

Article; they shall have the power to issue any of said summonses, attachments or commitments when sitting in any county in this State to the Sheriff of said county or to any constable thereof and when sitting in the City of Baltimore to inspector of police or to any police officer of said City; all such processes shall be served by said respective officers in the same manner as if they were issued by a court of record having jurisdiction of the subject-matter or by a justice of the peace exercising police powers within such respective jurisdictions. The sheriff or constable in any county of this State who shall serve any of said processes shall receive the same fees in like manner as it is or may be by law provided that he shall receive fees in other State cases, but no officer of police in the City of Baltimore shall charge or receive any fee for any service performed under this Article and no officers of registration shall charge or receive any compensation for any service performed under this Article except such as is herein provided. The police commissioner for the City of Baltimore shall detail police officers and the sheriffs for their respective counties shall detail deputy sheriffs, by them appointed, sufficient in number to preserve order at the places in said City of Baltimore and in said respective counties where said officers of registration may be sitting for the discharge of the duties of their respective offices: Provided, however, that in Anne Arundel County it shall not be mandatory for the sheriff of said county to detail deputy sheriffs for duty in connection with registration in said county.

Act of 1896, ch. 202, wholly repealed prior law relative to elections and adopted an entirely different system of registration. *Turner v. Bryan*, 83 Md. 373; *Meloy v. Scott*, 83 Md. 375.

As to civil liability of judges of election for fraudulently and maliciously refusing to register a voter, see *Friend v. Hamill*, 34 Md. 298; *Elbin v. Wilson*, 33 Md. 142. See also *Hardesty v. Taft*, 23 Md. 530.

As to validity of registration act of 1865, ch. 174, and qualification of registers thereunder; nature of the right of suffrage and construction of statutes regulating same, see *Anderson v. Baker*, 23 Md. 531; *Hardesty v. Taft*, 23 Md. 512.

General object of the registration law. *Wilson v. Carter*, 103 Md. 126.

Cited but not construed in *Carter v. Applegarth*, 102 Md. 340.

Cited in construing Art. 78. *Jackson v. Norris*, 173 Md. 585.

This section referred to in construing Secs. 264-282. *Norris v. Jackson*, 172 Md. 685.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 17. 1912, sec. 16. 1904, sec. 16: 1896, ch. 202, sec. 15. 1901, ch. 2. 1902, ch. 296. 1937, ch. 95, sec. 17.

18. The Supervisors of Elections shall furnish to each Board of Registry for the purpose of such registration two registry books, provided, however, that in Baltimore City, in the years 1939 and 1940, cards shall be furnished, as provided in Sections 50 to 53, inclusive, of this Article, in lieu of such books. It shall be the duty of said officers of registration to protect and keep safe said books and cards, and the said supervisors shall designate two of said officers appointed from different political parties, each of whom shall be charged with the custody of one of said books during the intervals between the sessions of the board of registry until the return of said books to the Supervisors of Elections, as hereinafter provided. Such registry books shall be prepared substantially in the following form: