

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 the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes 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 presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next preceding such holiday.

Handy v. Maddox, 85 Md. 549.

1896, ch. 106.

12. On all notes, drafts, checks, acceptances, bills of exchange bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, made, drawn or accepted by any person or corporation after the 27th day of March, 1896, and in which there is no expressed stipulation to the contrary, no grace according to the custom of merchants shall be allowed, but the same shall be due and payable, as therein expressed without grace.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

CHAPTER I—General Provisions.

1898, ch. 119.

13. This Act, consisting of sections 13 to 208, both inclusive, of this article, shall be known as the Negotiable Instruments Law.

14. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Acceptance" means an acceptance completed by delivery or notification.

"Action" includes counter-claim and set-off.

"Bank" includes any person or association of persons carrying on the business of banking, whether incorporated or not.

"Bearer" means the person in possession of a bill or note which is payable to bearer.

"Bill" means bill of exchange, and "note" means negotiable promissory note.