William H. Harry,
House of Delegates.

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MARYLAND MANUAL

1903.

A COMPENDIUM

OF

Legal, Historical and Statistical Information

RELATING TO THE

STATE OF MARYLAND

Published Under Act of 1900, Chapter 240.

COMPILED BY WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

BALTIMORE:
WM. J. C. DULANY CO.

Chapter 240 of the Acts of 1900.

AN ACT to provide for the annual compilation and publication of a Manual of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to accurately prepare and publish annually, on December thirty-first of each year, a Manual of the State of Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That said Manual shall consist of not less than fifteen hundred copies in each year, five hundred of which shall be bound in cloth and shall contain a copy of the Charter and Constitution of the State, a complete list of Members of the Legislature, with their postoffice addresses, the names and addresses of all State and county officers elected by the people, as well as those appointed by the Governor and the Board of Public Works; a brief summary of the duties of the several State officers; the official returns of the State election of each year; a list of State, educational, charitable, reformatory and benevolent institutions, with the amounts appropriated to each by the State; the amounts paid by counties to the public schools of the State on account of public school tax; the gross and net debt of the State at the close of each fiscal year; the area, population; assessable basis and tax rates in the several counties of the State and City of Baltimore; the construction of the Judicial system of this State; the official payroll of the State, and such other information as his judgment may seem right and proper.

SEC 3. And be it enacted, That the said Manual shall be distributed as follows: Twenty-five copies, bound in cloth, to the Maryland State Library; ten copies, two of which shall be bound in cloth, to each of the Members of the Legislature; one copy to each of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the State and the several courts in Baltimore City; one copy to each of the Boards of County Commissioners of this State, and the remaining number to the Executive Department, to be distributed by the Secretary of State to each of the several States of the Union, to the public libraries in this and other States, and to officials and citizens of this State.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, compiling, printing and distributing said Manual, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated; and the Comptroller of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer, who is hereby directed to pay same, in favor of the Secretary of State upon the presentation of proper vouchers by him that the work above mentioned has been fully done, which vouchers shall be filed in the office of the State Comptroller.

Approved April 5th, 1900.

CHARTER OF MARYLAND.

Translated from the Latin Original.

CHARLES,* by the grace of GOD, of *England*, *Scotland* *France*, and *Ireland*, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. To ALL to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

II. WHEREAS our well beloved and right trusty Subject, CÆCELIUS CALVERT, Baron of BALTIMORE, in our Kingdom of *Ireland*, Son and Heir of GEORGE CALVERT, Knight, late Baron of BALTIMORE, in our said Kingdom of *Ireland*, treading in the Steps of his Father, being animated with a laudable and pious Zeal for extending the *Christian Religion*, and also the Territories of our Empire, hath humbly besought leave of Us, that he may transport by his own Industry, and Expence, a numerous Colony of the *English* Nation, to a certain Region, herein after described, in a Country hitherto uncultivated, in the parts of *America* and partly occupied by Savages, having no Knowledge of the Divine Being, and that all that Region, with some certain Privileges, and Jurisdictions, appertaining unto the wholesome Government, and State of his Colony and Region aforesaid may by our Royal Highness be given, granted, and confirmed unto him and his heirs.

III. KNOW YE therefore that WE, encouraging with our Royal Favour, the pious and noble Purpose of the aforesaid Baron of BALTIMORE, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have GIVEN, GRANTED, and CONFIRMED, and by this our present CHARTER, for US, our Heirs, and Successors, do GIVE, GRANT and CONFIRM, unto the aforesaid CÆCILIUS, now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, all that Part of the Peninsula, or *Chersonese* lying in the Parts of *America*, between the Ocean on the East, and the bay of *Chesopeake* on the West, divided from the Residue thereof by a Right Line drawn from the Promontory, or Head Land, called *Watkin's Point*, situate upon the Bay aforesaid, near the river of *Wighco*, on the West, unto the Main Ocean on the East; and between that Boundary on the South unto that Part of the Bay of *Delaware* on the North, which lieth under the Fortieth Degree of North Latitude from the Aequinoctial, where *New-England* is terminated; And all the Tract of that Land within the Metes underwritten, (*that is to say*,) passing from the said Bay, called *Delaware Bay*, in a right line, by the degree aforesaid, unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain of the River of *Pattowmack*, thence verging toward the South, unto the further Bank of the said River, and following the same on the West and South, unto a certain place called *Cinquack*, situate near the Mouth of the said River, where it disembogues into the aforesaid Bay of *Chesopeake*, and thence by

*Charles the first, of England.

the shortest line unto the aforesaid Promontory, or Place called *Watkin's Point;* so that the whole Tract of Land, divided by the Line aforesaid, between the Main Ocean and *Watkin's Point*, unto the Promontory called *Cape Charles*, and every the Appendages thereof, may entirely remain excepted for ever to US, our Heirs, and Successors.

IV. Also WE do GRANT, and likewise CONFIRM unto the said Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs, and Assigns, all Islands and Islets within the Limits aforesaid, all and singular the Islands, and Islets, from the Eastern Shore of the aforesaid Region, toward the East, which have been, or shall be formed in the Sea, situate within Ten marine Leagues from the said Shore; with all and singular the Ports, Harbors, Bays, Rivers, and Straits belonging to the Region or Islands aforesaid, and all the Soil, Plains, Woods, Mountains, Marshes, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, and Straits, situate, or being within the Metes, Bounds, and Limits aforesaid, with the Fishings of every kind of Fish, as well as of Whales, Sturgeons, and other royal Fish, as of other Fish, in the Sea, Bays, Straits, or Rivers, within the Premisses, and the Fish there taken; And moreover all Veins, Mines, and Quarries, as well opened as hidden, already found, or that shall be found within the Region, Islands, or Limits aforesaid, of Gold, Silver, Gems, and precious Stones, and any other whatsoever, whether they be of Stones, or Metals, or of any other Thing, or Matter whatsoever; And furthermore the PATRONAGES and ADVOWSONS of all churches which, (with the increasing Worship and Religion of CHRIST,) within the said Region, Islands, Islets, and Limits aforesaid, hereafter shall happen to be built; together with License and Faculty of erecting and founding Churches, Chapels, and Places of Worship, in convenient and suitable Places, within the Premisses, and of causing the same to be dedicated and consecrated according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of our Kingdom of *England*, with all and singular, such, and as ample Rights, Jurisdictions, Privileges, Prerogatives, Royalties, Liberties, Immunities, and royal Rights, and temporal Franchises whatsoever, as well by Sea as by Land, within the Region, Islands, Islets, and Limits aforesaid, to be had, exercised, used and enjoyed, as any Bishop of *Durham*, within the Bishoprick or County Palatine of *Durham*, in our Kingdom of *England*, ever heretofore hath had, held, used, or enjoyed, or of Right, could, or ought to have, hold, use or enjoy.

V. And WE do by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, MAKE, CREATE and CONSTITUTE HIM, the now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, the TRUE and ABSOLUTE LORDS and PROPRIETARIES of the Region aforesaid, and of all other the Premisses (except the before excepted) saving always the Faith and Allegiance and Sovereign Dominion due to US, our Heirs and Successors; to HAVE, HOLD, POSSESS

and ENJOY the aforesaid Region, Islands, Islets and other the Premisses, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, to the sole and proper Behoof and Use of him, the now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns forever. To HOLD of US our Heirs and Successors, Kings of *England*, as of our Castle of *Windsor*, in our County of *Berks*, in free and common SOCCAGE, by Fealty only for all Services, and not *in Capite*, nor by Knight's Service, YIELDING therefore unto US, our Heirs and Successors, TWO INDIAN ARROWS of those Parts, to be delivered at the said Castle of *Windsor*, every Year, on Tuesday in Easter-Week: and also the fifth Part of all Gold and Silver Ore, which shall happen from Time to Time, to be found within the aforesaid Limits.

VI. Now, That the aforesaid Region, thus by us granted and described, may be eminently distinguished above all other Regions of that Territory, and decorated with more ample Titles, KNOW YE, that WE, of our most especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have thought fit that the said Region and Islands be erected into a PROVINCE, as out of the Plentitude of our royal Power and Prerogative, WE do, for US, our Heirs and Successors, ERECT and INCORPORATE the same into a PROVINCE, and nominate the same MARYLAND, by which Name WE will that it shall from henceforth be called.

