

consequence in regard to the provisions for State's Attorneys.¹⁴⁴ In regard to the Treasury Department¹⁴⁵ it is hardly necessary to say more than that the provisions of the old Constitution were closely followed with only a few minor changes in phraseology. As before, the Comptroller was to be elected by popular vote for a term of two years, and at each session of the Legislature the State Treasurer was to be chosen by joint ballot, to hold his office for a like term. The salary of both officers remained at \$2500 a year.

The Commissioner of the Land Office was now to receive the fixed salary of \$2000 a year, and pay into the Treasury all fees received, instead of retaining them as his compensation according to the former provision.¹⁴⁶ There was some question as to the desirability of abolishing this office, but it was finally retained as a necessary part of the administration.¹⁴⁷ The salary of the State Librarian was increased from \$1000 to \$1500, and the Legislature was to pass no law whereby he was to receive additional compensation.¹⁴⁸ This action was intended to give that officer an adequate salary and abolish extra Legislative appropriations for certain duties performed.¹⁴⁹ The "Board of Public Works" was entirely reorganized. The old provision for electing four "Commissioners" from a like number of districts into which the state was divided¹⁵⁰ was abolished, and the board now consisted of the Governor, the Comptroller and the Treasurer, who were to receive no additional compensation for the performance of their duties in this connection. This board superintended the interests of the state in internal improvement.¹⁵¹

The other state officials will be mentioned in connection with the more important departments of administration with which they were connected.

¹⁴⁴ Art. v, secs. 7-II.¹⁴⁵ Art. vi.¹⁴⁶ Art. vii, sec. 3.¹⁴⁷ Deb., ii, 1090-4.¹⁴⁸ Art. viii, sec. 4.¹⁴⁹ Deb., ii, 1101-9.¹⁵⁰ Cons. 1850-1, Art. vii, secs. 1-3.¹⁵¹ Art. vii, secs. 1-2.