CHAPTER 293.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A GAME WARDEN AND DEPUTY GAME WARDENS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF THE GAME AND FISH LAWS OF THIS STATE.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor of this state shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, and thereafter on the first day of April in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and every two years thereafter, appoint a Game Warden for this state, whose term of office shall be for two years, or until his successor be appointed. The said Game Warden shall receive a salary from the state for his services of five hundred dollars per annum, and shall receive a portion of the fines arising from the violation of the Game and Fish Laws when the offenders shall be prosecuted by said Game Warden or his Deputy Game Warden, as hereinafter provided. The said Game Warden may be removed by the Governor of this state at any time upon proof, satisfactory to him, that said Game Warden is not vigorously enforcing the Game or Fish Laws of this state, or is not a fit person for said position. In this Act the word "Game" shall be taken to embrace deer, wild turkey, pinnated grouse, ruffled grouse, known as pheasants, Mongolian and English pheasants, woodcock, partridge or quail, rabbits, squirrels, ducks, geese and all other species of wild fowl.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the said Game Warden and his Deputy Game Wardens to prosecute all persons or corporations having in their possession any Game or Fish contrary to either the General of Local Game or Fish Laws of this state. It shall also be their duty to see that the Game and Fish Laws are enforced, and to obtain information as to all violations of the said Game and Fish Laws.

Section 3. Whenever the Game Warden considers that it is necessary that he should have Deputy Game Wardens appointed to assist him in more efficiently enforcing the Game and Fish Laws of this state, he may apply to the Governor to commission such persons as he may designate to act as Deputy Game Wardens in any of the counties or in Baltimore city to enforce the Game and Fish Laws of this state, and carry out all the purposes of this Act. Such persons need not be residents of the county or city for which they are appointed. If the Governor approve such persons he may appoint them Deputy Game Wardens. Such Deputy Game Wardens shall not receive a salary from the state or counties, but shall be paid such compensation out of the fines collected or otherwise, as the Game Warden may agree with them.

Section 4. The Governor shall issue to each person so appointed as Deputy Game Warden a commission, and shall transmit such commission to the clerk's office of the Circuit Court for the county for which the Deputy Game Warden is appointed, and to the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, if appointed for Baltimore City, and he may revoke and annul any such appointments at his pleasure.

Section 5. Every Deputy Game Warden so appointed shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe before a Justice of the Peace of the county or city in which his commission may be received, the oath or affirmations prescribed by the Sixth Section of the first Article of the Constitution of this state, which oath or affirmation shall be recorded in the clerk's office of such county or city. The Game Warden throughout the state, and also every Deputy Game Warden so appointed, after the recording of the oath or affirmation to be by said Deputy Game Warden taken as aforesaid, shall, in the county or city for which said Deputy Game Warden may be appointed, possess and exercise all the authority and power held and exercised by constables at common law and under the statutes of this state, and also all authority and powers conferred by law upon policemen in the city of Baltimore as for arresting and prosecuting persons for violating any of the Game and Fish Laws of this state, are concerned. The clerk shall only charge fifty cents for recording said oath or affirmation.

Section 6. The Game Warden and Deputy Game Warden shall, when acting in his official capacity, except when on detective duty, wear in plain view a metallic shield, with the words "Game Warden" or "Deputy Game Warden," as the case may be, inscribed thereon.

Section 7. Whenever the services of any Deputy Game Warden shall no longer be required by the Game Warden, the Game Warden shall give a notice in writing to this effect, and shall file the same in the office of the clerk where the oath of office of such Deputy Game Warden shall be recorded, which notice shall be noted by the clerk upon the margin of the record where such oath or affirmation is recorded, and thereafter the power of such Deputy Game Warden shall cease and determine, and a copy of such notice shall be immediately served on such Deputy Game Warden by the Game Warden.

Section 8. In all cases in which prosecutions for violation of any of the General or Local Game or Fish Laws of this state shall be instituted by the Game Warden or any Deputy Game Warden, and shall result in the collection of a fine or fines, then all of such fine or fines, after the proper court costs or costs of the magistrate in convicting such offenders shall have been paid, shall be paid to the Game Warden as his compensation.

And all public and local game and fish laws heretofore enacted are hereby so amended as to make the fine therein provided payable to the Game Warden, according to the terms of the section.

This section shall not prevent the collection of any portion of such fines given by law to the informer by any person, not a Game Warden or Deputy Game Warden, procuring the conviction of any person violating the Game and Fish Laws.

Section 9. If the Game Warden or any Deputy Game Warden has reason to believe that any person or corporation has in his or its possession, contrary to law, any game as defined by section one, or fish, it shall be the duty of the Game Warden or such Deputy Game Warden to go before any Justice of the Peace in the county or city in which the game or fish may be, and make affidavit of that fact. Said justice shall thereupon issue a search warrant against the person or corporation so complained of, directed to any constable of the said county or city, commanding him to proceed at once and search for said game or fish, and upon finding the same, to seize and take possession of the same, and keep it until further order by the justice. The said constable shall read said warrant to the owner or person in whose possession said game or fish is supposed to be. Said warrant shall be returnable within not less than twelve hours nor more than twenty-four hours from the date thereof.

Section 10. At the time mentioned in said warrant, said justice shall proceed to hear and determine whether said game or fish was in possession of the person or corporation contrary to law, and if the said justice finds that said game or fish was in the possession of the defendant contrary to law, the said justice shall enter judgment against the defendant, and order sale of the game or fish so seized; but if the said justice shall find the possession of such game or fish was not contrary to law, then the judgment shall be that the same be returned to the person or corporation from whom the same was taken. An appeal to the Circuit Court for the county or the Baltimore City Court, as the case may be, may be taken within ten hours by the defendant from the judgment of the justice upon giving sufficient bond to cover the costs of the appeal and the value of the game or fish seized to be determined by the justice.

Section 11. In case of judgment and order of sale, as specified in section ten, and in absence of an appeal and the filing of a proper bond as provided by said section, then said constable shall at once post two notices, one at the justice's door and the other at the place of sale, specifying in each notice the time and place of sale, not less than five hours from the hour at which the judgment was rendered, and also a description of the game or fish to be sold. Said place of sale shall be at the most public place obtainable for the purpose. Said constable shall at the time and place mentioned in said notice sell such game or fish at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and at once pay the proceeds of such sale to the justice. Said constable shall give the purchaser a certificate of purchase, in which shall be a particular description of the game or fish sold, together with the date of sale.

Section 12. If there has been no appeal, or if the judgment of the justice is affirmed on appeal, the said justice shall deduct his costs, if not already paid, together with the constable's costs, which shall include a fee of ten per centum of the amount of the proceeds of the sale for his services as auctioneer, and shall distribute the balance of such proceeds of sale or the ascertained value of the game or fish seized as secured by the bond, as follows: One-half shall be paid to the Game Warden, which shall be kept by him for his services, and one-half shall be paid into the county or city treasury for the benefit of the school fund.