VII. And forasmuch as WE have above made and ordained the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, the true LORD and PROPRIETARY of the whole PROVINCE aforesaid, KNOW YE therefore further, that WE, for US, our Heirs, and Successors do grant unto the said now Baron, (in whose Fidelity, Prudence, Justice, and provident Circumspection of Mind, WE, repose the greatest Confidence) and to his Heirs, for the good and happy Government of the said PROVINCE, free, full and absolute Power, by the Tenor of these Presents, to Ordain, Make and Enact LAWS, of what kind soever, according to their sound Discretion, whether relating to the Public State of the said PROVINCE, or the private Utility of Individuals, of and with the Advice, Assent, and Approbation of the Free-Men of the same PROVINCE, or of the greater Part of them, or of their Delegates or Deputies, whom WE will shall be called together for the framing of LAWS, when, and as often as Need shall require, by the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, and in the Form which shall seem best to him or them, and the same to publish under the Seal of the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE and his Heirs and duly to execute the same upon all Persons, for the Time being, within the aforesaid PROVINCE and the Limits thereof, or under his or their Government and Power, in Sailing toward MARYLAND, or thence Returning, Outward-bound, either to *England* or elsewhere, whether to any other Part of Our

or of any foreign Dominions, wheresoever established, by the Imposition of Fines, Imprisonment, and other Punishment whatsoever; even if it be necessary, and the Quality of the Offence require it, by Privation of Member or, Life, by him the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, or by his or their Deputy, Lieutenant, Judges, Justices, Magistrates, Officers, and Ministers, to be constituted and appointed according to the Tenor and true Intent of these Presents, and to constitute and ordain Judges, Justices, Magistrates and Officers, of what Kind, for what Cause, and with what Power soever, within that Land, and the Sea of those Parts, and in such Form as to the said now Baron of BALTIMORE, or his Heirs, shall seem most fitting: And also to Remit, Release, Pardon, and Abolish, all Crimes and Offences whatsoever against such Laws, whether before, or after Judgment passed; and to do all and singular other Things belonging to the Completion of Justice, and to Courts, Prætorian Judicatories, and Tribunals, judicial Forms and Modes of Proceeding, although express Mention thereof in these Presents be not made; and, by Judges by them delegated, to award Process, hold Pleas, and determine in those Courts, Prætorian Judicatories, and Tribunals, in all Actions, Suits, Causes and Matters whatsoever, as well Criminal as Personal, Real and Mixed, and Prætorian: Which said Laws, so to be published as abovesaid, WE will, enjoin, charge and command, to be most absolute and firm in Law, and to be kept in those Parts by all the Subjects and Liegemen of US, our Heirs, and Successors, so far as they concern them, and to be inviolably observed under the Penalties therein expressed, or to be expressed. So NEVERTHELESS, that the Laws aforesaid be Consonant to Reason, and be not repugnant or contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be) agreeable to the Laws, Statutes, Customs and Rights of this Our Kingdom of *England*.

VIII. AND FORASMUCH as, in the Government of so great a PROVINCE, sudden Accidents may frequently happen to which it will be necessary to apply a Remedy before the Freeholders of the said PROVINCE, their Delegates or Deputies, can be called together for the framing of Laws; neither will it be fit that so great a number of People should immediately on such emergent Occasion, be called together, WE THEREFORE, for the better Government of so great a PROVINCE, do Will and Ordain and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors do grant unto the said now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs, that the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, by themselves, or by their Magistrates and Officers, thereunto duly to be constituted as aforesaid, may, and can make and constitute fit and wholesome Ordinances from Time to Time, to be kept and observed within the PROVINCE aforesaid, as well for the Conservation

of the Peace, as for the Better Government of the People inhabiting therein, and publickly to notify the same to all Persons whom the same in any wise do or may effect. Which Ordinances, WE will to be inviolably observed within the said PROVINCE, under the Pains to be expressed in the same. So that the said Ordinances be Consonant to Reason, and be not repugnant nor contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be done) agreeable to the Laws, Statutes, or Rights of our Kingdom of *England:* and so that the same Ordinances do not, in any Sort, extend to oblige, bind, charge, or take away the Right or Interest of any Person or Persons, of, or in Member, Life, Freehold, Goods or Chattels.

IX. FURTHERMORE, that the New Colony may more happily increase by a Multitude of People resorting thither, and at the same Time may be more firmly secured from the Incursions of Savages, or of other Enemies, Pirates, and Ravagers WE, therefore, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do by these Presents give and grant Power, License and Liberty, to all the Liege-Men and Subjects, present and future, of US, our Heirs and Successors, except such to whom it shall be expressly forbidden, to transport themselves and their Families to the said PROVINCE, with fitting Vessels, and suitable Provisions, and therein to settle, dwell, and inhabit ; and to build and fortify Castles, Forts, and other Places of Strength at the Appointment of the aforesaid, now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, for the Public and their own Defence; the Statute of Fugitives, or any other whatsover to the contrary of the Premisses in any wise notwithstanding.

X. WE will also, out of our more abundant Grace, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do firmly charge, constitute, ordain and command that the said PROVINCE be of our Allegiance ; and that all and singular the Subjects and Liege-Men of US, our Heirs and Successors, transplanted, or hereafter to be transplanted into the PROVINCE aforesaid, and the children of them, and of others their Descendants, whether already born there, or hereafter to be born, be and shall be natives and Liege-Men of US, our Heirs and Successors, of our Kingdom of *England* and *Ireland;* and in all Things shall be held, treated, reputed, and esteemed as the faithful Liege-Men of US, and our Heirs and Successors, born within our Kingdom of *England;* also Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Services, and other Hereditaments whatsoever within our Kingdom of *England*, and other our Dominions, to inherit or otherwise purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy, and possess, and the same to use and enjoy, and the same to give, sell, alien, and bequeath; and likewise all Privileges, Franchises and Liberties of this our Kingdom of *England*, freely, quietly and peaceably to have and possess, and the same may use and enjoy in the same Manner as our Liege-Men born, or to be born within our same Kingdom of *England*, without Impediment

Molestation, Vexation, Impeachment, or Grievance of US, or any of our Heirs or Successors; any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding.

XI. FURTHERMORE, That our Subjects may be incited to undertake this Expedition with a ready and chearful Mind; KNOW YE, that WE of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, do, by the Tenor of these Presents, give and grant, as well as to the aforesaid Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs, as to all other Persons who shall from Time to Time repair to the said Province, either for the sake of Inhabiting, or of Trading with the Inhabitants of the Province aforesaid, full License to Ship and Lade in any the Ports of US, our Heirs and Successors, all and singular their Goods, as well moveable as immoveable, Wares and Merchandize, likewise Grain of what Sort soever, and other Things whatsoever necessary for Food and Cloathing, by the Laws and Statutes of our Kingdoms and Dominions, not prohibited to be transported out of the said Kingdoms; and the same to transport, by themselves, or their Servants or Assigns, into the said PROVINCE without the Impediment or Molestation of US, our Heirs or Successors, of any officers of US, our Heirs or Successors (Saving unto US, our Heirs and Successors, the Impositions, Subsidies, Customs, and other Dues payable for the same Goods and Merchandizes), any Statute, Act, Ordinance or other Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

XII. BUT BECAUSE, that in so remote a Region, placed among so many barbarous Nations, the Incursions, as well of the Barbarians themselves, as of other Enemies, Pirates and Ravagers, probably will be feared, THEREFORE WE have Given, and for US, our Heirs and Successors, do Give by these Presents, as full and unrestrained Power as any Captain-General of an Army ever hath had, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, by themselves or by their Captains or other Officers, to summon to their Standards, or to array all Men, of whatsoever Condition, or wheresoever born for the Time being, in the said Province of MARYLAND, to wage War, and to pursue, even beyond the Limits of their Province, the Enemies and Ravagers aforesaid, infesting those Parts by Land and by Sea, and (if GOD shall grant it) to vanquish and captivate them, and the Captives to put to Death, or, according to their Discretion, to save, and to do all other and singular the Things which appertain, or have been accustomed to appertain unto the Authority and Office of a Captain-General of an Army.

XIII. We also WILL, and by this our CHARTER, do Give unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, Power, Liberty and Authority, that,

in Case of Rebellion, sudden Tumult or Sedition, if any (which GOD forbid) should happen to arise, whether upon Land within the PROVINCE aforesaid, or upon the High Sea in making a Voyage to the said PROVINCE of MARYLAND, or in returning thence, they may, by themselves, or by their Captains, or other Officers, thereunto deputed under their Seals (to whom WE, for US, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents, do Give and Grant the fullest Power and Authority) exercise Martial Law as freely, and in as ample Manner and Form, as any Captain-General of an Army, by virtue of his Office may, or hath accustomed to use the same, against the seditious Authors of Innovations in those Parts, withdrawing themselves from the Government of him or them, refusing to serve in War, flying over to the Enemy, exceeding their Leave of Absence, Deserters, or otherwise howsoever offending against the Rule, Law, or Discipline of War.

XIV. MOREVER, lest in so remote and far distant a Region, every Access to Honours and Dignities may seem to be precluded, and utterly barred, to Men well born, who are preparing to engage in the present Expedition, and desirous of deserving well, both in Peace and War, of US, and our Kingdoms: for this Cause, We, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do give free and plenary Power to the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs and Assigns, to confer Favours, Rewards, Honours, upon such Subjects, inhabiting within the PROVINCE aforesaid, as shall be well deserving, and to adorn them with whatsoever Titles and Dignities they shall appoint; (so that they be not such as are now used in *England*,) also to erect and incorporate Towns into Buroughs, and buroughs into CITIES, with suitable Privileges and Immunities, according to the Merits of the Inhabitants, and Convenience of the places; and to do all and singular other Things in the Premisses, which to him or them shall seem fitting and convenient; even although they shall be such as in their own Nature, require a more special Commandment and Warrant than in these Presents may be expressed.

