ventions, the delegates to which shall be elected in accordance with the provisons of this Article by the direct vote of the registered voters belonging to the political party of which the candidate is a member, and whose nomination for such office he is seeking; the ballots in such cases shall contain the names of the candidates for public office, delegates to party conventions and managing bodies, executives or executive committee, to be voted for as provided in the aforegoing sections and in addition thereto and in the same manner the names of all candidates for State offices, who have duly qualified to have their names placed upon such ballot in the same manner as provided in the sections of this Article for county or city offices, and after the name of each of such last-named candidates for State offices, there shall be provided on the ballots a number of squares equal to the number of candidates for the particular office for which he is a candidate of the political party represented by the ballot, which squares shall be designated in their order from left to right as "First Choice," "Second Choice," and so on to the number of candidates of such party for such office whose names appear upon such ballot, so that each voter of each party may indicate his first, second, third, etc., choice or preference of each of said candidates by placing a cross-mark in the appropriate squares after the name of each of said candidates, such cross-mark to be made in the same manner as other cross-marks for voting at primary elections under this Article for Baltimore City and the several counties of the State, respectively. No ballot cast at such primary election which contains more than one cross-mark after the name of any such candidate for such State offices shall be counted for such candidate. Such ballots shall be counted and canvassed and the result of the election announced and certified as provided in Section 160H of this Article. In addition thereto the Supervisors of Elections in Baltimore City and of the counties of the State shall issue to the delegates elected to each State convention of such parties, a certificate of election, which certificate shall also contain the result of such primary election balloting as to the first, second, third, fourth, etc., choice or preference of the voters of such party tor the candidate so voted upon, and such certificate shall be accepted as the credentials of such delegation in such convention of such party and as the instructions of the voters of such party in such county and legislative district of Baltimore City as to how the votes of such delegation are to be cast. Such convention may be called according to such party rules or usage at any time within two weeks after such primary election has been held, and immediately after such credentials have been received and the body has affected a permanent organization it shall proceed to the nomination of its candidates. The several delegations shall be required to cast and the chairman shall announce the vote according to such instructions so received by the several delegations in the primaries so held in their respective counties or legislative districts of Baltimore City and if the result of such ballot in such convention shows that there has been no nomination for such office by a majority vote of such convention, then and in that event the candidate receiving the lowest vote for such office shall be dropped from the balloting by the convention, and the delegation or delegations so voting for such candidate whose name is so dropped on the first ballot shall cast their vote on the second ballot of such convention for the candidate or candidates who is or are the second choice of such counties or legislative districts of Baltimore City as appears from the credentials and instructions of such delegations, and if no nomination is made by such convention for such office by a majority vote of the delegates upon such second ballot the same process of dropping the last lowest candidate and transferring the votes of the delegations voting for the same to their next highest choice as shown by their said instructions shall be continued until a nomination for such office shall have been made and declared by such convention by a majority vote of the delegates constituting the same; if one or more delegates to such convention shall be absent when any such ballot is taken, the member or members of such delegation present shall cast the vote of the entire delegation according to such instructions; and in case of a tie vote on any ballot, the chairman of the convention shall cast the deciding vote on that ballot. All nominations to be made by such conventions shall be made in like manner and certified as required by this Article. Such certificate shall also show that in the nomination of such candidates for such offices the votes of the delegations from the several counties and legislative districts of Baltimore City were cast according to the instructions which appear in the credentials of each of such delegations upon each and every ballot cast in the nomination of such candidate and if such certificate of such nomination be not furnished, such nomination shall be held to be defective and the name of such nominee shall not appear upon the official ballot at the election to be held to fill such office. The ballots in such cases shall be cast in Baltimore City and the several counties of the State, respectively, as provided in the preceding sections and shall be counted and canvassed, and the result of the election announced and certified in Baltimore City and in each of the counties of the State as now provided by said Article 33 for elections held hereunder, and said primary election shall be held and conducted and determined in the manner and form provided by this Article for general elections and subject to all regulations, requirements and provisions as prescribed by this Article for general elections in so far as the same is or are or may be applicable to said primary elections, except as may be herein otherwise provided. Each candidate for nomination for a State office shall be required to pay the sum of ten dollars ($10) to the Board of Supervisors of Elections of Baltimore City and of each county of the State for each legislative district of Baltimore City and for each county, and all such candidates shall file a certificate in writing with each of said Boards of Supervisors of Elections containing his name, residence, place where he is a registered voter, business, business address, the office for which he seeks to be nominated and the party to which he belongs whose nomination he seeks, twenty days before such primary election in which he proposes to run for the nomination. Provided, that if after the expiration of the time allowed by this sub-title for candidates for public office, delegates to conventions, members of managing bodies, precinct, ward, city, and county executives or executive committees to qualify for the purpose of having their names placed upon the official primary election ballot in any legislative district of Baltimore City or in any county of the State, it shall appear that only one set of candidates of any such political party have so qualified, then, and in that event, certificates of nomination or selection shall be issued to the candidates so qualified in a similar manner to that herein provided for successful candidates at primary elections, and no such primary election shall be held for such political party. And provided further, that whenever only one candidate of any such political party for such public office or position has so qualified to have his name so placed upon the official primary election ballot at the expiration of the time allowed by this sub-title, then, and in that event, a certificate of nomination or selection shall in like manner be issued to him forthwith, and his name, and the name of the position for which he is a candidate shall be omitted from the said official ballot, so that such official ballot of such political party shall contain only the names of such candidates for position, offices, or delegates where there are qualified contestants for the such positions. Any vacancy which may exist in respect to any office, delegates to convention, or position named in this sub-title occurring after the returns have been canvassed and finally announced or which may exist by reason of there being no candidate for the same in any such primary election or otherwise, shall be filled as the rules and regulations of the governing bodies for the respective parties in the counties, city or State may now or shall hereafter provide.