Section 13. The Game Warden and the Deputy Game Warden shall not be liable for any damage or costs sustained by any person or corporation by reason of the wrongful seizure of game or fish under this act; provided, however, that the enforcement of this act shall in nowise prevent prosecution of persons or corporations for violations of the Game or Fish Laws of this state.

Section 14. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 249.

AN ACT TO PROTECT REPORTERS AND OTHER NEWSPAPER MEN FROM BEING COMPELLED TO DISCLOSE THE SOURCE OF ANY NEWS OR INFORMATION PROCURED FOR PUBLICATION IN ANY LEGAL OR LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no person engaged in, connected with or employed on a newspaper or journal shall be compelled to disclose in any legal proceeding or trial, or before any committee of the legislature or elsewhere, the source of any news or information procured or obtained by him for and published in the

newspaper on and in which he is engaged, connected with or employed.

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

Approved April 2, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 331.

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW SECTION TO ARTICLE 23 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "CORPORATIONS," SUB-TITLE "INSURANCE DEPARTMENT," SUB-TITLE "FRATERNAL SOCIETIES," ORDERS OR ASSOCIATIONS TO FOLLOW 143 E, AND TO BE DESIGNATED AS SECTION 143 E 1.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws, title Corporations, sub-title Insurance Department, sub-title Fraternal Societies, Orders or Associations, be amended by adding one new section to follow Section 143 E, and to be designated as Section 143 E 1, to read as follows:

143 E 1. Any such association coming within the description of a fraternal beneficiary association, as set forth in Section 143 E of this Article, formed under the provisions of Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws of this state, and now doing business in this state, may continue such business, providing that it hereafter comply with the provisions of this section, in addition to the existing requirements as set forth in the Code of Public General Laws of this state, in the supreme body of any such association composed of state, council, conclave, lodge, chapter or district representatives who are elected by the members of the association or by their duly accredited delegates; and others to the number of one-fourth or more of the entire membership of such supreme body who are not so elected as representatives. No member is qualified to vote unless he is a state, council, conclave, lodge, chapter or district representative elected by the members or their duly accredited delegates; and in computing the number of representatives to which a state or district is entitled in such supreme body, the number of members that is necessary to secure one representative shall be considered the unit of representation; and the number of times the membership in any state is greater than this unit of representation is the number of representatives which the state is entitled to in the supreme body; and in the absence of any representative, the alternate is competent to act in all respects as the representative. A majority of the elected representatives shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. Be it enacted, That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

Section 3. Be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 246.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 230 OF ARTICLE 93 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE TESTAMENTARY LAW, SUB-TITLE ORPHANS' COURT, AND TO RE-ENACT THE SAME WITH AN AMENDMENT EXTENDING THE JURISDICTION OF ORPHANS' COURT TO THE ESTATES OF PERSONS ABSENT AND UNHEARD OF FOR ABOVE SEVEN YEARS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 230 of Article 93 of the Code of Public General Laws, title Testamentary Law, sub-title Orphans' Court, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

230. The courts shall have full power to take probate of wills, grant letters testamentary and of administration, direct the conduct and settling the accounts of executors and administrators, superintend the distribution of the estates of intestates, secure the rights of orphans and legatees, and to administer justice in all matters relative to the affairs of deceased persons, and also of persons who by their uninterrupted absence, unheard of for above seven years, and supposed to be dead; provided, that when any will or codicil shall be presented for probate or application shall be made for letters testamentary or of administration upon the estate of a person so absent and unheard of for above seven years, the person presenting such will or codicil or making application for letters, as aforesaid, shall file a written petition under oath setting forth the time when and the place where absentee was last heard of by his family or friends, that diligent inquiry has been made among the family, relatives and friends of such absentee, and that advertisement and inquiry by letters or otherwise has been made at the most likely place of his last residence, and that no information by any of these means has been obtained of such absentee since the date set forth in the petition, which must be above seven years prior to the date of the petition, and that the applicant verily believes such absentee to be dead, whereupon the court shall order notice by publication to be given in one or more newspapers, stating that a will or codicil purporting to be the will or codicil of such absentee had been presented for probate, or that application had been made for letters testamentary or of administration upon the estate of such absentee, as the case may be, and warning such absentee to appear on or before the day fixed in such order and show cause why the will or codicil should not be probated and letters testamentary granted thereon, or letters of administration granted, if there be no will, and such notice shall be published as the court may direct, not less, however, than once a week for four successive weeks, fifteen days before the day fixd by such order for the appearance of the absentee, and if no appearance be made, the court may, if it see fit, summon before it and examine under oath any relations or friends of such absentee respecting his absence, and if no information or evidence shall be obtained indicating the probable existence of such absentee, the court may judicially determine such absentee to be dead, and may proceed to probate the will or codicil in the usual manner, and to grant letters testamentary thereon, or to grant letters of administration, as the case may be, as upon the estate of a deceased person, and such probate and such letters, either testamentary or of administration, when granted, shall have the same force and effect as if granted upon the estate of a person proven by direct testimony to be dead.

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

Approved April 2, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 266.

AN ACT TO REPEAL CHAPTER 377 OF THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1894, WHICH WAS AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 17 OF ARTICLE 56 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "LICENSES," SUB-TITLE "BROKERS," AND TO ADD ADDITIONAL SECTIONS TO ARTICLE 23 OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, TITLE "CORPORATIONS," SUB-TITLE "INSURANCE DEPARTMENT," SAID SECTIONS TO FOLLOW SECTION 143, AND TO BE KNOWN AS 143 A, 143 B, 143 C, 143 D.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Chapter 377 of the Acts of 1894 be and the same is hereby repealed, and that Section 17 of Article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws be re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 17. Any person applying for the same and paying the sum of one hundred dollars, may obtain a license for carrying on the business of "Insurance Broker." An "Insurance Broker," under the provisions of this section, shall be one who makes the securing of policies of insurance from companies other than those commissioning him to act as agent, and who has a certificate so to do from the insurance commissioner of the state of Maryland, and the securing of such policies is a special feature of his business. An agent of insurance holding a certificate as above, or a solicitor for the same actually located and employed in the office of said broker or insurance agent, as aforesaid, for insurance, shall not be deemed an insurance broker.

