

If this section stood alone, and there was nothing said as to the increase or diminution of the salaries of the Judges in the parts of the Constitution relating to such Judges, it might be argued that their salaries would be governed by this general provision and could neither be increased or diminished. But a Cardinal rule of construction is that some meaning is, if possible, to be given to every word in the instrument.

The Judicial Department is a separate department of the State Government, and is dealt with in a separate Article of the Constitution. There is the strongest presumption that this Article was intended to deal exhaustively with all matters relating to the tenure and salary of Judges, and that provisions in other parts of the Constitution, relating to officers, were intended to refer to other than Judicial officers.

There are many other officers beside Judges provided for in the Constitution, and ample scope is given for the operation of section 35, of Article 3, by construing it as intended to apply to officers other than Judges. In addition, if this section includes the salaries of Judges, then the words "shall not be diminished," in section 24, of Article 4, would mean absolutely nothing; and if our construction of that section is correct, then the two sections are inconsistent and contradictory. We would have the Constitution in one section as we have shown, declaring by necessary implication that the salaries of the Judges may be increased; and in another declaring that they may *not* be increased. No such construction is to be given to any instrument, much less to the Constitution of the State as to make the several parts contradictory. The only consistent construction which gives effect to all parts of the Constitution, is that section 35, of Article 3, applies to officers other than Judges.

The last clause in section 1, of Article 15, has no application to this question, for the plain reason that it embraces only cases not specially provided for; and as the case of the Judges is specially provided for, it can have no reference to them.

(5.) The Constitution of the United States, Article 3, section 1, in making provisions for the Supreme