

tice of the peace in the county in which the offense is committed, and jurisdiction original and concurrent with the Circuit Courts for the aforesaid counties is hereby given in such cases to the justices of the peace in and for the aforesaid counties, respectively, in which the said offense is committed, and the said justices of the peace shall have power to issue all process and do all acts which may be necessary for the exercise of said jurisdiction and may try and determine all such cases and may pronounce judgment and sentence therein to the same extent as the Circuit Court for such county could do in such cases, if such cases were tried before said court without a jury; provided, however, that if any person when brought before any such justice having jurisdiction in the case shall, before trial for the alleged offense, pray a jury trial, or if the State's Attorney for the county shall, before trial of such alleged offense, pray a jury trial on the part of the State, it shall be the duty of such justice to commit such alleged offender for trial, or to hold him to bail to appear for trial in the Circuit Court for said county at its then or next session, and to return said commitment or recognizance, with the names and residences of the witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon, forthwith to the clerk of the said court; and the justice of the peace before whom the accused is brought for trial shall, prior to the beginning of the trial, inform him of his right to demand a trial by jury. If after trial before a justice of the peace either party shall feel aggrieved by the judgment of such justice of the peace, there shall be a right of appeal within ten days to the Circuit Court for said county in which such justice resides.

1914, ch. 831. 1918, ch. 446. 1920 Code, sec. 150.

124. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to the shipment or delivery to duly licensed pharmacists or druggists to be used in compliance with existing laws and to hospitals in said counties of spirituous or vinous liquors and alcohol, nor to the delivery to churches or proper officers thereof of wine in unbroken packages for sacramental purposes.

NAVIGATION.

P. L. L., 1888, Art. 24, sec. 146. 1920 Code, sec. 151.

125. All weirs and trees in Dividing Creek anywhere below where the tide is known to run, which stop the passage of scows or timber, shall be deemed nuisances, and may be taken out and destroyed as such by any person.

P. L. L., 1888, Art. 24, sec. 147. 1920 Code, sec. 152.

126. No person shall place or make any weir, or fell any tree across or in said creek where the tide is known to run flood, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county, one-half to go to the informer or person who will sue for or prosecute the same with effect, the other half to the use of the county, to be applied towards the improvement of the navigation of said creek.