160L—The provisions, all and singular, from Section 87 to 115 of this Article, both inclusive, and the offenses defined and the penalties and punishments prescribed therefor in said sections, respectively, shall be fully applicable in all respects to the same persons, matters and omissions in connection with or pertaining to the primary elections or any primary election held under this Article, sub-title "Primary Elections;" and said sections are hereby made applicable to all primary elections provided for and held hereunder; and any judge, clerk or other officer of any primary election, or any voter or other person who would be deemed guilty of any offense against the General Election Law, or under provision or provisions thereof, in a general election, who is found guilty of the same offense in any primary election, as herein provided for, shall be deemed guilty of the same crime of which his offense is made to consist by and under the General Election Law, and particularly under any of the above-mentioned sections, respectively, thereof, and shall be liable to the same punishment or penalty as is prescribed for such sections thereof; provided, that sections 160M, 160N, 160O, 160P, 160Q, 160R, 160S, 160T, 160U and 160V, hereof with respect to offenses, penalties and punishments under the Primary Election Law shall have full force and effect in all cases to which the same are applicable.

160M—Each of said judges appointed under this sub-title shall have power to cause the arrest of any one violating any of the provisions hereof, and in the absence of any person authorized by law to make arrests said judge may designate some person for that purpose, and each of the judges shall be conservators of the peace in their respective primary election polls, at which they may act as such judges, and may, in the manner herein provided, cause the arrest of any person disturbing the peace, and cause the party so arrested to be committed for the action of the Grand Jury or a Justice of the Peace, as the case may be.

160N—Any judge or clerk of such primary election, or any member of any committee, or of any other governing body or any political party participating in primary elections under this sub-title, or any delegate to a convention, or party executive, on whom any duty is required in this sub-title to be performed, who shall be guilty of any wilful violation of any provision of this sub-title, or of any neglect or corrupt practice in executing the same, not otherwise provided for herein, he or they shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), or by imprisonment in jail for not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

160O—If any clerk or judge of any such primary election, or any person performing the duties thereof shall wilfully keep a false poll list or book of registry or shall knowingly insert in his poll list or the book of registry any false statement, or name or statement or abbreviation of a word or any check, alteration or mark, except as in this sub-title provided, or who is guilty of concealing, wilfully destroying, mutilating, defacing, falsifying or fraudulently removing or secreting the whole or any part of any record, registry of voters, return or statement of votes, poll list or any papers, documents, ballots, envelopes or papers of any description in this sub-title directed to be made, filed or preserved permanently or until after the votes are canvassed and the results finally announced, or who shall fraudulently make an entry, erasion or alteration therein, except as allowed and directed by the provisions of this sub-title to do, or who permits or encourages any other person to do so, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) and not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in jail for not less than nnety days and not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, the informer to receive one-half of the fine collected.

