

This story is told on Sen Tillman: When he had his assigned him on the floor found his nearest neighbor Sen or Irby, of South Carolina. The two are out, and not spoken for a long time passing. It made Tillman very uncomfortable to sit near to his enemy, and he to be changed on the ground his visual affliction, for even one knows that Senator Till is blind of one eye. His was that he could not see well, sitting where he did he could from some other. The next day he found his assigned to a desk on the side of Irby, there simply being a reversal of position. "I asked to be changed," Tillman to the acting officer the Senate, "because I could see from that desk, and have only changed me to the other side of Senator Irby." "Yes, sir," said the official, "I did not suppose could see him on the side which you are blind, and changed you accordingly." Tillman gave a snort of contempt and picked out a which is not approximate desirable as the first one.

It May Do as Much for You  
Mr. Fred Miller, of Irvin writes that he had a severe trouble for many with severe pains in his back also that his bladder affected. He tried many of kidney cures but with any good result. About ago he began use of E. Bitters and found relief. Electric Bitters is adapted to cure of all Liver troubles and gives almost instant relief. Will prove our statement Price only 50c. for large At Dr. J. A. Boyd's Drug

Alice (the friend)—I do how anyone can help Marie.  
Blanche (the rival)—She help it herself.—Life.

Knights of the Maccabees  
The State Commander us from Lincoln, Neb., says: "After trying other cures for what seemed a very obstinate cough in our children we tried Dr. New Discovery and at the of two days the cough left them. We will not be out it hereafter, as our cure proves that it cures all other remedies fail."—Ed. F. W. Stevens, State Why not give this great cure a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are Dr. J. A. Boyd's Drug Regular size 50c. and \$1.00

"And did he say he remembered when I was a girl?"  
"No he said he remembers you when he was a boy."

Buckden's Arnica Salve  
The Best Salve in the for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale at Dr. Boyd's drugstore.

Why suffer with Colds and LaGrippe when active Bromo Quinine will you in one day. Does not do the ringing in the like Sulphate of Quinine, up in tablets convenient fitting. Guaranteed to cure money refunded. Price 25c. For sale by O. B.)

Mr. Goodheart—My income \$3,200 a year. Don't your daughter could like that?

Mrs. Spendwell—She prouid, with economy, but would you live?—New Weekly.

To the aged, with their appetites, feeble circulation impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a boon beyond its effect is to check the ages of time, by invigorating every organ, nerve, and of the body. See Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the new year.

Visitor—You and your are about the same size you look exactly alike. I wasn't you?  
Tommy (indignantly)—Not! I'm a girl!

So thorough is the effect of Ayer's Hair Vigor that be used with benefit by any son, no matter what may condition of the hair, a every case, it occasions fact and pleasure, in addition to the benefit which it comes from its use.

Mab—And so you're on to one of the Mandons. How do distinguish between them?  
Fred—I don't try!—The News.

and void. No unmarried woman shall legally consent to sexual intercourse who shall not have attained the age of 14 years.

Sec. 34. The general assembly of this State shall not enact local or special laws concerning any of the following subjects or for any of the following purposes, to-wit:

- I. To change the names of persons or places.
- II. To lay out, open, alter or work roads or highways.
- III. To incorporate cities, towns or villages, or change, amend or extend the charter thereof.
- IV. To incorporate educational, religious, charitable, social, manufacturing or banking institutions not under the control of the State, or amend or extend the charters thereof.
- V. To incorporate school districts.
- VI. To authorize the adoption or legitimation of children.
- VII. To provide for the protection of game.
- VIII. To summon and empanel grand or petit juries.
- IX. To provide for the age of which citizens shall be subject to military or public duty.
- X. To fix the amount or manner of compensation to be paid to any county officer, except that the laws may be so made as to make the compensation in proportion to the population and necessary services required.
- XI. In all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.
- XII. The general assembly shall not enact general laws concerning subjects for said purposes, which shall be uniform in their operation: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall prohibit the general assembly from enacting special provisions in general laws.
- XIII. The provisions of this section shall not apply to charitable and educational corporations where, under the terms of a gift, devise or will, special incorporation may be required.
- Sec. 35. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to enact laws limiting the number of acres of land which any alien or any corporation controlled by aliens may own within this State.

