PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

[CHAPTER 205.]

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 37 OF ARTICLE 19 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "COMPTROLLER," AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 83 OF THE ACTS OF 1892, CHAPTER 300 OF THE ACTS OF 1894, AND AS FURTHER AMENDED BY CHAPTER 77 OF THE ACTS OF 1896, AND TO RE-ENACT THE SAME WITH AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 37 of Article 19 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Comptroller," as amended by chapter 83 of the Acts of 1892, chapter 300 of the Acts of 1894, and as further amended by chapter 77 of the Acts of 1896, be and the same is hereby repealed, and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

37. The Comptroller is authorized and empowered to adjust and settle the claims of the State against all collectors, sheriffs, clerks of courts and registers of wills and other collectors or receivers of public moneys and their securities, and against county treasurers and individuals who may be insolvent to the State, in all cases where said claims accrued prior to and including the year 1896, and whether said claims be in the form of judgment or otherwise; and for the purpose of closing all such cases the Comptroller is fully authorized to compromise the claims, as aforesaid, in such manner as he may deem just and proper, and to make any and all such releases as may be necessary to the complete settlement of the same by abating the interest that has accrued, or any portion thereof, or any part of the principal debt, in his discretion, so as to best subserve the interest of the State, and shall grant discharges to the said parties and their securities upon the payment into the treasury of the amount required; payment into the treasury of the amount required; by him to be paid in the settlement as aforesaid; provided, the Comptroller shall be satisfied, after thorough examination into the claim, that the same could not be collected for the State by legal process, and further, that the Governor and Treasurer, for the time being, shall each approve in writing any such abatement before the same shall be effective; and provided further, that no discharge or release under this section shall be effective unless the party or parties or securities executing the same shall first pay the attorney who shall have the case in hand the legal fees and all fees of clerks or sheriffs.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

[CHAPTER 364.]

AN ACT TO PREVENT DECEPTION IN SALE OF RED CLOVER SEED.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall sell, or cause or cause to be sold, red clover seed with which there has been mixed in any way what is commonly known as yellow trefoil seed, shall prominently, distinctly and durably stamp, brand or stencil upon the top or tops, side or sides and bottom or bottoms of each and every box, bag or package of such article or substance the words containing yellow trefoil seed in plain Roman letters, not less than half an inch square, placed horizontally in proper order, thus, "Containing Yellow Trefoil Seed," so as to be conspicuous in any position in which the package or packages may be placed; and every sale of any such mixture of red clover and yellow trefoil seeds, whatever name may be given or applied to it, either wholesale or retail, not so stamped, branded, stenciled, marked or labeled shall be void, and no action or actions shall be maintained for the price thereof.

Section 2. Be it enacted that any person or persons who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, and every person or persons who shall render illegible, conceal or hide in any manner the inscription to be stamped, branded or stenciled as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned in the jail of the city or county in which such illegal act was done for not more than five nor more than thirty days, in the discretion of the court, and shall be fined fifty dollars for the first offense, and shall be imprisoned, as aforesaid, not less than sixty days, nor more than ninety days, and be fined one hundred dollars for the second offense, one-half of the fine imposed upon any case to go to the informer; and on the trial of any one for violating the provisions of this act proof of the sale, or offer to sell, or exposure for sale, of the said mixture mentioned in the previous portions of this act shall be presumptive evidence of knowledge of the character of the article so sold, or offered, or exposed.

Section 3. Be it enacted, That all red clover seed mixed with yellow trefoil seed sold in the city of Baltimore or in any county in this State, shall be in conformity with Section 1 of this act, and any person selling, or offering, or exposing red clover seed mixed with yellow trefoil seed for sale not in accordance with Section 1 shall forfeit the same, and it shall be seized and taken by the sheriff of the city of Baltimore or the constables of any county and sold for the use of the public school fund in the city or county where such seizure was made.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

[CHAPTER 120.]

