

for their respective counties; and Justices of the Peace selected to sit at the respective station houses in the City of Baltimore shall have concurrent jurisdiction over such offense with the Criminal Court of Baltimore City.

Prosecutions for drunkenness must be brought within one month—art. 57, sec. 12.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 121. 1912, sec. 104. 1914, ch. 542. 1935, ch. 29.

132. Any person who shall enter upon the land or premises of any other person, whether such person be the owner or lessee of said land or premises, and wilfully act in a disorderly manner by making loud and unseemly noises, or by profanely cursing or swearing or using obscene language while thereon, shall upon conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than twenty-five dollars, and to the costs of prosecution; and the several justices of the peace of this State shall have concurrent jurisdiction over such offense with the Circuit Courts for their respective Counties; and when said fine and costs are not paid, the parties so convicted shall be committed to the County jail for a term not exceeding thirty days or until discharged in due course of law; provided, however, that the provisions of this Section shall only apply to Charles County, Montgomery County and Prince George's County.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 122. 1912, sec. 105. 1904, sec. 96. 1890, ch. 523, sec. 68A.

133. Any person who shall keep a disorderly house shall on conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in jail for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

This section only deals with the punishment and not with the definition of the common law offense. *Lutz v. State*, 187 Md. 17.

This section held to have no application to offense committed prior to its passage. Where a party has been convicted of a common law offense prior to passage of statute punishing same offense, he is liable to the common law penalty; but where a statute which creates an offense is repealed (without a saving clause), a conviction cannot be had on a crime committed prior to the repeal. *Ex post facto* laws. *Beard v. State*, 74 Md. 131 (see now, however, art. 1, sec. 3, of Code).

Cited in *Jackson v. State*, Daily Record, Apr. 10, 1939.

Duelling.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 123. 1912, sec. 106. 1904, sec. 97. 1888, sec. 69. 1816, ch. 219, sec. 1.

134. Any person who shall wilfully and maliciously, or by previous agreement, fight a duel or single combat with any engine, instrument or weapon, the probable consequence of which may be the death of either party, and in doing so shall kill his antagonist or any other person, or inflict such wound as that the person injured shall die thereof within twelve months and a day thereafter, such offender, his aiders, abettors and counsellors, being thereof convicted, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for not less than five or more than eighteen years.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 124. 1912, sec. 107. 1904, sec. 98. 1888, sec. 70. 1816, ch. 219, sec. 6.

135. If any person shall, for the purpose of eluding the provisions of the preceding section, leave the State, the person so offending shall be deemed as guilty and be subject to the like penalties as if the offense had been committed within this State.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 125. 1912, sec. 108. 1904, sec. 99. 1888, sec. 71. 1816, ch. 219, sec. 5.

136. When any judge or justice of the peace has good cause to suspect that any person is about to be engaged in a duel, he may issue his warrant