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

Approved April 7, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 160.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 85E OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, ARTICLE 23, TITLE "CORPORATIONS," SUB-TITLE "GENERAL REGULATIONS," AS ENACTED BY THE ACT OF 1892, CHAPTER 109, AND RE-ENACT THE SAME WITH AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 85E of the Code of Public General Laws, Article 23, "Corporations," sub-title "General Regulations," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

85E. Every such corporation transacting as part of its business the security or guarantee business, shall, within six months from the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, if need be, transfer and assign to the said treasurer registered public stock of the United States or of the state of Maryland, or of Baltimore city, or the bonds of any county or municipal corporation of this state, which shall be approved by said treasurer to the amount in value of one hundred thousand dollars, and said amount shall be at all times maintained by said corporation, which stock must be registered in the name of said treasurer officially as held in trust under and pursuant to this Act, and the same shall be held by said treasurer in trust as security for all the holders of policies or guarantees of said corporation, provided, however, that no such corporation incorporated under any law of any other state, district or territory, the United States or any foreign country, shall be required to make the deposit above set forth with the treasurer of this state, if said corporation shall have made with the insurance commissioner, treasurer or other proper officer of any state, district or territory in the United States a deposit in the amount as above set forth of any securities as shall have been approved by the proper officer, where made for the benefit of all the holders of policies or guarantees of said corporation, as above set forth, and a certificate thereof under the hand and official seal of said proper officer shall have been filed with said treasurer, and all other corporations mentioned in Section 85A not transacting as part of its business the security or guarantee business, shall, within six months from the passage of this act, and from time to time thereafter, if need be, transfer and assign to the said treasurer registered public stock of the United States, or of the state of Maryland, or of Baltimore city, or the bonds of any county or municipal coroporation of this state which shall be arpproved by said treasurer, to the amount in value of fifteen per centum of the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, and said amount shall be at all times maintained by said corporation so that the amount of such stock in the hands of said treasurer shall at all times be equivalent at its par value to fifteen per centum of the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, but not less in any case than thirty thousand dollars, which stock must be registered in the name of the said treasurer officially as held in trust under and pursuant to this Act, and the same shall be held by the said treasurer in trust as security for the depositors with or conditions of said corporation, and all of the said stocks so held in trust by the said treasurer and deposited by any of the corporations above named, either transacting the security or any other class of business, shall be held by said treasurer subject to sale and transfer, and to the application of the proceeds of such sale by the said treasurer only on the order of any court of competent jurisdiction, and until the order of such court authorizing such sale or transfer, or otherwise, to the contrary, said treasurer shall pay over to such corporation the interest which may be received on the said securities, or he may authorize the said corporation to collect and receive the same for its own benefit; should any such corporation at any time have deposited with said treasurer more than the amount hereby required, such excess may be refunded.

Approved April 2d, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 35.

AN ACT TO REPEAL AND RE-ENACT WITH AMENDMENTS SECTION 225 OF ARTICLE 16 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "CHANCERY," SUB-TITLE "WITNESSES AND TESTIMONY," AS SAID SECTION WAS REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED WITH AMENDMENTS BY CHAPTER 86 OF THE ACTS OF 1890.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section 225 of article 16, of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Chancery," sub-title "Witnesses and Testimony," as said section was repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, by chapter 86 of the acts of 1890, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

225. The court shall, on application of a party in interest, or may, of its own motion, order that, instead of the mode of taking testimony as provided in the foregoing sections, the witness or any of them, shall be examined, orally, in open court in the presence of the judge or judges thereof, as to all or any of the facts or matters relevant in the cause or proceeding, and the evidence so taken shall be written down as delivered by the witnesses by such person, and in such manner as the court may have, by special order or general rule, directed, and when so written down, shall, with such documentary proof as shall have been with it offered and admitted, be filed as part of the proceedings, to be used as if taken before an examiner; or, if the court shall have so ordered, such evidence shall be reduced to writing by counsel in the same manner as bills of exception now are at common law, and after the same shall have been signed by the judge or judges before whom the testimony was taken, shall, with the documentary proof at the same time offered and admitted, be filed as part of the proceedings, to be used as if taken before an examiner.

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

Approved March 11th, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 255.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 143 OF ARTICLE 93 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, ENTITLED TESTAMENTARY LAWS, SUB-TITLE DISTRIBUTION, AND TO RE-ENACT THE SAME SO AS TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 143 of Article 93 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, entitled Testamentary Law, sub-title Distribution, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

193. Any administrator or executor shall be entitled to appoint a meeting of persons entitled to distributive shares or legacies or a residue of a decedent's estate on some day by the Orphans' Court named, and appointed on petition, and distribution or payment may be then and there made under the court's direction and control, subject, however, to such adjournments from time to time as the court shall deem proper to order, and where the parties in interest are known and reside in the state of Maryland, they may be notified under order of court by summons issued to any county in the state, and when they are non-residents of the state, and are known, they may be notified under order of court by published notice as hereinafter provided of the day of meeting as aforesaid, and the object of it, and when the places of residence of the persons in interest are unknown, or when the parties in interest are unknown, or when it is not known whether the person in interest be actually living or dead, they may be proceeded against as non-residents, and in all cases when the parties are non-residents or may be proceeded against as non-residents, as aforesaid, the court may order notice to be given by publication in one or more newspapers, stating the time and purpose of the meeting, and warning such person or persons, if known, and all person or persons interested as distributees, legatees or otherwise in the residue of the decedent's estate, to be and appear in person, by guardian, solicitor or agent, on or before the day named in such order for distribution or payment, and such notice shall be published as the court shall direct, not less than once a week for four successive weeks (thirty days) before the day named in such notice for distribution and payment to be made, and distribution and payment as aforesaid made under the direction and control of the court shall protect and indemnify the administrator or executor acting in obedience to it.

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

Approved April 2, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 194.

AN ACT TO REPEAL AND RE-ENACT WITH AMENDMENTS SECTIONS 54 AND 56 OF ARTICLE 43 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, ENTITLED "HEALTH," SUB-TITLE "PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE," AND TO ADD ADDITIONAL SECTIONS THERETO, TO BE DESIGNATED AS SECTIONS 61, 62 AND 63 AND 64 OF SAID ARTICLE.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 54 and 56 of Article 43 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Health," sub-title "Practitioners of Medicine," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments and new sections, to be known as Sections 61, 62, 63 and 64, are hereby enacted and added to said Article, to be designated as Sections 61, 62, 63 and 64, to read as follows:

Section 54. Every person who was practicing medicine in the state of Maryland on or before the first day of June, 1892, shall be entitled to be registered as a physician or surgeon, or both, upon making application to the President of either Board of State Medical Examiners, which application shall be in writing and verified by the oath of said applicant, taken before any officer entitled to administer oaths under the law of this state, and shall state that the applicant was a duly-qualified lawful practitioner of medicine in good standing, actually engaged in the practice of such profession in said state on or before said first day of June, 1892, and upon receiving said application and being satisfied of the truth of said statements therein contained, said President of such Board shall issue or endorse his permit for such applicant to be registered upon a copy of such application, which permit shall also be countersigned by the secretary of said board and any president of such board to whom such application is addressed may, in his discretion, make inquiry and examine witnesses under oath or receive other evidence as to the truth of the statements contained in such application for a "Permit to be registered," and if the president of either such Board of Medical Examiners shall act upon such application, and shall refuse the same, then no president of the other said board shall entertain or act upon any application of such applicant for such permit; and upon the presentation of a permit to be registered, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of either of said Boards of Medical Examiners, to the clerk of the county where such applicant may reside, or to the clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, if said applicant shall reside in Baltimore city, it shall be the duty of said clerk to register such application and permit, and the name of such applicant as physician or surgeon, or both, in a book to be kept for such purpose, and a certified copy of such entry of registration under the seal of the court shall be legal evidence of such registration in all the courts of this state. Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to those practicing medicine in the state of Maryland prior to June, 1892, and who registered as practitioners of medicine prior to July, 1894.