AN ACT TO ADD ADDITIONAL SECTION TO ARTICLE TWENTY-SEVEN OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS," SUB-TITLE "JURISDICTION, PROCEDURE AND SENTENCE," SUBDIVISION, "PROCEDURE INDICTMENT," TO BE KNOWN AS SECTION 291A.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional section be added to Article twenty-seven of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Jurisdiction, Procedure and Sentence," subdivision "Procedure Indictments," to be known as Section 291A and to read as follows

291A. In every indictment for robbery, larceny or embezzlement of any kind, when the offense shall relate to money, and in every indictment for obtaining money by false pretenses, or for receiving stolen money, or for any kind or fraudulent conversion of money, and in every other indictment, wherever it shall become necessary to make any averment as to money, it shall be sufficient to describe said money as so much current money, or so many dollars, or dollars and cents, current money, without specifying any particular coins, or

UBLIC GENERAL LAWS.

notes, or certificates, circulating as money, or other species of money; and such allegation so far as regards the description of the money shall be sustained by proof of any amount of coin, or notes or certificates circulating as money or other species of money, although the particular species of coin or note or certificates circulating as money, or other species of money, of which said amount was composed shall not be approved.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 29, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

[CHAPTER 408.]

AN ACT TO ADD ANOTHER SECTION TO ARTICLE 23 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "CORPORATIONS," SUB-TITLE "INSURANCE COMPANIES," TO BE KNOWN AS SECTION 128A, TO PROVIDE FOR INSURANCE OF INFANTS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of M[illegible] and, That an additional section, to be designa[ted] as section 128A, be added to Article 23 of the Co[de] of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Cor[porations," sub-title "Insurance Companies," to follow after section 128, to read as follows

[illegible] organizations as are described in section [illegible] of this article may, upon complying with the [illegible] requirements contained in said section, make [illegible] contracts of insurance as are by said section allowed, both of adults and of infants; provided, however, that in all cases of the insurance of infants some adult shall become responsible for all obligations of said infant to said organization.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

[CHAPTER 44.]

AN [illegible]
WITH [illegible]
TICLE [illegible]
ERAL [illegible]
SUB-[illegible]

Sectio[n] [illegible]
bly of [illegible]
Code o[f] [illegible]
ment," [illegible]
same is [illegible]
read as [illegible]

37. The [illegible] pleadings [illegible] amended [illegible] as to [illegible] at law, so [illegible] on their [illegible] subserved; [illegible] be quashed [illegible] matter of [illegible]

Section [illegible] act shall [illegible]

Approv[illegible]

arch 14, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

[illegible]tify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

[CHAPTER 436.]

AN AC[illegible]
TO AR[illegible]
GENE[illegible]
TITLE [illegible]
LOW [illegible]
NATE[illegible]
34D, [illegible]

Section [illegible] of Maryla[illegible] same are [illegible] public [illegible] designate[illegible] 34F, and [illegible]

[illegible] enacted by the General Assembly [illegible] new sections to be, and the [illegible] added to Article 43 of the Code of [illegible] Laws, title "Health," sub-title "[illegible]ctious Diseases," to follow Section 34, to be [illegible] Sections 34A, 34B, 34C, 34D and 34F.

AND 34F.

[illegible] enacted by the General Assembly [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]er any householder knows that a [illegible] is family or house is sick or [illegible], membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, measles, mumps, or any other infectious or contagious or dangerous to health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the board of health [illegible] of county in which he dwells, [illegible]eath, recovery or removal of such [illegible], some of the rooms of said house [illegible] articles therein, as in the opinion [illegible] of health, have been exposed to contagion shall be disinfected in [illegible] faith, and a written statement of [illegible] disinfection shall be given to such [illegible] person neglecting or refusing to [illegible] of the above provisions shall be [illegible] one and not exceeding one hundred [illegible]

[illegible] any physician knows that any [illegible] is called to visit as infected with [illegible]eria, membranous croup, scarlet [illegible]ever, typhus fever, yellow fever, [illegible]cough, or any other contagious [illegible]ease dangerous to public health, [illegible]ately give notice thereof in writing, [illegible] signature, to the board of health [illegible] or county in which such disease [illegible] refuses or neglects to give such [illegible] be fined not less than fifty nor [illegible] hundred dollars.

