

ame shall be fixed by the Coroner, County Judge, or by the District Attorney, and approved by the County Judge or any of the Judges of a Court of Record; and in case of their refusal to sign such recognizance, the Coroner shall have power to commit such witness as in the case of examination of criminals by a magistrate.

SEC. 16. The testimony of all witnesses examined before a Coroner's jury, together with the inquisition of the jury, and all recognizances taken by such Coroner, shall be returned by him forthwith to the County Clerk of his county.

SEC. 17. The Coroner shall have the same power on all investigations or inquests as are allowed by law to Judges of Courts of Record in this State to preserve order in the matter of investigations before him; and for any disrespect shown toward him or contempt of his authority in his investigations by any juror, witness, or other persons, he shall have power to issue an order for the arrest of said person or persons, and forthwith to have such person or persons brought before the Police Judge or County Judge of his county, to be punished according to law.

SEC. 18. Any juror, witness, or other person summoned as juror, witness, or any other person who may be in attendance on any official investigation, who shall use any disrespectful language toward said Coroner, or behave disrespectfully toward said Coroner in his presence, shall be declared guilty of contempt, and shall be liable to pay a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the County Jail of said county not to exceed sixty days; said imprisonment to be enforced by any of the magistrates named in the preceding section, upon the warrant of the Coroner, as provided for in the last section.

SEC. 19. If the Coroner's jury find that any murder or manslaughter has been committed, and the person charged with such offense be not in custody, the Coroner shall have power to issue process for the arrest of the person charged. The warrant of arrest must be under the hand of the Coroner, and must recite the finding of the jury upon the inquest, and be directed to the Sheriff, or to any Constable, Marshal, or Policeman of the county, and commanding the officer to whom it shall be directed forthwith to take the person accused of having committed such offense, and to bring him before a committing magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. The warrant of the Coroner shall be served in the same manner and in the same places as criminal process issued by a Justice of the Peace in any county of the State, without indorsement by a magistrate of such county.

SEC. 20. When the inquest shall be held by the Coroner, and there shall be no friends to take charge of the body of the deceased, it shall be the duty of the Coroner, after the same has been viewed by him and the jury, to see that it is properly buried, and for that purpose he shall immediately give notice to the person or firm having the contract for the burial of the indigent dead, for burial of the body, and it shall be buried by him under the provisions of said contract.—[Amendment March 30, 1874.]

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the Coroner to take charge of all money and other valuable things which may be found with or upon the bodies of persons on whom inquests shall be held when there is no other person legally entitled to take charge of the same; and he shall forthwith make out and enter in a book to be kept in his office, open to public inspection, a full and complete inventory of all money, and every article or thing of value found with or upon said deceased, and he shall also make an entry in said book, of any note or memorandum found upon said deceased that may tend, in any way, in the future to identify said person. Said Coroner shall, within thirty days after the holding of such inquest, deliver over to the Treasurer of said city and county, all such money or valuable things which have not been claimed by legal representatives of the deceased or the Public Administrator. Said Coroner shall also keep in his office another book, open to public inspection, in which he shall enter a full description of every article and thing, and all money found with or upon the bodies of deceased persons, or belonging to said deceased persons, that may come into his possession, before he delivers up, or permits the same to go out of his possession; and no money, article, thing, or property of any nature or kind, shall be delivered to any person, until the same shall have been entered in said book as aforesaid, and signed in the presence of said Coroner by the person receiving the same.—[Amendment March 30, 1874.]

SEC. 22. For a failure on the part of the Coroner to perform such duty required by the last section, or any of the duties required by this Act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed one year, and shall be liable on his official bond for any and all moneys, chattels, and property which shall be found on said deceased, and which shall or may come into his possession belonging to said deceased; the same to be recovered in the name of any party who may be entitled to recover the same in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 23. Upon the delivery of money so found to the Treasurer, he shall place it to the credit of the county. If other property, and perishable in its nature, he shall within thirty days sell the same at public auction, upon reasonable public notice, and shall in like manner place the proceeds to the credit of the county. Other property shall only be sold upon the order of the County Judge. If the said money or property in the treasury be demanded within six years by the legal representative of the deceased, the Treasurer shall, upon legal showing, after deducting the fees and expenses of the Coroner and of the county in relation to the matter, pay the balance thereof to such legal representative.