160P—If any person shall wilfully disobey any lawful command of any judge of such primary election given in the execution of his duty at any primary election, or if during any primary election or during the canvass of votes cast thereat or during any subsequent canvass of returns shall cause any breach of the peace or be guilty of any disorder, violence or threats of violence whereby any such primary election or canvass shall be impeded or hindered or whereby the lawful proceedings of any judge, clerk or challenger or watcher or person designated to be present during the reception or canvass of any ballots, are interfered with, any such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

160Q—If any person knowingly or wilfully shall obstruct, hinder or assault, or by bribery, solicitation or otherwise interfere with any judge or clerk or challenger at such primary election, in the performance of any duty required by him or which he may by law be authorized or permitted to perform, or if any person by any of the means before mentioned or otherwise unlawfully shall, on any day of primary election, or of canvass of of the returns of such primary election, hinder or prevent any judge, clerk, challenger and watcher at any primary election, in his free attendance and presence at the place of holding such primary election or of canvassing the returns therefrom or in his full and free access to and from any room where the same is held or shall molest, interfere with, remove or eject from any such place of voting or of canvassing, any such judge, clerk or challenger and watcher, or shall unlawfully threaten or attempt or offer so to do, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25), nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), or by both fine and imprisonment, and the informer shall receive one-half of the fine collected.

160R—If any person upon the day of such primary election, or before the canvass of the votes is completed, shall conceal or wilfully break or destroy any ballot box used or intended to be used at such primary election, or shall wilfully or fraudulently conceal, secrete or remove any such ballot box or the book of registry or any of the envelopes, stubs or coupons or other paraphernalia provided for holding such primaries from the custody of the judge or judges of primary election or other proper person in charge thereof, or shall alter, deface, injure or destroy or conceal any ballot which has been deposited in any ballot box at such primary election which has not been counted and canvassed, or any poll list or book of registry used at such primary election or any report, return, certificate or any evidence in this sub-title required, or any person who shall print or circulate as an official ballot one that is not official and complete, or shall give out or carry away from the custody of the election judges any official envelope for voting otherwise than as provided by this Article, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony and shall for each and every such offense be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

160S—If any judge or clerk of any such primary election shall without urgent necessity be late at the opening of the polls, or shall absent himself therefrom during the primary election or during the canvass of the ballots, or the making up of the returns, or shall receive any vote or proceed with the canvass of ballots, or shall consent thereto, unless a majority of the judges of the primary election in said election district are present and concur, he shall upon conviction thereof be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than ten or more than ninety days, or by fine of not less than ten dollars ($10) or more than two hundred dollars ($200), or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

160T—Whoever, during the hours of any such primary election or canvass of votes or of making returns thereof in any election district, shall bring, take, order or send into, or shall attempt to bring or take or send into any place of such primary election any distilled or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, or shall at any such time and place, drink or partake of such liquor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) or more than one hundred dollars ($100). It shall be unlawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store or any other establishment, or for any persons, or person, corporation or corporations, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind on the day of any such primary election hereafter to be held in any county or in Baltimore city, any person or corporation violating the provisions of this action shall be liable for indictment and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) or more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense, one-half of the fine shall be paid to the informer. Any person who shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any such primary election to take place in any county shall be liable to indictment and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

160U—Whoever shall electioneer within one hundred feet of any polling place of any such primary election in any county or who shall place a distinguishing mark upon any ballot or envelope delivered to for the use of any voter at any such primary election, or who shall provide for or enclose in any envelope to be used in voting such ballot, any inclosure whereby to identify the ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter within the polling place to show how his ballot has been marked, or who shall carry away or attempt to carry away from the polls or the officials having custody of the same any said envelope or envelopes, or who shall deliver to any voter for use in casting his ballot, or use any ballot or envelope different from those provided for in this sub-title, or who shall show the face of a marked ballot to any judge, clerk, officer or other person inside of the polls before the polls close, or who shall induce, request, directly or indirectly agree wth or encourage a voter to keep his ballot in sight of any person or persons from the time at which its contents are known by any such person or persons or his associate or associates until delivered to the judge in the envelope to be deposited in the ballot box, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than two hundren dollars ($200), or by imprisonment in jail for not less than fifteen days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and one-half of such fine collected shall be paid to the informer.

