford Parlor, No. 76, of the Native Sons, Golden Gate Camp of Woodmen of the World, Bald Eagle Tribe of the Redmen, Columbian Council of the Young Men's Institute, and Aerie No. 5 of the Eagles.

Judge Fritz takes a great interest in all matters pertaining to athletics, and himself has won quite a reputation as an all-round athlete and thoroughly enjoys all athletic sports, being a member of the South End Rowing Club and also of the Press Club, Olympic and Monticello Clubs.

H. A. R.



HON. JOHN R. DANIELLS
PRESIDING JUSTICE

HON. JOHN R. DANIELLS

PRESIDING JUSTICE.

PRESIDING Justice John R. Daniells is one of the rising lawyers and public men of San Francisco and although he has just entered his thirties he has made a splendid record both at the bar and on the bench. Justice Daniells is a native of San Francisco born here on April 26, 1871. He has always lived in San Francisco and his interests are entirely identified with the city of his birth. He went to the San Francisco schools as a boy and after completing his school education entered and graduated from the Hastings' College of the Law. He has taught commercial law in the San Francisco high schools for years.

In politics Justice Daniells is an active Republican. He is naturally keenly interested in the affairs of his native city, and is ambitious to see it rank among the first cities of the nation in good government and commercial pros-

perity. After successfully practicing law in this city for some time, he received his first public office in 1899, when he was appointed Assistant District Attorney. His ability was at once recognized in this office, and in November, 1900, he accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket for Justice of the Peace, being elected by a handsome majority. He has been always conservative and just in his rulings on the bench, and his record led to his appointment as Presiding Justice.

Justice Daniells has a wide circle of acquaintances in the city and is just as popular socially as he is in business. He is a member of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He belongs to the Fremont Republican Club and is a prominent member of the Olympic Club.

H. A. R.



HON. THOMAS F. DUNN
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

HON. THOMAS F. DUNN

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

JUSTICE Thos. F. Dunn is one of San Francisco's young lawyers who is rapidly coming to the front in his profession and in the political world and, although barely thirty years of age, has made an enviable record. He was born on May 22, 1871, and received his education at St. Ignatius College, of which institution he is a graduate. After leaving college he took up the study of law and entered the office of Attorneys Doyle, Galpin and Scripture, and was admitted to practice at the age of twenty-one. He practiced law in this city from 1892 until 1895, during which time he handled a number of important cases in a manner that reflected credit upon himself, and became known as a bright lawyer who had a future before him. In 1895 he received the appointment as Assistant District Attorney, and did good work in that office for three years until 1898. In 1898 he ran on the Republican ticket for Justice of the Peace and was elected by a handsome majority, receiving 25,486 votes, running fully two thousand votes ahead of his ticket. When he ran again for Justice of the Peace in 1900, his majority at that election was a record-breaker,

and led the entire ticket, receiving 32,951 votes, the largest vote ever cast for a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the history of California. It was entirely due to his record during his first term on the bench, that Justice Dunn received this overwhelming majority when he again ran for that office. These figures are the best indication of his popularity and efficiency. The entire number of votes cast in the city at that election were 64,628, Justice Dunn receiving more than one-half of the entire vote east.

Justice Dunn takes great interest in all outdoor sports, and after his public duties are over and he is released from the confinement of the courtroom, he finds enjoyable diversion in athletic exercises. He is a member of the Olympic Club, the South End Rowing Club, and several other athletic associations. He is a prominent factor in many fraternal organizations, being an active member of Court Palo Alto, No. 53, of the Foresters of America, a member of Manzanita Grove Lodge, of the U. A. O. of D., and Blazing Arrow Tribe, No. 107, of the Improved Order of Red Men.

E. I. B.



HON. HENRY LOUIS JOACHIMSON

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

HON. HENRY LOUIS JOACHIMSON

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

JUSTICE Henry Louis Joachimson was born in New York City back in the thirties, and in that city received his school education and his early business training. He graduated from the high school in New York City before he was seventeen years of age, and shortly after leaving school found employment as clerk in one of the business houses of that city.

He came to San Francisco in 1852 and shortly after his arrival went to work for a stationery house in that city. During his connection with this concern, by close attention to his work, he was shortly enabled to start in business for himself and purchased a book and stationery business in Stockton, Cal. In this enterprise he was entirely successful.

Being somewhat of an adventurous nature, and desiring to see some of the Western country, in 1854, Justice Joachimson started on a prospecting tour, spending a year or so traveling over the hills of the Western country. Although he did not run across anything that looked promising enough to warrant his going into the mining business, he found great pleasure in this rough, open life, and has many pleasant reminiscences of the incidents in these months of his career.

Justice Joachimson was admitted to the bar

in 1858, and has practiced law both in this city and in Nevada. In 1863 he was appointed Justice of the Peace in Clifton, Nev., and in 1871 was elected Justice of the Peace in the city of San Francisco by a goodly majority, presiding for ten years, until 1881, and was re-elected at the two succeeding elections by big majorities, in 1884 and 1887.

From 1889 until 1899 he was Judge of the Police Court in this city where he made an excellent record. In 1899 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, serving until 1900.

In 1900 he again ran for the office of Justice of the Peace on the Republican ticket, and was elected by an overwhelming majority, his present term expiring in 1903.

Justice Joachimson formed strong Republican ideas way back in 1860 and has ever since been a strenuous worker for his party. During his thirty-three years' residence in San Francisco, his adopted city, he has formed excellent connections and many firm friends. Having a deep interest in general public affairs, no matter what his municipal office has been, his influence has always been felt for public good.

Justice Joachimson is a Mason and a member of San Francisco Verein, and also a member of the Fremont Club.

E. I. B.



HON. PERCY V. LONG

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

HON. PERCY V. LONG

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

AMONG the many native sons who have risen to prominence is Justice of the Peace Percy V. Long. Justice Long was born in Sonora county, Cal., on

March 26, 1870. After receiving a sound practical education in the public schools of Haywards and San Francisco, and graduating from the Oakland High School, he received an appointment as Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, and gained valuable experience during his service in that office from 1891 until 1895.

Justice Long was married in 1900 to Miss Emma B. Sexton of San Francisco, the second daughter of Mr. William Sexton, one of the best known insurance men on the Pacific Coast, and one of the old pioneers of the State, having been Sheriff of Placer county about forty years ago. Justice Long is the second son of Hon. William G. Long, who represented Tuolumne county in the Legislature in the twentieth and twenty-sixth sessions, and was also United States Marshal under Benjamin Harrison's administration, representing the northern district of California. He was one of the old pioneers of the State, coming to California in 1850 from Maine. He had extensive mining interests and is well known among the mining men of California. Justice Long is also a brother-in-law of Hon. L. H. Brown, at present mem-

ber of the State Board of Equalization, and having served as Clerk of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, and member of the Legislature.

Justice Long began the active practice of law in San Francisco in 1895, being at that time associated with Judge F. H. Dunne, and the manner in which he handled many notable cases won for him a high reputation as a keen and able lawyer. In politics he is a Republican and is President of the Freemont Republican Club of San Francisco.

In 1900 Justice Long accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of Justice of the Peace and was elected by a big majority of five thousand votes. In that office he has a good clean record and has become popular.

He is a member of Golden Gate Parlor of the Native Sons, and stands high in that fraternity, having been for four terms Grand Trustee, and a delegate to the Grand Parlor from 1890 until 1902, inclusive. He is prominent in various other fraternal orders and charitable organizations, being Exalted Ruler of San Francisco Lodge of Elks, member of Court Palo Alto of the Foresters of America, Golden Gate Camp, Woodmen of the World, and South San Francisco Lodge, F. and A. M.

E. I. B

SUPERVISORS

Meets on Monday, at 2:30 P. M.

Mayor Schmitz, President.

Chas. W. Fay, Clerk of Board.

Cyril Williams, Expert Finance Com.

R. W. Anderson, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Clerks:

John H. Ryan, John S. Bannerman,

Thomas B. McGinnis, John E. Behan,

P. H. McKenna.

Assistant Clerks:

James E. Donahue, James J. Lynch.

Supervisors:

Alpers, Geo.,

Bent, Fred,

Booth, James P.,

Brandenstein, H. U.

Boxton, Charles,

Braunhart, Samuel,

Comte, A. Jr.,

Connor John,

Curtis, Peter J.,

D'Ancona, A. A., M. D.,

Eggers, Fred,

Loughery, Robt. J.,

Lynch, J. A.,

McClellan, Geo. B.,

Payot, Henry,

Sanderson, Geo. R.,

Wynn, Wm. J.,

Wilson, Horace,

Bond, \$5,000; salary, \$1,200; term, 2 years.

18 members, nominated and elected at-large.

Appoint 1 Clerk, 1 Sergeant-at-Arms; others by ordinance.

Mayor, President.

Majority, quorum; minority compel attendance.

Ex-Mayor a seat and privilege of debate.

The Board are the Equalizers.

Bonds—Finance Com. examine semi-annually.

Supervisors' Committees.

Artificial Lights—Meets at call Chairman.

Wilson, Loughery, McClellan

Charities and Correction—Second and fourth Wednesdays, 10 A. M.

Lynch, Sanderson, Eggers

Charter Amendments—Bent, Brandenstein, D'Ancona.

Civil Service—Meets at call of Chairman:

Alpers, D'Ancona, Lynch

Education—Meets at call of Chairman:

Payot, D'Ancona, Alpers

Equalization and Assessments—Meets at call:

Wynn, Curtis, Connor

Finance—Meets Tuesday, 3 P. M.;

Brandenstein, Wilson, Loughery

Fire—Thursday, 2 P. M.:

Loughery, Wilson, Lynch

Hospital and Health—Meets first and third Fridays, 4 P. M.:

D'Ancona, Payot, Alpers

Judiciary—Meets second and fourth Friday, 4 P. M.:

Brandenstein, Comte, Booth

License and Orders—Wednesdays, 4 P. M.:

McClellan, Bent, Sanderson

Outside Lands—Meets at call of Chairman:

Eggers, Payot, McClellan

Police—Meets Thursday, 4 P. M.:

Boxton, Eggers, Curtis

Printing and Salaries—Meets Tuesday, 11 A. M.:

Booth, Wynn, Bent

Public Buildings—Meets Tuesday, 12 M.:

Sanderson, Braunhart, Booth

Public Utilities—Meets at call of Chairman:

Braunhart, Boxton, Connor, Wynn,

Curtis, D'Ancona and Water Light

Com.

Streets, Sewers, Parks—Meets Thursdays, 10 A. M.:

Curtis, Connor, Braunhart

Waterways—Connor, Comte, Boxton.

Wharves and Water Front—Payot, Alpers, McClellan.

Ex-Mayors Entitled to Seat in Board:

H. F. Teschemacher, E. B. Pond,

Wm. Alvord, Jas. D. Phelan,

HORACE WILSON

SUPERVISOR.



ONE of the few Republicans on the present Board of Supervisors is Hon. Horace Wilson, and he has a public record that is a high recommendation.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Maine, being born in the town of Gorham in that State in the year 1843. He came to California in 1868, remaining three years; he then went to Japan under contract with the Japanese Government for service in the educational department, and was for six years connected with the Imperial University of Japan. He then returned to San Francisco, and was appointed Librarian of the Mechanics' Institute in 1878, which office he held for sixteen years, and was subsequently a Trustee of the same institution, serving in that capacity for four years.

On November 1, 1900, Mr. Wilson was appointed by Mayor Phelan to fill the unex-

pired term of Colonel Duboce, deceased, on the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco. Mr. Wilson made such a record as a member of that Board that the citizens of San Francisco elected him for another term in 1901, and his good work in that office up to the present time speaks for itself. Mr. Wilson enjoys the distinction of being one of the members of the Charter Committee of One Hundred.

He is a Grand Army man, a member of George H. Thomas Post, and of the military order of the Loyal Legion, having served during the Civil War in the First Maine Cavalry and the Twelfth Maine Infantry. He is also a member of Valley Lodge No. 30 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, California Council No. 530 of the National Union and of the Merchants' Association and the Bohemian Club.

In politics Mr. Wilson is a Republican.

CHARLES BOXTON, D. D. S.

SUPERVISOR



ONE of the most popular men on the Board of Supervisors is Dr. Charles Boxton, Dean of the Dental Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco. Dr. Boxton was born on April 24, 1860, in Shasta County, California, being a native son, and when a babe in arms his parents brought him to San Francisco, where he has resided ever since.

Dr. Boxton received the major portion of his education in the public schools of San Francisco, and afterwards attended the University of California, being a graduate of the dental department of that institution. For ten years he was lecturer and instructor in prosthatic dentistry at the College of Dentistry of the University of California. He has been a deep student of matters pertaining to his profession, an entertaining lecturer, and much of the success of the dental department of the College of Physi-

cians and Surgeons is due to his efforts. He is now one of the foremost practitioners in his profession in San Francisco, having his headquarters at No. 403 Powell street.

Dr. Boxton was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1899, and so well did he please the voters and tax payers of the municipality that he was retained in that office in 1900 by a large majority. He is distinguished in a military way as well as professionally and politically, having served his country in the Philippines as Major of the First California Regiment; his record in the army led to his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment.

On May 24th, 1884, Dr. Boxton married Miss Annie Huber of San Francisco. The doctor is a firm Republican in his political persuasion, and is so well thought of by his party that he is likely to be kept in office for years to come. He is a prominent member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

H. A. R.

JOHN CONNOR

SUPERVISOR.



AMONG the Democrats on the present Board of Supervisors, none is more notable than Hon. John Connor, who was elected Supervisor in November, 1899, taking his office on January 8, 1900. He gave excellent public satisfaction during his first term in that office, and was returned as a member of the Board in November 1901, and is still in office.

Mr. Connor is a native of Ireland, born on July 23, 1849, in the town of Thurlus, Tipperary County, Ireland. He came to America when a boy and attended school in the town of Mystic, Connecticut. He is truly a self-made man, having begun his career as a blacksmith, and has come to the front through honest methods and hard work, and to-day holds a responsible position with one of the large insurance companies. He came to San Francisco in 1868, and has been a resident of this city ever since. On November 9, 1873, he was married to Miss Margaret Connor, who died in San Francisco on February 13, 1895.

Mr. Connor's sympathy for the laboring man is the result of his own personal experience in earning his livelihood by the "Sweat of his Brow." He has stood and fought for the rights of labor ever since he has been in public affairs; in fact, few men of the old ad-

ministration have been so important in labor matters. Mr. Connor has lost some friends through his efforts in this direction, but has been many, many times repaid by the gain in friendship of those he has assisted in furthering the interests of organized labor. He has established a reputation for himself as a man of punctuality and reliability, and since his first day in office has never missed a Board or Committee meeting. He is now chairman of the Waterways Committee, and this is the first time in thirty-three years that that committee has succeeded in reducing the water rates. Mr. Connor is also a member of the Streets, Sewers and Parks Committee, and has taken an active part in causing the removal of every old cobble from the streets of the business districts. In fact, his principal reason for desiring reelection in 1901 was that he might continue his work for properly paved city streets.

Mr. Connor is a firm believer in municipal ownership and better public utilities, and was a member of the Public Utilities Committee of the last Board of Supervisors. He is a member of Valley Lodge Council of the Ancient Order of United Workman, and also a member of Lodge No. 35 of the Young Men's Institute.