Section 56. Physicians and surgeons of good, moral and professional standing who shall hereafter come into this state with intent to follow the practice of medicine and surgery within this state, being graduates of a medical college or university of good standing, or having a certificate or license from a Board of Medical Examiners of any state where the requirements for practice are equal to those required by the board named in this article, may make application to the president of either Board of Medical Examiners of this state, which application shall be made under oath and shall state where and how long said applicant has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and from what medical college, university or other institution of learning he or she has graduated, and thereupon the Board of Medical Examiners shall have the authority and discretion to require applicant to undergo an examination in accordance with provisions of Section 41 or 47, inclusive, of this Article, or may require said application to submit to a special examination, the terms and methods of which shall be prescribed by the Board of Medical Examiners, and upon paying the fee for examination, as set out in Section 45 of this article, after the examination and determination of said board thereupon, that said applicant is qualified to practice medicine and surgery, and that he is entitled to a license, a license shall be issued to him to the same effect as the form of license set out in Section 47 of this Article, which license shall be filed and recorded as provided by Section 47 of this Article, and it shall then be the duty of the clerk of the court to register the name of the person so licensed as physician or surgeon, or both, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

61. Any citizen of Maryland having information which causes him to believe that any person has been heretoforewrongfully and improperly registered as physician or surgeon, or both, upon his application to the clerk of any court, may apply by petition to the Circuit Court of the county wherein such registration was made, or to the City Court of Baltimore city, if such registration was in Baltimore city, which petition shall be under oath, and shall state that the petitioner is informed and believes that the person named therein has been heretofore improperly and wrongfully registered as physician or surgeon, or both, upon his own application and affidavit upon the register of physicians or book kept for such purpose in any court of this state for the reason, as said petitioner is empowered that such person was not lawfully practicing medicine in the state of Maryland as a duly qualified practitioner of medicine in said state, entitled to be registered as a physician or surgeon upon his own application to the clerk of said court, and that said petitioner prays that the name of such person shall be struck from the registry of physicians aforesaid. Upon the filing of such petition the court or one of the judges thereof shall pass an order requiring the person therein alleged to be wrongfully or improperly registered to answer the same under oath on or before a date to be named within thirty days from the date of such order, and to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of such petition should not be granted, which order shall be served upon said last-named person; and if said petition shall not be answered within the time named as aforesaid, or if the answer thereto shall be adjudged insufficient by the court, then the court shall pass an order directing that the name of such person alleged to be wrongfully or improperly registered, shall be stricken from the registry of physicians or surgeons where the same shall have been registered. But if said petition shall be answered by the defendant being the person against whom it is exhibited, by an answer under oath, fairly and fully denying the allegations of said petition, the issues thus raised shall be heard and determined by the court, and either party may be entitled to a jury trial before a jury of the regular panel, empanelled to try common-law cases in said court, and the defendant shall be competent and compellable to testify at such hearing, and upon such hearing the court shall render judgment, with costs, against the unsuccessful party, and if it shall determine that said defendant was not practicing medicine in the state of Maryland on or before the date June 1st, 1892, not being a lawful practitioner of medicine in said state on or before said date, it shall pass an order directing the name of said defendant to be stricken from the registry of physicians or surgeons, or both, which order shall be certified by the clerk of the court wherein said defendant was registered, and he shall thereupon strike his name from said registry; but the decision upon such petition shall have no force and effect in any criminal prosecution under this Article.

Section 62. The term "practicing medicine or a practitioner of medicine," when used with respect to the qualifications of a practitioner or appliant to be registered under this Article, shall be construed to mean the practice of medicine as a profession or means of livelihood, and by one duly licensed or registered, if a license or register by law at the time when such practice is alleged or claimed, or by one otherwise duly qualified to practice medicine if other qualifications were required by law at such date.

Section 63. It shall be the duty of the secretary of either or both of said State Board of Medical Examiners to inquire into all violations of law under this article, and to institute all proceedings or prosecutions thereof; and all expenses incurred by any secretary of either of such board hereunder shall be allowed and paid out of the funds acquired by or belonging to said boards, respectively.

Section 64. That the said Board of Medical Examiners shall have full control over the expenditures and disposition of the funds collected from the fees and charges authorized to be made under the terms of this Article, and shall fix and allow such compensation as they may deem proper for service render d in the performance of the duties required by this Article by members of said board or others with the full power, also, to allow and discharge all proper expenses of said board, and any surplus to dispose of as said board may deem for the advantage of the practice of medicine in this state.

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

Approved April 4th, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 38.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 114 OF ARTICLE 16 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, AND TO RE-ENACT THE SAME WITH AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 114 of Article 16 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Chancery," sub-title Non-residents, be, and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 114. In all suits in chancery against non-residents or against persons who may be proceeded against as if they were non-residents, the court may order notice to be given by publication in one or more newspapers, stating the substance and object of the bill or petition, and warning such party to appear on or before the day fixed in such order and show cause why the relief prayed should not be granted, and such notice shall be published, as the court may direct, not less,

however, than once a week for four successive weeks previous to fifteen days before the day fixed by such order for the appearance of the party, provided if a copy of the order be personally served on such party one month before the day fixed for his appearance, if he be within the limits of the United States, or three months if beyond such service shall have the same effect as a publication. Proof of said service must be as follows: 1. If served by the sheriff, his certificate thereof. 2. If any other person, his affidavit or affirmation thereof, made and signed before a notary public, and certified by him. 3. The written admission of the defendant, proved to the satisfaction of the court, and such certificate, affidavit, affirmation or admission shall state the time and place of service.

Any any person making a false affidavit or affirmation as to any such service shall be guilty of perjury, and any sheriff making a false certificate as to the service of any such notice shall be liable for making a false return.