XV. WE WILL also, and by these Presents do, for US, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant License by this our CHARTER, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, and to all Persons whatsoever, who are, or shall be, Residents and Inhabitants of the PROVINCE aforesaid, freely to import and unlade, by themselves, their Servants, Factors or Assigns, all Wares and Merchandizes whatsoever, which shall be collected out of the Fruits and Commodities of the said PROVINCE, whether the Product of the Land or the Sea, into any of the Ports whatsoever of US, our Heirs and Successors, of *England* or *Ireland*, or otherwise to dispose of the same there; and, if Need be, within One

Year, to be computed immediately from the Time of unlading thereof, to lade the same Merchandizes again in the same or other Ships, and to export the same to any other Countries they shall think proper, whether belonging to US, or any foreign Power, which shall be in Amity with US, our Heirs or Successors; Provided always, that they be bound to pay for the same to US, our Heirs and Successors, such Customs and Impositions, Subsidies and Taxes, as our other Subjects of the Kingdom of *England*, for the Time being shall be bound to pay, beyond which WE WILL that the Inhabitants of the aforesaid PROVINCE of the said Land, called MARYLAND, shall not be burdened.

XVI. AND FURTHERMORE, of our more ample special Grace, and of our certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, WE do for US, our Heirs and Successors, grant unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, full and absolute Power and Authority to make, erect and constitute, within the PROVINCE of MARYLAND, and the Islands and Islets aforesaid, such, and so many Sea-Ports, Harbours, Creeks, and other Places of Unlading and Discharge of Goods and Merchandizes out of Ships, Boats and other Vessels, and of Lading in the same, and in so many, and such places, and with such Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties and Privileges, unto such Ports respecting, as to him or them shall seem most expedient: And, that all and every the Ships, Boats and other Vessels whatsoever, coming to, or going from the PROVINCE aforesaid, for the Sake of Merchandizing, shall be laden and unladen at such Ports only as shall be so erected and constituted by the said now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns any Usage, Custom, or any other Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. SAVING always to US, our Heirs and Successors, and to all the Subjects of our Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, of US, our Heirs and Successors, the Liberty of Fishing for Sea-Fish as well in the Sea, Bays, Straits and navigable Rivers, as in the Harbours, Bays and Creeks of the PROVINCE aforesaid; and the Privilege of Salting and Drying Fish on the Shores of the same PROVINCE; and for that Cause, to cut down and take Hedging-Wood and Twigs there growing, and to build Huts and Cabbins, necessary in this Behalf in the same Manner as heretofore they reasonably might, or have used to do. Which Liberties and Privileges, the said Subject of US, our Heirs and Successors shall enjoy without notable Damage or Injury in any wise to be done to the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs or Assigns, or to the Residents and Inhabitants of the same PROVINCE in the Ports Creeks and Shores aforesaid, and especially in the Woods and Trees there growing. And if any Person shall do damage or Injury of this kind, he shall incur the Peril and Pain of the heavy Displeasure of US, our Heirs and Succes-

sors, and of the due Chastisement of the Laws, besides making Satisfaction.

XVII. MOREOVER, WE will, appoint, and ordain and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, that the same Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, from Time to Time, for ever, shall have, and enjoy the Taxes and Subsidies payable, or arising within the Ports, Harbours and other Creeks and Places aforesaid, within the PROVINCE aforesaid, for Wares bought and sold, and Things there to be laden and unladen, to be reasonably assessed by them, and the People there as aforesaid, on emergent Occasion; to whom WE grant Power and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors to assess and impose the said Taxes and Subsidies there, upon just Cause, and in due Proportion.

XVII. AND FURTHERMORE, of our special Grace, and certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, WE have given, granted and comfirmed, and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs, and Successors, do give, grant, and confirm, unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, full and absolute License, Power and Authority, that he, the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, from Time to Time, hereafter, for ever, may and can, at his or their Will and Pleasure, assign, alien, grant, demise, or enfeoff so many, such and proportionate Parts and Parcels of the Premisses, to any Person or Persons willing to purchase the same, as they shall think convenient, to have and to hold to the same Person or Persons willing to take or purchase the same, and his and their Heirs and Assigns, in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, Lives or Years; to hold of the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, by so many, such, and so great Services, Customs and Rents OF THIS KIND, as to the same now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, shall seem fit and agreeable, and not immediately of US, our Heirs or Successors. And WE do give, and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs or Successors, do grant to the same Person and Persons, and to each and every of them, License, Authority and Power, that such Person or Persons, may take the premises, or any Parcel thereof, of the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, and hold the same to them and their Assigns, or their Heirs of the aforesaid Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, of what Estate of Inheritance soever, in Fee-Simple or Fee-tail, or otherwise, as to them and the now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and

Assigns, shall seem expedient; the Statute made in the Parliament of Lord EDWARD, son of King HENRY, late King of *England*, our Progenitor, commonly called the "STATUTE QUIA EMPTORES TERRARUM," heretofore published in our Kingdom of *England*, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Usage, Law, or Custom, or any other Thing, Cause, or Matter, to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, done, published, ordained or provided to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XIX. WE, also, by these Presents, do give and grant License to the same Baron of BALTIMORE, and to his Heirs, to erect any Parcels of Land within the PROVINCE aforesaid, into Manors, and in every of those Manors, to have and to hold a Court-Baron, and all Things which to a Court-Baron do belong: and to have and to keep View of Frank-Pledge, for the Conservation of the Peace and better Government of those Parts, by themselves and their Stewards, or by the Lords, for the Time being to be deputed, of other of those Manors when they shall be constituted, and in the same to exercise all Things to the View of Frank-Pledge belonging.

XX. AND FURTHER, WE will, and do, by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, covenant and grant to, and with the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, that WE, our Heirs and Successors, at no Time hereafter will impose, or make or cause to be imposed, any Impositions, Customs, or other Taxations, Quotas or Contributions whatsover, in or upon the Residents or Inhabitants of the PROVINCE aforesaid, for their Goods, Lands or Tenements within the same PROVINCE, or upon any Tenements Lands, Goods or Chattels within the Province aforesaid, or in or upon any Goods or Merchandizes within the PROVINCE aforesaid, or within the Ports or Harbours of the said PROVINCE, to be laden or unladen: And WE Will and do, for US, our Heirs and Successors, enjoin and command that this our Declaration shall from Time to Time, be received and allowed in all our Courts and Prætorian Judicatories, and before all the Judges whatsoever of US, our Heirs and Successors, for a sufficient and lawful Discharge, Payment, and Acquittance thereof, charging all and singular the Officers and Ministers of US, our Heirs and Successors, and enjoining them, under our heavy Displeasure, that they do not at any Time presume to attempt any Thing to the contrary of the Premisses, or that may in any wise contravene the same, but that they, at all Times as is fitting, do aid and assist the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his Heirs, and

the aforesaid Inhabitants and Merchants of the PROVINCE of MARYLAND aforesaid, and their Servants and Ministers, Factors and Assigns, in the fullest Use and Enjoyment of this our CHARTER.

XXI. AND FURTHERMORE WE WILL, and by these Presents, for US, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns, and to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said PROVINCE, both present and to come, and to every of them, that the said PROVINCE and the Freeholders or Inhabitants of the said Colony or Country. shall not henceforth be held or reputed a member or Part of the Land of *Virginia* or of any other Colony already transported, or hereafter to be transported, or be dependent on the same, or subordinate in any kind of Government, from which WE do separate both the said PROVINCE, and Inhabitants thereof, and by these Presents do WILL to be distinct, and that they may be immediately subject to our Crown of *England*, and dependent on the same for ever.

XXII. AND if, peradventure, hereafter it may happen that any Doubts or Questions should arise concerning the true Sense and Meaning of any Word, Clause or Sentence, contained in this our present CHARTER, WE will, charge and command, THAT Interpretation to be applied, always, and in all Things, and in all our Courts and Judicatories whatsoever, to obtain which shall be judged to be the more beneficial, profitable, and favourable to the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, his Heirs and Assigns: PROVIDED always that no Interpretation thereof be made, whereby GOD's holy and true Christian Religion, or the Allegiance due to US, our Heirs and Successors, may in any wise suffer by Change, Prejudice, or Diminution; although express Mention be not made in these Presents of the true yearly Value or Certainty of the Premisses, or any Part thereof, or of other Gifts and Grants made by US, our Heirs and Predecessors, unto the said now Lord BALTIMORE, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation or Restraint heretofore had, made, published, ordained or provided, or any other Thing, Cause or Matter whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XXIII. IN WITNESS whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. WITNESS OURSELF at *Westminister*, the Twentieth Day of *June*, in the Eighth Year of our Reign.

CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND,

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION

WHICH ASSEMBLED AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, AND ADJOURNED ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, AND RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE ON THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, WITH AMENDMENTS AND DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, TO AND INLCUDING 94 MD.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Preamble.

We, the people of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, and taking into our serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State for the sure foundation and more permanent security thereof, declare:

Origin and foundation of government. Right of reform.

Article 1. That all Government of right originates from the People, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have, at all times, the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may deem expedient.

Hepburn's Case, 3 Bl. 95. Manly v. State, 7 Md. 147.

Constitution of U. S. the supreme law.

Art 2. The Constitution of the United States, and the Laws made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, are and shall be the Supreme Law of the State; and the Judges of this State, and all the People of this State, are, and shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Barney v. Patterson, 6 H. & J. 203. Ches. & Ohio Canal Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 4 G. & J. 1. Howell v. State, 3 Gill, 14. Wilson v. Turpin, 5 Gill, 56. Larabee v. Talbott, 5 Gill, 426. Irvin v. Sprigg, 6 Gill, 200. Evans v. Sprigg, 2 Md. 457.

Art 3. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution thereof, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People thereof. Powers reserved.

Art. 4. That the People of this State have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, as a free, sovereign and independent State. State's rights.

Art. 5. That the Inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the Common Law of England, and the trial by Jury, according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed on the Fourth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and which, by experience, have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and have been introduced, used and practiced by the Courts of Law or Equity; and also of all Acts of Assembly in force on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; except such as may have since expired, or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution; subject, nevertheless, to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by, the Legislature of this State. And the Inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from or under the Charter granted by His Majesty, Charles the First, to Cæcilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore. Common law: trial by jury. English statutes. Charter of the State.

State v. Buchanan, 5 H. & J. 317. Dashiell v. Attorney-General, 5 H. & J. 401. State v. Wayman, 2 G. & J. 254. State v. Bank of Maryland, 6 G. & J. 205. Smith v. State, 5 Gill, 45. Wright v. Wright's Lessee, 2 Md., 429. Manly v. State, 7 Md. 135. Broadbent v. State, 7 Md. 416. Stewart v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 7 Md. 500. Eichelberger v. Hardesty, 15 Md., 548. Pue v. Hetzell, 16 Md., 539. Koontz v. Nabb, 16 Md., 549. McCoy v. Johnson, 70 Md., 490. Ford v. State, 85 Md., 465. Knee v. City Pass. Ry, 87 Md, 624. Danner v. State, 89 Md., 225. In re Maddox, 93 Md., 727.

Art. 6. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of Government are Trustees of the Public, and as such, accountable for their conduct: Wherefore, whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the People may, and of right ought to reform the old, or establish a new Government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind. Right of reform. Non-resistance.

Art 7. That the right of the People to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the Right of suffrage.

foundation of all free Government; for this purpose elections ought to be free and frequent, and every ~~white~~* male citizen having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.

Bevard v. Hoffman, 18 Md. 479.

Separation of the departments of government.

Art. 8. That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said Departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.

State v. Chase, 5 H. & J. 304. Crane v. Meginnis, 1. G. & J. 463. Mitchell v. Mitchell, 1 Gill, 66. Prout v. Berry, 2 Gill, 147. Miller v. State, 8 Gill, 145. Watkins v. Watkins, 2 Md., 341. Wright v. Wright, 2 Md., 429. Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md., 189. Gough v. Pratt, Adm'r. 9 Md., 526. Calvert v. Williams, 10 Md., 478. Mayor, &c., of Balto., v. State, 15 Md , 376. State v. N. C. R. W. Co., 18 Md. 193. Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md., 181. Mayor, &c., of Balto., v. Horn, 26 Md., 206. Green's Estate, 4 Md. Ch. Dec. 349. Waters v. Roche, 72 Md., 264. Van Witsen v. Gutman, 79 Md., 405. Mayor, etc., of Balto., v. Ulman, 79 Md., 469. McCrea v. Roberts, 89 Md., 251. Roby v. Prince George's Co., 92 Md., 161. Beasley vs. Ridout, 94 Md. 659.

Suspension of laws.

Art. 9. That no power of suspending Laws or the execution of Laws, unless by, or derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised, or allowed.

Freedom of speech.

Art. 10. That freedom of speech and debate, or proceedings in the Legislature, ought not to be impeached in any Court of Judicature.

Seat of government.

Art. 11. That Annapolis be the place of meeting of the Legislature; and the Legislature ought not to be convened, or held at any other place but from evident necessity.

Meeting of Legislature.

Art. 12. That for redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and for preserving the laws, the Legislature ought to be frequently convened.

Right of petition.

Art. 13. That every man hath a right to petition the Legislature for the redress of grievances in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Levying of taxes.

Art. 14. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen or fees ought to be rated, or levied, under any pretence, without the consent of the Legislature.

*The word "white" omitted under the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Art. 15. That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be prohibited; that paupers out not to be assessed for the support of the Government; but every person in the State, or person holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property; yet fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed, or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

Poll tax.

Taxation according to actual worth.

Fines.

Eagan v. Charles Co., 3 H. & McH., 169. Tax Cases, 12 G. & J., 117. Waters v. State, 1 Gill, 302. Burgess v. Pue, 2 Gill, 11 and 254. State v. Mayhew, 2 Gill, 487. Howell v. State, 3 Gill, 14. Mayor, &c., of Baltimore, v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 6 Gill, 290. Bradford v. Jones, 1 Md. 368. Germania v. State, 7 Md., 1. State v. Norwood, 12 Md., 195. O'Neal v. Va. & Md. Bridge Co., 18 Md., 1. Howard v. First Independent Church, 18 Md., 451. State v. Stirling, 20 Md., 516. Tyson v. State, 28 Md., 577. State v. Cum. & Penn. R. R. Co., 40 Md., 22. State v. N. C. R. R. Co., 44 Md., 131. State v. Phil., Wilm. & Balto. R. R. Co., 45 Md., 361. Appeal Tax Court v. Rice, 50 Md., 303. Appeal Tax Court v. Patterson, 50 Md., 354. Co. Commr. of Prince George's Co. v. Commrs. of Laurel, 51 Md., 457. Mayor, &c., v. Canton Co., 63 Md., 237. Daly v. Morgan, 69 Md., 460. Commrs. Prince George's Co. v. Commrs. Laurel, 70 Md., 269. Allen v. Co. Commrs. Harford Co., 74 Md., 294. Wells v. Commrs. of Hyattsville, 77 Md., 125. U. S. Electric Power Light Co. v. State, 79 Md., 63. Rohr v. Gray, 80 Md., 274. Short v. The State, 80 Md., 292. Baltimore and Eastern Shore R. R. v. Spring, 80 Md., 510. Simpson v. Hopkins, 82 Md., 478. Faust vs. Building Ass'n, 84 Md., 186. B. C. & A. Ry. v. Wicomico Co., 93 Md., 113.

Art. 16. That sanguinary Laws ought to be avoided as far as it is consistent with the safety of the State; and no Law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter.

Sanguinary laws.

Foote v. State, 59 Md., 264 Mitchell v. State, 82 Md., 527.

Art. 17. That retrospective Laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such Laws, and by them only declared criminal are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* Law ought to be made; nor any retrospective oath or restriction be imposed or required.

Retrospective laws.

McMechen v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 2 H. & J. 41. C. & O. Canal Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 4 G. & J. 1. State, use of Washington Co., v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 12 G. & J. 399. State v. Burke, 2 Gill, 79. Baugher v. Nelson, 9 Gill, 302. Wilson v. Hardesty, 1 Md. Ch., 66. Wilderman v. Mayor, &c., of Balto.,

8 Md., 551. Thistle v. Frostburg Coal Co., 10 Md., 129. State v. Norwood, 12 Md., 195. Willis v. Hodson, 79 Md., 327. Lynn v. The State, 84 Md., 67.

Attainder.

Art. 18. That no Law to attaint particular persons of treason or felony, ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter.

Right to have justice.

Art. 19. That every man, for any injury done to him in his person or property ought to have remedy by the course of the Law of the Land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to Law of the Land.

Wright v. Wright, 2 Md. 452. United States Electric Power and Light Co. v. State, 79 Md., 63. Knee v. City Pass. Ry., 87 Md., 624.

Trial of facts.

Art. 20. That the trial of facts, where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estate of the People.

Criminal prosecutions; indictment.

Counsel and witnesses.

Trial by jury.

Art. 21. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the Indictment, or Charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

Ford v. State, 12 Md., 514. Davis v. State, 39 Md., 355. State v. Glenn, 54 Md., 572. John v. State, 55 Md., 350. Danner v. State, 89 Md., 225. Lancaster v. State, 90 Md., 213.

Evidence against oneself.

Art. 22. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case.

Day v. State, 7 Gill, 321. Broadbent v. State, 7 Md., 416. Blum v. State, 94 Md., 381-2.