[illegible]ds of health in the several cities [illegible]es shall cause a record to be kept [illegible]served in pursuance of the preceding [illegible] such record shall contain the [illegible]sons who are sick with infectious [illegible]eases, the localities in which they [illegible]ith which they are affected, [illegible]ate and the names of the persons [illegible] cases, and the record of quarantine, [illegible]isinfection, and other preventive [illegible]ard of health shall give the aforesaid [illegible]specific countries, cities or towns [illegible]nation of all cases of infectious [illegible]ases reported to them according to [illegible] this act.

[illegible] board of health has had notice [illegible] within its sanitary jurisdiction of [illegible] any other contagious or infectious [illegible] dangerous to public health, such [illegible] shall, within twenty-four hours [illegible] of such notice, notify the State [illegible] of the same.

[illegible]ons of doubt concerning the cause [illegible] sickness believed or suspected to [illegible]se or contagious character shall be [illegible] State Board of Health, and the [illegible] authorized to employ a competent [illegible]st to conduct inquiries into the [illegible] and vehicles of infectious disease. [illegible] the bacteriologist of the State [illegible] shall be free to all local boards [illegible] practicing physicians in the [illegible]s concerning infectious and [illegible] the said board may from [illegible] and to the State vaccine [illegible]me virus. The sum of twenty-[illegible] annually, or so much thereof [illegible], shall be paid by the Treas[illegible] upon the warrant of the Comp[illegible]ses and in such sums as may be [illegible]e State Board of Health, upon [illegible]e proper vouchers, for expenses [illegible]a not a legally qualified physician, midwife, or acting as attendant [illegible]ild-bed in this State, who shall [illegible]omes to have fever, shall forthwith [illegible]ealth officer of the district, and [illegible]attendance upon any other parturient woman [illegible] in child-bed until the [illegible]rs shall give her written permission to re[illegible] such practice. Every midwife, [illegible]or other person, not a legally [illegible]attending for pay or hire upon [illegible], or woman in child-bed, shall [illegible]dress to the register [illegible]ar of vital statistics for the [illegible]y in which he or she resides, [illegible]olating the provisions of this [illegible]nuz—meanor, and shall, [illegible]ced not exceeding one hundred [illegible]oprisonment not exceeding six [illegible] fined and imprisoned, in the [illegible]ort.

[illegible] enacted, That this act shall [illegible]e date of its passage.

Approved [illegible]

9, 1898.

LOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

UIS SCHAEFER,
[illegible]er of the House of Delegates.

[illegible]N WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

[illegible]t the aforegoing is a correct [illegible] General Assembly of Maryland, [illegible]
[illegible]ry Session, 1898.

[illegible]SEHOLDER,
[illegible] of the House of Delegates.

[illegible]TIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS.

[CHAPTER 400.]

AN ACT TO ADD TWO ADDITIONAL SECTIONS TO ARTICLE 27 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, TITLE "CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS," SUB-TITLE "DESTROYING PROPERTY MALICIOUSLY," TO BE KNOWN AS SECTIONS 59A AND 59B.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Destroying Property Maliciously," be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition of two new sections, to be inserted after section 59, and be known as section 59A and 59B, and to read as follows:

59A. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to willfully connect or disconnect any electrical conductors belonging to any company using or engaged in the manufacture and supply of electric currents for purposes of light, heat and power, or either of them, or to make any connection with any such electrical conductors for the purpose of using or wasting the electric currents, or to in any wise tamper with any meter used to register current consumed, or to interfere with the operation of any dynamo or other electrical appliance of such company, or to tamper or interfere with the poles, wires or conduits used by such companies, unless such person or persons be duly authorized by or be in the employ of such company; provided, that nothing in this act shall in any way interfere with any lawful supervision and control of electric light and power companies, their poles, wires and appliances, machinery and poles by the municipality within which such companies are doing business, or by the officers of such municipality, nor shall anything in this act interfere with any right now existing in the councils of any municipality to pass ordinances relating to and regulating such electric light and power companies.

59B. Any person or persons found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned not exceeding six months or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 9, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

[CHAPTER 340.]

