

An. Code, 1924, sec. 34. 1912, sec. 31. 1904, sec. 29. 1888, sec. 26. 1799, ch. 50, sec. 18. 1805, ch. 97, sec. 29. 1811, ch. 204.

31. If any candidate at an election to be held under the constitution and laws of this State, or any other person whatever, shall at any time before or on the day of any election give or bestow, or directly or indirectly promise any gift or reward to secure any person's vote or ballot at any such election, or shall keep or suffer to be kept any house, tent, booth, or other accommodation in any part of any district at any time during the day of holding such election, and before the close thereof, at his expense, where any victuals or intoxicating liquors shall be gratuitously given or dealt out to voters, every such person or candidate so offending shall, on conviction thereof in the court of the county or city wherein such offense may be committed, be fined at the discretion of the court a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and suffer such imprisonment as the court may adjudge, not exceeding six months and such other penalties as are prescribed by the constitution; one-half of the fine to go to the informer.

Informer's fees abolished. See Art. 38, Sec. 3.

Burglary.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 35. 1912, sec. 32. 1904, sec. 30. 1888, sec. 27. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 5. 1924, ch. 150.

32. Every person convicted of the crime of burglary or accessory thereto before the fact shall restore the thing taken to the owner thereof, or shall pay him the full value thereof, and be sentenced to imprisonment in jail or in the Maryland House of Correction or in the Maryland Penitentiary for not more than twenty years.

Since one of the elements of burglary is a felonious intent, it is material to show for what purpose traverser entered the house; hence it may be shown that he entered for the purpose of having carnal intercourse with the owner. *Robinson v. State*, 53 Md. 151.

1937, ch. 141, sec. 35A.

33. Every person, his aiders, abettors and counsellors, who shall break and enter any dwelling house in the night time with the intent to steal, take or carry away the personal goods of another of any value therefrom shall be deemed a felon, and shall be guilty of the crime of burglary.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 36. 1912, sec. 33. 1904, sec. 31. 1888, sec. 28. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 5. 1937, ch. 141, sec. 36.

34. Every person, his aiders, abettors and counsellors, who shall be convicted of the crime of breaking a dwelling house in the day time with intent to commit murder or felony therein, or with the intent to steal, take or carry away the personal goods of another of any value therefrom, or breaking a storehouse, warehouse or other out-house in the day or night with an intent to commit murder or felony therein, or with the intent to steal, take or carry away the personal goods of another of any value therefrom, shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not more than ten years.

This section does not make the offense burglary or a felony; the fact that it appears in the Code under the sub-division "Burglary," is not material. What crimes are felonies. Indictment upheld. *Bowser v. State*, 136 Md. 344.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 37. 1912, sec. 34. 1904, sec. 32. 1888, sec. 29. 1737, ch. 2, sec. 2. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 5.

35. Every person convicted of the crime of breaking into any shop, storehouse, tobacco house or warehouse, although the same be not contigu-