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The supreme executive authority of this State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled "the governor of the State of South Carolina."  
Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected by the electors duly qualified to vote for members of the house of representatives, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified, and shall be eligible. He shall be elected at the first general election held under this Constitution for members of the general assembly, and at each general election thereafter, and shall be installed during the first session of the said general assembly after his election, on such day as shall be provided by law. The other State officers-elect shall at the same time enter upon the performance of their duties.  
Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who denies the existence of the Supreme Being; or who at the time of such election has not attained the age of 30 years; and who shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of this State for five years next preceding the day of election. No person while governor shall hold any office or other commission (except in the militia) under the authority of this State, or of any other power, at one and the same time.  
Sec. 4. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up by the boards of canvassers in the respective counties and transmitted by mail to the seat of government, directed to the secretary of state who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives at the next ensuing session of the general assembly; and duplicates of said returns shall be filed with the clerks of the court of said counties. It shall be the duty of any clerk of court to forward to the secretary of state a certified copy of said returns upon being notified that the returns previously forwarded by mail have not been received at his office. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, after the expiration of seven days from the day upon which the votes have been canvassed by the county board if the returns thereof from any county have not been received, to notify the clerk of court of said county, and order a copy of the returns filed in his office to be forwarded forthwith. The secretary of state shall deliver the returns to the speaker of the house of representatives, at the next ensuing session of the general assembly; and during the first week of the session, or as soon as the general assembly shall be organized by the election of the presiding officers of the two houses, the speaker shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal, and highest in votes, the general assembly shall during the same session, in the house of representatives, choose one of them governor, viva voce. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by the general assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.  
Sec. 5. A lieutenant governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, continue in office for the same period and be possessed of the same qualifications as the governor, and shall, ex-officio, be president of the senate.  
Sec. 6. The lieutenant governor while presiding in the senate shall have no vote unless the senate be equally divided.  
Sec. 7. The senate shall as soon as practicable after the convening of the general assembly, choose a president

pro tempore to act in the absence of the lieutenant governor, or when he shall fill the office of governor.

Sec. 8. A member of the senate acting as governor or lieutenant governor shall thereupon vacate his seat and another person shall be elected in his stead.

Sec. 9. In case of the removal of the governor from office by impeachment, death, resignation, disqualification, disability, or removal from the office by the lieutenant governor shall vacate the office of the last named officer from the date of his removal, and the lieutenant governor shall thereupon become president pro tempore of the senate, and shall continue in office until judgment in the impeachment shall have been pronounced. In case of the temporary disability of the governor the lieutenant governor shall perform the duties of the governor.

Sec. 10. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except that they shall be called into the active service of the United States.

Sec. 11. He shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction (except in cases of impeachment,) in such manner, on such terms and under such restrictions as he shall think proper; and he shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, unless otherwise directed by law. It shall be his duty to report to the general assembly, at the next regular session thereafter, all pardons granted by him, with the report of the board of pardons. Every petition for pardon or commutation of sentence may be first referred by him to a board of pardons, to be provided by the general assembly, which board shall hear all such petitions under such rules and regulations as the general assembly may provide. The governor may adopt the recommendations of said board but in case he does not shall submit his reasons to the general assembly.  
Sec. 12. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed in mercy.

