

65.

No person shall engage in the business of the retail sale of cigarettes, as defined in § 11-501 of the Commercial Law Article of the Code, except vending machine operators, as defined in § 11-501 of the Commercial Law Article of the Code, without a special annual license to be issued by the clerk of any circuit court for any county, [or by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City,] where said business is located, which shall be in addition to any other license required by law. The fee for such special license shall be \$3.00 per year. The license shall expire on the thirtieth day of April in each year. A separate license shall be required for each place of business, temporary or permanent. "Place of business" means any place or places which are under one roof or in a single edifice and are occupied and operated by the same licensee. Provided, however, that no license shall be required for any vending stand licensed by the Maryland Workshop for the Blind.

72.

Any person aggrieved by any order of the Comptroller suspending, revoking, or refusing a special cigarette license may appeal to [the Baltimore City Court or] the circuit court of the county where he resides or has his principal place of business. The appeal shall be tried on the record made before the Comptroller, with the right reserved to either party to offer additional evidence, if desired, and the court shall determine the issue de novo, after considering the applicable provisions of the law and all of the evidence before it. The decision of the reviewing court may be appealed to the court of Special Appeals.

91.

(b) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the Superintendent, after a hearing, in refusing to issue or renew a license, or revoking or suspending a license shall have the right to judicial review thereof, which review shall be without the intervention of a jury, by appeal to the circuit courts for the [several] counties [or the Baltimore City Court, as the case may be]. Said review shall be had on the record and proceedings before the Superintendent; provided that, in the discretion of the court, any party, including the Superintendent, shall have the right to present any new or additional evidence pertinent to the matter. The determination of the Superintendent shall be prima facie correct and the burden of proof shall be on the appellant to show that the Superintendent acted fraudulently, arbitrarily or capriciously. The court may affirm, modify or reverse the determination of the Superintendent and the decision of the court shall be final. No further appeal shall lie to the Court of Special Appeals.