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

Approved March 19, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 184.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTIONS 14 AND 15 OF ARTICLE 47 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "INSOLVENTS," AND TO RE-ENACT THE SAME WITH AN AMENDMENT.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Public General Laws, Article 47, title "Insolvents," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

14. No deed or conveyance executed or lien created by any banker, stockbroker, merchant, manufacturer or trader being insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, shall be lawful or valid if the same shall contain any preferences save such as result from operation of law, and save those for the wages or salaries to clerks, servants, salesmen and employes contracted not more than three months anterior to the execution thereof; and all preferences, with the exceptions aforesaid, shall be void, howsoever the same may be made; provided, the grantor or party creating said lien or preferences shall be proceeded against under section 23, or shall apply for the benefit of this article under section 1 within four months after the recording of the deed or conveyance, or the creation of said lien or preference, and shall be declared, or shall become, under the provisions of this article, an insolvent.

15. Whenever any person or body corporate shall make an assignment for the benefit of his, her or its creditors, or shall be adjudicated insolvent upon his, her or its petition, or upon the petition of any creditor or creditors, or shall have his, her or its property or estate taken possession of by a receiver under a decree of a court of equity in the distribution of the property or estate of such person or body corporate, all moneys due and owing from such person or body corporate for wages or salaries to clerks, servants, salesmen or employes contracted not more than three months anterior to the execution of such assignment, adjudication of insolvency or appointment of receivers, shall first be paid in full out of such property or estate, after payment of the proper and legitimate costs, expenses, taxes and commissions, and shall be preferred to all claims against the property and estate of such insolvent person or body corporate, except the lien claims of such persons as shall hold liens upon such property or estate, recorded at least three months prior to such assignment, adjudication or decree.

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

Approved April 2, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 349.

AN ACT TO ADD AN ADDITIONAL SECTION TO ARTICLE 23 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "CORPORATIONS," SUB-TITLE "DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATIONS," TO FOLLOW SECTION 264, TO BE DESIGNATED AS SECTION 264 A, RELATING TO PREFERENCES AND TO FRAUDULENT AND IMPROPER CONVEYANCES AND TRANSFERS MADE BY CORPORATIONS WHEN INSOLVENT OR IN CONTEMPLATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a new section be, and the same is, hereby added to Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Corporations," sub-title "Dissolution of Corporations," to follow Section 264, to be designated as Section 264 A, and to read as follows:

264 A. Whenever any corporation mentioned in Section 264 of this Article, other than railroad companies chartered by this state, shall have been determined or proven to be insolvent, as in said Section 264 stated, all payments, conveyances and assignments of the money, property, debts or claims of said corporation, and all preferences howsoever made by it or by any of its officers on its behalf, which would be void or fraudulent if the same had been made by a natural person who had become an insolvent under Article 47 of the Code of Public General Laws, shall to the like extent and with like remedies be fraudulent and void when made by such corporation or by any of its officers on its behalf, and whenever any such corporation shall have been adjudged to be dissolved, as provided in the next preceding section of this article, all of its property and assets of every description shall be distributed to the creditors of said corporation in the same manner that the property and assets of an insolvent debtor are distributed under the provisions of Article 47 of the Code of Public General Laws, but no discharge shall be granted to the said corporation, and the receiver of such corporation shall have the same power and authority to maintain suits and proceedings to set aside preferences and void or fraudulent transfers and payments, conveyances and assignments by said corporation or by any of its officers on its behalf in the same manner and to the same extent as the permanent trustee of an insolvent debtor has under Article 47 of the Code of Public General Laws in reference to preferences and void or fraudulent transfers, payments, conveyances and assignments when made by a natural person who has become an insolvent debtor, and the date of the filing of the bill against such corporation, upon which it may be dissolved, shall be taken and treated for the purpose of determining the validity of preferences and for all other purposes as the date of the filing of the petition in insolvency by or against a natural person.

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

Approved April 4, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 375.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTIONS 472, 474 AND 475 OF ARTICLE IV. OF THE PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, TITLE "CITY OF BALTIMORE," SUB-TITLE "HAY AND STRAW," AND TO RE-ENACT THE SAME WITH AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 472, 474 and 475 of Article IV. of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, title "City of Baltimore," sub-title "Hay and Straw," be, and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

472. All hay and straw brought to the city of Baltimore may be weighed at the State Hay Scales, as now established by law, by one of the inspectors, at the rate of one hundred pounds to the hundred weight, making a reasonable allowance for the moisture thereof, as well as for the mud or other substances attached to the wagon, cart or sled containing the same.

474. The inspector shall give a certificate of every load of hay or straw weighed by him, stating the gross and net weight of such straw or hay and wagon, cart or sled.

475. If any person bringing hay or straw to said city shall be detected in having stones, rubbish, wood or anything else concealed in his load, or shall in any manner change the condition of his cart, wagon, carriage or sled, with a fraudulent intention, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offense the sum of five dollars.

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

Approved April 4, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 378.

AN ACT TO REPAL ARTICLE THIRTY-TWO OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, ENTITLED "DENTISTRY," AND TO RE-ENACT SAID ARTICLE, WITH AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Article 32 of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled "Dentistry," be, and the same is hereby, repealed and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in this state unless such person shall have obtained a certificate, as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. There shall be a State Board of Dental Examiners, which shall consist of six practicing dentists of recognized ability and honor, who have held regular dental diplomas for five years, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act. The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor out of a list of nine dentists proposed by the Maryland State Dental Association, and chosen by a majority vote of the members of said association present at a meeting called for that purpose, of which meeting two weeks' notice shall be given. The term for which the members of said board shall hold their office shall be for six years, except that the members of said board first to be appointed under this Act shall be designated by the Governor to serve: One-third for a term of two years, one-third for a term of four years, and one-third for a term of six years, unless sooner removed by the Governor and until their successors shall be duly appointed. In case of a vacancy occurring in said board, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor from the list above mentioned. Any member of said board who shall be absent from two successive regular board meetings shall cease to be a member of it.

Section 4. Said board shall choose one of its members president and one secretary thereof, and shall hold regular meetings in May and November of every year, and special meetings as occasion may require. A majority of said beard shall at all times constitute a quorum, but a less number may adjourn from time to time; the proceedings thereof shall at all reasonable times be open to public inspection. The board shall make a report of its proceedings to the Governor by the first day of December in each year.

Section 5. Any person twenty-one years of age, who has graduated at, and holds a diploma from, a university or college authorized to grant diplomas in dental surgery by the laws of any one of the United States, and who is desirous of practicing dentistry in this state, may be examined by said board with reference to qualifications, and, upon passing an examination satisfactory to said board, his or her name, residence or place of business, shall be registered in a book kept for the purpose, and a certificate shall be issued to such person. Any graduate of a regular college of dentistry may, at the discretion of the examining board, be registered without being subjected to an examination.