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW SECTION TO ARTICLE 56 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "LICENSES," TO FOLLOW SECTION 89 AND TO BE DESIGNATED AS SUB-SECTION 89.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a new section be, and the same is hereby added to Article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Licenses," to follow section 89, and to be designated as sub-section 89, and to read as follows:

Sub-section 89. Any person who shall have taken out a license as provided by the provisions of this article, or under any other law, general or local, for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, or for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer, shall be permitted to sell cigars and non-alcoholic drinks without procuring any other license.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage. And that all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Approved April 7, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 228.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 69 OF ARTICLE 23 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "CORPORATIONS," AND TO RE-ENACT SAME WITH AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section 69 of article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Corporations," be, and the same is hereby, repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

69. No loan of money shall be made by any such corporation to any stockholder therein, and if any such loan shall be made to any stockholder, the officer or officers who shall make it, or who shall assent thereto, shall, in the event of the insolvency of such corporation, be jointly and severally liable for the making of said loan to the extent of double the amount of any loss arising out of said loan; this section shall not, however, apply to any building or Homestead Association, or any association for the loan of money on real or personal property, or to any savings institution, or other corporation receiving money on deposit or authorized by its charter to receive deposits.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not affect or exchange any liability incurred before the passage thereof.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 320.

AN ACT TO ADD AN ADDITIONAL SECTION TO ARTICLE 27 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, TITLE "CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS," UNDER THE SUB-HEADING, "FRAUD BY DIRECTORS OR OFFICERS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES," TO BE KNOWN AS SECTION 119B OF SAID ARTICLE.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional section be added to article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Crimes and Punishments," to be inserted after Section 119 of said article, and to be designated as Section 119B, under the sub-heading of "Fraud by Directors or Officers of Insurance Companies," said section to read as follows:

119B. Any director or officer of any insurance company or association, or beneficial beneficiary association, who shall receive any premium or assessment on behalf of said company, association or fraternal beneficiary association, knowing at the time of the receipt of said premium or assessment said company, association or fraternal beneficiary association to be insolvent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 226.

AN ACT TO ADD ANOTHER SECTION TO ARTICLE 23 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "CORPORATIONS," SUB-TITLE "INSURANCE COMPANIES," TO BE KNOWN AS SECTION 114A.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional section, to be designated as section 114A, be added to article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Corporations," sub-title "Insurance Companies," to follow after section 114, to read as follows:

114A.—Any mutual or co-operative assessment, life, accident or health insurance company, heretofore incorporated, after having given notice once a week for six weeks, of its intention to do so, and of the meeting hereinafter provided for in two daily newspapers published in the county or city where such corporation is located, may, with consent of two-thirds of the members present at any regular annual meeting or at any special meeting duly called for the purpose or with the consent in writing of two-thirds of the members of such corporation and the consent of three-fourths of its directors, become a joint stock corporation, subject to the existing laws of this State applicable to such corporations. The policy-holders of said company shall have the first right to subscribe to said stock, subject to such equitable regulations as the directors may prescribe, but all such subscriptions must be made in cash and at not less than par, and the assets and liabilities of the mutual company shall thereupon be and become the assets and liabilities of the joint stock company except so far as herein otherwise provided. The reserve fund, if any of the mutual company shall be and become reserve of the joint stock company, except so much of said reserve fund as may on examination by the insurance commissioner be deemed to be the interest in said reserve fund of those members of the mutual company who do not desire to become members of the said stock company, and said reserve, less the provision made above for the protection of outstanding mutual policy-holders, or any part thereof, may be deposited in the treasury or insurance commissioner of Maryland as guarantee capital for the payment of the policies of insurance issued by said company, as required by section 116 and section 128 of this article; and the mutual policies, and all the rights and liabilities attached thereto, and all the powers and obligations of the company with reference to the same shall survive so long as said policies shall remain in force except that such policies shall be thereafter considered as policies for the largest amount which, according to their terms, might be payable, thereunder, in case the assessment provided for should yield a sufficient amount to pay the same, and if any certain number of assessments specified upon said policies as payable by the holders thereof, the company shall not be entitled to levy any further assessments, even although such right may have been expressly reserved in the policy. Provided, however, that before any such company shall be entitled to do business as a stock company as aforesaid, the insurance commissioner shall, upon request, value the assets of the said company and its outstanding policies, and shall find and give his certificate that the admitted assets of said company, including its capital stock, are sufficient to provide reserve upon all outstanding policies, as required by the laws of this State in relation to insurance companies.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 9, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

[CHAPTER 264.]

