

indisposition or disability occasioned by injuries suffered while in the discharge of official duty. Police Officers in subjection to the orders of the respective Captains, and all under the general direction of the Chief of Police, shall be prompt and vigilant in the detection of crime, the arrest of public offenders, the suppression of all riots, frays, duels and disturbances of the public peace, the execution of process from the Police Judge's Court, in causing the abatement of public nuisances, the removal of unlawful obstructions from the public streets, and the enforcement of the laws and regulations of police.—[Amendment March 24, 1859.]

SEC. 27. In case of great public emergency or danger the Chief of Police may appoint an additional number of Policemen, of approved character for honesty and sobriety, who shall have the same powers as other Police Officers, for twenty-four hours only, but without pay. The Chief of Police, Captains and every officer of the permanent force, shall provide themselves with a uniform and badge of office, to be prescribed by regulations of the Board of Supervisors, which shall be worn by them upon all occasions, with such exceptions as may be permitted by the Chief of Police in the performance of detective duty.

SEC. 28. Charges of oppression or official misconduct, when presented by any citizen of the said city and county, against any Police Captain or Officer, and verified on oath, setting forth the specific acts complained of, shall be received and attentively considered and determined by the Police Judge, President of the Board of Supervisors, and Chief of Police, giving to the accused due notice and an impartial hearing in defense. The Chief of Police, Police Judge, and all other officers, now acting or hereafter to be elected or appointed under the provisions of this Act, may be accused, tried and removed from office, in the mode prescribed by the laws of this State for the removal of civil officers, otherwise than by impeachment.

SEC. 29. The Board of Supervisors shall from time to time establish a convenient number of Police Stations; determine within what districts the Police Officers and Captains shall usually be distributed and employed; designate the prisons to be used for the reception of all persons arrested or convicted and sentenced for public offenses, in cases not provided for by law; [and] appoint, during the pleasure of the Board, the keeper of such prisons.

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

SECTION 1. The Police Judge's Court of the City and County of San Francisco shall have jurisdiction:*

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

Second—Of proceedings respecting vagrants and disorderly persons.

SEC. 2. The said Court shall have jurisdiction of the following public offenses, committed in the said city and county:

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

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

Third—Breaches of the peace, riots, affrays, committing willful injury to property, and all misdemeanors punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Fourth—Said Court or Judge shall have jurisdiction of proceedings for security to keep the peace; and also throughout said city and county, the same power and jurisdiction in other criminal actions, cases and proceedings as are now or hereafter may be conferred by law upon Justices of the Peace or Justices' Courts. The Justices of the Peace within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco shall not have power to try and decide any cases of the classes mentioned in this section.—[Amendatory Section 1, February 13, 1872.] The said Judge may punish contempts in the same manner and to the same extent as District Judges; and the laws concerning contempts applicable to District Courts and Judges shall be applicable to said Police Court and Judge.—[Amendatory Sec. 2, February 13, 1872.]

SEC. 3. The Judge of said Court shall also have power to hear cases for examination, and may commit and hold the offender to bail for trial in the proper Court; and may try, condemn or acquit, and carry his judgment into execution as the case may require, according to law; and shall have power to issue warrants of arrests, subpoenas, and all other process necessary to the full and proper exercise of his power and jurisdiction. All fines imposed by the Police Judge, not exceeding twenty dollars, exclusive of costs, shall be final and without appeal.

SUPPLEMENTAL V.—*An Act respecting the Police Court, etc.*—Approved December 9, 1865.

SECTION 1. Any Justice of the Peace of the City and County of San Francisco, who may be designated in writing by the Mayor or President of the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose, shall have power to preside in and hold the Police Judge's Court in said city and county, in case of the temporary absence of the Police Judge, or his inability to act from any cause; and during such temporary absence or disability, the Justice so designated shall act as Police

* Also jurisdiction for violations of Sec. 14 of Street law.—[See Article IV, Sec. 16.]