Section 6. All certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers and bear its seal.

Section 7. A temporary certificate for a specified time may be issued by the officers of said board to any applicant holding a regular dental diploma duly registered by a board of dental examiners created by the laws of any one of the United States, but no such certificate shall be issued for any longer time than until the next regular meeting of the board. The fee for this temporary certificate shall be five dollars.

Section 8. Transcripts from the aforesaid book of registration, certified by the officer who has the same in keeping, with the seal of said board of examiners, shall be evidence in any court of this state.

Section 9. A fee of ten dollars shall be paid to the secretary of the board by any applicant for examination and registration, which money shall be used towards paying the expenses of the board.

Section 10. Every person shall be said to be practicing dentistry within the meaning of this Act who shall, for a fee, salary or other compensation, paid either to himself or to some one else for services rendered, perform operations or parts of operations of any kind pertaining to the mouth, treat diseases or lesions of the human teeth or jaws, or correct malpositions thereof.

Section 11. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court having criminal jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or be confined not more than six months in the county jail, or, if the conviction takes place in Baltimore City, in the Baltimore City jail, in the discretion of the court. All fines received under this Act shall be paid into the common school fund of the city or county in which such conviction takes place.

Section 12. Nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to interfere with the rights and privileges of resident physicians and surgeons, or with persons holding certificates duly issued to them prior to the passage of this Act; and dental students operating under the immediate supervisions of their instructors in dental infirmaries or dental schools chartered by the General Assembly of Maryland.

Section 13. And be it enacted, That nothin in this Act shall prevent, or be so construed, as in any way to hinder the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person who may have offended against any of the provisions of said Article 32 of the Code of Public General Laws, or against any of the provisions of any of the Acts of Assembly of which the same was a codification.

Section 14. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4th, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 172.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 2 OF CHAPTER 310 OF THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND OF 1892, ENTITLED AN "ACT PRESCRIBING THE REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS SHALL SELL THE STATE'S INTEREST IN ALL WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 2 of Chapter 310 of the Acts of Assembly of Maryland of 1892 be, and the same is, hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The Board of Public Works are hereby authorized and directed, whenever they shall determine it to be for the best interest of the state, to sell the whole or any part of the following state stocks, and securities, to wit.: Fifty-five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, six hundred shares of the capital stock of the Annapolis Water Company, fifteen hundred and forty-nine shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, mortgage of the Northern Central Railroad Company to the state of Maryland, securing an annuity of ninety thousand dollars to the said state of Maryland, all now held and owned by the state of Maryland, and in making sale of such stock or securities, the said Board of Public Works are directed to proceed as directed in Section 1 of the said Acts of Assembly of 1892, Chapter 310. But the said Board of Public Works may exchange any of the said state securities at their actual market value, for an equal amount of the outstanding bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the state of Maryland, and full authority is hereby given them to execute and deliver such transfers or assignments as may be necessary to effect such sale, exchange or transfer. And whenever there shall be any sale or transfer of such state securities by the Board of Public Works, the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment and cancellation of a like amount of the outstanding bonds or certificates of debt of the state of Maryland; and whenever any of the outstanding bonds or certificates of debt of the state shall be paid, the same shall be cancelled and entered by designation and number by the Treasurer in the book in his office known as the "Treasurer's Record of Bonds Paid and Cancelled," and the Treasurer and Comptroller are hereby directed during the month of September, and prior to the close of the fiscal year next preceding the meeting of the General Assembly, to charge off on their books of account all such state bonds and certificates of debt which have been paid or redeemed, so as to reduce the accounts of such bonds and certificates of debt to the amounts then actually outstanding and unpaid, so that the said books at the time the Comptroller's report is made will show the actual outstanding debt of the state; and the Treasurer shall report the same to the next succeeding General Assembly fully and in detail; and the Committee of Finance of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Delegates shall examine said books of the Treasurer during the first thirty days of the session, and shall burn and destroy all the state bonds and certificates of debt which have been paid, redeemed and charged off as aforesaid, and make report and certificate thereof to the General Assembly, which report shall be printed in the journal of the proceedings of the Senate or House of Delegates.

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

Approved April 2, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 363.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS GARMENT MAKERS OR IN SWEAT-SHOPS, AND TO ADD TWO NEW SECTIONS TO ARTICLE 4 OF THE PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS, TITLE CITY OF BALTIMORE, SUB-TITLE BUILDINGS, TO FOLLOW SECTION 131, AND TO BE KNOWN AS SECTION 131 A AND 131B.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That two new sections be, and the same are hereby added, to Article 4 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "City of Baltimore," under the sub-title "Buildings," to follow Section 131, to be designated as Sections 131A and 131 B, and to read as follows:

131 A. It shall not be lawful for any person, agent, owner or proprietor of any sweat-shop or factory where four or more persons are employed, to use any coal oil, gasoline or any other explosive or inflammable compound for the purpose of lighting or heating in any form; any person, agent, owner or proprietor violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined by the court before whom such conviction is had for every violation, the sum of one hundred dollars and costs, and stand committed until such fine and costs be paid.

131B. The owner or owners of any such house or building used as a sweat-shop or factory where four or more persons are employed as garment workers, on other than the first floor of such house or building, shall provide fire escapes for the same, and if any owner or owners of any house or building so used, fail to make or provide a fire escape within six months after the passage of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of two hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines in this state, or imprisonment in the city jail for sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment, 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 4, 1896.
LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, 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 January Session, 1896.
J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

TITLED NEGROES.

Members of the Black Race Knighted by European Sovereigns.

[From the Boston Evening Transcript.]

There have been many negroes in Europe and the West Indies who have received distinguished considerations in the way of decorations from the crowned heads of the Old World. The Black Roscius—Ira Aldridge—who created such a furor in Europe many years ago as a tragedian, and who was frequently carried from the theaters in which he performed upon the shoulders of his enthusiastic auditors to his hotel, was loaded down with medals, the insignias of various royal orders, the gifts of kings and queens whom he had charmed and delighted by his magnificent impersonations of the characters he assumed.

Aldridge was a Maryland negro, and first went to Europe some time in the forties in the capacity of valet to a distinguished American tragedian, who, discovering his talents and bent of mind, encouraged him to become an actor. He performed in the principal cities of Europe, and it is recorded of him that when he played Iago in the city of Moscow, in Russia, a number of students who had witnessed the performance unhitched the horses from the actor's carriage after the play was over, and dragged him in triumph to his lodgings. In Sweden and Germany and England his name was a household word. He stood in the front rank among the greatest actors of his day, and the nobility of Europe held him in the same regard and treated him with the same consideration that Americans bestow upon Keene or Barrett or Booth, or any other great actor who has made himself famous. Ira Aldridge gave no performances in Europe which were not witnessed by one or more members of the royal family of the country he was in. He was very dark in complexion, with a full, round face. He was nearly six feet in height. He had large, lustrous eyes and resonant voice, which he kept under perfect control.