Freemen not to be imprisoned.

Art. 23. That no man ought to be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the Law of the Land.

Wright v. Wright, 2 Md. 429. Mayor, etc., Baltimore v. Horn, 26 Md. 206. Davis v. Helbig, 27 Md., 462. Roth v. House of Refuge, 31 Md. 329. Grove v. Todd, 41 Md. 633. Singer v. State, 72 Md., 464. Ulman v. M. & C. C. Baltimore, 72 Md. 587-609. Scharf v. Tasker, 73 Md. 378. Danner v. State, 89

Md. 225. Sprigg v. Garrett Park, 89 Md. 406. State v. Broadhurst, 89 Md. 565. State v. Knowder, 90 Md., 653. Lancaster v. State, 90 Md. 213. Lurman vs. Hitchens, 90 Md. 17. Board Police Balto. City v. Wagner, 93 Md. 182.

Slavery abolished.

Art. 24. That slavery shall not be re-established in this State; but having been abolished, under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States.

Bail and fines.

Art. 25. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted by the Courts of Law.

Mitchell v. State, 82 Md. 527, 532.

Search warrants.

Art. 26. That all warrants, without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

Blum v. State, 94 Md., 382.

Corruption of blood.

Art. 27. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Militia.

Art. 28. That a well regulated Militia is the proper and natural defence of a free Government.

Standing armies.

Art. 29. That Standing Armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised, or kept up, without the consent of the Legislature.

Military subject to civil power.

Art. 30. That in all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control, of the civil power.

Quartering of of soldiers.

Art. 31. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by Law.

Martial law.

Art. 32. That no person except regular soldiers, marines, and mariners in the service of this State, or militia, when in actual service, ought, in any case, to be subject to, or punishable by, Martial Law.

Judiciary.

Art. 33. That the independency and uprightness of Judges are essential to the impartial administration of Justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the People; wherefore, the Judges shall not be re-

moved, except in the manner, and for the causes, provided in this Constitution. No Judge shall hold any other office, civil or military or political trust, or employment of any kind whatsover, under the Constitution or Laws of this State, or of the United States, or any of them; or receive fees, or perquisites of any kind, for the discharge of his official duties.

Bradford v. Jones, 1 Md. 368. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md. 215. McCrea v. Roberts, 89. 251.

Rotation in office.

Art. 34. That a long continuance in the Executive Departments of power or trust is dangerous to liberty; a rotation, therefore, in those Departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

Holding offices.

Presents.

Art. 35. That no person shall hold, at the same time' more than one office of profit, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State; nor shall any person in public trust receive any present from any foreign Prince or State, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.

Religious liberty.

Art. 36. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him, all persons are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore, no person ought, by any law to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice, unless, under the color of religion, he shall disturb the good order, peace or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent, or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any place of worship or any ministry; nor shall any person, otherwise competent, be deemed incompetent as a witness, or juror, on account of his religious belief; provided, he believes in the existence of God, and that under His dispensation such person will be held morally accountable for his acts, and be rewarded or punished therefor in this world or the world to come.

Witnesses.

Judefind v. State, 78 Md. 510.

Oath of office.

Art. 37. That no religious test ought ever to be required as a qualification for any office of profit or trust in this State, other than a declaration of belief in the existence of God; nor shall the Legislature prescribe any other oath of office than the oath prescribed by this Constitution.

Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md. 688.

Disqualifications of Ministers and religious bodies.

Art. 38. That every gift, sale or devise of land to any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, or to any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination, or to, or for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for, any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, or any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination; and every gift or sale of goods, or chattels, to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the Seller or Donor, to or for such support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the support, use or benefit of any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, or any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination, without the prior or subsequent sanction of the Legislature, shall be void; except always, any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting-house, or other house of worship, or parsonage, or for a burying-ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed or used only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.

Vansant v. Roberts, Admr., 3 Md., 119. Grove vs. Trustees of the Disciples, 33 Md., 451. England, Ex'r v. Vestry of P. George's Par., 53 Md., 466. Church Extension Society v. Smith, 56 Md., 362. Halsey v. Prot. Epis. Church, 75 Md., 275. Kelso vs. Stigar, 75 Md., 376.

Administering oaths.

Art. 39. That the manner of administering the oath or affirmation to any person ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession, or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Liberty of the Press.

Art. 40. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved; that every citizen of the State ought to be allowed to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege.

Negley v. Farrow, 60 Md., 148.

Monopolies.

Art. 41. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

The Broadway and Locust Point Ferry Co. v. Hankey, 31 Md., 346. Wright vs. State, 88 Md., 443. Scholle v. State, 90 Md., 734.

Titles of nobility.

Art. 42. That no title of nobility or hereditary honors ought to granted in this State.

Duties of the Legislature.

Art. 43. That the Legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue, the extension of a judicious system of general education, the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the general amelioration of the condition of the people.

Clark vs. Md. Institute, 87 Md., 663.

Constitutions apply in war and peace.

Art. 44. That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, apply as well in time of war as in time of peace; and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government and tends to anarchy and despotism.

Rights retained by the people.

Art. 45. This enumeration of Rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the People.

Campbell's Case, 2 Bl., 209.

CONSTITUTION

ALL AMENDMENTS ARE INCLUDED IN BRACKETS AND FOLLOW THE SECTIONS AS ORIGINALLY ADOPTED.

ARTICLE I.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SECTION 1. All elections shall be by ballot; and every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for one year, and of the Legislative District of Baltimore city, or of the county, in which he may offer to vote, for six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote, in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts, for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates, or other Officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county, or city, which shall form a part of the electoral district, in which he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election; but a person, who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election distinct from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed.

Elections by ballot.

Qualifications of voters.

Residence.

Removal.

Bevard v. Hoffman, 18 Md. 479. Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md. 171. Shaeffer v. Gilbert, 73 Md. 66, Southerland v. Norris, 74 Md. 326. Kemp v. Owens, 76 Md. 237. Langhammer v. Munter, 80 Md. 518. Hanna v. Young, 84 Md. 179. Howard v. Skinner, 87 Md. 558. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md. 688.

Sec. 2. No person above the age of twenty-one years, convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the Governor, shall ever thereafter, be entitled to vote at any election in this State; and no person under guardianship, as a lunatic, or as a person *non compos mentis*, shall be entitled to vote.

Disqualifications.

State v. Bixler, 62 Md. 354.

*The word "white" omitted under the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Bribery.

Sec. 3. If any person shall give, or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, or any security, for the payment or the delivery of money, or any other thing, to induce any voter to refrain from casting his vote, or to prevent him in any way from voting, or to procure a vote for any candidate or person proposed, or voted for, as Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, or Representative in Congress, or for any office of profit or trust, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State, or by the Ordinances, or Authority of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the person giving, or offering to give, and the person receiving the same, and any person who gives, or causes to be given, an illegal vote, knowing it to be such, at any election to be hereafter held in this State, shall, on conviction in a Court of Law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter.

Penalties.

Punishment for illegal voting.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass Laws to punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person who shall remove into any election district or precinct of any ward of the city of Baltimore, not for the purpose of acquiring a *bona fide* residence therein, but for the purpose of voting at an approaching election, or who shall vote in any election district or ward in which he does not reside (except in the case provided for in this Article), or shall, at the same election, vote in more than one election district, or precinct, or shall vote, or offer to vote, in any name not his own, or in place of any other person of the same name, or shall vote in any county in which he does not reside.

Registration.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform Registration of the names of all the voters in this State who possess the qualifications prescribed in this Article, which Registration shall be conclusive evidence to the Judges of election of the right of every person thus registered to vote at any election thereafter held in this State; but no person shall vote at any election, Federal or State, hereafter to be held in this State, or at any municipal election in the City of Baltimore, unless his name appears in the list of registered voters; and until the General Assembly shall hereafter pass an Act for the Registration of the names of voters, the law in force on the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in reference thereto, shall be continued in force, except so far as it may be inconsis-

tent with the provisions of this Constitution; and the registry of voters, made in pursuance thereof, may be corrected, as provided in said law; but the names of all persons shall be added to the list of qualified voters by the officers of Registration, who have the qualifications prescribed in the first section of this Article, and who are not disqualified under the provisions of the second and third sections thereof.

Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md., 176. Smith v. Stephan, 66 Md., 381.

Oath of office.

Sec. 6. Every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, under this Constitution, or under the laws, made pursuant thereto, shall, before he enters upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, ———, do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and Laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of ———, according to the Constitution and Laws of this State, (and, if a Governor, Senator, Member of the House of Delegates, or Judge), that I will not, directly or indirectly, receive the profits or any part of the profits of any other office during the term of my acting as ———

Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md , 189. Archer v. State, 74 Md., 410 and 443. Keyser v. Upshur, 92 Md., 728. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md., 685.

New election on refusal to take oath.

