

required to protect crossings by flagmen, gates, etc. A special law is one that relates to particular persons or things of a class as distinguished from a general law which applies to all persons or things of a class. Cases reviewed. *Prince George's County v. B. & O. R. R.*, 113 Md. 179.

The act of 1882, chapter 47, authorizing a street railway company to operate passenger railways upon certain streets in Baltimore, held not to conflict with the portion of this section prohibiting the passage of a special law for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law since there was no general law covering the same subject. *Hodges v. Baltimore Union P. Ry. Co.*, 58 Md. 621.

The act of 1890, chapter 263, incorporating the Fidelity and Deposit Company and authorizing it to become sole surety in cases where two or more sureties are required, etc., held not to be in conflict with the portion of this section prohibiting the passage of a special law for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law, since there was no general law authorizing said company to become surety on a trustee's bond. The provision of the general law that any trustee for the benefit of creditors should give a bond with sureties, had reference to individual or personal suretyship. *Gans v. Carter*, 77 Md. 8.

Construing this section in connection with section 48, the legislature held to have no right to create by special act a corporation in Washington county to establish an electric light plant, but that the legislature was authorized to empower the municipality of Hagerstown to do so. *Mealey v. Hagerstown*, 92 Md. 745.

Local and private acts.

The act of 1894, chapter 620, providing for the erection of a public school building in Annapolis, for the issue of bonds and for the apportionment of the cost of said building between the county and city, held not to violate the portion of this section prohibiting the passage of a special law for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law; while the existing general law provided that the school commissioners of Anne Arundel county should have control and supervision of the schools in said county with power to build, etc., houses, it did not authorize the borrowing of money for such purposes nor for an apportionment of the cost of the building. *Revell v. Annapolis*, 81 Md. 13.

Section 19 of the act of 1870, chapter 260, incorporating the town of Laurel provided that certain labor or money levied or taxed upon the owners of property or residents within said town should be turned over to the commissioners of Laurel and be spent by them for the improvement of roads, etc.; the portion of this section providing that no special law shall be passed for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law, held not to have been violated, as the law was a local and not a special one. *Prince George's County v. Commissioners of Laurel*, 51 Md. 460.

The act of 1868, chapter 411, relating to the public roads of Baltimore county, held not to violate the portion of this section providing that no special law shall be passed for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law, since it was a local and not a special law. *State v. Baltimore County*, 29 Md. 519.

The act of 1874, chapter 453, being a local option law covering certain districts of certain counties, said to be in conflict with the portion of this section providing that no special law shall be passed for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law. *Fell v. State*, 42 Md. 116 (dissenting opinion).

The act of 1876, chapter 220, directing Baltimore city to take possession of Harman's bridge over Gwynn's Falls, held not to violate the portion of this section providing that no special law shall be passed for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law. *Pumphrey v. Baltimore*, 47 Md. 153.

The act of 1876, chapter 101, providing for the completion of Wilkens avenue in Baltimore City, held not to violate the portion of this section prohibiting the passage of a special law for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law, since the purposes of said act