H. A. R.

GEORGE ROWE SANDERSON

SUPERVISOR.



AMONG the respected and influential men on the present Board of Supervisors is Hon. George Rowe Sanderson. He has been in political life for the past thirty years, having been elected Justice of the Peace in San Luis Obispo County in 1873. Later, while his father, the late Hon. George Henry Sanderson, was Mayor of San Francisco, the subject of this sketch acted as Mayor's Clerk, from 1890 until 1892. In 1899 he was elected to the Board of Supervisors, and during that year his ability was so marked that he was re-elected by a large majority the following term, and is still serving on the Board.

Mr. Sanderson was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 21st day of June, 1848. He comes from old colonial stock, being a descendant of the Halls, Rowes, Websters and Sandersons. He is a son of George Henry and Sarah Dyer (Rowe) Sanderson. He came to California when a child of five years of age, and resided in the city of Stockton, where he received the major portion of his education in the public schools of that city, since which time he has enjoyed the advantage of an excellent and finished education, having attended the Oakland College School and Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He graduated from the latter institution with the degree of L.L.D. During his vacations, while attending Harvard, he studied law in Portland, Maine, in the offices of George Charles Matlocks and Judge James W. Symonds, and was admitted to practice

by the Supreme Court of Maine, in 1868, the motion of his admission being made by Senator Charles Hamlin, son of Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States under Abe Lincoln. Owing to a temporary failure of his eyesight, Mr. Sanderson abandoned the practice of law for a business career, and for over twenty-five years was a factor in the stock brokerage business and a successful dealer in stocks and securities. In 1871 Mr. Sanderson was correspondent and County Order Clerk of the Mercantile Library Gift Concerts.

Mr. Sanderson was married at Bangor, Maine, on November 3, 1875, to Miss Charlotte Stetson Hopkins. Being a man of sterling integrity and responsibility, his long residence in San Francisco has given him the esteem of his party and his business and social associates, and there is no doubt that as long as he may be willing to serve the city, the Republican party and the good citizens of the municipality will keep him somewhere at the head in public affairs.

He has been commander of the Veteran Corps of the National Guard of California, and is now a member of the Fidelity Lodge, Knights of Honor, Fidelity Lodge No. 136 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Harvard Club. Mr. Sanderson acts on the Public Buildings Committee, License and Orders Committee, and Charities and Correction Committees of the present Board of Supervisors.

H. A. R.

SAMUEL BRAUNHART

SUPERVISOR.

A MAN in public affairs who is familiar to all Californians is Samuel Braunhart, a member of the present Board of Supervisors of San Francisco. Mr. Braunhart was born on Jan. 1, 1848, in the city of Schabin, Prussia, and received his education in what is known as the Real School of that city, which is similar to our public schools of America. He has had a broad business experience, starting his career as a salesman, and for a number of



years was a commercial traveler. He became interested in the oil business and other enterprises in California and is at present doing a commission and brokerage business in oil, with headquarters in the Mills Building. He is a member of the San Francisco Oil Exchange, and is prominent among the oil men of the city.

Mr. Braunhart has been a notable member of the Democratic party ever since coming to San Francisco, thirty-one years ago. In 1879 he was elected to the Assembly and served for two years. In 1895 he was appointed Port Warden. In 1896 Mr. Braunhart accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for State Senator, and was

elected by a good majority, and while there made a notable record. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, to fill the unexpired term of Supervisor A. B. Maguire, deceased. So satisfied were the voters of San Francisco with the class of service rendered by Mr. Braunhart during his first term, that he was readily elected in 1901. Differing from many politicians, Mr. Braunhart is not a man who holds office for political achievement or financial gain, but has always worked hard for the city's best interests. He has been a member of the State and County Committees of the Democratic party since 1888 and has attended nearly every State Convention, generally acting on the Platform Committee, and has been prominent in all movements and organizations tending to bring about the retirement of the "Bosses" from control of municipal government. He was also a member of the Charter Committee of one hundred and assisted in framing the New Charter.

While in the Legislature Mr. Braunhart was responsible for, and the author of, the "Fender" Bill, which provided for fenders on all street cars for public protection. He is the author of the 10 per cent Collateral and Inheritance Tax Law, the Reform Assessment Roll, and of the half-fare ordinance, granting school children a half rate on street cars. He is also the author of the resolution which brought into existence the Anti-Chinese Exclusion Convention, held at Metropolitan Temple, last November. He was chairman of the joint committee of the League of California Municipalities, whose purpose was to make an opposition fight against Constitutional Amendment No. 28, submitted by the Legislature. Had this amendment gone into effect, it would have been the cause of destroying local self-government. Mr. Braunhart shows his public spirit by the aggressive manner in which he stumps the State at every election. He is, and always has been, in favor of public ownership, and is now chairman of the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors, which now has under consideration the taking over and operating the Geary Street Railway, the securing of a permanent water supply from the Sierras, and other important matters pertaining to public utilities.

H. A. R.

PETER J. CURTIS

SUPERVISOR.

NOTABLE among the workers for good government in San Francisco, and a man who has been connected with public affairs for something like twelve years, is Supervisor Peter J. Curtis. He is a native son, born in San Francisco on August 2, 1866, and receiving a good practical education in the public schools of this city. He comes from Irish parentage, his father, Richard Curtis, being born in Ireland, and coming to America when a young



man, settling in the State of Massachusetts. Supervisor Curtis began his business career in the tanning industry, being associated with his father; later he became interested in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. Possessed of great energy, excellent judgment and good principles, Mr. Curtis certainly deserves his business and political successes. He has been unusually fortunate in his business ventures, and is at present member of the firm of Curtis & Donovan, the wholesale and retail hay and grain house, on the corner of Twenty-sixth and Alabama streets, San Francisco, and is also president of the Tamm & Nolan Company, manufacturers of varnishes and japans, with headquarters at No. 115 Front street.

Mr. Curtis was married in San Francisco on October 10, 1889, to Miss May C. Hostetter, the daughter of Captain Hostetter, one of the old residents of Ohio who served with distinction during the Civil War.

Supervisor Curtis received his first appointment to public office in 1892, being at that time appointed Deputy Sheriff; he acted in this capacity for six years until 1898. His next appointment was that of Deputy Assessor under Dr. Washington Dodge, which office he resigned to accept the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Supervisor, being elected by a good majority. As a representative of the people of San Francisco, he gave such public satisfaction during his first term, that he was returned as a member of that Board in the fall election of 1901 and is now serving his second term. At present he is Chairman of probably the most important Committee of the Board of Supervisors, namely, the Committee on Streets, Sewers and Parks, and has been particularly active in the betterment of conditions pertaining to this Department. He is also on the Police Committee, Public Utilities, and Equalization and Assessment Committees. Mr. Curtis inaugurated and put through the Hospital Levying Tax of seven and one-half cents on every hundred dollars, for the purpose of building a new City and County Hospital. This resolution was put through by the unanimous consent of the Board. He was also the first person to propose the establishment of the Children's Playgrounds in the territory south of Market street.

Although a Democrat in politics, Mr. Curtis has strong sympathy with the laboring classes, and wishes to see labor treated with fair consideration, and have granted them every reasonable concession.

During his life's residence in San Francisco, Mr. Curtis has made many friends through his good-fellowship, his public spirit and the excellent service he has rendered the Municipality. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, being at present Second Vice-President of the Precita Parlor, member of Phil Sheridan Council of the Young Men's Institute, Golden Gate Camp, Woodmen of the World, Court Mission, Independent Order of Foresters, and the Olympic and Monticello Clubs. E. I. B.

FREDERICK N. BENT

SUPERVISOR.



SUPERVISOR Frederick N. Bent, elected to that office in November, 1901, is one of the leading exponents of the Union Labor Party. Mr. Bent is now acting on the Charter Amendments Committee, the License and Orders Committee, and the Committee on Printing and Salaries of the Board of Supervisors. Although he has only been in public office a short time, he has already shown himself to be of the proper metal, and should have a bright future political career.

Mr. Bent is a native of Canada, born in Nova Scotia in 1863. He received his early training in the public schools of Nova Scotia and after acquiring a good practical education, started in life as a carpenter at that place. He came to San Francisco in 1885 and became engaged in the grocery business, in which he was entirely successful. He is now the proprietor of the cafe and restaurant at No. 2600 Folsom Street, this city. Mr. Bent

having earned his living during his early life by hard manual labor, and coming up from the ranks of labor, can readily appreciate the needs of the laboring class, and having been elected to represent them in one of the most important Departments of the City Government, can be relied upon to work for conscientiously for their interests.

Personally Mr. Bent is a man of frank and honest disposition, very congenial in manner, his good-fellowship has made him popular in a social way, and he has made many friends throughout the city.

He is a member of Aerie No. 5 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, member of the San Francisco Lodge, Knights of Royal Arch, McKinley Grove of the Druids, and is also a member of the California Cycling Club, of which he is ex-president.

Although non-partisan in local affairs, in National politics Mr. Bent is a Republican.

E. I. B

H. U. BRANDENSTEIN

SUPERVISOR.

SUPERVISOR H. U. BRANDENSTEIN is probably one of the ablest men now acting on that Board. He is a native son, born in San Francisco on December 7, 1868, and was educated in the public schools here and a graduate of the High School. He decided upon the legal profession for his life's field of usefulness early in his career, and studied law at Harvard University. After being ad-



mitted to the bar, he started his practice in San Francisco. Being a man of great energy and much natural ability, he soon came to the front in his profession and is now recognized as one of San Francisco's most able lawyers.

In politics Mr. Brandenstein is a Democrat, but is not narrow in his views and never lets partisanship interfere with the interests of the municipality. Having lived in San Francisco all of his life, and all his interests being centered here, he has been an active and conscientious worker for the commercial growth and good government of the city. He held his first public office in 1898, when he was appointed member of the Board of Education of San Francisco, in

November of that year. In 1899, while still serving on the Board of Education, he accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Supervisor. Notwithstanding that this was an overwhelmingly Republican year as will be well remembered, Mr. Brandenstein was elected by a splendid majority, receiving the third highest vote on the Board. Charles P. Eells and Mr. Brandenstein were the only two Democrats elected Supervisors at this election, and Mr. Brandenstein took his seat as a member of probably the most able Board of Supervisors San Francisco ever had: it was composed largely of native sons of California, and was the first Board to act under the new Charter. During his first term as Supervisor Mr. Brandenstein was identified with many important matters affecting the interests of the commonwealth, and his record at this time led to his renomination and re-election in November, 1901. At the last election he again received the third highest vote of any member of the Board, and the highest vote of any Democrat. During his present term he has fully retained his prestige on the Board, and the citizens of San Francisco are fortunate in having a man of his solidity and rectitude of purpose connected with this most important department of our municipal government.

He is now acting on the Committee on Charter Amendments, the Judiciary Committee and the Finance Committee.

He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has been a member of many State Conventions. He has been repeatedly tendered the nominations both for Assemblyman and State Senator by the Democratic leaders, but has steadily declined.

He is still comparatively a young man, and is unmarried.

Mr. Brandenstein enjoys excellent social connections, and several members of his immediate family have become successful and solid business men of San Francisco.

E. I. B.

JAMES P. BOOTH

SUPERVISOR.



A BRIGHT and energetic young man on the present Board of Supervisors is James P. Booth. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket for that office in 1899, and was elected by a good majority, being one of the few Democrats elected to that office at that big Republican year, thereby enjoying the distinction of acting on the first Board of Supervisors under the new Charter of the city of San Francisco. As a member of the Board during his first term he made an excellent record; he was conservative, analytical, and, as a journalist, possessed a broad knowledge of the important municipal issues and public affairs which enabled him to do creditable work. These qualities were readily recognized and appreciated by the voters of San Francisco, and in 1901 he was again elected Supervisor by a goodly majority.

Mr. Booth is a native of Louisiana, born in the city of New Orleans on December 19, 1866, and receiving his early education in

the schools of that city. In June, 1885, when a youth 19 years of age, he came to San Francisco and entered the University of California, graduating in the class of 1888. Immediately after completing his education, he entered the field of journalism, and has followed this profession until the present time. He has contributed articles on various subjects to the newspapers in this city, but his work has been more particularly confined to articles relating to public issues and the events of the political world. Mr. Booth is a member of the Press Club of San Francisco, and has become widely known in journalistic circles as an able and interesting writer, and in the political world he has established a reputation for himself as an honest worker for the city's interests. He is at present a member of the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Public Building and the Committee on Printing and Salaries in the Board of Supervisors.

E. I. B.

FREDERICK EGGERS

SUPERVISOR.



ONE of the new men holding public office in San Francisco is Supervisor Frederick Eggers. He has always taken a keen interest in political issues, and has rendered valuable service to the Republican party. Many a Republican candidate has had cause to appreciate Mr. Eggers' efforts in their behalf during the different campaigns, particularly the last one, but although an active worker for the party for years past, Mr. Eggers never accepted the nomination for any public office until the fall of 1901, when he accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket for member of the Board of Supervisors. The returns at that election showed him to be elected, and he took his seat in January, 1902. The election of Mr. Eggers, with several other members of the present Board, was contested, and it has been alleged that he lost some votes on the recount, but the matter is still unsettled and he has held his seat and will probably retain the office to which he was no doubt justly elected until the end of his term.

Mr. Eggers is a native of Germany, born in Rotenburg, on April 10, 1858. After re-

ceiving his education in the public schools of Germany, he came to America, and took up his residence in San Francisco in 1876, just about the time he attained his majority. He was for some time interested in the butchering business here, and later was a dealer in teas and coffee, and in these ventures was quite successful. He now occupies an important place in the sales department of the firm of Leege & Haskins, the wholesale coffee and spice house of No. 3 Front street, this city.

Mr. Eggers was married in San Francisco in 1879 to Miss Marie Rauscher of this city. He is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 9 of the Knights of Pythias, the Germany Club, the Hannoverian Verein and is First Vice-President of the T. P. A. of California. Although he has strong sympathies with organized labor, in politics he is a Republican, and has been a Republican County Committeeman for the last ten years.

As a member of the Board of Supervisors, he is on the Committee on Outside Lands, the Police Committee and the Committee on Charities and Correction.

E. I. R

JOHN A. LYNCH

SUPERVISOR.



SUPERVISOR JOHN A. LYNCH is one of the important factors of the Union Labor party. He is a strong supporter of organized labor, because he is a Union Labor man himself, and he also knows from personal experience what a working man's salary, hours and rights should be, and that too often organized labor does not receive the consideration it deserves. As a representative of labor, Mr. Lynch will always stand firm for the cause of the wage-earner, and will work hard for all measures tending toward the benefit of the masses of the city, State and Nation.

Mr. Lynch is a native son, born in San Francisco on August 18, 1855. He received a practical education in the public schools of this city, attending the Spring Valley Grammar School. After leaving school he mastered the glass-cutting trade, and was employed in this work by John Mallon. By frugality and giving close attention to his work, he was in a short time enabled to purchase an interest in the business, and became a partner in 1897.

Mr. Lynch was married to Miss Mary A. Hynes of this city in February, 1893, at St. Joseph's Church. He received his first public office in 1900, when he was appointed member of the Grand Jury. He served one term, and then accepted the nomination on the Union Labor ticket for Supervisor of San Francisco, and was elected member of the Board in November, 1901. As a member of the Board of Supervisors he acts on the Committee on Charities and Correction, the Committee on Civil Service and the Fire Committee. Having been born in San Francisco and lived here all his life, he naturally has the interests of the city at heart, and for the short time he has been in office has given a good account of himself.

Mr. Lynch is a member of Niantic Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he is Past President, and is also a member of the Building Trades Union. He had always been a Democrat until the time of the strike and recent labor troubles, when he joined the forces of Union Labor.

E. I. B.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN

SUPERVISOR.



ANOTHER man who has risen from the ranks of labor and was the popular choice of the Union Labor party for a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco is George B. McClellan, elected member of the Board in November, 1901. Mr. McClellan had always been a Democrat until the recent labor difficulties in San Francisco; his sympathies were entirely with the wage-earner at that time, and he promptly allied himself with the labor forces, and both before and since his election to office he has lent his influence to further their interests. Mr. McClellan is not and never has been a politician, and the nomination for Supervisor, which is the first public office he has ever held, was tendered him by the Union Labor party in appreciation of the work he had done in their cause.

Mr. McClellan is a native of Maine, born in the city of Bangor on July 14, 1852. He came to San Francisco when a boy eleven years of age, and acquired the major portion of his education in the public schools of this city. After leaving school he learned the upholstering trade, and was engaged in that line of work for some time. In 1886 he went into business for himself in the wholesale butchering line; by hard work and plenty of energy he built up a big trade in the city, and conducted the concern which he had established for a period of ten years,

until the year 1896, and was entirely a success. For the past several years he has been engaged in ship-caulking and ship-repairing. Mr. McClellan was married in San Francisco in 1873 to Miss Frances Tracy, a daughter of William Tracy, a well-known San Franciscan.

As Supervisor, Mr. McClellan has fully lived up to the expectations of his supporters, and has ably and conscientiously represented his party in all matters, particularly those affecting the interests of organized labor. As a member of the Board, he is now acting on the Artificial Lights Committee, the Outside Lands Committee and the Committee on Wharves and Water Front. His experience in shipping and maritime matters has been of particular advantage to him in the affairs coming up before the latter committee.

Mr. McClellan has been a resident of San Francisco for nearly forty years, and during his long citizenship here has become well liked by his associates and known as a man of integrity—straightforward and honest in public affairs as in his private business, having always had the interests of his adopted city at heart. He is a member of Valley Lodge No. 30 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having been connected with this organization for over thirty years.

E. I. B.

ROBERT J. LOUGHERY

SUPERVISOR.



SUPERVISOR ROBERT J. LOUGHERY has been a resident of San Francisco for the past twenty-nine years, and has been a notable man among the supporters of the labor element for some time. He was appointed member of the Board of Supervisors in February, 1902, by Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Lawrence Dwyer.

Mr. Loughery was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on December 20, 1853, in which city he attended the various public and private schools. After completing his education, he entered the New Orleans office of the Baltimore and Havana Steamship Company, and was employed by that company for several years. He came to San Francisco in 1873 at the age of twenty, and has been a continuous resident since that time. On July 8, 1891, Mr. Loughery married Miss Adelaide G. Smith of this city.

Mr. Loughery is a man of ability and up-

rightness of purpose. He is a conscientious worker for the city's best interests, and is not a man to let ambition for personal political achievement interfere with the good government of the municipality. He has served seven years in the National Guard, starting as Corporal in Company F, First Regiment, and for his reliability and record was promoted to Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant and finally Captain.

He is a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 166 of the F. and A. M., Yerba Buena Lodge No. 14 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and El Dorado Council No. 581 of the National Union. Mr. Loughery is popular among his social associates as well as in political circles and stands high with the labor forces of the city. As a member of the Board of Supervisors he acts on the Artificial Lights Committee, the Committee on Finance and the Fire Committee.

E. I. B.

GEORGE ALPERS

SUPERVISOR.



ONE of the few Republicans on the present Board of Supervisors is George Alpers. Mr. Alpers is of German extraction, and has inherited all the good, practical common sense of his ancestors, which, with a naturally bright mind, has brought him success in business, and has made him an excellent judge of the right course of action in the various important matters coming up before the Board of Supervisors, the correct solution of which means so much to the city's interests.

Mr. Alpers was born in Germany on January 5, 1869. He received a practical education in the German public schools, and came to San Francisco when a boy 18 years of age, being married here in 1892 to Miss Wilhelm Holst.

His first occupation in San Francisco was as grocery clerk in one of the downtown grocery establishments, and by close application, frugality and hard work he soon accumulated enough capital to start into business for himself. His venture was in every

sense successful, and he is now the proprietor of two thriving grocery establishments, one at No. 356-360 Fifth street and one at No. 342-346 Fourth street, this city.

Mr. Alpers' friends urged him to accept the nomination for the office of Supervisor in 1901, and he did so, being elected in November of that year. Since his installation in office Mr. Alpers has shown himself to be fully alive to public issues, and moreover he is thoroughly conscientious in his work for the interests of the taxpayers and the public at large. As a member of the Board of Supervisors, he acts on the Civil Service Committee, the Committee on Education, the Hospital and Health Committee and the Committee on Wharves and Water Front.

Mr. Alpers is well known in San Francisco and is a member of the Masonic Lodge (Hermann No. 127, San Francisco Chapter), San Francisco Aerie No. 5, Fraternal Order of Elks, the Germania Club, Hannoverian Verein, Norddeutscher Verein and the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein. In politics Mr. Alpers is a Republican.

E. I. B.

CHARLES W. FAY

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.



HERE is probably no man in the City Hall who works more strenuously and earnestly for the city of San Francisco than does Charles W. Fay, Secretary of the Board of Supervisors. The arduous duties imposed upon him are such as to make his office by no means an envied one, and it would be difficult to find a man more capable of filling the position than he.

Mr. Fay is a native son, born in San Jose, California, on May 3, 1869. He came to San Francisco when a child, and received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco. Afterwards he attended St. Ignatius College, in which institution he subsequently became a teacher, this being the first salaried position he ever held. Tiring of his profession as a teacher, he started into business for himself, doing general contracting work in San Francisco and San Jose, and in this business was entirely successful.

On August 17, 1901, Mr. Fay was married at San Jose to Miss Estelle Lion, the daughter of Mr. L. Lion, president of the Commercial Savings Bank of San Jose, Cal.

In February, 1900, Mr. Fay was appointed by ex-Mayor James D. Phelan as Secretary to the Mayor, in which capacity he served until January, 1901, when he resigned and

accepted the appointment of Secretary to the Board of Supervisors, which position he has held ever since. In the past he has been quite an active worker for the Democratic party, being one of the executive members of the State Central Committee and member of the Democratic County Committee. When Secretary to Mayor Phelan he was quite prominent in political matters, being practically in charge of Mayor Phelan's detail affairs. He was secretary of the Citizens' Relief Committee during the time they raised the funds for the relief of the unemployed, and rendered valuable assistance in carrying forward the work, he succeeding John A. Russell, who had held the office for over thirty years. Mr. Fay was prominently identified with the Charter Convention which framed the new Charter, and as the Mayor's Secretary was active in matters pertaining to Chinese exclusion and in other movements fostered by Mayor Phelan.

While Mr. Fay has never run for any office, he is popular with the Democratic party, and since his connection with public matters has won the esteem of all, and should he run for office at any time in the future, he will undoubtedly receive good support from the citizens of San Francisco.

Mr. Fay is a member of the Bohemian, Monticello and Olympic Clubs. E. I. B.

GEORGE T. CLARK

LIBRARIAN.



IN THE matter of public libraries, San Francisco is well equipped. The library at the City Hall is one of the most complete and up-to-date in the country, both as to elegance of arrangement and the number and assortment of volumes, and San Franciscans may well feel proud of it. There is perhaps no institution supported by the municipality which offers more advantages for self-education to the common people, or more wholesome entertainment for those who wish diversion, or which is of more practical value to the statistician.

The number of volumes in the library, including those in the branches, is 141,495. The present number of cardholders is 36,001, and during the year ending June 30, 1901, they drew for home use 711,409 volumes.

There is in the library a sort of civil service examination periodically for eligibles from which to select persons to fill any vacancy in the library force. The preliminary examination is in literature and the rule is that those who do not reach the required percentage be debarred from taking examination in other subjects.

The man to whom the public look to supply the right kind of reading, and to keep them in close touch with literary progress, is Mr. George T. Clark, the present Librarian. He has been connected with this class of work for nearly sixteen years, being appointed Assistant Librarian of the University of California on July 1, 1886. In October, 1887, he was appointed Deputy State Librarian, and subsequently, on

December 1, 1894, he was appointed Librarian of the Public Library of San Francisco having now held the office nearly eight years.

Mr. Clark was born on December 7, 1862, in San Francisco, and received his education in the schools of San Francisco and Sacramento, and later entered the State University of California, graduating with the class of 1886. He was married in 1892 to Miss Annie Douglas, at San Francisco.

His father, Hon. Robert Clark, was one of the pioneers of California, coming to the Coast in '52. He was a member of the Legislature during the year 1860.

The present Librarian is not only a deep student of literature, who has put at the disposal of San Franciscans a most well-equipped library, but under his supervision the immense amount of detail work incident to his office is transacted with promptness and accuracy, because of the perfect order and system which prevails therein.

The public have found in Mr. Clark a very conservative, though courteous gentleman, who is most ably fitted to do efficient work in his present office, and whose record has proved conclusively that he is a safe man to trust with public responsibilities.

Although Mr. Clark is a Republican in national politics, he is not a politician, and in municipal affairs gives his support to the man working for clean government, without regard to party.

E. I. B.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, JOHN FARNHAM.

Attorneys, Frank McGowan, Carlton W. Greene.

1 clerk employed and paid by Administrator.
Others by his attorney.

Bond \$50,000; Fees: Term 2 years.

Bankers to report escheats to Public Administrator.

Appoints, attorney, clerk, etc., at own expense.

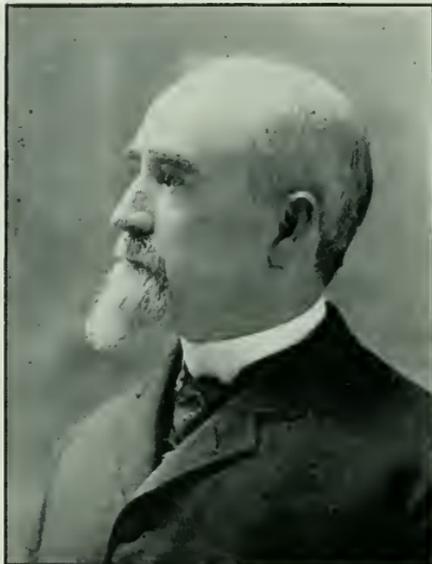
 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS SINCE 1856.

July until November:

1856.....	Samuel Flower
1856-57	R. C. Rogers
1858-60	L. P. Sage
1861-62	A. Hullub
1863.....	G. B. Merrill and Thomas Young
1864	Thomas Young
1865	J. W. Brumagin
1866.....	J. W. Brumagin and W. A. Quarries
1867-68.....	W. A. Quarries
1869-73	Jacob Benjamin
1874-77	Simon Mayer
1878-79	William Doolan
1880-81	B. A. Reynolds
1882	Walter M. Leman
1883-86	Philip Roach
1887-90	James C. Pennie
1891-98	Andrew C. Freese
1899	John A. Drinkhouse
1900-01	Patriek Boland
1902 till date.....	John Farnham

JOHN FARNHAM

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.



JOHAN FARNHAM, the newly elected Public Administrator, who in November, 1901, was the popular choice for that office by the big majority of seven thousand votes, comes from good American parents, but suffered the misfortune of being born in Canada, being ushered into this world on February 20, 1840, in New Brunswick. In 1852 both parents died, leaving six children, John being the oldest. The children were brought from New Brunswick to Bucksport, Me., where they were given homes with their uncles.

He came round Cape Horn in 1863 as second officer of the clipper ship "Free Trade," Capt. Stoven master. Mr. Farnham received his early educational training in the public schools of Bucksport, Me.

Mr. Farnham started his career as a sailor on the merchant ships plying the Atlantic Ocean, and during this period of his life experienced some very interesting and exciting situations. After the novelty of this sailor life wore away he returned to his home in Bucksport and went into the hardware business in that town. In 1868 he married Miss Mary Louise Ketchum at Brandon, Vt., and not long afterwards came to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Farnham held his first public office in 1879, when he was elected Sheriff of Solano county, Cal. At this time he was elected for a term of two years, and served an extra year under the new constitution. He was also at one time school director of Vallejo, Solano county. Mr. Farnham came to San Francisco in 1884. In 1899 he accepted the nomination on

the Republican ticket for the office of Public Administrator, his opponent at this time being Patrick Boland. The returns showed the election to be very close, and it was contested. After the case was heard in the Superior Court and subsequently taken to the Supreme Court, it was decided that Mr. Farnham was elected, and the latter court suggested that a new trial be ordered and that a decision be rendered in favor of Mr. Farnham. Through these legal delays Mr. Farnham did not hold the office to which he was elected and entitled during that term. In the fall of 1901 he was again nominated for the office of Public Administrator and was elected by an overwhelming majority. The duties of the Public Administrator have greatly increased in recent years, on account of the growth in the population of the county, and at present that office is a very busy one. On the Public Administrator is imposed the duty of taking charge of the estates of all persons dying in the county of San Francisco for which no administrator has been appointed, and which in consequence are being wasted and unearned for, as well as estates left with no known heirs, and all estates upon which letters of administration have been issued to him by the Court.

Since he has assumed the duties of that office Mr. Farnham has shown himself fully equal to the responsibilities imposed upon him, and will no doubt give excellent public satisfaction. Mr. Farnham has always been a Republican and is active in political and public affairs. He is a member of Solano Lodge No. 229, F. and A. M., and Naval Chapter, Vallejo, and Golden Gate Commandery, San Francisco. E. I. B.