As Aaron in "Titus Andronicus" and as the Moor in "Othello," he established his fame as the most realistic actor who up to that period had ever essayed those roles. The newspapers of that period showered unstinted praise upon this remarkable negro, and he was lionized in fashionable society and feted by the nobility; the King of Sweden knighted him, and the Emperor of Russia conferred a decoration upon him. His medals and decorations from other personages were estimated at the time of his death, 1867, to be worth over $250,000. Aldridge owned nine villas situated in various parts of Europe, and each of them handsomely furnished. His principal residence was in the city of London, where he entertained in a royal manner the legions of friends who sought his company and that of his charming wife, a Swedish baroness, by whom he had three children. He died in 1867 as Sir Ira Aldridge, K. C. M., and a host of other titles given him at various times.

Queen Victoria has recently conferred the Victoria Cross upon a coal black negro, a corporal in one of the West India regiments, for having saved the life of his commanding officer by throwing himself in front of the latter and receiving in his own body the bullets that would have otherwise found lodgment in that of his captain. Peter Salem did something like this during our Revolutionary war.

In 1878 or 1879 the president of the republic of Liberia conferred upon the American minister, the Hon. John H. Smyth, in consideration of friendly services to the republic, the title of "Knight of the Order of African Redemption."

In a letter dated at the Palace of Madrid, February 11, 1882, King Alfonso of Spain writes to the president of Liberia as follows:

Great and Good Friend: Desiring to give you a public testimony of my royal appreciation and my particular esteem, I have had special pleasure in nominating you Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic. I am pleased by this action also to furnish new proof of the desire which animates me to strengthen more and more the friendly relations which happily exist between Spain and the republic of Liberia. And with this motive I repeat to you the assurance of the affection which I entertain toward you, and with which I am, great and good friend, your great and good friend, ALFONSO.

Palace of Madrid, February 11, 1882.

There are few better lawyers anywhere than are to be found among the educated blacks of the British West Indies. The attorney general of the Island of Jamaica some years ago was a negro, by name Burke, who was said to be as eloquent of speech and as formidable in argument as his great Irish namesake, Edmund Burke, who, it will be remembered, said on one occasion, "Great men are the guide posts of a nation." The black Burke was famed not alone for his oratory,but for the soundness of his legal judgment and the fairness of his decisions, while acting as attorney general. He was knighted some years ago by Queen Victoria.

In Freetown, Sierra Leone, there lives a very ordinary-looking little black man, who has the regular negro features and hair. In stature he is less than five feet in height. Like the immortal Richard III., he shrugs his shoulders when he walks, but, unlike him, he does not sing out, "Shine on, bright sun," &c. He is Sir Samuel Lewis, and was knighted by Queen Victoria about four or five years ago. He is one of the ablest lawyers in Sierra Leone, and represents the interests of some of the wealthiest firms in England. Sir Samuel was recently offered by a firm in London £9,000 per annum to locate in that city and attend to its legal business, but he declined the offer, preferring to remain among his people in Sierra Leone, with whom he is a great favorite.

The lord chief justice of Trinidad, W. I., Sir Conrad Reeves, is a negro scholar and a cultured and refined gentleman, upon whom Queen Victoria some years ago conferred the order of knighthood; he is a K. G. As lord chief justice of Trinidad, he wears the wig and flowing robes with lowly grace and dignity. For many years he was Queen's counsel. He is greatly esteemed for his urbanity, his learning and his great ability as a lawyer. He is one of the most polished and finished gentlemen at the English bar. His name is the synonyme for probity and integrity. He is a man of great wealth.

A QUEER PILE-DRIVER.

The Chinese Cut the Rope to Let the Weight Fall.

[From the San Francisco Call.]

One of the queerest and most primitive pile-drivers to be seen in California is at one of the Chinese fishing camps on the McNear ranch, almost opposite the Two Sisters, in San Pablo bay. The appearance of the contrivance is much like the pile-drivers in general use, but the way it is put together and operated is ludicrous.

Every part of the machine is made of wood except the nails that hold it together. The hammer is part of a log. It is about two feet thick and five feet long. It is placed between the uprights and kept from falling out by several wooden pegs driven in on both sides. The uprights are made of some old scantling picked up on the bay shore, and are nailed and tied together and braced with odd pieces of lumber.

The operating machinery is about as complicated as a grindstone. All there is to it is a couple of pulleys, a hook and a piece of rope. One pulley-block is suspended from the top of the upright frame and the other is allowed to hang loose. When working the machine a piece of rope is run through a hole in the top of the wooden hammer, and the hook on the lower pulley-block is slipped through. All hands then pull until the hammer reaches the top. At this interesting part of the performance a man climbs to the top of the uprights and with a knife cuts the rope that is run through the top of the hammer, allowing it to drop on the pile. It is certainly effective, for the pile is driven a good distance into the soft mud at each blow. The process of tying the hammer to the pulley-block and cutting it loose after it reaches the top is repeated until the pile is driven as deep as is wanted.

The Chinese who own the pile-driver use it for building their small wharves, and when they start it going the whole settlement turns out and lends assistance. Some of the men really supply a little of the needed muscle, but the majority do their share of the work by jumping around and yelling in an excited manner.

The hall [...] steps, wh[...] race. Aro[...] supported [...] and beaut[...]

The Emp[...] time in his [...] side and in[...] button on [...] silver, and [...] being elabor[...] gilded drago[...] matic corps, [...] Foreign Offi[...] hall, the sid[...] steps, the step[...] race being c[...] ployed in the [...] itary officers [...] them to enter [...] peror. Each [...] corps was give[...] the Emperor, [...] marble throne. [...] threshold they [...] four paces and [...] vanced to a point [...] pillars, where a [...] made. There a [...] the floor of the pla[...] three feet high. [...] ascended to the [...] middle and on at [...]

The ambassador[...] ped about twelve f[...] where they made [...] were translated by [...] Chinese. They then [...] ed letters of creden[...] who had been standi[...] Emperor. Taking th[...] ed the steps, approach[...] of the Emperor, and [...] not kneeling until he [...] The Emperor replied [...] the Manchu dialect aft[...] had returned to their [...] dragon pillars, his rem[...]ranslated into Chinese by [...]g, sentence by sentence. Th[...] from the hall was made by walking backward, with bows at three places.

The sides of the audience hadd were covered with inscriptions and rare paintings of enormous size. The ceiling was composed of wooden squares one and one-half feet in size, divided by heavy rafters. The supporting columns were of red lacquer, covered with figures of gold dragons.