ARTICLE V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a supreme court, in two circuit courts, to-wit: A court of common pleas having civil jurisdiction and a court of general sessions with criminal jurisdiction only. The general assembly may also establish county courts, municipal courts or such courts in any and all of the counties of this State inferior to circuit courts as may be deemed necessary, but none of such courts shall ever be invested with jurisdiction to try cases of murder, manslaughter, rape or attempt to rape, arson, common law burglary, bribery or perjury: Provided, Before a county court shall be established in any county it must be submitted to the qualified electors and a majority of those voting must vote for its establishment.  
Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and three associate justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The chief justice shall preside, and in his absence the senior associate justice. They shall be elected by a joint viva voce vote of the general assembly for the term of eight years, and shall continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and shall be so classified that one of them shall go out of office every two years.  
Sec. 3. The present chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court are declared to be the chief justice and two of the associate justices of said court as herein established until the terms for which they were elected shall expire, and the general assembly at its next session shall elect the third associate justice and make suitable provision for accomplishing the classification above directed.  
Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have power to issue writs or orders of injunction, mandamus, quo warranto, prohibition, certiorari, habeas corpus and other original and remedial writs. And said court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases of chancery and in such appeals they shall review the findings of fact as well as the law, except in chancery cases where the facts are settled by a jury and the verdict not set aside and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law under such regulations as the general assembly may by law prescribe.  
Sec. 5. The supreme court shall be held at least twice in each year at the seat of government and at such other places or places in the State as the general assembly may direct.  
Sec. 6. No judge shall preside at the trial of any case in the event of which he may be interested, or when either of the parties to be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity within such degrees as may be prescribed by law, or in which he may have been counsel or have presided in any inferior court. In case all or any of the justices of the supreme court shall be thus disqualified, or be otherwise prevented from presiding in any cause or causes, the court or the justices thereof shall certify the same to the governor of the State, and he shall immediately commission, specially, the requisite number of men learned in the law for the trial and determination thereof. The same course shall be pursued in the circuit and inferior courts as is prescribed in this section for cases of the supreme court. The general assembly shall provide by law for the temporary appointment of men learned in the law to hold either special or regular terms of the circuit courts whenever there may be necessity for such appointment.  
Sec. 7. There shall be appointed by

years and days, and the names of the persons voting for any of the bills or joint resolutions shall be entered on or joint resolution shall be entered on the journals of the houses respectively. Bills shall specify the object and the purpose for which the same are proposed, and shall be appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in special items and sections. If the law as to the residue in like manner as if he had signed it. The governor shall then return the bill with his objections to the items or sections of the same not approved by him to the house in which the bill originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider so much of said bill as is not approved by the governor. The same proceedings shall be had in both houses in reconsidering the same as is provided in case of an entire bill returned by the governor with his objections; and if any item or section of said bill not approved by the governor shall be passed by two-thirds of the two houses of the general assembly, it shall become a part of said law notwithstanding the objections of the governor. If a bill or joint resolution shall not be returned by the governor within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sunday's excepted, it shall have the same force and effect as if he had signed it unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect unless returned within two days after the next meeting.

Sec. 24. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State a secretary of state, a comptroller-general, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an auditor and inspector-general, and a superintendent of education, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their several successors have been chosen and qualified; and whose duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law. The compensation of such officers shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 25. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State a secretary of state, a comptroller-general, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an auditor and inspector-general, and a superintendent of education, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their several successors have been chosen and qualified; and whose duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law. The compensation of such officers shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 26. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State a secretary of state, a comptroller-general, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an auditor and inspector-general, and a superintendent of education, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their several successors have been chosen and qualified; and whose duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law. The compensation of such officers shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

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Sec. 28. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State a secretary of state, a comptroller-general, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an auditor and inspector-general, and a superintendent of education, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their several successors have been chosen and qualified; and whose duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law. The compensation of such officers shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

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Sec. 30. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State a secretary of state, a comptroller-general, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an auditor and inspector-general, and a superintendent of education, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their several successors have been chosen and qualified; and whose duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law. The compensation of such officers shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

the judge sitting, shall be final and conclusive. In such case the chief justice, or in his absence the presiding associate justice, shall preside. Whenever the justices of the supreme court and the circuit judges meet together for the purposes aforesaid, if the number thereof qualified to sit constitutes an even number, then one of the circuit judges present shall determine by lot which of their number shall retire.  
Sec. 13. The State shall be divided into as many judicial circuits as the general assembly may prescribe, and for each circuit a judge shall be elected by joint viva voce vote of the general assembly, who shall hold his office for a term of four years; and at the time of his election he shall be an elector of a county of, and during his continuance in office he shall reside in the circuit of which he is judge. The present judges of the circuit courts shall continue in office until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected, and should a new division of the judicial circuits be made shall be the judges of the respective circuits in which they shall reside after said division.  
Sec. 14. Judges of the circuit courts shall interchange circuits with each other and the general assembly shall provide therefor.  
Sec. 15. The courts of common pleas shall have original jurisdiction, subject to appeal to the supreme court, to issue writs or orders of injunction, mandamus, habeas corpus, and such other writs as may be necessary to carry their powers into full effect. They shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases within the jurisdiction of inferior courts, except from such inferior courts from which the general assembly shall provide an appeal directly to the supreme court.  
Sec. 16. The court of common pleas shall sit in each county in this State at least twice in every year at such stated times and places as may be appointed by law.  
Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the justices of the supreme court to file their decisions within 60 days from the last day of the court at which the cases were heard; and the duty of the judges of the circuit courts to file their decisions within 60 days from the rising of the last court of the circuit then being held.  
Sec. 18. The court of general sessions shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases except those cases in which exclusive jurisdiction shall be given to inferior courts, and in these it shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with, as well as appellate jurisdiction from, the inferior courts in all cases of riot, assault and battery, and larceny. It shall sit in each county in the State at

