

in 1894. During the session of the Legislature of 1896 he introduced and secured the passage of the Free School Book Bill. In 1892 he was unanimously tendered the nomination for Congress, which he declined on account of his large business interests. In 1898 he accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress from the First Congressional District of Maryland, and was elected by a handsome majority. Before he had taken his seat as a member of Congress, he became the Democratic candidate for Governor by unanimous nomination, and was elected by a plurality of 12,123 votes over his Republican competitor, Governor Lowndes, in November, 1899. The day before he was inaugurated as Governor he resigned his seat in Congress. He was inaugurated Governor January 10th, 1900, for a term of four years and is now filling out said term.

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*Governor-Elect:* EDWIN WARFIELD (Democrat), of Howard County.

Mr. Edwin Warfield was born May 7, 1848, at "Oakdale," Howard County, Maryland. His father was Albert G. Warfield, one of the leading citizens of the county, and his mother was a daughter of Colonel Gassaway Watkins, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary War, a member of the Maryland Line and its last surviving officer, who at the time of his death, in 1840, was President of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the first settlers of the State of Maryland, were prominent in the early Colonial period, and in all subsequent important political movements in the State and its government. He was educated in the public schools of Howard County and at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., but was prevented from obtaining a collegiate education by the war, involving, as it did, the emancipation of his father's slaves. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school and studying law, and did both at the same time successfully.

His first political position was that of Register of Wills of Howard County, to which office he was appointed in 1874 to fill a vacancy, and was unanimously nominated by the Democrats in 1875 and elected for a term of six years, leading his ticket in the popular vote. At the expiration of his term he declined re-election, preferring to take up the practice of law.

In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate to succeed Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, who had been elected United States Senator; was re-elected in 1883, and made President of the State Senate in 1886. During his first two sessions he was a member of the most important committees. His rulings