On the right of the Emperor stood Prince Po, on his left Prince Ko, and near him Prince Ching. The room was lined on either side by two rows of high officers of the imperial guards and chamberlains, many being princes and dukes of the imperial family. No arms were visible except the swords worn by the Emperor and the princes. The imperial escort, bearing long red lacquered spears, with silver points and a long tiger tail, could be seen just outside the doors. They presented a picturesque appearance. On either side of the Emperor was a straight stem six feet high, supporting at the top what appeared to be painted imitations of peacock tails spread out, the feathers indicating rank in China.

Lengthy inscriptions in Manchu were engraved upon a marble plinth back of the throne. Six immense incense bowls of old cloisonne, each guarded by an immense cloisonne dragon of great value, were placed around the platform, while from the ceiling were suspended eight cloisonne lamps made during the Toa Kuang dynasty. On the table in front of the Emperor, which was covered with yellow satin embroidered with figures of dragons, was placed the pipe of His Majesty, a piece of carved jade and gold the handle formed by the body and tail of a dragon, its mouth as the tobacco bowl.

Within the pink walls that surrounded the forbidden city are several temples and forty or more palaces and other buildings, which are occupied as residences by the Emperor's immediate attendants and officers of the guard. They are all of one story and of uniform architecture, differing only in dimensions. Their exteriors are painted that peculiar white which Europeans have never been able to imitate, and roofed with tiles of imperial yellow. The Fu Hua, or East Flower gate, is reached from the Tartar city by passing over a marble bridge, handsomely decorated and bearing several tablets with inscriptions that betoken long life, prosperity, happiness and other blessings. Immediately before the gates are the western gardens, handsomely laid out in the highest taste and skill in landscape architecture, and surrounding a lake that covers several acres. The nearest temple is dedicated to the great river god, and there the Emperor offers sacrifices to appease that disorderly joss, who is responsible for the floods which so frequently devastate the lowlands of Northern China.

About the grounds are stationed [...] sands of imperial guards, who a[...] tinguished by their yellow [...] violet cloaks. They have a series of [...] forms, which are changed at interv[...] by the Emperor's orders.

ABOUT NOTED TUNNELS.

The Mont de Cenis, St. Gothard an[d] Others.

[From the London Standard.]

One of the most famous tunnels outside the United Kingdom is that of the Mont de Cenis or Col de Frejus, which has a length of seven and one-half miles (actually 39,840 feet) through Mont Cenis, and which connects the provinces of Savoy and Piedmont. This wonderful undertaking was proposed by M. Medail, and plans for its construction were drawn up in 1848; but it was not until far into the fifties that the plans were approved and the undertaking decided on, the late King Victor Emmanuel of Italy initiating the work of excavation by setting the boring machinery in motion, on August 31, 1857. At first the ordinary method of piercing by manual labor was adopted, steam being employed in 1860, and compressed air afterwards to the finish, the boring being completed in December, 1870. The engineers engaged on this gigantic operation were MM. Grattoni, Grandis and Sonnveilier, and the total cost of the work was £2,600,000. The first experimental trip was made on September 15, and occupied forty minutes, and the tunnel was formally inaugurated by the passage through of a train of twenty-two carriages in twenty minutes, on September 17, 1871, the regular service commencing on October 11, 1871. In the Arlberg Tunnel the work was commenced in 1880, and completed in a little over three years, the distance being six and one-fifth miles, and the cost £108 per yard. Another famous tunnel is that which passes through the Mont St. Gothard, which is the longest in the world, being 48,840 feet in length. It traverses the center of Switzerland at a height of 8,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. It was commenced in 1872, and was opened in 1882, ten years having thus been occupied in its construction. It has had a very important effect upon the commerce between Italy, Switzerland and Germany. This tunnel was bored out by means of mechanical drills, the progress made being thirteen feet per day.

One of the most famous instances of subaqueous tunnelling in the United Kingdom was that of the Severn Tunnel, which runs for a length of four and one-third miles, was commenced in 1873, and completed in 1886, Messrs. Hawkshaw, Son, Hayter and Richardson being the engineers. The bed of the Severn is formed principally of marls, sandstones and conglomerates, overlying highly-inclined coal measures, slates and sandstones, which are also exposed to the bed of the river. The tunnel is made almost wholly in the lias and coal measure formations, except at its eastern end, where it passes through gravel. Much water was met with throughout, and in 1879 the workings were flooded for some month[s] through a large land spring on the Welsh side, and which water had to be diverted. At another time the workings were flooded by water, which burst through a hole in the river-bed, and this hole, sixteen by ten feet, had to be filled up with clay, and the works completed beneath it. The greatest amount excavated in any one week was 6,000 cubic yards. Another tunnel, though it be only one mile in length, is that known as the Mersey, the whole of the excavation in which amounting to 320,000 cubic yards, was g[...] by hand labor, as to have used heav[y] blasting would have shaken the ro[...]. The work took six years to carry [...] being opened in 1886, and Messrs. Bru[...] and Fox were the engineers, and the [...] cost, including approaches, was £1,250[...]

A word may be here given to the n[...] neglected and abandoned projected Channel Tunnel, to connect England with France—a proposal which had its rise at the beginning of this century, but in which nothing was done till 1881, though borings have since been carried on for a distance of 2,000 yards beneath the sea from the Folkestone side, the usual rate of progress being fifteen lineal yards a day. Beneath the Hudson river at New York a partially-constructed subaqueous tunnel now lies drowned, an attempt having been made to drive a double tunnel through the mud and silt forming the river-bed; but in 1880, when about a hundred yards had been completed, the water burst in, and twenty men were drowned, and, though the works were afterwards resumed, the considerations of a financial character compelled their abandonment. Had it been finished, the tunnel would have been a mile in length. Another abandoned tunnel is that commenced in 1728 by Chesebrough, when he began tunnelling beneath the Detroit river between Canada and Michigan, but which had to be abandoned owing to continued interruptions of water after some 600 yards of heading had been driven. Other famous tunnels are the new Croton Aqueduct tunnel, which is thirteen feet seven inches in width and height, from the Croton dam to the reservoir in New York, which is thirty-three and one-quarter miles in length, and was carried out at the rate of one and one-quarter miles per month, all through rock; the Hoosac, 25,080 feet in length; the Nochistonga, 21,659 feet in length; the Sutro, 21,120 feet long; the Riquivel, 18,623 feet in length; the Nerthe, 15,153 feet in extent; the Blaizy, 13,455 feet long; and the Thames and Medway, which runs for a length of 11,880 feet. The carrying out of the above tunnels has been among the grandest engineering triumphs of the world, of which those of the nineteenth century have more than passing reason to be proud.

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