Sec. 7. Every person hereafter elected or appointed to office in this State, who shall refuse or neglect to take the oath or affirmation of office provided for in the sixth section of this Article, shall be considered as having refused to accept the said office; and a new election or appointment shall be made, as in case of refusal to accept, or resignation of an office; and any person violating said oath shall, on conviction thereof, in a Court of Law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be thereafter incapable of holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

Archer v. State, 74 Md., 443. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md., 684.

ARTICLE II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor's term of office.

SECTION 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, whose term of office shall commence on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election, and continue for four years, and until his successor shall have qualified; but the Governor chosen at the first election under this Constitution shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office until the expiration of the term for which the present incumbent was elected; unless the said office shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the State, or other disqualification of the said incumbent.

Miles v. Bradford, 22 Md., 183.

Time, place and manner of electing Governor.

Sec. 2. An election for Governor, under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day and month in every fourth year thereafter, at the places of voting for delegates to the General Assembly; and every person qualified to vote for Delegates shall be qualified and entitled to vote for Governor ; the election to be held in the same manner as the election of Delegates, and the returns thereof under seal to be addressed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, and delivered to said Speaker, at the commencement of the session of the General Assembly next ensuing said election.

Plurality to elect.

Sec. 3. The Speaker of the House of Delegate shall then open the said returns in the presence of both Houses; and the person having the highest number of votes, and being constitutionally eligible, shall be the Governor, and shall qualify, in the manner herein prescribed, on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Tie vote.

House to decide all questions.

Sec. 4. If two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes for Governor, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the Senate and House of Delegates, and all questions in relation to the eligibility of Governor, and to the returns of said election, and to the number and legality of votes therein given, shall be determined by the House of Delegates; and if

the person or persons, having the highest number of votes, be ineligible, the Governor shall be chosen by the Senate and House of Delegates. Every election of Governor by the General Assembly shall be determined by a joint majority of the Senate and House of Delegates, and the vote shall be taken *viva voce*. But if two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, then a second vote shall be taken, which shall be confined to the persons having an equal number; and if the vote should again be equal, then the election of Governor shall be determined by lot between those who shall have the highest and an equal number on the first vote.

Qualifications of Governor.

Sec. 5. A person to be eligible to the office of Governor must have attained the age of thirty years, and must have been for ten years a citizen of the State of Maryland, and for five years next preceding his election a resident of the State, and, at the time of his election, a qualified voter therein.

Election by Assembly.

Sec. 6. In the case of death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from the State, or other disqualification, the General assembly, if in session, or if not, at their next session, shall eleet some other qualified person to be Governor for the residue of the term for which the said Governor had been elected.

Succession.

Sec. 7. In case of any vacancy in the office of Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, the President of the Senate shall discharge the duties of said office, until a Governor is elected, as herein provided for; and in case of the death or resignation of the said President, or of his removal from the State, or of his refusal to serve, then the duties of said office shall, in like manner, and for the same interval, devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Delegates. And the Legislature may provide by Law, for the impeachment of the Governor; and in case of his conviction, or his inability, may declare what person shall perform the Executive duties; and for any vacancy in said office not herein provided for, provision may be made by Law; and if such vacancy should occur without such provision being made, the Legislature shall be convened by the Secretary of State for the purpose of filling said vacancy.

Impeachment.

Governor to be Commander-in-Chief of Militia.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the State; and may call out the Militia to repel invasions, suppress insurrec-

tions, and enforce the execution of the Laws; but shall not take the command in person, without the consent of the Legislature.

Scholle v. State, 90 Md. 733.

Duties.

Sec. 9. He shall take care that the Laws are faithfully executed.

Appointments

Sec. 10. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all civil and military officers of the State, whose appointment or election is not otherwise herein provided for; unless a different mode of appointment be prescribed by the Law creating the office.

Davis v. State, 7 Md. 151. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md. 215. Scholle v. State, 90 Md. 743.

Appointments during recess

Sec. 11. In case of any vacancy during the recess of the Senate, in any office which the Governor has power to fill, he shall appoint some suitable person to said office, whose commission shall continue in force until the end of the next session of the Legislature, or until some other person is appointed to the same office, whichever shall first occur; and the nomination of the person thus appointed during the recess, or of some other person in his place, shall be made to the Senate within thirty days after the next meeting of the Legislature.

Watkins v. Watkins, 2 Md. 341. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md. 215. Smoot v. Somerville, 59 Md. 84. Kroh v. Smoot, 62 Md. 172. Ash v. McVey, 85 Md. 119. Sappington v. Slade, 91 Md. 645.

Rejection by Senate.

Sec. 12. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the Senate; or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Legislature.

Townsend v. Kurtz, 83 Md. 331.

Time of nomination.

Sec. 13. All civil officers appointed by the Governor and Senate, shall be nominated to the Senate within fifty days from the commencement of each regular session of the Legislature; and their term of office, except in cases otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall commence on the first Monday of May next ensuing their appointment, and continue for two years, (unless removed from office), and until their successors, respectively, qualify according to Law; but the term of office of the

Term of office.

Inspectors of Tobacco shall commence on the first Monday of March next ensuing their appointment.

Dyer v. Bayne, 54 Md. 87. Smoot v. Somerville, 59 Md. 84. Merrill v. School Commrs. Garrett Co., 70 Md. 269. Commrs. Calvert Co. v. Hellen, 72 Md. 603. Sappington v. Slade, 91 Md. 646.

Vacancy during session.

Sec. 14. If a vacancy shall occur during the session of the Senate, in any office which the Governor and Senate have the power to fill, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before its final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy, unless such vacancy occurs within ten days before said final adjournment.

Smoot v. Somerville, 59 Md. 84.

Courts martial.

Sec. 15. The Governor may suspend or arrest any military officer of the State for disobedience of orders or other military offence; and may remove him in pursuance of the sentence of a Court Martial; and may remove for incompetency or misconduct, all civil officers who received appointment from the Executive for a term of years.

Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md., 215. Harman v. Harwood, 58 Md , 1. Townsend v. Kurtz, 83 Md., 331. School Commrs. v. Goldsborough, 90 Md., 195.

Extra sessions of Legislature.

Sec. 16. The Governor shall convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions; and whenever from the presence of an enemy, or from any other cause, the Seat of Government shall become an unsafe place for the meeting of the Legislature, he may direct their sessions to be held at some other convenient place.

Veto power.

Sec. 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the co-ordinate, Executive and Judicial Departments, every Bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates, and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider the Bill; if, after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the Bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it pass by three-fifths of the members elected to that House it shall become a

Vetoed bills: how passed.

law; but in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Yeas and nays.

Veto within six days.

Veto of items.

[The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any Bills making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the Bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules or limitations prescribed for the passage of other Bills over the Executive veto.]*

Hamilton v. State, 61 Md., 28. Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md., 105.

Governor to examine Treasury accounts.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Governor, semi-annually, (and oftener, if he deems it expedient), to examine under oath the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices, and inspect and review their bank and other account books.

Recommendations.

Sec. 19. He shall, from time time, inform the Legislature of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient.

Pardons.

Sec. 20. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, and in cases in which he is prohibited by other Articles of this Constitution; and to remit fines and forfeitures for offences against the State; but shall not remit the principal or interest of any debt due the State, except in cases of fines and forfeitures; and before granting a *nolle prosequi*, or pardon, he shall give notice, in one or more newspapers, of the application made for it, and of the day on or after which his decision will be given; and in every case in which he exercises this power, he shall report to either Branch of the Legislature, whenever required, the petitions, recommendations and reasons which influenced his decision.

Notice in newspapers.

Reports to Legislature.

*Thus amended by Chapter 194, Acts of 1890, ratified by the people, November 3rd, 1891.

Sec. 21. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government, and receive for his services an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars. Residence and salary.

Sec. 22. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed by the Governor, till the end of the official term of the Governor from whom he received his appointment, and receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and shall reside at the seat of government; and the office of Private Secretary shall thenceforth cease. Secretary of State.

Sec. 23. The Secretary of State shall carefully keep and preserve a record of all official acts and proceedings, which may at all times be inspected by a committee of either branch of the Legislature; and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, or as may properly belong to his office, together with all clerical duty belonging to the Executive Department. Duties of Secretary.

Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md., 105.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Legislature shall consist of two distinct branches—a Senate and a House of Delegates—and shall be styled the General Assembly of Maryland

Bradshaw v. Lankford, 73 Md. 428.

Sec. 2. Each County in the State, and each of the three Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, as they are now, or may hereafter be defined, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Counties, and of the Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for. Election of Senators. Term.

[Sec. 2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts, as near as may be, of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the Legislative districts.

Election of Senators.