CARLTON W. GREENE

ATTORNEY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

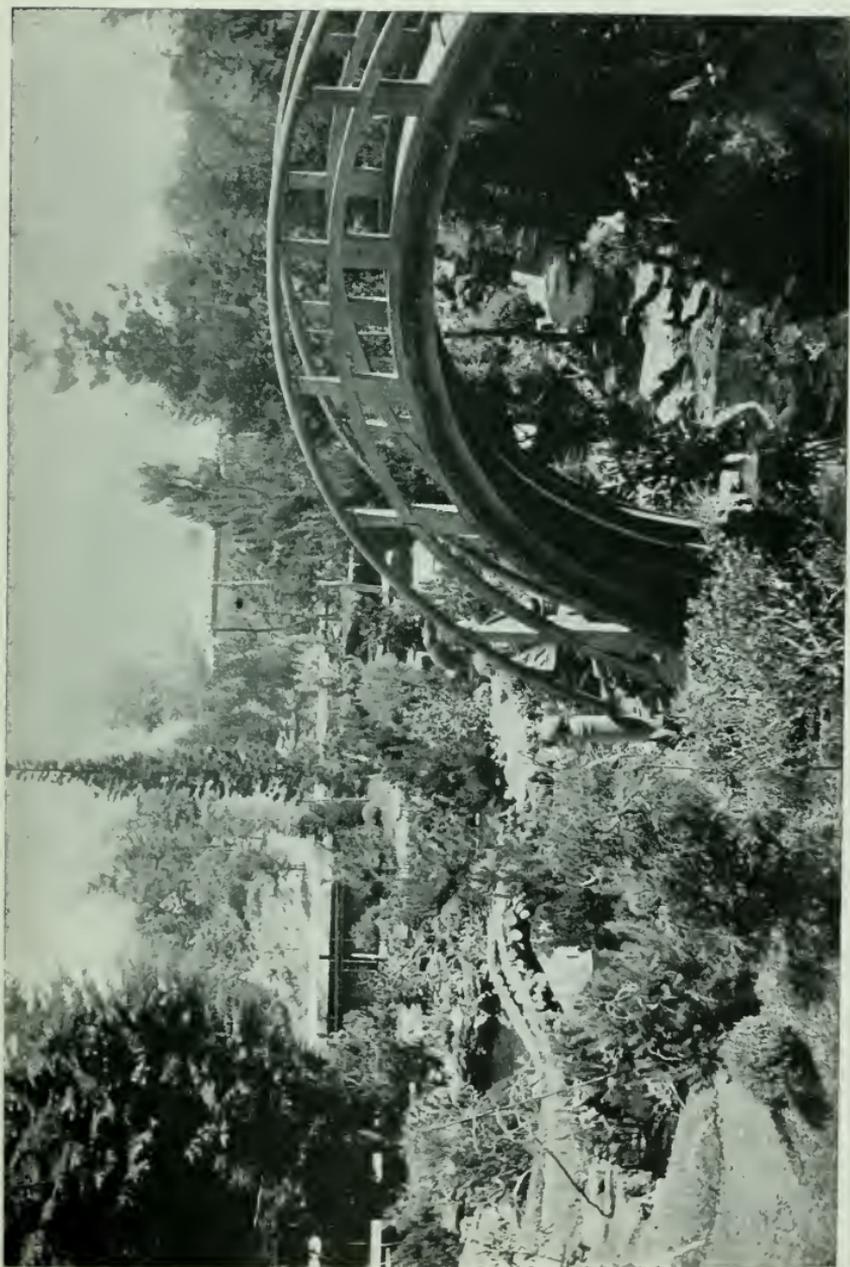


CARLTON W. GREENE, Attorney for the Public Administrator's office, and one of the rising young lawyers of San Francisco, made a reputation for himself in the able manner in which he handled the well-remembered case of *Farnham vs. Boland*, in the contested election involving the office of Public Administrator of the City and County of San Francisco. This case attracted wide public attention and after having been fought in the Superior Courts, where the decision was given to Mr. Boland, it was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, and was finally decided in favor of Mr. Farnham, and Mr. Greene won a complete victory for his client. The Supreme Court did not directly order Mr. Boland's immediate removal from office, but decreed a new trial, with the suggestion that judgment be given to Mr. Farnham, so that, although Mr. Boland did not take office at that time, it was nevertheless a victory for Mr. Farnham, and Mr. Greene, practically having had entire supervision of the case, deserves great credit for the skill and tenacity he displayed in conducting the affair to a successful conclusion. As attorney for the Superintendent of Schools of San Francisco he has successfully conducted some very important litigation involving the new charter. In the notable case of *Denman vs. Wells*, as Auditor, in which Mr. Greene represented the City Auditor, several very important and intricate points were decided according to the contentions of Mr. Greene.

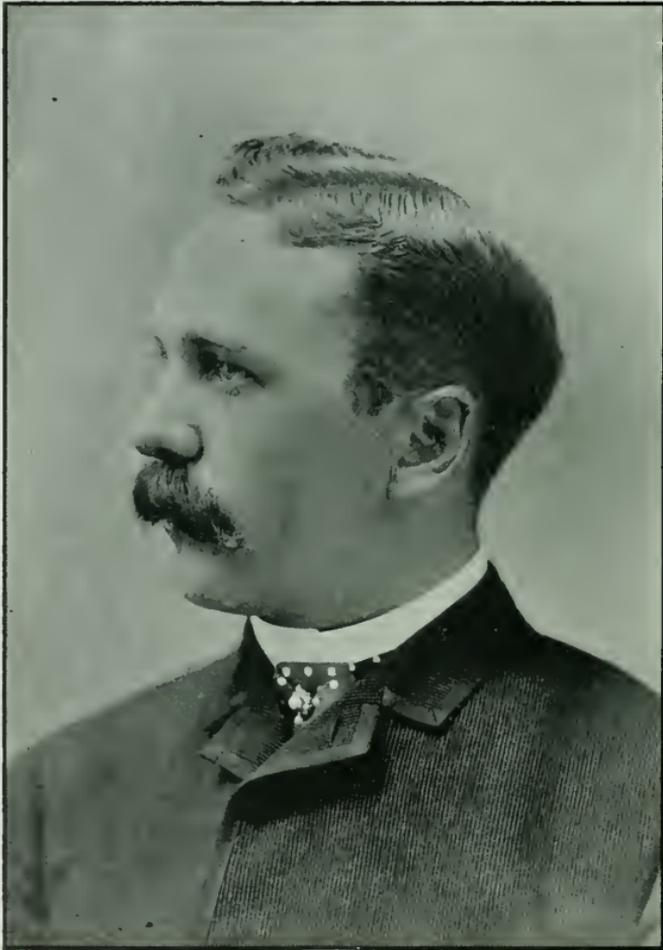
Mr. Greene was born in Stockton, Cal., on August 4, 1870. He received an elementary education at the public schools of Oakland and then entered the University of California, graduating with honors in 1892. He received his first public office immediately after his graduation from the university at the age of twenty-two, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court of Alameda, which office he held until 1895. He was then appointed Deputy District Attorney of Alameda county, acting in that office until 1896, when he received the appointment as Assistant District Attorney of that county. He acted as Assistant District Attorney for two years. Mr. Greene was only twenty-six years of age when appointed Assistant District Attorney, and at this early period in his life had acquired most valuable experience and earned the reputation of being an unusually successful young lawyer. He came to San Francisco in 1899 and has been practicing law in this city ever since, with offices in the Chronicle Building. He received his appointment as Public Administrator's Attorney in 1902, this year.

Mr. Greene is an active Republican, and was member of the last Republican County Convention. He is a member of the Theta Zeta Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, a Greek Letter Fraternity at Berkeley. He is also a member of the California Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Oakland Parlor of the Native Sons and the Press Club of San Francisco.

PARK COMMISSIONERS



JAPANESE TEA GARDEN



ADOLPH B. SPRECKELS

PRESIDENT BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

ADOLPH B. SPRECKELS

PARK COMMISSIONER, SAN FRANCISCO.

IT IS doubtful if a more learned and representative body of men could be brought together to look after any branch of the city's affairs than those gentlemen who form the Board of Park Commissioners of the city of San Francisco, prominent among whom is the subject of this sketch, Mr. Adolph B. Spreckels, one of the foremost men on the Pacific Coast in financial and social circles and in public affairs. One rarely sees a man with Mr. Spreckels' opportunities, and with the enormous amount of business that he has on his hands, devote so much time, and take such an active interest in municipal affairs and in the advancement of the interests of the commonwealth; but in Mr. Spreckels we find a man of public spirit, who realizes his responsibility as a citizen of this growing Western city. Being desirous of using his best efforts towards the furtherance of good government and the betterment of public conditions, he accepted the nomination for Supervisor in 1896, and was elected to that board by a large vote, serving in that capacity until 1898. His influence for public good was so strongly felt, as a member of the Board of Supervisors, that he was requested by Governor Budd to act as one of the Park Commissioners, which office he has held ever since under the succeeding administrations of Mayor Phelan and Mayor Schmitz. Mr. Spreckels is now acting as president of that board.

He is a native of California, born in San Francisco on January 5, 1857. He is an exceptionally well informed man in letters as well as in finances, having had the advantage of a thorough education, not only in America, but also in Germany. He began his business career at the age of twenty with the California Sugar Refinery, acting in the capacity of secretary, and has grown as a factor in the business and financial world until he is to-day treasurer of the Western Sugar Refining Company, treasurer of the Spreckels Sugar Company, vice-president of the Oceanic Steamship Company, president of the State Board of Agriculture, a member of the firm of J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., treasurer of the Independent Electric Light and Power Company, and treasurer of the Independent Gas Company.

Although a very busy man, Mr. Spreckels is accessible to all men, and his wealth and position have not the slightest effect on his naturally congenial and frank disposition. He treats all men with courtesy and respect, and is extremely popular among his subordinates and business associates.

In politics Mr. Spreckels is a firm Republican, but never lets partisanship interfere with good government. He is anything but narrow in his views, and having given deep study to the important issues which confront the nation and State, he will prove a valuable man in any office which may be imposed upon him.

H. A. R.



HON. AARON ALTMAN

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

AARON ALTMANN

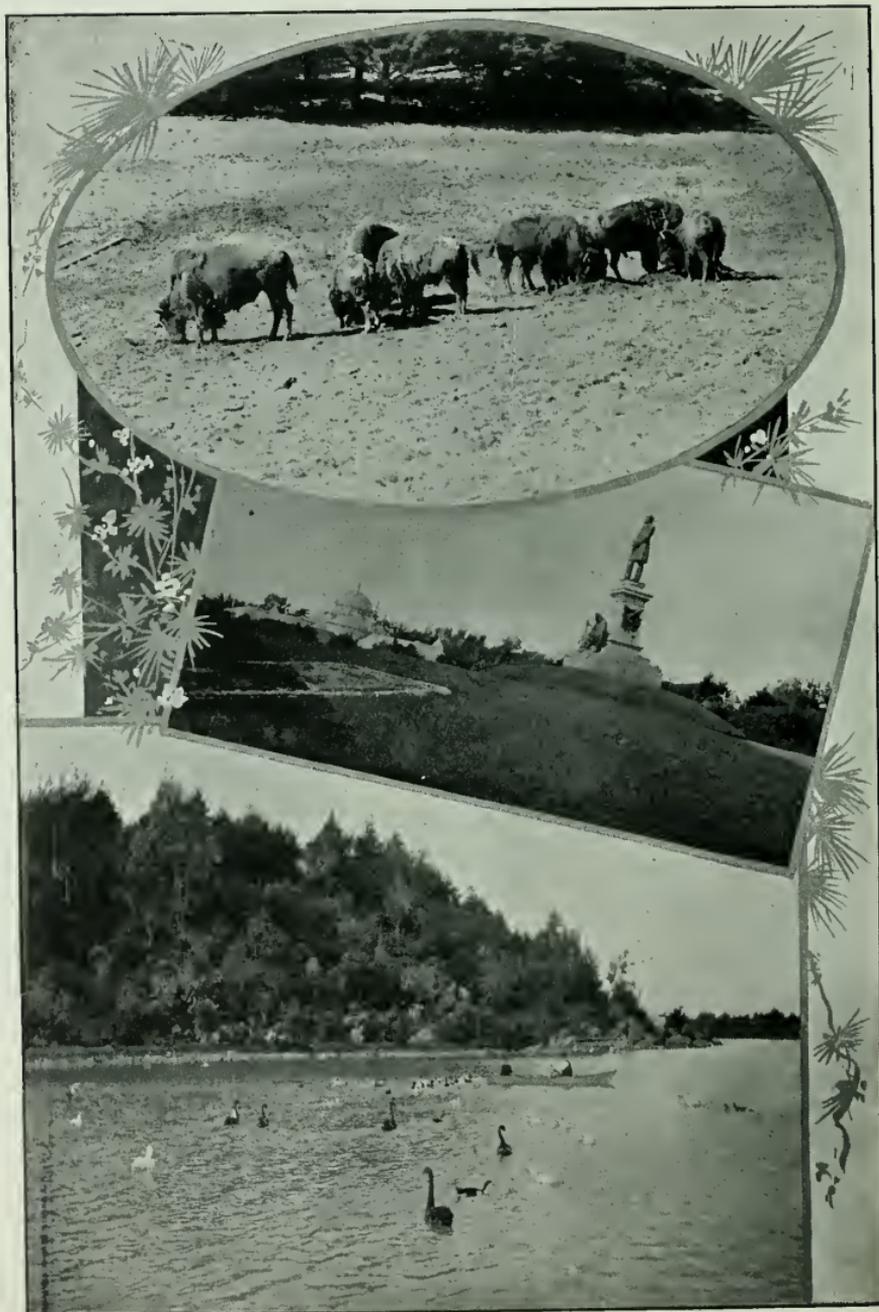
MEMBER OF BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

PROBABLY one of the youngest, if not the youngest, man serving on any commission of the city, or holding any executive office, is Aaron Altmann, one of the present members of the Board of Park Commissioners of San Francisco. In politics Mr. Altmann is a Republican, and received his appointment to his present office by Mayor Eugene Schmitz in January, 1902.

Mr. Altmann is a native of San Francisco, born here on October 28, 1872. He attended school here as a boy and later received a thorough and finished education in art. His natural genius and his finished training have given him the reputation of one of our most noted Western artists. Mr. Altmann is a professor in the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.

In 1888 he entered the California School of Design of the San Francisco Art Association. There he displayed marked talent and industry, and his reward came at the end of two years, when he won the Alvord medal. He went to Paris in 1893 and entered the Julian Academy. After a year in the studio of Constant and

Laurens he was admitted to the atelier of the great Gerome in the French National School of Fine Arts. In 1897 he achieved the heart's desire of artists, two of his pictures being hung in the Salon. A year later he was an exhibitor at the International Exhibition of Fine Arts in Munich. Mr. Altmann has traveled extensively over Europe, visiting all of the principal cities and devoting special attention to the study of parks from an artistic standpoint. He has also had a chance to study some of the finest museums and similar public institutions in the world, and his broad experience has made him a model Park Commissioner. Mr. Altmann will no doubt do much toward beautifying our Golden Gate Park and the public institutions of art in San Francisco. He has recently been appointed a member of the advisory committee of the Board of California Historic Landmarks League—a society of recent incorporation, which has for its object the rescue from decay and ruin of the architectural landmarks of this State.



1-BUFFALOES

2- CONSERVATORY AND GARFIELD MONUMENT

3-STOW LAKE



JASPER McDONALD

MEMBER BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

JASPER McDONALD

MEMBER BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

PARK Commissioner Jasper McDonald is one of the old-time citizens of San Francisco, and during his thirty-five years' residence in Western metropolis has gained the respect of everyone as an upright and successful business man, an able and a public spirited gentleman.

Mr. McDonald is a native of the "Blue Grass" State, born in Washington county, Ky., on January 16, 1831. After receiving a good education in the Kentucky schools, he started his career as a school teacher in Kentucky, and later went to farming in that State. He came to California across the plains in 1852, believing the West presented greater opportunities for a young man, and it was not long before he was on the road to success. Mr. McDonald enjoys the distinction of building the telegraph line that formed the first connecting link between San Francisco and Salt Lake City. The point of connection was made at Ruby Valley, Mr. McDonald joining the last link and receiving the first message ever received over the line, Mr. McDonald building from this end and Colonel Street from the Salt Lake end, and for a long time Mr. McDonald represented all the telegraph lines here as agent and paymaster. Since that time he has been interested in many large business enterprises of a wide scope, and his sound judgment and analytical brain has brought him success in nearly every instance, and at the present time he is known throughout the West as one of the representative men of California. He has not only amassed a large fortune as a result of his business ability, but having the interests of the commonwealth at heart, has worked hard and spent lots of time and money to further the interests of good government, and during the years of his citizenship his influence for the betterment of public conditions has been strongly felt.

