

Purpose of the portion of this section providing that no money shall be drawn from the treasury except by an appropriation. The provision of art. 6, sec. 1, that an officer "shall receive" a certain salary is a sufficient compliance with the above provision of this section. *Thomas v. Owens*, 4 Md. 225.

This section and secs. 33 to 41, referred to in construing art. 15, sec. 1, of the Constitution and the act of 1910, ch. 180 (creating the public service commission)—see notes to the former and to art. 23, sec. 347, An. Code. *Thrift v. Laird*, 125 Md. 62.

This section referred to—see notes to art. 2, sec. 17, of the Md. Constitution. *Nowell v. Harrington*, 122 Md. 489.

See notes to Code, art. 56, sec. 302.

Sec. 33. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, viz: For extending the time for the collection of taxes, granting divorces, changing the name of any person, providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, giving effect to informal or invalid deeds or wills, refunding money paid into the State Treasury, or releasing persons from their debts or obligations to the State, unless recommended by the Governor or officers of the Treasury Department. And the General Assembly shall pass no special law for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section which are not already adequately provided for, and for all other cases where a General Law can be made applicable.

Special Laws—Cases Covered by General Law.

Acts Condemned.

Act 1900, ch. 579, assessing shares of stock in corporations in Allegany county to these corporations and exempting the share-holders from taxation thereon. The term "general" contrasted with "special" and "local." While the act of 1900 professed to apply only to Allegany county, it operated in every county in the state in which any stockholder of an Allegany county corporation resided. *Baltimore v. Allegany County*, 99 Md. 12.

Act 1908, ch. 398, directing a railroad company to maintain safety gates and flagmen at two designated crossings, since art. 23, sec. 242, of the Code contains general provisions prescribing the condition under which railroad companies may be 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. Co.*, 113 Md. 179.

In view of the P. S. C. law, so much of sec. 87 of the charter of Crisfield as attempts to invest it with the power to regulate telephone rates. Intent of the legislature in adopting the P. S. C. law. Distinction between special and public local acts. *Crisfield v. C. & P. Tel. Co.*, 131 Md. 444.

Act 1910, ch. 341, regulating rates of a water company. *Westminster v. Consolidated Public Utilities Co.*, 132 Md. 374.

Act. 1904, ch. 263, exempting a particular wharf owned by a church from municipal taxation—see art. 81, sec. 7. Object of this section. *Baltimore v. Starr Church*, 106 Md. 280.

Act 1874, ch. 453, a local option law covering certain districts of certain counties. *Fell v. State*, 42 Md. 116 (dissenting opinion).

Act 1924, ch. 48, exempting certain municipalities from securing approval of commission for erection of electric light plant and issuance of bonds, held invalid under portion of this section prohibiting special laws where provision made by general law. Classification of cities for legislation. See notes to art. 23, sec. 345, of Code. *Littleton v. Hagerstown*, 150 Md. 170 (*cf.* dissenting opinion). And see *P. S. C. v. Byron*, 153 Md. 484.

Acts upheld.

Ch. 70, 1937 (Art. 27, Secs. 696-706), empowering the House of Reformation to transfer its property to the State, on condition that its employees be taken over, without reference to Merit System (Art. 64A), not in violation of this section. *Jones v. House of Reformation*, 176 Md. 43.

Act 1894, ch. 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; 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