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

This great lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy" became famous on the occasion of its first delivery in the Tabernacle of Brooklyn, New York, before an audience of five thousand people. It has charmed many thousands in all sections of the United States since that night. Its broad patriotism, its exquisite humor, its faithful portrayal of great leaders of both armies, its pathetic delineation of thrilling incidents, and the magical eloquence of the description of the closing scene at Appomattox, and of Grant and Lee as they stood together in the little brick house in that last act of the great drama, and the mingling together of the soldiers of the hitherto hostile armies, combine to make this lecture one of great historical and patriotic interest to the young and old of both sections. Vast audiences everywhere are alternately moved to tears and laughter and enthusiasm.

By reference to the following extracts from the press you will obtain some conception of the electrical effect of this remarkable production. The comments from the press, of which we have hundreds, are very much abbreviated to give space for a greater number of them. Requests for dates have come from every section, many places desiring return engagements. Applications should be filed early, as it is essential in the arranging for an economic use of the short time the General can take from his duties in the Senate.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The debut of General John B. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, on the lecture platform, which took place at the Tabernacle last night, marks an epoch in the telling to the rising generation of the story of the war, or at least its close, and more than a glimpse of the scenes attending its later days."

"General Gordon is a speaker of magnetic eloquence, and the scene in the Tabernacle last night was more like that of a stirring political meeting than at a lecture. The audience was, at times, aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. When the speaker of the evening was introduced every one in the great gathering arose, waved his or her handkerchief and cheered for a minute or two. His tributes to the characters of Generals Lee and Grant were applauded most warmly. When General Gordon finished, three ringing cheers were given for him."—New York Daily Tribune

"Beneath the stars and stripes General J. B. Gordon stood last night, in the Academy of Music and told the story of 'The Last Days of the Confederacy.' The large audience he addressed was a notable one. Prominent men from every profession laughed at the humor of the speaker, wept at his pathos and applauded his sentiments as he dwelt upon the scenes and character of the great struggle."—Philadelphia (Pa.) Press.

"When General Gordon rose in Washington Artillery Hall last night, to speak upon the poignant and thrilling memories of the civil war, he was saluted by an audience which for numbers and enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome is not often vouchsafed to public speakers anywhere. Artillery Hall was densely packed with citizens. Possessing a magnificent physique and grand voice, his presence as a public speaker would command at the beginning the attention of any audience, but when there were added to these, noble thoughts presented with the ease and grace and dignity that belong to oratory, it is the simple truth to say that General Gordon threw upon his vast audience a spell which enchanted and enchained them through every word of his resounding eloquence." [Editorial]—Daily Picayune, New Orleans, La.

"General Gordon is a born orator. His voice is rounded and full, his diction eloquent and graphic, his whole manner impressive. And for substance his lecture is based upon a wealth of scenes and incidents at once new and interesting in the extreme. No synopsis can convey the slightest idea of the superb lecture. It must be heard to be appreciated. He held his great audience in rapt attention. That lecture is a sensation. It is no partisan speech, but comes from a great, loving, loyal heart which knows how to renew its loyalty to the flag of the Union with increased devotion."—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

"Last evening was the occasion of the delivery, by General John B. Gordon, of his famous lecture, 'The Last Days of the Confederacy.' The lecture was given under the auspices of Wells Post, G. A. R. Though this was General Gordon's second appearance here within a year, the public was not less eager to avail itself of the opportunity to hear the distinguished ex-Confederate than it was the first time. The Board of Trade auditorium was packed almost to suffocation. As an orator Senator Gordon is simply superb. He riveted the attention of his audience while he either related in pleasing narrative or humorous story the events of the closing struggles of the rebellion, ever and anon paying a glowing tribute to the great characters of the war. Weaving in a well-told story of humorous incident, he would glide gracefully to a vein of tenderest pathos. General Gordon was introduced by Governor McKimble."—Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Nov. 21, 1894.

Before a magistrate in the county where the defendant resides, and every criminal action in the county where the offense was committed. In all cases tried by them, the right of appeal shall be secured under such rules and regulations as may be provided by law; provided, that in counties where magistrates have separate and exclusive territorial jurisdiction, criminal cases shall be tried in the magistrate's district where the offense was committed, subject to such provision for change of venue from one magistrate's district to another in the same county as may be provided by the general assembly.

Sec. 24. All officers other than those named in section 9 provided for in this article shall receive for their services compensation as the general assembly may from time to time by law direct.  
Sec. 25. Each of the justices of the supreme court and judges of the circuit courts shall have the same power as chambers to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition and interlocutory writs or orders of injunction as when in open court. The judges of the circuit courts shall have such powers as chambers as the general assembly may provide.  
Sec. 26. Judges shall not charge juries in respect to matters of fact, but shall declare the law.  
Sec. 27. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one clerk for the court of common pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts or records held therein, but the general assembly may provide by law for the election of a clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, and may authorize the judge of the probate court to perform the duties of clerk for his court under such regulations as the general assembly may direct. Clerks of courts shall be removable for such cause and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 28. There shall be an attorney general for the State, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State for the term of two years and shall receive for his services such compensation as shall be fixed by law.  
Sec. 29. There shall be one solicitor for each circuit, who shall reside therein, to be elected by the qualified electors of the circuit, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and shall receive for his services such compensation as shall be fixed by law. The fees and mileage of all material witnesses, both for the State and for the defense, shall be paid by the State treasurer, in such manner as may be provided by law: Provided, In all cases of lynching when death ensues, the county where such lynching

collect and revise all the general statutes law of this State then of force as well as that which shall be passed from time to time, and to properly index and arrange the said statutes when so passed. And the said commissioner shall reduce into a systematic code the general statutes, including the code of civil procedure, with all the amendments thereto, and shall, on the first day of the session for the year 1901 and at the end of every subsequent period of not more than 10 years, report the result of his labors to the general assembly, with such recommendations and suggestions as to the abridgment and amendments as may be deemed necessary or proper. Said report, when ready to be made, shall be printed and a copy thereof laid upon the desk of each member of both houses of the general assembly on the first day of the first session, but shall not be taken up for consideration until the next session of said general assembly. The said code shall be declared by the general assembly, in an act passed according to the forms in this Constitution for the enactment of laws, to be the only general statutory law of the State; but no alterations or additions to any of the laws therein contained shall be made except by bill passed under the formalities heretofore prescribed for the passage of laws. Provision shall be made by law for filling vacancies, regulating the terms of office and the compensation of said commissioner, not exceeding \$500 per annum, and imposing such other duties as may be desired. And the general assembly shall by committee inquire into the progress of his work at each session.

Sec. 6. In the case of any prisoner lawfully in the charge, custody or control of any officer, State, county or municipal, being seized and taken from said officer through his negligence, permission or connivance, by a mob or other unlawful assemblage of persons, and at their hands suffering bodily violence or death, the said officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon true bill found, shall be deposited from his office pending his trial, and upon conviction shall forfeit his office, and shall, unless pardoned by the governor, be ineligible to hold any office of trust or profit within this State. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney within whose circuit or county the offense may be committed to forthwith institute a prosecution against said officer, who shall be tried in such county in the same circuit, other than the one in which the offense was committed, as the attorney general may elect. The fees and mileage of all material witnesses, both for the State and for the defense, shall be paid by the State treasurer, in such manner as may be provided by law: Provided, In all cases of lynching when death ensues, the county where such lynching