

This section does not alter the law in regard to the necessity of notice, or the character of the notice. *Graham v. Sangston*, 1 Md. 66.

A check is an inland bill of exchange, and therefore protestable under this section and sec. 6. *Hawthorn v. State*, 56 Md. 534. See also *Moses v. Franklin Bank*, 34 Md. 579. When protest is *prima facie* evidence that notices of non-payment were sent endorsers; evidence to supply deficiency. Certificate of protest sufficient. *Wolf v. Union Trust Co.*, 150 Md. 388.

See notes to sec. 6; also sec. 171, *et seq.*

As to the power of notaries public to take protests, see art. 68, sec. 4.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 8. 1912, sec. 8. 1904, sec. 8. 1888, sec. 8. 1825, ch. 35.

8. No judgment of any court of this State rendered in any suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or other negotiable instrument, shall be reversed, or in any way set aside, on appeal or writ of error, because 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.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 9. 1912, sec. 9. 1904, sec. 9. 1888, sec. 9. 1832, ch. 23. 1890, ch. 238. 1904, ch. 1. 1908, ch. 181. 1910, ch. 27 (p. 32). 1916, ch. 633. 1927, ch. 239. 1936 (Special Sess.), ch. 2. 1939, ch. 42.

9. The following days in each and every year, namely, the first day of January, commonly called "New Year's Day"; the 22nd of February, known as "Washington's Birthday"; the 25th day of March, known as "Maryland Day"; "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 11th day of November, known as "Armistice 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 or 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. The Governor of this State shall have the power by proclamation to appoint a day or days for the general cessation of business in any one or more of the political sub-divisions of the State, in case of emergency from fire, flood or otherwise, with the same legal consequences as hereinabove provided.

This section referred to in construing art. 5, sec. 36—see notes thereto. *Winkel v. Geiger*, 154 Md. 674.