Term.

qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.]*

Representation in House

Sec. 3. Until the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or until the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, the several counties and the City of Baltimore, shall have a representation in the House of Delegates, as follows: Allegany, five Delegates; Anne Arundel County, three Delegates; Baltimore County, six Delegates; each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, six Delegates; Calvert County, two Delegates; Caroline County, two Delegates; Carroll County, four Delegates; Cecil County, four Delegates; Charles County, two Delegates; Dorchester County, three Delegates; Frederick County, six Delegates; Harford County, four Delegates; Howard County, two Delegates; Kent County, two Delegates; Montgomery County, three Delegates; Prince George's County, three Delegates; Queen Anne's County, two Delegates; St. Mary's County, two Delegates; Somerset County, three Delegates; Talbot County, two Delegates; Washington County, five Delegates, and Worcester County, three Delegates.†

Basis of representation in House.

Sec. 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several Counties of the State having a population of eighteen thousand souls, or less, shall be entitled to two Delegates, and every County having a population of over eighteen thousand, and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three Delegates; and every County having a

*Thus amended by Act of 1900, Chapter 469, ratified by the people at November election, 1901.

†Under the State Census authorized by the Act of 1901 (Special Session), and by the amendment to Sec. 2, the allotment of representation of the several counties in the House of Delegates is as follows: Allegany County, five; Anne Arundel County, four; Baltimore County, six; Calvert County, two; Caroline County, two; Carroll County, four; Cecil County, three; Charles County, two; Dorchester County, four; Frederick County, five; Garrett County, two; Harford County, four; Howard County, two; Kent County, two; Montgomery County, four; Prince George's County, four; Queen Anne's County, three; Somerset County; three; St. Mary's County, two; Talbot County, three; Washington County, five; Wicomico County, three; Worcester County, three; and Baltimore City, twenty-four delegates. Total, 101.

population of twenty-eight thousand, and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four Delegates; and every County having a population of forty thousand, and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five Delegates; and every County having a population of fifty-five thousand souls, and upwards, shall be entitled to six Delegates, and no more; and each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of Delegates to which the largest County shall or may be entitled, under the aforegoing apportionment. And the General Assembly shall have power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the three existing Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them, as near as may be, of equal population; but said Districts shall always consist of contiguous territory.

Legislative districts in Baltimore City may be changed.

[Sec. 4. As soon as may be, after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.]*

Basis of representation.

Legislative districts in Baltimore City may be changed.

*Thus amended by Act of 1900, Chapter 432, ratified by the people at November election, 1901.

Governor to arrange representation.

Proclamation.

Sec. 5. Immediately after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after any State enumeration of population, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor, then being, to arrange the representation in said House of Delegates in accordance with the apportionment herein provided for; and to declare, by Proclamation, the number of Delegates to which each County and the City of Baltimore may be entitled under such apportionment; and after every National Census taken thereafter, or after any State enumeration of population thereafter made, it shall be the duty of the Governor, for the time being, to make similar adjustment of representation, and to declare the same by Proclamation, as aforesaid.

Election of Delegates.

Term.

Sec. 6. The members of the House of Delegates shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Counties, and the Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, respectively, to serve for two years from the day of their election.

Time of election.

Sec. 7. The first election for Senators and Delegates shall take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the election for Delegates, and as nearly as practicable, for one-half of the Senators shall be held on the same day in every second year thereafter.

Classification of Senators.

Sec. 8. Immediately after the Senate shall have convened, after the first election, under this Constitution, the Senators shall be divided by lot into two classes, as nearly equal in number as may be. Senators of the first class shall go out of office at the expiration of two years, and Senators shall be elected on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the term of four years, to supply their places; so that, after the first election, one-half of the Senators may be choosen every second year. In case the number of Senators be hereafter increased, such classification of the additional Senators shall be made as to preserve, as nearly as may be, an equal number in each class.

Covington v. Buffett, 90 Md., 577. Weddle v. School Commrs., 94 Md., 344.

Qualifications of Senators and Delegates.

Sec. 9. No person shall be eligible as a Senator or Delegate who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the State of Maryland, and who has not resided therein for at least three years next preceding the day of his election, and the last year thereof, in the County,

or in the Legislative District of Baltimore City, which he may be chosen to represent, if such County or Legislative District of said City shall have been so long established; and if not, then in the County or City, from which, in whole or in part, the same may have been formed; nor shall any person be eligible as a Senator unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, nor as a Delegate unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, at the time of his election.

Ineligibles.

Sec. 10. No member of Congress, or person holding any civil or military office under the United States shall be eligible as a Senator or Delegate; and if any person shall, after his election as Senator or Delegate, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Ineligibles.

Sec. 11. No Minister or Preacher of the Gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination, and no person holding any civil office of profit or trust under this State, except Justices of the Peace, shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate.

Defaulters ineligible.

Sec. 12. No Collector, Receiver or holder of public money shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate, or to any office of profit or trust under this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums on the books thereof charged to and due by him.

Vacancies.

Sec. 13. In case of death, disqualification, resignation, refusal to act, expulsion, or removal from the county or city for which he shall have been elected, of any person who shall have been chosen as a Delegate or Senator, or in case of a tie between two or more such qualified persons, a warrant of election shall be issued by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, or President of the Senate, as the case may be, for the election of another person in his place, of which election not less than ten days' notice shall be given, exclusive of the day of the publication of the notice and of the day of election; and if during the recess of the Legislature, and more than ten days before its termination, such death shall occur, or such resignation, refusal to act or disqualification be communicated in writting to the Governor by the person so resigning, refusing or disqualified, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue a warrant of election to supply the vacancy thus created, in the same manner the said Speaker or President might have done during

the session of the General Assembly; provided, however, that unless a meeting of the General Assembly may intervene, the election thus ordered to fill such vacancy shall be held on the day of the ensuing election for Delegates and Senators.

Covington v. Buffett, 90 Md. 576.

Time of meeting of Legislature.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, and at no other time, unless convened by Proclamation of the Governor.

Limit of sessions.

Compensation

Mileage.

Extra sessions

Sec. 15. The General Assembly may continue its session so long as in its judgment the public interest may require, for a period not longer than ninety days; and each member thereof shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem for every day he shall attend the session, but not for such days as he may be absent, unless absent on account of sickness or by leave of the House of which he is a member; and he shall also receive such mileage as may be allowed by law, not exceeding twenty cents per mile; and the presiding officer of each House shall receive an additional compensation of three dollars per day. When the General Assembly shall be convened by Proclamation of the Governor, the session shall not continue longer than thirty days, and in such case the compensation shall be the same as herein prescribed.

Books not to be purchased.

Sec. 16. No book, or other printed matter, not appertaining to the business of the session, shall be purchased or subscribed for, for the use of the members of the General Assembly, or be distributed among them, at the public expense.

Disqualifications.

Sec. 17. No Senator or Delegate, after qualifying as such, notwithstanding he may thereafter resign, shall during the whole period of time for which he was elected be eligible to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or profits of which shall have been increased, during such term.

Freedom of debate.

Sec. 18. No Senator or Delegate shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever for words spoken in debate.

Powers of each House.

Sec. 19. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its members, as prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the State; shall appoint its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceed-

ings, punish a member for disorderly or disrespectful behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds of its whole number of members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offence.

Covington v. Buffett, 90 Maryland, 569.

Quorum.

Sec. 20. A majority of the whole number of members elected to each House shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may prescribe.

Sessions to be open.

Sec. 21. The doors of each House and of the Committee of the Whole shall be open, except when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Journals to be published. Yeas and nays.

Sec. 22. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published. The yeas and nays of members on any question shall, at the call of any five of them in the House of Delegates, or one in the Senate, be entered on the Journal.

Disorderly persons.

Sec. 23. Each House may punish by imprisonment, during the session of the General Assembly, any person not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, or any of its officers in the execution of their duties; provided, such imprisonment shall not at any one time exceed ten days.

Powers of House.

Grand inquest

May call for persons and papers.

Sec. 24. The House of Delegates may inquire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievances and offences, as the Grand Inquest of the State, and may commit any person for any crime to the public jail, there to remain until discharged by due course of law. They may examine and pass all accounts of the State, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, and appoint auditors to state and adjust the same. They may call for all public or official papers and records, and send for persons whom they may judge necessary, in the course of their inquiries, concerning affairs relating to the public interest, and may direct all office bonds which shall be made payable to the State to be sued for any breach thereof; and with the view to the more certain prevention or correction of the abuses in the expenditures of the money of the State, the General Assembly shall create, at every session thereof, a Joint Standing

Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates, who shall have power to send for persons and examine them on oath and call for public or official papers and records; and whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all contracts made for printing, stationery, and purchases for the public offices and the library, and all expenditures therein, and upon all matters of alleged abuse in expenditures, to which their attention may be called by resolution of either House of the General Assembly.

Contracts.

Marshall v. Harwood, 7 Md. 466.

Adjournment.

Sec. 25. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days at any one time, nor adjourn to any other place than that in which the House shall be sitting, without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Impeachment.

Sec. 26. The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment in all cases; but a majority of all the members elected must concur in the impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and the evidence; but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Senators elected.

Bills.

