

and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to Law of the Land.

Nothing in this article prevents a court from adopting rules requiring the trial of cases within a reasonable time. This article referred to in upholding a rule of the circuit court for Howard county relative to the *stet* docket. *Laurel Canning Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co.*, 115 Md. 642.

This article referred to in holding that the warden of the Maryland penitentiary might be made a defendant in an ejectment suit; the immunity of the state from suit does not prevent an action against a state official wrongfully withholding property for state uses. *Weyler v. Gibson*, 110 Md. 553.

Private rights are amply secured by this article and article 23. This article referred to in discussing the liability of a street railway company for the erection, by authority, of an elevated railway in the street. *Garrett v. Lake Roland R. R. Co.*, 79 Md. 290 (dissenting opinion).

The contention based upon this article that a judgment creditor may (in the absence of statute) execute upon the land upon which railroad tracks are laid, overruled. *McColgan v. Baltimore Belt R. Co.*, 85 Md. 522.

See article 23 of the declaration of rights and notes to article 15, section 6. of the Md. constitution.

Art. 20. That the trial of facts, where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estate of the People.

Nothing in this article prevents a court from adopting rules requiring the trial of cases within a reasonable time. This article referred to in upholding a rule of the circuit court for Howard county relative to the *stet* docket. *Laurel Canning Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co.*, 115 Md. 642.

The registry act of 1865, chapter 174, disfranchising those who had been in the Confederate army and requiring a test oath, thought to be in plain conflict with this article. *Anderson v. Baker*, 23 Md. 573 (dissenting opinion).

See article 5 of the declaration of rights and article 4, section 8, and article 15, section 6, of the Md. constitution.

Art. 21. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the Indictment, or Charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defense; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

Jurors and jury trial.

The fact that two of the twenty-four jurors were members of a law and order league, the object of which was to enforce the local option law, did not disqualify them in a prosecution for a violation of said law; such members should not serve, however, in cases in which the league has control of, or by its counsel actively participates in, the prosecution. The fact that two of the state's witnesses were employees of the league did not disqualify the two jurors who were members of the league. The two jurors would have been disqualified, however, had they been members of an association for the purpose of delaying or obstructing the enforcement of the law. *Guy v. State*, 96 Md. 694.

The act of 1878, chapter 415, section 10, conferring jurisdiction upon justices of the peace to try and commit to the house of correction vagrant and disorderly persons, is constitutional. Meaning and design of this article. The crimes which this article provides for a jury trial of, are such crimes as have by the regular course of the law and the established modes of procedure as theretofore practised, been the subjects of jury trial. State