

Administrative Board of Election Laws and to the clerk of the circuit court for the county [or to the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be,] who shall enter the same of record.

17-7.

(a) Whenever it shall be made to appear by affidavit filed within the time period stated in § 13-1 of this article that errors have occurred in the determination of the board of canvassers of any county or city in the State, the circuit court of the county [or the Superior Court of Baltimore City] may by order require the board of canvassers to correct such errors or show cause why such corrections should not be made; and in the event of the failure of the board of canvassers to make such corrections, or show cause as aforesaid, said court may compel the board of canvassers by writ of mandamus to correct such errors, and if the board of canvassers shall have made its determination and dissolved, the court may compel it to convene for the purpose of making such corrections. For the purpose of making such corrections as the court shall order, the meeting of the board of canvassers shall be deemed a continuation of its regular session, and the statements and certificates shall be made and filed as the court shall direct, and so far as the same shall vary from the original statements and certificates, the statements and certificates made under the order of court shall stand in lieu thereof, and shall in all cases have the same effect as if corrected statements had been a part of the original statement required by law.

19-2.

All cases of contested elections of any of the officers not provided for in the Constitution or in §§ 19-1 and 19-4 of this article, shall be decided by the judges of the several circuit courts, each in his respective [circuits, or by the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in the City of Baltimore] CIRCUIT. If the court finds that mechanical failure, fraud or negligence on the part of any election official or his agent materially contributed to the outcome of that particular election, such that would affect the final result, the court by order may declare null and void all or part of that particular election, and the court may further order that all or part of that particular election be reheld.

19-3.

Each judge of the circuit court [and of the Superior Court of Baltimore City] may adopt such modes of proceeding and adjudging costs in cases of contested elections as to him shall seem most satisfactory, but the rules of taking testimony in such cases shall be the same as those which