

the endorsements thereon may be in blank, but such judgment shall be as good and valid as if such endorsements were properly filled up.

While this section protects a holder with a blank endorsement, it does not extend to one who is neither the holder nor owner. *Whiteford v. Burckmyer*, 1 Gill, 147.

This section applied; there must, however, be no *mala fides*. *Elliott v. Chestnut*, 30 Md. 565; *Dunham v. Clogg*, 30 Md. 292; *Sumwalt, v. Ridgeley*, 20 Md. 114; *Kunkel v. Spooner*, 9 Md. 475. And see *Shriner v. Lamborn*, 12 Md. 174; *Bell v. Hagerstown Bank*, 7 Gill, 233; *Mitchell v. Mitchell*, 11 G. & J. 391; *Sullivan v. Violet*, 6 Gill, 185.

Legal Holidays.

1904. art. 13, sec. 9. 1888, art. 13, sec. 9. 1882, ch. 23. 1890, ch. 238.
1904, ch. 1. 1908, ch. 181. 1910, ch. 27 (p. 32).

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 "Defenders' 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 of acceptance and of the protesting and giving notice of dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes, to 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.

This section only applies to the presentment of bills of exchange, etc. It does not render an act done on a holiday void. *Handy v. Maddox*, 85 Md. 549. See sections 18 and 104.

Ibid. sec. 10. 1888, art. 13, sec. 10. 1882, ch. 23. 1910, ch. 27 (p. 32).

10. Whenever the 1st day of January, the 22d day 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 presentable for acceptance or for payment on either of the Monday 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