160V—Nothing whatsoever in this sub-title shall be taken or construed to prevent the application to the primary elections held hereunder and to the acts of all persons in connection with or relating to said primary elections of the provisions, prohibitions and penalties prescribed in Chapter 122 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1908, relating to corrupt practices at general and primary elections in this State and all the provisions, prohibitions and penalties prescribed in said Act, so far as the same relate to primary elections, are hereby declared to be applicable to the primary elections in this sub-title provided for.

Sec. 2—And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be taken or construed to repeal or modify the provisions of the existing law providing for and regulating the manner of making independent nominations for any office.

Sec. 3—And be it further enacted, That all laws and Acts, both general and local or parts thereof hereinbefore enacted, applicable to and regulating primary elections in the State of Maryland, so far as they may be inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

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

Approved April 11, 1910.

TESTAMENTARY LAW.

Effect of the Death of the Testator, Wills, Etc.

CHAPTER 37.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 320 of Article 93 of the Code of 1904 of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Testamentary Law," sub-title "Wills."

Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 320 of Article 93 of the Code of 1904 of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Testamentary Law," sub-title "Wills," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

320—No devise, legacy or bequest shall lapse or fail of taking effect by reason of the death of any devisee or legatee (actually and specially named as devisee or legatee, or who is or shall be mentioned, described or in any manner referred to, or designated or identified as devisee or legatee in any will, testament or codicil) in the lifetime of the testator, except as hereinafter provided, but every such devise, legacy or bequest shall have the same effect and operation in law to transfer the right, estate and interest in the property mentioned in such devise or bequest as if such devisee or legatee had survived the testator; provided, however, that this Act shall not apply to the last will, testament or codicil of any person dying after the passage of this Act, where the maker of said last will, testament or codicil, after the execution thereof and before the death of such devisee or legatee, shall become insane or otherwise incompetent to cancel, revoke, annul, obliterate or alter said last will, testament or codicil.

Sec. 2—And be it further encated, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 31, 1910.

BONDS OF TRUSTEES.

Provisions for Legalizing the Transfer of Real and Personal Property.

CHAPTER 122.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 223 of Article 16 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Chancery," sub-title "Trustees."

Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 223 of Article 16 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Chancery," sub-title, "Trustees," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Sec. 223—All sales heretofore made, and all deeds, demises and other instruments of writing granting and conveying real, personal or mixed estates heretofore executed and delivered by the trustee or trustees to whom any estate, real, personal or mixed had heretofore been limited and conveyed for the benefit of creditors, or to be sold for any other purpose or as security for debt, or to be sold upon a contingency, and who gave bond with but one surety, shall be and the same are hereby made valid and effective to pass title and valid to all intents and purposes, as if the said bond given by the said trustee or trustees had had two sureties or more thereon, as required by Section two hundred and twenty-one, or Section two hundred and twenty-two, of Article 16, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland; provided, that such trustee or trustees has or have complied with all the other requirements of law, and such sales, deeds, demises and other instruments of writing are in conformity with the law; and provided further, that nothing in this Act shall affect the interest of bona fide purchasers and incumbrances without notice, and creditors who may have become such prior to the passage of this Act; and provided, nevertheless, that nothing in this Act shall operate to divest any lien or claim upon property passing under such trustee's deed which may now exist, or which may hereafter arise, for the benefit and profection of any cestui que tust, where the purchase money may not have been properly applied.

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

Approved April 5, 1910.

VENDERS' LIENS.

Providing for a Fee Simple Title in the Case of Legal Sales.

CHAPTER 216.

AN ACT to add additional sections to Article 66 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland of 1904, title "Mortgages," to be numbered Sections 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. Abolishing the lien of venders for unpaid purchase money, unless the same be expressly and specfically retained by the vender, and providing for speedy enforcement thereof, when so retained, by sale of the property subject thereto.

Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That eight additional sections be added to Article 66 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland of 1904, title "Mortgages," to be numbered 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 and to read as follows:

30—When any real or personal estate or property shall be hereafter transferred or conveyed, and the purchase money, or any part thereof, shall remain unpaid at the time of the transfer or conveyance, the vendor shall not thereby have a lien or charge on the same for any other or different sum or sums of money than the sum or sums that shall appear to be due on the face of the deed or instrument conveying the same, and be therein, together with the time or times set for the payment thereof, specified and recited; provided, however, nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect in any way any mortgage given by a purchaser or purchasers to secure the payment of all or any part or parts of the purchase money, or in any way affect or postpone the lien of any landlord upon goods or chattels for the satisfaction or security of rent due or accruing.

31—In all deeds or other instruments of writing retaining a lien or charge upon the estate or property thereby conveyed, as provided in the preceding section of this Article, there may be inserted a clause authorizing the vendor, his personal representatives or assigns, or any other person to be named therein, to sell the property or estate upon such terms and on such contingencies as may be expressed therein; and where interests in any lien so retained are held under one or more assignments or otherwise, the power of sale shall be held divisible, and he or they holding any such interest who shall first institute proceedings to execute such power shall thereby acquire the exclusive right to sell such property or estate.

32—All sales made in pursuance of such authority shall be made, reported and confirmed and the purchase money distributed in the same manner and subject to and in accordance with all the provisions and conditions contained in this Article relating to sales of mortgaged property; and all such sales, when confirmed by the Court and the purchase money paid shall pass to the purchaser or purchasers, thereat all the title which the vendor or vendors in said deed or instrument of writing had in the property therein described at the time of the recording thereof, and all the title the vendor or vendors acquired thereby, and a decree in personam against the vendee may be entered for the amount of any unsatisfied portion of the purchase money in the same manner as provided for the entry of such decrees against the mortgages in cases of mortgage sales.

33—It may be provided in such deed or instrument of writing retaining a lien as aforesaid that in cases of sales of property under the preceding sections any notes or other instruments of indebtedness mentioned in such deed or other instrument under which the property therein mentioned was sold shall be paid and satisfied in full in the order of their maturity; provided, however, that if any of such notes or instruments of indebtedness shall have been paid or satisfied, no further proceedings shall be had in reference thereto or the satisfaction thereof, but the funds arising from such sales shall be distributed as if said notes already paid or satisfied had never been given.

34—If such lien be duly released of record after the date of the maturity of the notes, other instruments, or debts, or debts therein mentioned, such notes, other instruments or debts shall be conclusively presumed to have been so far as any lien upon the property or estate mentioned in the said deed or instrument is concerned.

35—As assignment or a release of the lien retained by the vendor, as hereinbefore provided, may be made by the vendor, his assignee or personal representative, or the personal representatives of his assignee, as now provided by Sections 32 to 39, both inclusive, of Article 21 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the short assignment or release of a mortgage; and the clerk at the time of recording every deed or instrument retaining a lien as aforesaid, shall leave a blank space at the foot thereof for the purpose of entering such assignments and release.

36. The acceptance by the vendor of any guarantee or endorsement or collateral, or other security to insure the full payment of any lien expressly retained as hereinbefore provided, shall not in any case be construed as a waiver of such lien; but the vendee, his heirs, personal representatives or assigns, shall be credited with the proceeds from the sale of any such collateral or other securities.

37—The Clerks of the Courts of this State, whose duty it is to record conveyances, shall index all deeds retaining a lien as provided in Sections 30 to 36, inclusive, of this Article, both as deeds as heretofore practiced, and as vendors' liens, in the same manner as mortgages are indexed.

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

Approved April 11, 1910.

OBSTRUCTING RAILROADS.

Unlawful to Remove Any Equipment from the Tracks or Right-of-Way Railroads.

CHAPTER 503.

AN ACT to add an additional Section to Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws of 1904, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Railroads-Obstructing," to follow Section 367, and to be known as 367A.

Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional section be and the same is hereby added to Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws of 1904, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Railroads-Obstructing," to follow Section 367, and to be known as Section 367A.