In politics Mr. McDonald is a Democrat, and has been chairman of the County Committee for the past six years. Had he been at all ambitious for political achievement, Mr. McDonald could probably have had most any office he wished in our municipal government, but he has never had the inclination nor the time to hold an executive office. There is no salary as Park Commissioner, but he works with as much zeal as if he were receiving ten thousand a year.

Mr. McDonald has at present extensive mining interests, having for years been engaged in the mining business both in this State and in Nevada. He has been unusually fortunate in his ventures and is at present the sole owner of the big mine in Amador county, Cal., known as the Keystone Consolidated mine. This is the property operated by the Keystone Consolidated Mining Company, with headquarters in the Mills Building, this city, of which Mr. McDonald has been president for a long time.

Mr. McDonald was appointed member of the Board of Park Commissioners by ex-Mayor James D. Phelan in January, 1900, and has rendered valuable service to the city in that office. Although nearly seventy years of age, Mr. McDonald stands erect, and possesses all the activity of body and keenness of mind that is usually found in men many years younger.

Having amassed by far the bulk of his fortune in extracting the natural wealth from mother earth, and in the development of latent resources, he has been entirely free from such criticism as generally follows success in other lines of business, where what one man gains another loses; and in his business and political career, he enjoys an unblemished reputation. It is the hope of every good citizen that Mr. McDonald will be found active in public affairs for many years to come.



1—RUSTIC BRIDGE, GOLDEN GATE PARK 2—STRAWBERRY HILL BOAT HOUSE
3—HUNTINGTON FALLS FROM THE ISLAND



FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN

MEMBER BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN, or as he is more popularly known, Frank J. Sullivan, one of the Park Commissioners, is a native of the City of San Francisco, and was born on Ellis street, immediately behind the site of the former Baldwin Hotel, in a house built in Boston and brought in pieces around the Horn. His father, the late John Sullivan, was a pioneer of 1844. He was one of the first white men who crossed the Sierras and had the honor of discovering and naming the pass over the Sierras, Truckee, after the Sioux guide. This party of hardy pioneers left St. Jo, Missouri, in the middle of July, 1844, and, without a chart or map, followed what is now the line of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. They arrived at the headwaters of the Sacramento river on December 24, 1844. Mr. Sullivan bought property in the City of San Francisco in 1846, which is still retained by his heirs. In 1848 he discovered in Tuolumne county the rich mining claim called Sullivan's Creek, where he made a fortune first in mining and afterwards in trading. It is related of him that in a pocket of a placer mine he found \$20,000 in gold dust. The money thus acquired was expended in real estate in San Francisco and Santa Clara counties. Not less rich than generous, on August 21, 1851, he donated to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum the 100 vara lot on Market street, where the Palace Hotel now stands. The history of this gift forms instructive reading in *Alcmany v. Duly*, 36 California Reports, p. 90. It says: "Thanks to him the orphans had and have a home in San Francisco." He donated large sums of money to churches and schools of the Catholic Church. His first wife is buried under Old St. Marys, now the Paulist Church. He assisted in organizing the Hibernia Bank, of which he was the first President. He was one of the first life members of the Society of California Pioneers.

The subject of the present sketch was educated in San Francisco and in Europe, and finally graduated in the Law School of the Columbia College, New York. He married Alice, daughter of the late James Phelan and sister of Ex-Mayor James D. Phelan. In 1878 he was nominated as a Non-Partisan delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He has been a State Senator and served during the session of 1882, and in the Extra Session in 1883, which was called to regulate railroad charges. By vote and speech he proved himself true to his pledges to reduce the exorbitant charges for freights and fares. In so doing he became the object of

the abuse of the railroad Senator, Henry Vrooman. During his term as Senator he was the author of a Concurrent Resolution of both houses of the Legislature asking Congress to pass a Chinese Restriction Bill. In the Senatorial election contest of *Brooks v. Steele* he joined Senator Spencer of Napa in a report in favor of the Republican Senator, Steele. This he did against great party pressure and was the only Democratic Senator from San Francisco who so voted. This report is worth reading. Its conclusion states: "We are of the opinion that the popular will of the electors of the Third Senatorial District has not been defeated and we are therefore unwilling to deprive the sitting member of his seat. We believe that while the ousting of Mr. Steele could be justified by the precedents furnished by the Republican party, still we do not consider such a method of procedure consistent with the policy that should be pursued by the Democratic party in this State." At the end of the Extra Session he donated his salary as State Senator to the Protestant, Hebrew and Catholic Orphan Asylums. He was twice nominated by the Democratic party in the Fifth Congressional District, then formed of the counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Mateo, and of a section of San Francisco, which was then and is now strongly Republican. His opponent was Hon. Charles N. Felton. In the first campaign in 1884, the Blaine year, he ran ahead of his ticket. In the second, in 1886, he was elected, but his opponent received a certificate of election. The returns of many election precincts were fraudulent and the certified majority was only 119. Mr. Sullivan began a contest which lasted many months. The record fills 1900 pages of printed matter. In this contest he showed that in one precinct of San Francisco alone he was counted out ninety-two votes. He also exposed the slavery of the voters and the infamous store system of the New Almaden Mines of Santa Clara county. He showed how the great corporations systematically vote their employes under threat of discharge. He laid bare the acts of one John D. McKenzie, then a political boss in San Jose, and of one Mitchell Phillips, then a boss on the mail dock. In spite of the fact that Senator J. G. Carlisle, a Democrat, who had a contest pending against himself by one Thoebe, a Labor candidate, used his power as Speaker of the House of Representatives to win Republican support and delay action. The Democratic majority of the election commission unanimously decided that Frank J. Sullivan was elected by 238 votes,

without throwing out the Almaden or other tainted voting precincts, and as a result that Charles N. Felton was not elected to Congress and not entitled to his seat. These facts are shown by the proceedings of the Fiftieth Congress under the head of Reports of Election Committees.

Since that time Mr. Sullivan has taken no active part in national politics. He was, however, for several municipal campaigns, vice-chairman and one of the principal orators of the Non-Partisan party, composed of members of the two great national parties, which had for its object reform in municipal politics. This body was of great service in passing the new charter. Always public spirited where the public good demanded action, he became one of the first subscribers to the railroad organized to reduce railroad charges in the San Joaquin Valley.

As a lawyer he is well known. He is the attorney and director of the Mutual Savings Bank, which bids fair to equal the Hibernia, which his father founded. In the O'Sullivan case, 84 California Reports, page 444, he established the legality of publishing legal notices in weekly papers. In the Wren case, 100 California Reports, page 276, considered a leading case, cited thirty-eight American State Reports, p. 287, his theory of the right of married women to the control of their earnings was upheld. In the Spier case, 120 California Reports, p. 370, he took part in exposing the defects of the one-sided primary law. In the case of *Driscoll v. The Market Street Railway Company*, 97 California Reports, page 553, cited as a leading case in thirty-three American State Reports, p. 203, he obtained a decision to the effect that pedestrians, drunk or sober, have equal rights

to the streets as well as street railways. In the celebrated Bond cases of Santa Cruz, where the unfortunate little city of 3500 inhabitants was held liable by the Federal Courts for \$360,000 of Refunding Bonds, given away without any consideration during the incumbency of its Mayor, William F. Jeter, ex-Lieutenant Governor, he appeared as *amicus curiae* without fee or reward and printed and filed briefs in the United States Circuit Court, United States Court of Appeals and United States Supreme Court. For this he received a unanimous vote of thanks from the City Council of that city.

In the case of *Southern Pacific Company v. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum*, which involved the right of way of two railroad tunnels necessary for quick transportation from San Francisco to the Santa Clara Valley, he obtained a large sum of money for the orphans. This was done, as in all his cases where orphans are concerned, without fee or reward.

Mr. Sullivan has delivered some orations on interesting subjects. Extracts from these find a place in the California Anthology of Osear Shuck.

Although proud of his American nationality, he does not forget that he has sprung from the Celtic race. In his recent visit to Europe he visited the battlefield of Fontenoy, on which the heroic Irish Brigade won deathless renown by changing defeat into victory. He erected a monument to commemorate that event on the very spot where the Irish soldiers put the English to rout. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the California Pioneers, the Bohemian Club and the Art Association. He was appointed Park Commissioner on January 6, 1902, to serve for three years.

H. A. R.

JOHN McLAREN

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOLDEN GATE PARK.

GOLDEN Gate Park is conceded by experts to be one of the leading parks of the world, and with no unusual effort can be advanced to first place. None of the Eastern parks, with the millions appropriated yearly toward their maintenance, can equal the effects existing naturally and to be produced artificially here. Brooklyn issued bonds for



park purposes amounting to over \$7,500,000. Boston followed suit to the extent of \$3,000,000. New York, Chicago and all the Eastern wide-awake cities have done almost as much, and San Francisco should not be slow to realize the possibilities of its magnificent surroundings. It is to be hoped that the generous citizens of San Francisco will continue their donations toward rendering the Park more attractive as the years go by. Some of these gifts have been for the construction of special features, which have added much to the beauty and adornment of the park. The late Senator Sharon bequeathed \$50,000 for the erection of the Children's House. This improvement has been the source of ever-continuing delight to the little ones who visit there. Mr. William Alford's donation assured the lakelet bearing his name. Mr. Lick made a key monument of \$60,000 for the erection of Scott Key monument, and as the result of Mr. Sweney's gift

we have the Panorama Building on Strawberry Hill. The \$25,000 presented by Mr. Huntington gave us the beautiful and natural appearing waterfall. As a crown to the previous contributions Mr. Claus Spreckels has constructed the music-stand at a cost of about \$75,000, which in beauty and acoustic properties and artistic grandeur surpasses any in the world.

Much credit is due to the gentleman in immediate charge of the management of the care and improvements in the Golden Gate Park, Mr. John McLaren. He has made a deep study of the art of horticulture, is a great lover of nature and is in his element in the work in which he is engaged. Mr. McLaren was born in Scotland in 1846 and has been a resident of San Francisco for many years, coming to this city from San Mateo County, California. He has been engaged in horticultural work all of his life practically, and the municipality is fortunate in having a man of his experience and ability in charge of Golden Gate Park. Under his management were carried out such improvements as the Chain of Lakes, the Children's Playgrounds, Stow Lake, the Meadows, Recreation Grounds, Music Concourse, etc. He also suggested the idea of giving the animals larger quarters and furnishing the birds a larger area of freedom by the construction of a cage 30 feet high by 300 feet long. The trees on Strawberry Hill and forests west of it have also all been planted since he was put in charge. During the last two years the many improvements made in the city squares have been conducted under his management.

Mr. McLaren was appointed to his present position in 1887, and during his fifteen years service there have been more improvements in Golden Gate Park and it has been kept in better condition than ever before. Mr. McLaren was married in San Francisco in 1876 to Miss Jane Mill. He has one son, Mr. Donald McLaren, well known among the young people of the city and a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. McLaren is a Mason, a member of the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is independent, giving his support always to the man who will do the most public good.

Although Mr. McLaren has had many flattering offers from large Eastern cities in regard to the management of their parks, he has steadily declined, and it is hoped that he will occupy his present position for a long time to come.

E. I. B.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">POLICE DEPARTMENT</h2>

CHIEF OF POLICE, GEORGE WITTMAN.

POLICE BOARD.

Howell, J. R.	Hutton, H. W.
Newhall, G. A.	Mahoney, D. I.
Secretary, B. Cadwallader.	

CAPTAINS.

Dunleavy, A. J.	Spillane, John
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CAPT. OF DETECTIVES.

John B. Martin.

DETECTIVES.

Dillon, Thos.	Crockett, C.
Bainbridge, A.	McMahon, Geo. W.
Byram, Ed.	Harper, Gustavus D.
Dinan, J. F.	Reynolds, H. C.
Whittaker, Ross J.	Cody, Chas. J.
Ryan, T. L.	Gibson, E. L.
Hogan, Rob.	Wren, Edw. J.
Gibson, Thos. B.	

CHIEFS OF POLICE OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1856.

July until November:

1856	J. McElroy
1856-57	J. F. Curtis
1858-65	M. J. Burke
1866-73	P. Crowley
1874-75	T. G. Cockrill
1876-77	Henry H. Ellis
1878-79	John Kirkpatrick
1880-96	Patrick Crowley
1897-00	Isiah W. Leas
1901-Sept. '01	Wm. P. Sullivan
1901 to date	George W. Wittman



HALL OF JUSTICE, SAN FRANCISCO



GEORGE W. WITTMAN
CHIEF OF POLICE

GEORGE W. WITTMAN

CHIEF OF THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE.

THE appointment of George W. Wittman on November 21, 1901, is one of the best that could be made, and a worthy and efficient officer has been justly rewarded. Since Mr. Wittman has been in that office, like all men holding public position, he has had to put up with the usual newspaper harangue, and political wire-pulling, but all good citizens of the municipality appreciate that he has done good, conscientious work as head of the police department and is as efficient a man as could be found for this most responsible office.

Chief Wittman has been connected with the police department for over eighteen years, and has served in every capacity from patrolman to head of the department. He has worked his way to the top entirely through the faithful and fearless performance of his duty, and by virtue of his experience, his natural ability and his familiarity with all branches of the police department, is fitly qualified to make an ideal Chief. Chief Wittman is an energetic man of affairs, possessing marked executive ability and firmness of character, and commands the confidence of the rank and file of the department as well as the property owners and law abiding citizens. He has made a deep study of the affairs of the police department and is keenly alive to the interests of the public, and San Franciscans will find him at all times working hard to increase the efficiency of the police force.

Chief Wittman's appointment was largely due to the record he made as Captain. He did not seek the position, and in this case it was the office seeking the man, and not the man the office. His appointment has met with widespread approbation because of his bright record and sterling worth. Although a very busy man, Chief Wittman is always courteous, manly and broad-minded, and he can be relied upon to do his duty under all circumstances, nor will he show any favoritism to his subordinates, but will require a strict accounting from every officer for the faithful performance of duty. Although handicapped by many unfavorable environments, Chief Wittman's record for the

short time he has been at the head of the department shows that he will suppress vice and crime with vigor, and the lawless will find in him a man not to be trifled with. He will always be found backing up his men when in the discharge of duty, and his counsel and advice has done much to elevate the standard, and merit has always been rewarded by him.

Chief Wittman was born on June 28, 1857, in Hastings, Minn., and came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, with is parents when he was six months old. The family first settled in Amador county, Wittman's father having become interested in mining enterprises. When Geo. W. Wittman was thirteen years old, his father moved to San Francisco, and the new police chief has resided in this city since that time. He received his education in the public schools of San Francisco and was apprenticed to the plumbing trade, in which he became a good workman.