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTIONS 58 AND 62 OF ARTICLE 17 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "CLERKS OF COURT," SUB-TITLE "CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS," AND RE-ENACT THE SAME WITH AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That sections 58 and 62 of Article 17 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Clerks of Court," sub-title "Clerks of the Circuit Courts," be, and the same are, hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

58. They shall grant to every person who shall apply for the same such license as he may desire and be authorized to obtain, properly filled up and signed by them, but they are hereby expressly forbidden to antedate any license or issue to any person or persons any license other than in the month of which the same is legally obtainable under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense, said penalty to be recovered by an action at law upon his official bond.

62. Every clerk shall lay before every grand jury attending his court a list of all licenses granted by him for two years prior to the meeting of such grand jury, setting forth in full the names of the parties licensed, the date of issue, the amount of capital stock, if any, the expiration and the value of such licenses, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense, said penalty to be recovered by an action at law upon his official bond.

Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

[CHAPTER 501.]

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 146D OF ARTICLE 81 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, TITLE "REVENUE AND TAXES," AS SAID SECTION 146D IS ENACTED AND ADDED TO SAID ARTICLE 81, BY CHAPTER 120 OF THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, PASSED AT ITS JANUARY SESSION IN THE YEAR 1896, AND TO RE-ENACT SAID 146D WITH AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 146D of Article 81 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as the same appears in Chapter 120 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at its January session, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, be, and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

146D. After the passage of this act any person or corporation lending money on mortgage upon property in this State, their agent or attorney, in addition to the usual oath (or solemn affirmation, if such person, agent or attorney be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath) as to the bona fides of the consideration, shall take an oath or make solemn affirmation, to be endorsed upon the mortgage, and to follow immediately after the aforementioned oath or affirmation, as follows: And also make oath on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God (or does solemnly and truly declare and affirm) that he has not required the mortgagor, his agent or attorney, or any person for the said mortgagor, to pay the tax levied upon the interest covenanted to be paid, in advance, nor will he require the same to be paid by the mortgagor or any person for him during the existence of this mortgage, and upon the assignment of any mortgage in this State, except for the purpose of foreclosure, the party to whom it is assigned shall take the oath in this section prescribed, to be recorded with said assignment, and no mortgage shall be valid except as between the parties thereto, unless the said oath or affirmation is indorsed thereon.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

TOPICS IN NEW YORK

Open War Between Tammany And The Republican Machine.

CHIEF M'CULLAGH RETIRED

Two Republican Police Commissioners Removed.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The war between Tammany and the republican machine, which was foretold in this correspondence last week, has broken out, and the understanding in regard to the distribution of the offices has been declared off.

Mayor Van Wyck caused the breach yesterday by removing the two republican police commissioners, Thomas L. Hamilton, of Manhattan, and William E. Phillips, of Brooklyn, because they refused to consent to the retirement of Chief John McCullagh and the elevation of Deputy Chief William S. Devery.

Jacob Hess, until yesterday a Platt republican, consented to take Mr. Hamilton's place in the police board. A meeting of the board was held and the two democrats and Hess, with the mayor's approval, made McCullagh and made Devery acting chief.

Mayor Van Wyck, after the removals had been announced, made a statement, in which he defied the Platt machine. The republican leaders are extremely indignant, and they declare they will fight it out to the end. They feel that Tammany has played false and that, after making Van Wyck's election possible, they have been duped.

There will be a realignment of the political forces in the city, as a result of the quarrel between the machines. Either the republican factions will be harmonized or the Platt organization will become in fact a separate organization.

As the presence of three parties in the field would tend to Tammany success, Mayor Van Wyck's action seems to tend to republican harmony. Only by uniting the party strength can the Platt men hope to punish Richard Croker and his following for what they regard as their breach of faith.

