

registered, duly and properly arranged for such additional voting precincts, and for the entering upon such registry books persons entitled to be newly registered thereon; the cost of such subdivision and preparation of proper registry books shall be paid by the county commissioners of the counties in which such subdivisions shall be made upon proper requisitions and vouchers presented by the boards of supervisors of elections. The boundaries of said additional precincts established under this section shall be made known by advertisement in two newspapers in said counties, once a week for three successive weeks, before the first day of September in each year in which such subdivision is made. Said newspapers to be designated as provided in other cases under this article where advertisements are required to be made in at least two newspapers.

Under this section, supervisors are authorized not only to sub-divide election districts by providing additional districts, but also to change the area and boundaries of those already existing, and to establish new polling places and to have new registry books prepared. This authority may be exercised from time to time as public convenience requires. *Brome v. Dorsey*, 99 Md. 608.

1904, art. 33, sec. 126. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 118.

128. The board of supervisors of elections in the city of Baltimore shall, moreover, in every year in which such division is made, cause to be prepared maps of said city, showing the boundaries of the wards and precincts as established by said board. They shall furnish a sufficient number of copies of such maps to the officers of registration of each precinct, who shall keep one or more copies of such maps conspicuously posted in the offices of registration during their sittings, and the said board shall furnish copies of such maps to any person who shall apply for the same and pay fifty cents for each map so furnished him.

Contested Elections.

Ibid. sec. 127. 1888, art. 33, sec. 93. 1860, art. 35, sec. 52.
1896, ch. 202, sec. 119.

129. All contested elections for comptroller of the treasury, judges, clerks of the courts of law, and registers of wills shall be decided by the house of delegates, and the testimony shall be taken in such cases in the same manner as herein prescribed in the contested seats of the senate and house of delegates.

Upon the return of the judges of election, if the governor issues a commission to A., he is entitled to the office pending a contest before the house of delegates. The issuance of the commission terminates the official tenure of the predecessor. Upon a petition for mandamus to obtain possession of an office, the court of appeals is confined to the determination of the legal right of the petitioner to the office. The house of delegates alone can go behind the election returns. *Brooke v. Widdicombe*, 39 Md. 386.

The decision of the house of delegates is final and conclusive; its jurisdiction is not special or limited. When the house of delegates declares a man elected to an office, he is in the same position as if he had been so returned by the judges of election. *State v. Jarrett*, 17 Md. 309.

As to inquiry by committees on elections of the two houses, as to whether any member-elect is in default to the treasury, see art. 69, sec. 7.