Wittman was appointed patrolman on the police force on April 23, 1882, and for five years patrolled Kearny street from California to Market. In August, 1888, upon the death of the late J. A. Wilson, has was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and on April 1, 1895, he was made a Lieutenant. On July 31, of the same year, he was made a Captain to succeed Captain Douglass, who retired. Chief Wittman was then placed in command of the northern police district, the most important in the city. It embraces all the territory north of Market street and west of Front street. During the recent labor troubles Wittman was in charge of the police officers detailed by the late Chief Sullivan to maintain order in the business districts and on the water front. He was an able aid to the late Chief during the time that President McKinley was a guest of San Francisco, and on all occasions has shown himself fearless and faithful in the execution of his duties.

Some years ago, during the railroad strike, he distinguished himself by the manner in which he controlled his men and preserved order. His vigilance on that occasion gained him much praise.

JOHN B. MARTIN

CHIEF OF DETECTIVES, SAN FRANCISCO.



A RECENT appointment that seemed to please every one in San Francisco was that of Captain John B. Martin to the office of the Chief of Detectives, on June 1, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Seymour. There is no doubt of the ability of the latter gentleman during his long service in the Police Department, and he has left many friends behind him. When Mr. Seymour formally turned his office over to Captain Martin, he said to those present: "I have known Captain Martin for a long while who has your interest close at hand. Give time; you will find him a true, manly officer, him the loyal service you have given me, trust him always, and he as faithful to him as you have to me."

When Captain Martin assumed his duties, he took hold of the office with the firm intention of keeping the Detective Bureau up to its past high state of efficiency. He modestly said to those present at the time of taking charge: "I am going to try to be as good an official as Captain Seymour, but you must remember it is new work to me and I want you all to help me, and I promise to do all I can to make your work as pleasant as possible."

Captain Martin is a native son, born in San Francisco on August 25, 1855, and went

to school here as a boy. After receiving his education, he started his career as a blacksmith at the Pacific Mills, some twenty-four years ago. At the age of 29 he was appointed patrolman on the San Francisco Police Force, and since this time his faithful work has brought him rapidly to the front. On September 1, 1893, he was appointed Sergeant, and on June 1, 1899, was made Lieutenant. He was raised to the rank of Captain on May 27, 1902, and Captain of Detectives June 1, 1902. Although his promotion has been rapid, it is of common knowledge in the department that he has used no "pull" to further his interests.

Captain Martin is a son of Cornelius Martin, one of the old pioneers of San Francisco, coming here in 1850, and was for many years Inspector of Hacks and Conveyances for the city. Captain Martin's wife was Miss Jeannie Aubry, a Nevada girl, a daughter of Contractor Aubry of San Francisco.

Captain Martin's record has given him a reputation as a fearless officer and a reliable, conscientious worker, and he will no doubt maintain his past standard in his new responsible office. He is widely known and well liked throughout the city and a member of Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

E. I. B.

GEORGE A. NEWHALL

PRESIDENT BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.



ONE of the solid business men of San Francisco, and one of the representative men of California, is President of the Board of Police Commissioners George Almer Newhall, and the citizens of San Francisco are to be congratulated in having a man of his caliber at the head of one of the most important departments in our municipal government. Mr. Newhall is not in politics either for financial gain or political achievement, for he needs neither. He is one of those men whom, although with hardly a moment to himself on account of the vast volume of business he has to engineer, still does not forget his duties as a citizen of this growing Western city, and has accepted public office solely for the reason of lending his influence for the betterment of public conditions and to work for the interests of the general commonwealth.

Mr. Newhall is a comparatively young man, still in his thirties, and is unmarried. Among his various business enterprises at present he is a member of the firm of H. M. Newhall & Co., comprising Gilbert Palache, Margaret J. Newhall, W. Mayo Newhall and George A. Newhall, shipping and commission merchants and fire and marine insurance agents, with headquarters at No. 309-311 Sansome street. Mr. Newhall is also the president of the Presidio and Ferries Railroad Company and is interested in the Newhall Land and Development Company. He is

President of the Newhall Oil and Development Company, of which Henry J. Crocker is vice-president and E. W. Newhall is secretary. In addition to these and other offices, Mr. Newhall occupied the important positions of president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and president of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city.

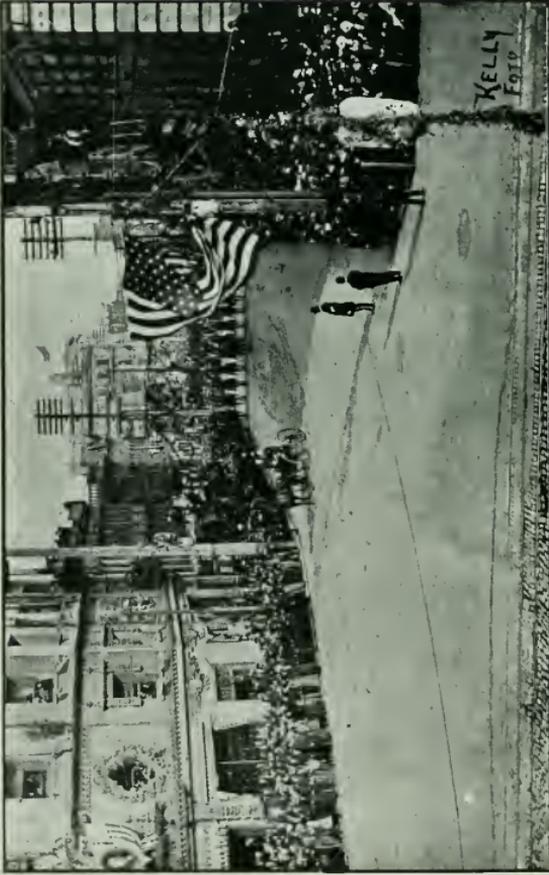
Mr. Newhall is a native son, born in San Francisco in 1864. He received his early training in the various public and private schools of San Francisco, and completed his education in New York City. He started his career as a commission merchant in this city, and having gradually broadened and extended his business interests, he is at present one of the leading financial men on the Pacific Coast, and has heavy interests all over the State in railway, farming, oil and mining enterprises.

In politics Mr. Newhall is a Republican, but never allows partisanship to interfere with his duties to the public. Personally he is a man of refinement, courtesy and congeniality, but withal he is far-seeing and analytical in the business and public matters coming before him.

Mr. Newhall is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and is as prominent in the social world as he is in business and public affairs.

He received his appointment as member of the Board of Police Commissioners in 1900, and is now serving his second year on that Board.

E. I. B.



THE EFFICIENT MANNER OF KEEPING THE CROWDS IN CHECK
BY THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE

KELLY
1910

HARRY W. HUTTON

POLICE COMMISSIONER

THE appointment of Harry William Hutton as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners by Mayor Eugene Schmitz, in January, 1902, was one that met with popular approval. Mr. Hutton is a native of England, born in Hertfordshire in 1856. He is a self-made man through and through, having supported himself since a boy, and found his first employment when a lad in a millinery establishment in New Zea-



land, as errand boy. He came to San Francisco when about fourteen years of age and attended the public schools here, where he acquired a good practical education. Mr. Hutton is not only a lawyer of marked ability, but is an authority on the mining industry, and is one of the foremost machinists and mechanical engineers on the coast, having inherited his mechanical genius from his father, John Hutton, who is a skilled mechanical engineer of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Hutton served as an apprentice to the machinists' trade with the Risdon Iron Works in this city. He was at one time mechanical draftsman at Gold Hill, Nev., and has acquired a thorough knowledge of mechanical matters. He is a licensed engineer for ocean steamships, having served in that capacity on various vessels sailing to Pan-

ama, China and Australia. Having acquired through long experience a thorough knowledge of the shipping business and marine matters, he has built up a large maritime practice and is an owner in three large vessels. He has been unusually fortunate in his ventures in this department of his business, and his knowledge of maritime matters, his judgment and foresight, and integrity in business, has brought him well deserved success.

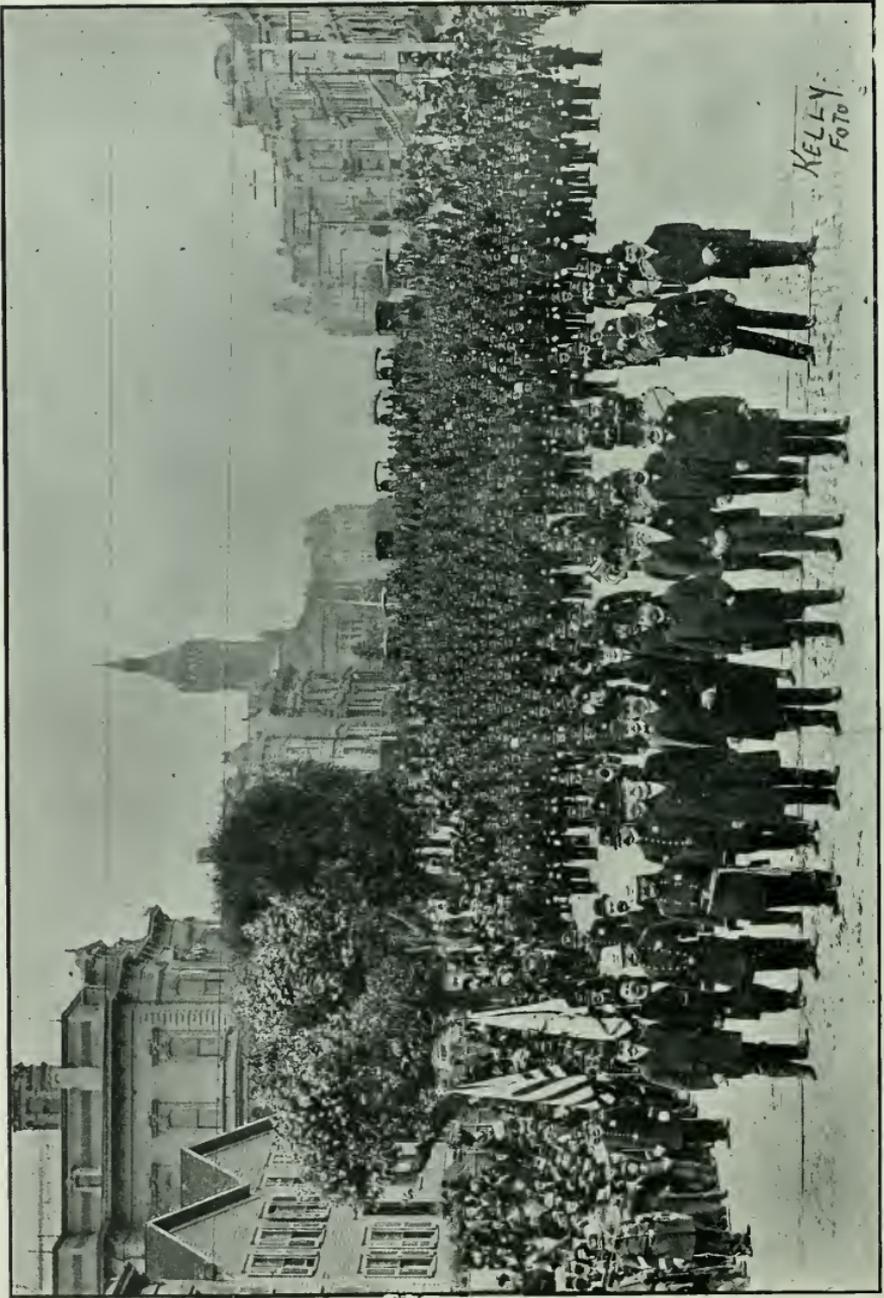
Mr. Hutton is a graduate of the Hastings College of the Law of San Francisco, and although admitted to the bar in 1883, he did not commence the active practice of law until 1886. Since that time he has been identified with many important cases. In his practice he has not confined himself to any particular class of legal work, having handled several criminal cases, a good many cases relative to United States patents and patent rights, and is considered an authority on maritime law. He has shaped the construction of maritime law in the different courts, and probably nearly all of the amendments to the sailor law have been drawn up by Mr. Hutton. He was also counsel in the case of *Robertson vs. Baldwin*, in which the Supreme Court of the United States held that contracts for service could be enforced by imprisonment.

Mr. Hutton has been identified with organized labor for years past. He has been the attorney for the Sailors' Union ever since its existence and has handled nearly all the cases for the Labor Council. He also enjoys the distinction of being one of the organizers of the first labor federation in the United States.

Mr. Hutton was married in San Francisco in 1889 to Miss Inez Sexton of Michigan. She was one of the operatic stars in the Alice Oates Company and the Fay Templeton Opera Company. She possesses a remarkably brilliant mezzo soprano voice, a fine conception of rendition, and is probably one of the most finished artists the State of Michigan ever turned out.

In politics Mr. Hutton is a free lance. He is a strong sympathizer with the great laboring class, which produces the world's wealth, and will always give his earnest support to further the interests of organized labor. Mr. Hutton has a genial personality and has had an extremely interesting career. He is a man who has traveled extensively and his varied experiences in diversified situations have given him a broad view of social and economic questions, and should do excellent work as a public official.

E. I. B.



KELLY
Foto

VIEW OF THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE FORCE

DAVID I. MAHONEY

POLICE COMMISSIONER.



MR. DAVID I. MAHONEY has been a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for a period of almost three years. He was appointed to a place on the Board of Fire Commissioners in January, 1900, of which board he was a very active and efficient member. In February, 1900, some irreconcilable disputes having arisen among the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, Mayor Phelan removed one of the incumbents and tendered the position thus made vacant to Mr. Mahoney, who consented to accept the place in order if possible to restore the harmony and efficiency of that body. His course as Police Commissioner has been characterized by intelligent caution, liberal conservatism and a strict sense of justice.

During the conflict between capital and labor which occurred here in 1901, he steadfastly opposed placing policemen upon the trucks and wagons, believing, as almost every intelligent and candid man is now willing to admit, that such a use of the Police Department was entirely unwarranted, and calculated to provoke the very disturbance which it was sup-

posed at the time, by some, to prevent.