Republicans feel that they have the best of the situation in the police quarrel which precipitated the difficulty. They say it is Tammany's purpose to cater to the lawless elements and revive the conditions which were revealed by the Lexow investigation. They have refused to be parties to the demoralization of the police force, they assert, and they say they are satisfied that they will be upheld by the people in their refusal.

If the organization republicans can have their way Mayor Van Wyck will be removed by Governor Black in retaliation for his removal of Police Commissioners Hamilton and Phillips. Another suggestion made last night was that an extra session of the legislature be called to make reprisals upon Tammany for having defied the Platt machine.

Senator Platt refused to discuss Mayor Van Wyck's action, but he shares the indignation which the machine men feel at what they term "the outrage committed by the mayor."

Louis F. Payn, Frederick S. Gibbs and former Commissioner Hamilton met in conference with Senator Platt last night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and appealed to him to do something to convince Tammany that it had made a mistake in attacking the representative of the republican organization.

Acting Chief Devery is a devoted Tammany man. He was charged by the Parkhurst society with having levied a tax on vice in return for exemption from police interference and was dismissed. He will make no scruple in regard to taking orders from Tammany. He began last night to make the changes in the force which the organization wants, and it is expected he will get rid of the republicans and put Tammany men in their places as fast as possible.

Chief McCullagh insisted upon a strict enforcement of the law so far as he was able to accomplish it. He had had the captains before him several times since January to give them instructions in regard to the closing of gambling resorts. Under him the city had been practically free from gambling, and he had planned to begin a campaign soon upon other forms of lawbreaking which have given the police much trouble.

It is generally believed that Richard Croker selected Devery for chief of police before he went to Europe. Mr. Croker, it is said, favored him because of a belief that he had been accused unjustly, and because he knew him to be a man of courage and a good policeman.

PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS.

[CHAPTER 496.]

AN ACT TO REPEAL AND RE-ENACT, WITH AMENDMENT, CHAPTER 462 OF THE ACTS OF 1894, WHICH REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, SECTION 35 OF ARTICLE 93, OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, TITLE "TESTAMENTARY LAWS," SUB-TITLE "ADMINISTRATION," AND THE SAME IS HEREBY, REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED SO AS TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

35. No administration or letters testamentary on any will executed after the passage of this Act shall be granted to any judge of the Orphans' Court, or of the Circuit Court or Register of Wills, of the county where he is Judge or Register of Wills, unless he be next of kin or largest creditor.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 9, 1898.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JOHN WIRT RANDALL,
President of the Senate.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1898.

Z. HOUSEHOLDER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

MARTIN M. HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

CUBA'S RAINY SEASON

Captain Janney Has Passed Through Two And Speaks From Experience.

"EVERYBODY HAS THE FEVER"

Some More, Others Less Severe, But All A Touch.

No Harmful Snakes Or Reptiles And Mosquitos Are Not The Worst Things—Danger Of Sleeping On The Damp Ground And Relaxing A Quinine Diet.

The dread rainy season in Cuba, according to all reports, has opened this year with unwonted fury, and is already in possession of the island.

Capts. Osmun Latrobe and Stewart Janney, the two young Baltimoreans who returned from there last week, safely passed through two wet seasons, one rather mild and the other very severe.

Their experience with the rains, the fever and the insects is unusually interesting, in view of the possibility that the Fifth Regiment will soon have to undergo the same hardships with the army of invasion.

Captain Janney, in speaking of the wisdom of sending troops to Cuba at this period, described the wet season and its effect upon soldiers. He said:

"The rains begin in Cuba about the first of May. During the last of June and the first of July there is an extremely dry period, when everything is parched and the sun burns fiercely. Then from the latter part of July clear up sometimes to Christmas it is so wet you can almost swim.

Torrents Of Rain.

"It rains every day for five or more hours, and just simply floods everything. When it rains in Cuba it doesn't monkey about it, but it comes down hard and straight in torrents that soak you to the skin if you happen to be out in it. It doesn't rain at night, but it gets so chilly that I have often wondered how it could be so cold without having frost.

