

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 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.

1888, art. 13, sec. 10. 1882, ch. 23.

10. Whenever the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, or the twenty-fifth day of December shall, either of them, occur on Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed and shall be treated as a public holiday, for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; provided, however, that in such case all bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes, which would otherwise be presentable for acceptance or for payment on either of the Mondays so observed as a holiday, shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or for payment on the Saturday next preceding such holiday; and such Mondays so observed shall, for all purposes whatever, 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 also treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Ibid. sec. 11. 1876, ch. 345.

11. No party, otherwise entitled to sue and recover in any suit at law upon or under any promissory note, bill of exchange, bill of lading, warehouse or storage receipt, or other negotiable instrument, shall be precluded from so recovering

*The provisions of this Section 9 and the succeeding Section 10 as to the time of presentment of negotiable instruments applies only to instruments made and delivered prior to March 29, 1898, the date of the approval of the "Negotiable Instruments' Act" 1898, ch. 119. (See Section 18, *post*, page 327, also Section 104, *post*, page 342.)