

P. G. L., (1860.) art., 85, sec. 53. 1853, ch. 244, sec. 2.

94. All cases of contested elections of any of the officers not provided for in the constitution, or in the preceding section, shall be decided by the judges of the several circuit courts—each in his respective circuit—and by the superior court of Baltimore city, in the city of Baltimore.

Warfield v. Latrobe, 46 Md. 123. Anderson v. Levely, 58 Md. 193. Handy v. Hopkins, 59 Md. 157.

Ibid. sec. 54. 1853, ch. 244, sec. 3.

95. Each judge of the circuit court, and of the superior court of Baltimore city, may adopt such mode of proceeding in cases of contested elections, and prescribe such rules for taking testimony and adjudging costs, as to him shall seem most satisfactory and least expensive.

Warfield v. Latrobe, 46 Md. 123. Anderson v. Levely, 58 Md. 193.

Ibid. sec. 55. 1844, ch. 284, sec. 1. 1886, ch. 323.

96. The party intending to contest an election for the senate or house of delegates, shall give notice of such intention to the person elected, or, in case of a tie vote, to the person against whom the contest is to be instituted, within thirty days after the judges of election shall have made known publicly the state of the polls, unless at a special election to fill a vacancy, when such notice shall be given within ten days after the state of the polls is announced by the judges of elections.

Ibid. sec. 56. 1844, ch. 284, sec. 1.

97. Such notice shall be delivered in writing, at the usual residence of the person returned; and if he be absent, shall be left there.

Ibid. sec. 57. 1844, ch. 284, sec. 2.

98. The party intending to make examinations shall, after such notice, apply to some justice of the peace of the county or city wherein the election is contested, and shall obtain a notice under his hand and seal, directed to the opposite party, and requiring him to attend, in person or by attorney, and cross-examine witnesses.