

same, by reason of any alleged insufficiency in the description in the complaint or warrant of the liquor or place, but the claimant shall be entitled to a hearing when the case is tried.

(F) If no one is found in possession of the premises where intoxicating liquor may be found, the officer taking the same shall post in a conspicuous place on said premises a copy of his warrant, and take possession of such liquor and means used for the sale of same and hold them subject to the order of the court or justice of the peace issuing the warrant and make return of his doings thereon. Whereupon it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace or court to fix the time for hearing and determining the purpose for which such liquor is kept and issue a notice thereof to the officer who shall post a copy thereof on the premises where the liquors were found. If no one appears at the time fixed for said hearing, nor within thirty (30) days thereafter to claim such liquor and means used for the sale of the same, the justice of the peace or court shall order the same destroyed.

(G) No warrant shall be issued to search private residence occupied as such unless it or some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel or boarding house or unless such residence is a place of public resort.

(H) The person making affidavit for the warrant to search any place where intoxicating liquor is believed to be disposed of contrary to this Act, may personally or by agent accompany the officer who served the warrant and enter the place with such officer and give information and assistance to such officer in searching such place for such intoxicating liquor.

(I) Liquor seized as hereinbefore provided, and the means used for the sale of the same, shall not be taken from the custody of the officer by a writ of replevin or other process while the proceedings herein provided are pending; and final judgment of conviction in such proceedings shall be in all cases a bar to all suits for the recovery of any liquor seized or the value of the same, or for damages alleged to arise by reason of the seizing and detention thereof.

(K) When any prosecution is commenced before any justice of the peace or court for a violation of this Act and the liquor seized under this section is to be used as evidence in such trial, the hearing must take place in not more than thirty (30) days if such court be then in session, and if it be not in session, within thirty days from the date when it is next in session. If at the time appointed for trial the returns have not been properly made, or if for other sufficient cause the trial may be postponed to a further date not more than fifteen (15) days beyond said thirty (30) days.

(L) The word "liquor" when used in this section, unless the same be inconsistent with the context, shall be construed to include the vessels containing the same. The phrase "means used for the sale of the same" shall include all furniture, implements or paraphernalia of a bar room or drinking saloon or any part of the same, and any United States internal