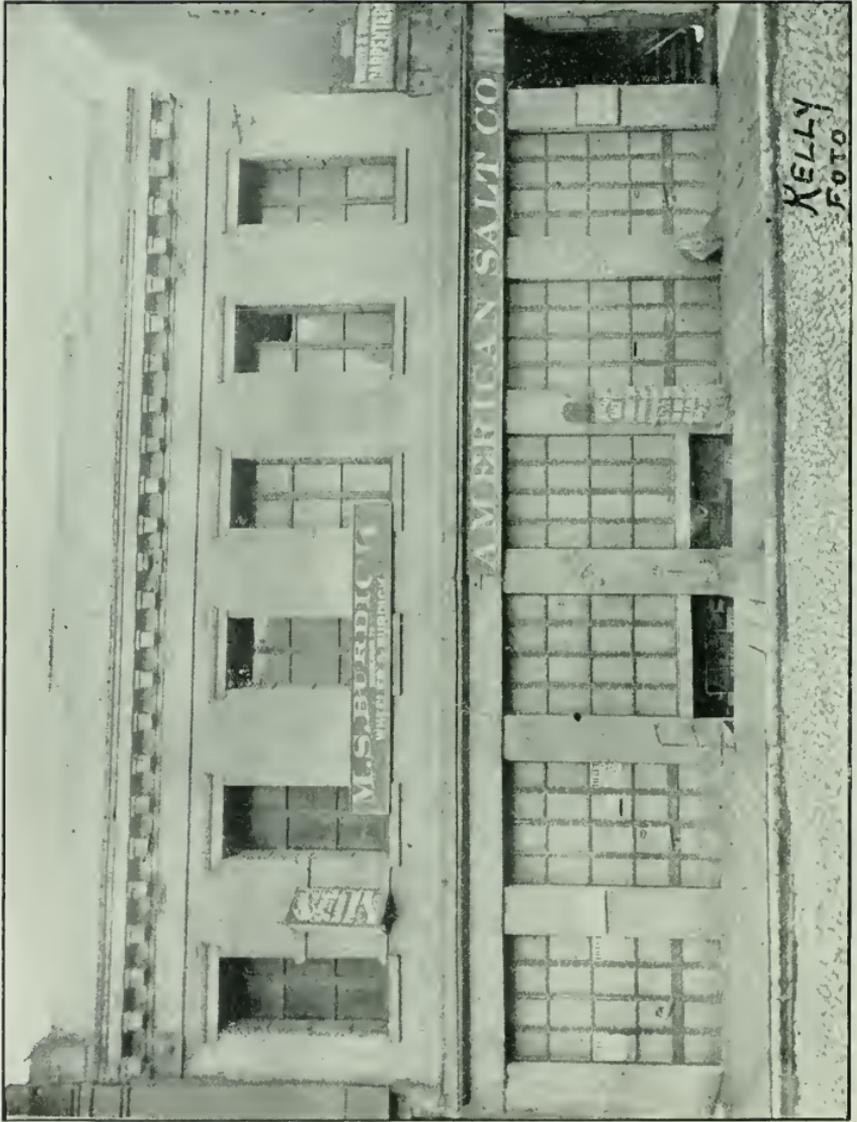
Commissioner Mahoney is a well-known, able, honorable and upright lawyer. He possesses the confidence and the respect of his clients, of his professional brethren and of the Courts.

He has taken a very active and a leading part in a great deal of important litigation. He has been counsel in nearly all the cases involving the legality of the reform ballot, and he drafted and had enacted the law adopting the "Australian Ballot." He was the legal adviser of the old "Citizens' Defense Association" and a leading spirit in that influential organization. Since his appointment to the position of Police Commissioner he has inaugurated several important reforms, one of which is known as the "eight hour law for the police force."

Mr. Mahoney was born in San Francisco, is a member of Niantic Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California Pioneers and of the Young Men's Institute.

The community is to be congratulated on having in an important municipal position so able, so independent, so active and so honorable a representative.

E. I. B.



KELLY
FOTO

OLD FORT GUNNY BAGS - An old Historic Structure of San Francisco recently torn down.

JOSIAH ROWLAND HOWELL

POLICE COMMISSIONER



POLICE Commissioner Josiah Rowland Howell has become widely known as of San Francisco's solid business men, and although in no sense a politician, has been a constant worker in the interests of good government in the municipality. Mr. Howell is a native son, born in Sacramento, Cal., on March 12, 1867, and received a practical education in the public schools of San Francisco, where he has resided for the past twenty-eight years.

Mr. Howell began his career in the insurance business and was with the New York Life Insurance Company for about three years. Later he entered the real estate business, and in January, 1900, he associated himself with Mr. A. S. Baldwin in the corporation known as Bald-

win & Howell, of 10 Montgomery street, one of the foremost and largest real estate concerns in the city.

In politics Mr. Howell is a Republican, but is always ready to support the right man regardless of party. He received his first public office on January 8, 1901, when he was appointed by Mayor James D. Phelan member of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of San Francisco, and although a Republican himself, received that appointment under a Democratic administration. Since he has been in public office Mr. Howell has done good conscientious work for the municipality, and the citizens of San Francisco are fortunate in having a man of his judgment and rectitude of purpose connected with the government of the city.

E. I. B.



POLICE DEPARTMENT MAINTAINING ORDER DURING THE LATE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S
RECENT VISIT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

TIMOTHY I. FITZPATRICK

WARRANT AND BOND CLERK OF SAN FRANCISCO.



WARRANT and Bond Clerk Timothy I. Fitzpatrick is a native of San Francisco, born here on March 3, 1876. He was educated at St. Ignatius College, of which institution he is a graduate. After finishing his course at college he attended the Hastings College of the Law, taking a two years' course, and then entered the law office of Attorney M. C. Hassett in the Phelan Building, as clerk, and while there received his first practical legal experience.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is a Democrat, and has been an active worker in the interests of his party. In 1900, at the age of twenty-four, he received the appointment of Assistant Warrant and Bond Clerk, and in 1902, as a result of his excellent work during the first two years, his familiarity with the office and faithful attention to his duties, was promoted to the position of Warrant and Bond Clerk, which is his present office.

At the age of twenty-five Mr. Fitzpatrick was tendered the nomination on the Democratic

ticket for Justice of the Peace. When he ran for this office it was a big Republican year, when every Republican running for office was elected, but although Mr. Fitzpatrick was not elected, he made an excellent showing, receiving 24,296 votes, the highest vote among the Democratic candidates.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has become known in the city as one of the rising young men of San Francisco, and is popular in social and business circles. He is a member of Stanford Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West and Past Counsel Commander of McKinley Camp of the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Olympic and Monticello Clubs. He is quite an athlete, taking keen interest in all outdoor sports, and is one of the expert handball players of the Olympic Club. Mr. Fitzpatrick is also an active member of the South End Rowing Club and San Francisco Lodge No. 3, B. P. O. E. (Elks).

He is still a young man and unmarried, and it is safe to predict a bright political future for him.

E. I. B.

JOHN J. GREELEY

ASSISTANT WARRANT AND BOND CLERK.



ONE of the popular young men in the Hall of Justice is Assistant Warrant and Bond Clerk John J. Greeley. Mr.

Greeley was born in San Francisco on February 22, 1877, and has lived here all his life. He attended the public schools of San Francisco as a boy and is a graduate of St. Mary's College at Oakland, having had conferred upon him the degree of B. A. He received his first legal experience in the law office of Attorney R. H. Countryman, of this city, and was appointed Assistant Warrant and Bond Clerk in January, 1900.

Mr. Greeley is a Democrat in politics and is an active worker for his party, having been a member of the Democratic County Convention for the past four years, from the time he attained his majority up until the present time.

He is a member of the Monticello and Iroquois Clubs, is Past President of El Dorado Parlor No. 52 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and a member of the Golden Gate Aerie No. 61 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Mr. Greeley has never run for any public office, but will no doubt be heard from in the future in San Francisco politics. F. O.

LOUIS H. WARD

ASSISTANT WARRANT AND BOND CLERK.



ANOTHER young man in the Warrant and Bond Clerk's office who has come to the front in the political world at an early age is Mr. Louis H. Ward, one of the Assistant Warrant and Bond Clerks. Mr. Ward was born on December 17, 1876, in Richmond, Va. He came to California when a child and received a good education in the public schools of Oakland and at St. Mary's College, of which he is a graduate. After finishing his education he entered the law office of Attorney Eugene N. Deuprey in a clerical capacity.

Mr. Ward has given a great deal of attention to public affairs and political matters, his convictions in politics being Democratic. He received his first public office in 1899 at the age of twenty-three as Deputy Assessor, and was appointed to his present position of Assistant Warrant and Bond Clerk in 1900, and is now filling that position.

In 1900 Mr. Ward was nominated on the Democratic ticket for State Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial district, being only twenty-four years of age at this time; he probably has the distinction of being the youngest candidate ever running for that office. At this election he made the best showing of any candidate on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by only 400 votes.

Mr. Ward has lived in San Francisco for over thirteen years and is well liked among his business associates and socially. He has acquired a great deal of practical experience for his years and gives promise of becoming an important factor in municipal politics. He is a member of McKinley Camp, Woodmen of the World, and Columbia Council No. 55 of the Young Men's Institute. He is also an active member of the Monticello Club.

H. A. R.

BERNARD J. FLOOD

ASSISTANT WARRANT AND BOND CLERK.



THE youngest of the three young men in charge of the Warrant and Bond Department of San Francisco is Mr. Bernard J. Flood. Mr. Flood is also a native of San Francisco, born here on May 7, 1878. He was educated at St. Mary's College, graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Flood received his first appointment in 1899, at the age of twenty-one, as secretary pro tem to the President of the State Senate. After completing his education at college he studied law with the firm of Scott & Dooling, of Hollister, Cal., and when he returned to San Francisco he continued his legal training under Attorneys Lennon & Hawkins, in the Parrott Building, until admitted to practice, and has

continued to practice law as an associate of that firm.

Mr. Flood received his appointment as Assistant Warrant and Bond Clerk in 1902, this year, and is now holding his first public position.

While at college Mr. Flood made a brilliant record, making good use of his opportunities, and while there attained a degree of efficiency that led to his being tendered the position at the Sacramento institute during the years of '98 and '99 of instructor of Latin, Greek and the classics. He is a member of several San Francisco clubs and member of El Dorado Parlor No. 52 of the Native Sons. Mr. Flood is a bright and active young man and is sure to succeed.

E. I. B.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

COMMISSIONERS.

(Meet on Thursdays at 9 a. m.)

Hecht, M. H.	Watt, R. V.
Grady, J. H.	Parry, J. S.

J. W. McCarthy, Secretary.

Bond \$10,000; Term 4 yrs; Class 1, 2, 3, 4.

4 appointed by Mayor; Pres. 1 yr.

Meet weekly; appointees 21 to 35 years.

Fines to Pension Fund.

Sullivan, D. T., Chief Engineer.

Dougherty, Jno., 1st Ass't.

P. H. Shaughnessy, 2d Ass't.

Fire Marshal, Charles Towe.

Assistant Fire Marshal, J. F. O. Comstock.

BATTALION CHIEFS:

M. J. Dolan.	John McCluskey.
John Willis.	J. J. Conlon.
William Waters.	T. M. Fernandez.
E. F. McKittrick.	

CHIEF ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT
SINCE 1850:

Volunteer.

1850.....	F. D. Kohler
1851.....	F. E. R. Whitney and G. H. Hossefross
1852.....	G. H. Hossefross
1853-54.....	C. P. Duane
1855.....	James E. Nutman
1856-60.....	F. E. R. Whitney
1861-66.....	David Scannell
Paid.	
1867-69.....	F. E. R. Whitney
1870.....	F. E. R. Whitney and C. H. Ackerson
1871.....	C. H. Ackerson
1872.....	David Scannell
1873.....	David Scannell and F. E. R. Whitney
1874-92.....	David Scannell
1893.....	David Scannell and Dennis T. Sullivan
1893 until date.....	Dennis T. Sullivan

DENNIS T. SULLIVAN

CHIEF OF S. F. FIRE DEPARTMENT.



IT IS too true that the general public often fail to properly appreciate the class of service rendered by its "fire fighters." This fact is perhaps not more apparent in San Francisco than in other large cities, but few realize what perils and hardships constantly beset these brave men who are continuously called upon to protect public life and property. San Franciscans have a fire department of which they may be justly proud, for in effective work it ranks amongst the foremost in the country. The death rate by fire in San Francisco is exceedingly small, when we consider that so great a portion of our buildings and residences are constructed of wood, and are anything but fire-proof, and this being the case, it is pretty conclusive evidence that the department has acted promptly and effectively in such emergencies as have required its services.

In speaking of the efficiency of the department, it is well to mention those who have aided in bringing about such efficiency, and in this connection, we may speak of Chief Dennis T. Sullivan, now at the head of the Fire Department of San Francisco, and who has been connected with it since June 1, 1877. He commenced his work at that time as "extra" man on engine No. 3, at the modest salary of thirty-five dollars per month. From this position he was promoted to stoker at a salary of ninety dollars per month. His keen interest in the affairs of the department, and his close attention to his duties attracted general atten-

tion from his superiors, and from this time forward his promotion was rapid and his success in the department assured. He was appointed Hydrant Inspector, and subsequently District Engineer. Following this, he became Assistant Chief, under Chief Scannell, and finally, at the death of Chief Scannell, he was appointed Chief of the Department, as a just reward for his long and faithful service.

Chief Sullivan was born on November 2, 1851, at Florence, N. Y., and afterwards moved to Utica, N. Y., where he received his early education in the public schools of that city. Mr Sullivan has a wonderful physique and has at ways enjoyed perfect health, being extremely temperate in all his habits. He was a sturdy blacksmith at the age of sixteen, which trade he afterwards followed in San Francisco from 1875 to 1877, first on Polk street, and afterwards on California street. On December 31, 1888, he was married to Miss Margaret T. Moran, at Warm Springs, Alameda county, Cal.

Chief Sullivan belongs to the fraternal order of the Knights of Columbus, Council No. 615, and has made many friends in San Francisco, where he has lived continuously for over twenty-seven years. It is by hard and conscientious work that he has placed himself in the highest office in the department from a very humble beginning, and he fully deserves the success which has come to him.

In politics Chief Sullivan is a Democrat.

E. I. B.



Engine Co.-27



Engine Co.-28



Chemical Engine-1



Engine Co-3

JOHN DOUGHERTY

FIRST ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER, S. F. F. D.



ANOTHER official of the San Francisco Fire Department who deserves high praise for his work, not only in connection with the department, but in general municipal and State affairs, is Chief John Dougherty, the present First Assistant Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department. He is a self-made man from start to finish. He was born on April 17, 1847, in Woburn Mass., coming to San Francisco when he was five years of age. Like many other of our prominent men, he received his school education in the public schools of San Francisco, finishing his course at an early age, and started in to fight life's battle with small capital but with a wealth of determination and a firm conviction that permanent success only comes through hard work and upright purposes.

Chief Dougherty started in business as a plumber and gasfitter in San Francisco, and followed that class of work for about one year. He is a thorough machinist, and has had a long and varied mechanical training, and his experience in this work has been of great benefit to him in the mechanical branch of the fire department of the city.

His career, however, has not been confined entirely to the mastery of mechanical matters, for he has served as State Senator in California, being elected to the Senate in November, 1882, and serving with distinction for a term of four years. While in the Senate he introduced and passed the bill for the benefit of the widows and orphans of crippled and deceased firemen throughout the State.

He was appointed foreman of Engine No. 6, in the fire department, on October 1, 1878 and

District Engineer on March 24, 1888. At the death of Chief Seammell, who was succeeded by the present Chief Dennis T. Sullivan, a vacancy was created in the office of first assistant, and Mr. Dougherty's record for faithful service in the department made him the logical candidate for the office, and he was promptly appointed to fill the vacancy on April 4, 1893, which position he now occupies.

Chief Dougherty has lived in San Francisco for fifty years and his record both in city and State affairs, and in the department in which he now holds such a prominent office, has been most satisfactory to the public. He has made a deep study of the mechanical affairs and requirements of the fire department and his advice and views in connection therewith have been of the most practicable and valuable kind. His relations with other members of the department have been uniformly mutually agreeable and satisfactory.

He was married in 1872 to Miss S. E. Edwards in San Francisco, and his home life has been happy in the extreme.

A self-made man, Chief Dougherty is also a self-educated man, acquiring the more valuable part of his education from his own reading, study and practical experience. Starting in life without other advantages than strength of mind, muscle and principle, the endurance and will power acquired by inheritance and training, he has made a record of which he may be justly proud.