"All night long the dew and rain drip off the trees so heavily that you can hardly tell the difference between it and a genuine shower. The roads get thick and almost impassable with a red clay mud that hangs on like grim death, and you simply cannot find a dry spot anywhere.

Certain To Catch The Fever.

"The fever, of course, everybody has. I have never met an American in Cuba who has not had it. Of course, the people who stay in the towns have a good chance of escaping, but men who have to live the out-of-door life of soldiers, campaigning and marching, are certain to catch it.

"We met a fellow who had lived in Havana for ten years without having a touch of it, but as soon as he joined the Cubans and got out in the field he went down and had about as serious a case as I have seen.

Not Often Fatal Or Serious.

"The fever is of a malarial type, with chills, and it is not often fatal. It need not be serious either if a man takes the proper precautions, but I didn't. I had an American servant who came to Cuba in the rainy season for the first time without getting a more or less serious case.

"Every one of our party had it several times. The most severe attack I had was in camp at Tunas. I was delirious for a while and had a pretty rough time. The fever sticks to you, and I expect is still in my system.

"Our great trouble was that we didn't get the right things to eat to help us keep fever off. The kind of beef we had and half-ripe fruit were not palatable enough to help us much.

Unwise To Send Troops Now.

"I do not think it would be very wise to send troops into Cuba during the wet season, for the reason that after they got there nearly all of them would be in the hospital for awhile.

"The roads, while they are passable for artillery, would be terrible on the infantry, and progress would necessarily be attended with great delay and difficulties. However, I don't think the army will land on the island until fall. Whenever they go they will have the same trouble to face, namely, fever.

"In the winter the chances of taking it are considerably lessened, but it is still there, and any carelessness will bring it on.

Quinine The Standby.

"Half the battle, with the troops or with anybody else going to the island, in fighting against fever would be to have confidence in themselves and their own powers of resistance enough. Don't think you are going to have a serious or fatal case, or you will probably get one.

"Our one great stand-by was quinine. We took it constantly and staved off many an attack. Physicians down there took two grains a day and very seldom succumb. Last year we carried a medicine chest containing quinine, calomel and other simple medicines, and by taking quinine regularly came out all right.

"The first year we didn't have the quinine, and when we felt the fever on us would have to travel a hundred miles or so to get it.

Care About Sleeping On The Ground.

"Another thing that the men who campaign in Cuba should be careful about is sleeping on the ground. My hammock was my most valuable possession down there, and I would not have taken $500 in gold for it.

"I have just written to my brother, who is with the Fifth Regiment, to get himself a hammock by all means. To lie down and sleep on the moist, dewy soil of Cuba, with rain dripping on you from trees and all kinds of bugs, insects and crawling things about you, means a sure and certain case of fever.

Hammocks And Rubber Blankets.

"I believe it would be a practical idea for all the officers of the army to take hammocks along to sleep in, and for the men a rubber blanket could be gotten for $1 apiece, which would make a much safer bed than the bare ground.

"There are any quantity of insects and reptiles there, which nearly worry the life out of a fellow, but are not really dangerous. There isn't a snake on the whole island that you cannot pick up in your hand without fear of a poisonous bite, while the scorpions and tarantulas, terrible looking, are not the dangerous kind of the West.

"The mosquitoes are not nearly such pests as is generally thought, and there are lots of things worse.

Takes A Good Constitution.

"It certainly takes a man with a good constitution to stand a Cuban campaign, and while there are no incredible hardships, there are enough to mean a pretty severe test of endurance and strength, especially at this season. One danger which is likely to spread disease, and which could be avoided by an army, is the drinking of the stagnant water from the many pools in Cuba, upon which the tropical sun has beamed for many hours.

"The water ought all to be boiled before drinking."

Cloth Hats All Right.

"The regulation army hats are, I think, as good as any for keeping out the hot rays of the sun. We wore straw hats at first, but afterwards got the cloth ones and liked them better.

"Altogether, if the men are well fed and know enough to avoid doing things that will bring on fever, and stick to quinine and calomel,