Section 367A—Whoever without authority unlawfully removes from any railroad or railway track, or right of way, over which locomotives, motors or cars are operated, or from any locomotive, motor or car, the bondwires, nuts, bolts, angle-bars, spikes, attachments, fastenings, switch-stands, locks, feed wires, trolley wires or other appurtenances, or any part or attachment thereof, or any bonds, nuts, bolts, wires, fastenings, journal brasses, journal packing or parts thereto attached or belonging, which are necessary in the use or operation of said railway tracks, locomotives, motors or cars, or whoever without authority unlawfully removes or interferes with any air-brake, air-brake hose or any part of the air-brake appliances on any locomotive, motor or car, or whoever buys or receives, or unlawfully has in his possession, any of the aforesaid articles so removed, shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years nor less than one year, or not more than six months in the County jail or the House of Correction in the discretion of the Court.

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

Approved April 8, 1910.

THE LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Their Effect Upon Commercial Bills and General Banking.

CHAPTER 27.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 181 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of the Session of 1908, and to repeal Sections 9 and 10 of Article 13 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," sub-title "Legal Holidays," and re-enact said Sections 9 and 10 of Article 13 with amendments.

Section 1—Be it enacted, That Chapter 181 of the Acts of 1908 and Sections 9 and 10 of Article 13, subtitle "Legal Holidays," of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, be and the same are hereby repealed and said Sections 9 and 10 of Article 13, sub-title "Legal Holidays," be and the same are hereby re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

Sec. 9—The following days in each and every year, namely, the first day of January, commonly called "New Year's Day;" the 22d day of February known as "Washington's Birthday;" "Good Friday;" the first Monday in September, commonly called "Labor Day;" the 30th day of May, commonly called "Decoration Day;" the 4th day of July, called "Independence Day;" the 12th day of September, known as "Defender's Day;" the 12th day of October, known as "Columbus Day;" the 25th day of December, called "Christmas Day," and all days of general and congressional elections throughout the State, and all special days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, as days of thanksgiving or fasting and prayer, or other religious observance, or for the general cessation of business, shall be regarded as legal holidays and shall be duly observed as such, and shall for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of the protesting and giving notice of dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and all such bills, drafts, checks and notes presented for payment or acceptance on these said days, shall be deemed to be presented for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such holiday.

Sec. 10—Whenever the first day of January, the 22nd of February, the 30th day of May, the 4th day of July, the 12th day of September, the 12th day of October, or the 25th day of December shall either of them occur on Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed and treated as a public holiday for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; provided, however, that in such case all bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes which would otherwise be presented for acceptance or for payment on either of the Mondays so observed as a holiday, shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or for payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such Monday, and such Mondays so observed shall for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment and acceptance and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes be also treated and considered as is the first day of the week commonly called Sunday.

Sec. 2—Be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 11, 1910.

PROTECTING GARDENERS.

Unlawful to Have in Possession the Crates and Measures of Others.

CHAPTER 668.

AN ACT to add an additional Section to the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Fraud—Market and Garden Boxes," to be known as Section 162A, and to follow immediately after Section 162, making it unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation not the owner thereof to have in his, her or its possession any stenciled, marked or stamped box, market box, garden box or bushel box, unless such person, firm or corporation, shall have permission of the owner thereof to so use and have the same in his, her or its possession.

Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional Section is hereby added to the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Fraud—Market and Garden Boxes," to be known as Section 162A, and to follow immediately after Section 162, and to read as follows:

Section 162A—It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation, not the owner thereof, to use or have in his, her or its possession any box, garden box, market box or bushel box used as a container of farm or garden produce, when such box, garden box, market box or bushel box is stamped, stenciled, or marked in plain letters with the name of the owner or owners thereof, unless such person, persons, firm or corporation using or having the same in his, her or its possession, shall first have obtained the express privilege or permission of the owner or owners of such box, bushel box market box or garden box, or from his, her or their duly authorized agent or agents, to use or have in his, her or its possession such box, bushel box, market box or garden box aforesaid. Any person, persons, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the several counties of this State or the City of Baltimore, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars for each such offence.

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

Approved April 11, 1910.

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