Chief Dougherty is a member of the Buena Lodge of the Knights of Honor, of San Francisco, and during his long residence in that city has made hosts of friends.

E. I. B.



Engine Co-35 Truck-8



Engine Co-7



Engine Co-6



Engine Co-5

ROLLA V. WATT

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.



ROLLA V. WATT, member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of San Francisco, is well known in this city as one of San Francisco's solid business men, and a worker for public good. Mr. Watt is a native of the "Buckeye" State, born in Camden, Preble county, Ohio, on February 19, 1857, receiving a good practical education in the public schools of Eaton, Ohio. Mr. Watt started out in life as a drug clerk, and later became interested in the book and stationery business. In this enterprise his business ability asserted itself and in it he was entirely successful.

Mr. Watt came to San Francisco in 1876, when a young man of nineteen, and has been a continuous resident of this city ever since that time, being married here in 1883 to Miss Jessie Shirlaw Mackay. He is at present one of the foremost insurance men of the Pacific Coast, being manager of the Pacific department of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Eng., and the Queen Insurance Company of New York City. Mr. Watt's business success is entirely due to his own efforts. He entered the insurance business in 1882, when a young man,

beginning at the bottom, and filling various positions. His conscientious work and strict business principles would probably have brought him success in any line of work he might have taken up, and he soon attracted the attention of his superiors in the insurance companies with which he was connected. He gradually rose to prominence in the business and his services yearly became more valuable to the concerns that employed him. He was appointed manager of the Pacific department of the Royal Insurance Company in 1894, and of the Queen Insurance Company in 1896.

Mr. Watt received his appointment as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of San Francisco in January, 1900, being appointed for a term of four years, and his broad experience has been of great value in matters coming up before the Fire Commissioners.

Mr. Watt has been President of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco since 1898 and has been a director of that association for years. He is also one of the trustees of the University of the Pacific.

In politics he is a Republican, and as a public spirited man, has always worked for good government and public improvement.

E. I. B.

JOHN H. GRADY

MEMBER BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.



JOHAN H. GRADY, member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and a leading business man and public official of San Francisco for years past, was born in this city on July 23, 1852. After going through the schools here, he accepted a position as grocery clerk, and worked in that capacity during his early youth. Later he became interested in San Francisco real estate, and after years of experience in that business has become one of the leading real estate men of the city.

In politics Mr. Grady is a Democrat; he has been active in every campaign, whether running for office or not, and has done much for the local success of the party. He accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket in 1881 for Tax Collector of the City of San Francisco, and was elected to that office by a big majority. During his term of office he made a splendid record and won great popularity, and in November, 1882, having again received the nomination for that office, on account of the excellence of his first administration, the citizens of San Francisco showed their appreciation of his good work by re-electing him by a handsome

majority. After finishing his second term as Tax Collector, Mr. Grady was appointed Deputy State Treasurer, serving in this office for two years, during the last half of Stoneman's administration. In 1900 he received the appointment as member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of San Francisco, and is now serving on that Board.

On September 23, 1877, Mr. Grady married Miss Nellie G. Rorke in this city. He has been a continuous resident of San Francisco for over thirty-eight years and during this time has done much for good government, and has been a constant worker for the betterment of public conditions. Although a little past middle age, Mr. Grady is as active as he ever was in his life, and will no doubt be found holding an important place in our municipal government for a long time to come.

Mr. Grady is one of the founders and is the Senior Past Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is also a Past Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having been a delegate to the Grand Lodge for the past fourteen years. In religious faith Mr. Grady is a Catholic, and is a member of St. James Church of this city.

E. I. B.



Engine Co.-14



Engine Co.-11



Engine Co.-16



Engine Co.-34

JOHN SHAKESPEARE PARRY

MEMBER BOARD FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

NOTICEABLE among the leaders of the Union Labor Party is Mr. John Shakespeare Parry, the subject of this sketch, now serving the city as a fire commissioner. Being a delegate to the Municipal Convention of 1901, from the Pile Drivers' and Bridge Builders' Union, he was at once recognized as a leader among men, having all of the requisite qualities. He is a man of splendid physique, and fearless in the extreme; always says what he thinks and speaks to the

afterwards moved to Beacon, Iowa, where he received his early education, attending the public schools of that city. No man is better able to understand the hardships of the day laborer than he, having started his career as a farm hand. He afterwards drifted into the lumber business, and worked as a logger in Washington Territory. For three years he worked during the summer months on a ranch, and in the winter as a teamster, in Santa Cruz county, this State. He also spent five years along the docks and wharfs of San Francisco as a builder and repairer of same.

Mr. Parry is at present engaged in the tobacco business at 56 Third street, where he has been very successful. His success in this business is notable from the fact that his three predecessors at this place were absolute failures. This shows conclusively that Mr. Parry has splendid business qualifications.

When in his thirty-third year, Mr. Parry married Miss E. Huntington Jones, daughter of John G. and Mrs. Margaret Jones, of Oskaloosa, Wis. (prominent banker and mining man), at San Jose, Cal., on December 11, 1900, who has shared his trials and tribulations for the past two years, and it is hoped that for many years in the future she will share the triumphs and successes that are sure to come to them.

Mr. Parry has been a resident of San Francisco for the past fifteen years. He is a member of the Eagles and also of the Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders, which is a benevolent organization as well as a union, and president of Retail Cigar Dealers' Association of San Francisco. As long as there is a Union Labor Party in San Francisco we can expect to see Mr. Parry in politics, and a splendid future is predicted for him. During the last campaign he worked night and day for his party, neglecting business, home and all other matters of a personal nature, and was one of the most important factors in handling the campaign for the labor forces.

Mr. Parry is a self-made man in every sense of the word, and relies not upon others to further his cause, but rather upon his own energies and reputation.

He is talked of in the papers as nominee for Congress on the U. L. ticket from Fourth Congressional district, but as yet Mr. Parry has not designated his intention of accepting same. Whether he accepts or not, it is generally understood that Mr. Parry will be a well-known figure in California politics.

H. A. R.



point. In conversation he appears to read one's very thoughts and through the tenacity of purpose, generally gains his point.

Mr. Parry was always a staunch Republican until the labor troubles, which disturbed the commercial interests of the city last summer. His whole life having been spent in hard work, it is but natural that his sympathies would go out to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. He therefore allied himself with the Union Labor Party. He was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and also on Platform and Resolutions and as such, drafted the union labor platform. To him is due the honor of nominating Eugene E. Schmitz for Mayor in the Union Labor Convention.

Mr. Parry was born in Ohio county, West Virginia, on the 3rd day of August, 1867. He



Engine Co.-23



Engine Co.-18

Photo. F.



Engine Co.-21 Truck Co.-6



Engine Co.-33.

J. W. McCARTHY

SECRETARY BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.



J. W. McCARTHY, Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, is a native of the "Empire" State, born in Sullivan county, New York, on August 27, 1851, and spent his boyhood days in New York City. He received his education in the public schools of New York and after leaving school started out in life as an errand boy in a retail store.

He came to San Francisco in 1869, when eighteen years of age, and from 1872 until 1900 was employed by Wells Fargo & Co. For a number of years he has acted as messenger, but for the last eighteen years he was employed in the forwarding department of the local office. The fact that he remained in this office for twenty-eight years shows a remarkable degree of faithfulness, continuity and a close application to his duties. On March 6, 1900, he received his first public appointment as Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, for which he passed the civil service examination.

Mr. McCarthy has been a continuous resident of San Francisco for thirty-three years, and was married here on August 27, 1878, to Miss Eleanor O'Grady. His family consists of one daughter and two sons.

He has been receiver of Valley Lodge No. 30 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for the past fifteen years, and is ex-financial secretary of Ignatian Council No. 35 of the Young Men's Institute.

He is also ex-secretary of Loyola Assembly No. 1 of the Young Men's Catholic Union and a member of Court Seal Rock of the American Order of Foresters.

In politics Mr. McCarthy is strongly Democratic, although he has not been an active politician at any time. Since his appointment to his first public position he has done excellent work as secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners and has kept the records of that office in a most orderly manner, proving himself to be a valuable detail man.

DEPT. OF ELECTRICITY

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

Joint Committee of Fire and Police Commissioners appoint Chief Electrician and all employees.

CHIEF ELECTRICIAN, WILLIAM R. HEWITT.

Assistant, Godfray De Lisle.

INSPECTORS:

D. T. Griffith, W. C. Pennycook.

Staff of employees, 64.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF FIRE ALARM AND POLICE
TELEGRAPH OF SAN FRANCISCO SINCE 1865.

There is no record of this office being established as a special department before 1865. In that year M. Greenwood had supervision of the department of electricity and performed the duties of that office until 1875, resigning on April 15th of that year. J. S. Urquhart was appointed to fill the vacancy and served until April 9, 1877. John Curran was then appointed, serving from 1877 till 1888, having been removed on January 30th of that year, Alfred Clark, Jr., acting temporarily. Samuel B. Rankin was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, vice Alfred Clark, on February 27, 1888, and served through 1890. Chas. Thomas acted from 1891 until 1893, being removed on February 13, 1893. Wm. Torpey was then appointed and resigned July 2, 1894. William R. Hewitt succeeded Mr. Torpey and is still performing the duties of the office, having had charge of the department for over eight years.

WM. R. HEWITT

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.



AMONG the many young men in our municipal government who deserve favorable mention for the manner in which they have handled their various departments, is one of our native sons, William R. Hewitt, chief of the department of electricity. Mr. Hewitt, even while receiving his early education at the local schools, showed a decided inclination toward electrical work: consequently, he devoted all his spare time in experimenting with many forms of electrical apparatus. After graduation, we find him working for one of the prominent electrical companies of the city, and finally taking charge of their most important installations.

In 1888 he entered, as an operator, the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph office, which was then located in a small room on the top floor of the old Fire Hall, 9 Brenham place. After working there for some time he realized the importance of further study in electrical engineering, so resigned his position in order to go East and take up post graduate work in the School of Mines, Columbia University, New York City. On completion of the course, in

July, 1894, he was immediately asked to accept the position of Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, which, under the new charter, became the department of electricity. The Commissioners of the department appointed him chief, and on March 29, 1901, he was appointed permanent chief, after having successfully passed the civil service examination. Since he has been in charge of the department we have seen it grow from a mere shadow to a space now occupying in office room alone all the available floor space on the top floor of the old Fire Hall, and still he has not nearly enough room to handle the business of the office.

He introduced the inspection of interior electric light wiring in the city and county of San Francisco, which has grown to the extent of some two thousand inspections per month, issuing certificates of approval and checking plans and specifications in connection therewith, besides drafting all ordinances in reference to the inspection of interior electrical wiring of buildings. An inspection of the records of fires in this city caused by defective wiring

speaks well for the thorough and effective way the work has been carried out. Since Chief Hewitt has had charge of the department he has reconstructed and rebuilt the office on a modern plan, building a new switchboard and devising an entirely new system, doing away with the great source of annoyance to the fire department caused by the interference of alarms technically known as "mix-ups," and introducing the "shunt system" of alarms, whereby the office is protected from interference by boxes on other lines and circuits. He also introduced the silent system of alarms, whereby both the men and apparatus are saved responding to unnecessary calls, responding only to those which are on the inside. He has invented several forms of apparatus which are now used by the department for saving life, labor and time, such as the mechanical releasing device for fire department horses, doing away entirely with the old bell crank system. The telescoping harness hanger which immediately disappears as soon as the harness is released, thereby saving any accidents in driving out of the engine house in a hurry to a fire.

The trolley grounding device carried by all truck companies of the fire department, whereby the trolley current is shut off immediately at any large fire where it comes in contact with the men or apparatus.

Chief Hewitt has always been a great stu-

dent, consequently, we have often heard from him in the scientific journals, ably discussing some of the intricate problems that invariably confront one in electrical work.

He laid out the general scheme of the underground fire alarm and police telegraph system, now in course of construction, which, on completion, will be one of the most modern and complete in every detail. The repair shop in the City Hall basement was introduced by him, where all instruments and apparatus used by the department of electricity are repaired, and a great many manufactured from his own designs. Chief Hewitt has had charge of and directed all the street illuminations held in San Francisco of late years, and to him is largely due their magnificent success. His plans for the permanent illumination of the City Hall dome have lately been approved by the Board of Supervisors, and are now in process of construction. This alone will be one of the grandest electrical displays on the continent, besides, probably, the greatest permanent installation in the world.

Great credit is due Chief Hewitt for his painstaking efforts and strict business principles in building up what is now the department of electricity, from which all matters pertaining to the installation and operation of electrical apparatus are governed.

G. D.



GODFRAY DE LISLE

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

AMONG the many University of California graduates holding prominent positions in the city of San Francisco, we find several engaged in the various municipal engineering offices. As the electrical engineer in the department of electricity, we have Godfray De Lisle, who was born in Kensington, near London, England. His father, a private banker and East India merchant, died, leaving a splendid business and the sons yet too young to carry it on. Mr. De Lisle, as a boy, had shown a very strong desire for machinery and tools; consequently, he was given ample opportunities to satisfy his wishes. Encouraged



by his friends, and in spite of the dangers attending the building and operation of small engines, etc., in a private house, he seems to have come out very successfully, with but few trivial accidents, which in fact were more annoying to the people living in the house than to himself. After receiving a very good education at the Westminster schools of London, England, and Oundle grammar school, he decided to enter the British Naval Engineering College; was prepared for the entrance examinations, which he passed with honors in the spring of 1885. It would have been six months before the term commenced from time of examination, which gave ample time for reflection as to whether he should enter a long course of severe study or to go Florida, where

his two elder brothers had gone a couple of years previously and bought a large orange grove and stock of cattle. Their glowing accounts of hunting, fishing, cowpunching, marking, branding, etc., were too much for him, so he decided to abandon the engineering college and turn cow-puncher. This new life with its many pleasures and thrilling experiences, lasted nearly six years, and as the novelty of the backwoods life had worn off, he was perfectly contented to again take up a mechanical line of work from an engineering standpoint. During all this time he continued his studies in engineering works and fitted up quite a good machine shop on the ranch, where he could put in his spare time in carrying out any ideas that should present themselves in the way of small engines, etc.

A trip to British Columbia and a position with a company that was about to make the steel pipe for an extensive water works system for a city supply, encouraged him to sell out his interests in the stock business and go to work for them as a mechanic in their shops. As soon as building of the pipe line commenced, he was put in charge of a very important section and from that to foreman of construction in the city itself, a position he filled very creditably for two years. In the fall of '94 he came to California, and decided to try gold mining; so, in company with his brother, he struck out pocket hunting in the Black Hills of Southern Oregon. The trip was very successful, and in the summer of '95 Mr. De Lisle entered the University of California for a full course in electrical engineering. In 1899 he graduated with a fine record, which the Regents recognized by appointing him an assistant in the College of Mechanics, to the well-known and able mechanical engineer, Professor F. G. Hesse, a position he held for two years, during which time he devoted a great deal of time to the higher branches of mechanical and electrical engineering, besides writing several articles for the scientific journals. Since leaving the university we have seen him engaged in several successful electrical engineering enterprises, and at the present time he is in charge of the installation of the underground fire alarm and police telegraph system. Being a very steady and energetic student, we predict a very promising future for him, and the city is fortunate in claiming him as one of its able assistants in so important a branch of its engineering work.

E. I. B.





