

1914, ch. 831, sec. 3.

**226.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to carry, bring or have brought into Caroline, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Kent and Wicomico Counties any spirituous, vinous, fermented, malt or intoxicating liquors, or any mixture thereof containing alcohol for beverage purposes, except as hereinbefore provided, and any delivery by any carrier or its agent or any receipt by any person, other than is provided for in this Act, shall be deemed to have been done with intent to violate the law of said counties relating to or prohibiting the sale of such liquors. Any person, firm or corporation who violates the provisions of this section upon trial and conviction therefor shall be subject to the fines and penalties hereinbefore provided in Section 225 of this Article.

1914, ch. 831, sec. 4. 1918, ch. 446.

**227.** Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to the shipment or delivery to duly licensed pharmacists or druggists to be used in compliance with existing laws and to hospitals in said counties, of spirituous or vinous liquors and alcohol; nor to the delivery to churches or proper officers thereof of wine in unbroken packages for sacramental purposes.

1914, ch. 831, sec. 5.

**228.** All prosecutions for violations of the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act, which are hereby declared to be criminal offenses, may be either upon presentment and indictment, or by trial before a justice of the peace in the county in which the offense is committed, and jurisdiction original and concurrent with the Circuit Courts for the aforesaid counties is hereby given in such cases to the justices of the peace in and for the aforesaid counties respectively, in which the said offense is committed and the said justices of the peace shall have power to issue all process and do all acts which may be necessary for the exercise of said jurisdiction and may try and determine all such cases and may pronounce judgment and sentence therein to the same extent as the Circuit Court for such county could do in such cases, if such cases were tried before said court without a jury; provided, however, that if any person when brought before any such justice having jurisdiction in the case shall, before trial for the alleged offense, pray a jury trial, or if the State's Attorney for the county shall, before trial of such alleged offense, pray a jury trial on the part of the State, it shall be the duty of such justice to commit such alleged offender for trial, or to hold him to bail to appear for trial in the Circuit Court for said county at its then or next session and to return said commitment or recognizance, with the names and residences of the witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon, forthwith to the clerk of the said court; and the justice of the peace before whom the accused is brought for trial shall, prior to the beginning of the trial, inform him of his right to demand a trial by jury. If after trial before a justice of the peace either party shall feel aggrieved by the judgment