Sec. 27. Any bill may originate in either House of the General Assembly, and be altered, amended or rejected by the other; but no bill shall originate in either House during the last ten days of the session, unless two-thirds of the members elected thereto shall so determine by yeas and nays; nor shall any bill become a law until it be read on three different days of the session in each House, unless two-thirds of the members elected to the House where such bill is pending shall so determine by yeas and nays; and no bill shall be read a third time until it shall have been actually engrossed for a third reading.

Passage of bills.

Sec. 28. No bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each House by a majority of the whole number of members elected, and on its final passage the yeas and nays be recorded; nor shall any resolution requiring the action of both Houses be passed except in the same manner.

Sec. 29. The style of all laws of this State shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland," and all laws shall be passed by original bill; and every law enacted by the General Assembly shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be described in its title; and no law, nor section of law, shall be revived or amended by reference to its title or section only; nor shall any law be construed by reason of its title to grant powers or confer rights which are not expressly contained in the body of the Act; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in amending any article or section of the Code of Laws of this State, to enact the same as the said article or section would read when amended. And whenever the General Assembly shall enact any Public General Law, not amendatory of any section or article in the said Code, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact the same, in articles and sections, in the same manner as the Code is arranged, and to provide for the publication of all additions and alterations which may be made to the said Code.

Style of laws.

Mode of enactment.

Limitations.

Davis v. State, 7 Md. 151. Keller v. State, 11 Md. 525. Parkinson v. State, 14 Md. 184. Trustees of Allegany Co. School v. Maffit, 22 Md. 126. McPherson v. Leonard, 29 Md. 377. Cearfoss v. State, 42 Md. 403. McGrath v. State, 46 Md. 632. Co. Commrs. of Dorchester Co. v. Meekins, 50 Md. 28. Second German-American Bldg. Asso. v. Newman, 50 Md. 62. Co. Commrs. of Talbot Co. v. Co. Commrs. of Queen Anne Co., 50 Md. 245. Mayor, &c., of Balto. v. Reitz, 50 Md. 574. State v. Fox, 51 Md. 411. Co. Commrs. of Prince George Co. v. Commrs. of Laurel, 51 Md. 457. Mayor, &c., of Balto., v. Stoll, 52 Md. 435. Maryland Agricultural College v. Keating, 58 Md. 580. Steifel v. Maryland Institute for the Blind, 61 Md. 144. Slymer v. State, 62 Md. 237. State v. Norris, 70 Md. 91. Trustees Catholic, &c., v. Manning, 72 Md. 116. Ellicott Co. v. Speed, 72 Md. 22. Commrs. Calvert Co. v. Hellen, 72 Md. 605. Scharf v. Tasker, 73 Md. 378. Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md. 105. Gans v. Carter, 77 Md. 1. Bond v. State, 78 Md. 523. Drennen v. Banks, 80 Md. 310. Whitman v. State, 80 Md. 410. Mayor & C. Council Balto. v. Keeley Institute, 81 Md. 106. State v. Applegarth, 81 Md. 293. Garrison v. Hill, 81 Md. 551. State v. Schultz Gas, &c., 83 Md. 58. State v. Benzinger, 83 Md. 481. Plinney v. Sheppard Hospital, 88 Md. 636. Steenken v. State, 88 Md. 710. Stevens v. State, 89 Md. 670. Luman v. Hitchens, 90 Md. 14. Mealy v. Hagerstown, 92 Md. 741.

Sec. 30. Every bill, when passed by the General Assembly, and sealed with the Great Seal, shall be presented to the Governor, who, if he approves it, shall sign the same in the presence of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates. Every law shall be recorded in the office of the Court of Appeals, and in due time be printed, published and certified under the Great Seal, to the several courts, in the same manner as has been heretofore usual in this State.

Bills to be signed by Governor.

Laws to be recorded in the Court of Appeals.

Parkinson v. State, 14 Md. 184. Berry v. Balto. & Drum Point R R. Co, 41 Md. 446. Legg v. Mayor, &c., of Annapolis, 42 Md. 203 Hamilton v State, 61 Md. 14.

When laws take effect.

Sec. 31. No law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect untill the first day of June next after the session at which it may be passed, unless it be otherwise expressly declared therein.

Parkinson v. State, 14 Md. 184. Risewick v. Davis, 19 Md. 96.

Appropriations.

Sec. 32. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the State by any order or resolution, nor except in accordance with an appropriation by law; and every such law shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it shall be applied; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Assembly from placing a contingent fund at the disposal of the Executive, who shall report to the General Assembly at each session the amount expended, and the purposes to which it was applied. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws after each regular session of the General Assembly.

Contingent fund.

Financial statement to be published with laws.

Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md 189. McPherson v. Leonard, 29 Md. 377.

Special laws prohibited.

Sec. 33. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, viz: For extending the time for the collection of taxes, granting divorces, changing the name of any person, providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, giving effect to informal or invalid deeds or wills, refunding money paid into the State Treasury, or releasing persons from their debts or obligations to the State, unless recommended by the Governor or officers of the Treasury Department. And the General Assembly shall pass no special law for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section which are not already adequately provided for, and for all other cases where a General Law can be made applicable.

Whittington v. Polk, 1 H. & J. 236. Horsey v. State, 3 H. & J. 2. Gover v. Hall, Exr, 3 H. & J. 43. Partridge v. Dorsey, 3 H. & J. 302. Crane v. Meginnis, 1 G. & J. 463. Dulany v. Tilghman, 6 G. & J. 461. Norris v Trustees of the Abingdon Academy, 7 G. & J. 7. Barrett v. Oliver, 7 G. & J. 191. Lawrence v.

Hicks, 8 G. & J. 386. The Regents of the University of Maryland, v. Williams, 9 G. & J. 365. Dorsey v. Gilbert, 11 G. & J. 87. Cromwell v. State, 12 G. & J. 257. Prout v. Berry, 12 G. & J. 286. State v. B. & O. R. R. Co. 12 G. & J. 400. Campbell's Case, 2 Bl. 209. Wright v. Wright, 2 Md. 429. Rock Hill College v. Jones, 47 Md. 16. Pumphrey v. Mayor, &c., of Baltimore-47 Md. 145. O'Brian & Co. v. Co. Commrs. of Baltimore Co., 51, Md. 15. Co. Commrs. of Prince George Co. v. Co. Commrs. of Laurel, 51 Md. 457. Montague v. State, 54 Md. 481. Hodges v. Balto. Passenger Railway Co., 58 Md. 603. Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co., 73 Md. 105. Gans v. Carter, 77 Md. 1 Revell v. Mayor, etc., of Annapolis, 81 Md. 1. Hamilton v. Carroll, 82 Md. 326. Mealy v. Hagerstown, 92 Md. 745.

Debts regulated.

Sec. 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same; and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given, or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of Works of Internal Improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of Works of Internal Improvement in the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which have had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. And they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the Internal Improvement Companies, or of the State tax, now levied, or which may hereafter be levied, to pay off the public debt [or] to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defence of the State.

Credit of the State not to be given.

Public debt.

Temporary deficiencies.

State v Hendrickson, 15 Md. 205.

Extra compensation prohibited.

Sec. 35. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed by the General Assembly to any Public Officer, Agent, Servant or Contractor, after the service shall have

been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall the salary or compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Lotteries prohibited.

Sec. 36. No Lottery grant shall ever hereafter be authorized by the General Assembly.

Lucas v. McBlair, 12 G. & J. 1.

Slaves.

Sec. 37. The General Assembly shall pass no Law providing for payment by this State for Slaves emancipated from servitude in this State; but they shall adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to obtain from the United States compensation for such Slaves, and to receive and distribute the same equitably to the persons entitled.

Sec. 38. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

State v. Mace, 5 Md. 337. Trail v. Snouffer, 6 Md. 308.

Banks.

Sec. 39. The General Assembly shall grant no charter for Banking purposes, nor renew any Banking Corporation now in existence, except upon the condition that the Stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in such Banking Institution, for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise; the books, papers and accounts of all Banks shall be open to inspection under such regulations as may be prescribed by Law.

Hammond v. Strauss, 53 Md. 1. Helfrich v. Catonsville Water Co., 74 Md. 269. O'Brien v. Baltimore Belt R. R. Co., 74 Md. 363.

Compensation for property taken for public use.

Sec. 40. The General Assembly shall enact no Law authorizing private property to be taken for public use, without just compensation as agreed upon between the parties, or awarded by a jury, being first paid or tendered to the party entitled to such compensation.

C. & O. Canal Co. v. B. & O. Railroad Co., 4 G. & J. 1. Tidewater Canal Co. v. Archer, 9 G. & J. 479. B. & S. Railroad Co. v. Compton, 2 Gill, 20. Alexander v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 5 Gill, 383. Binney's Case, 2 Bl. 99. Waring v. Warring, 2 Bl. 673. Hepburn's case, 3 Bl. 95. Compton v. The Susquehanna Railroad, 3 Bl. 386. Baltimore v. McKim, 3 Bl. 453. Hamilton v. Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad Co., 1 Md. Ch. 107. Harness v. Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., 1 Md. Ch. 248. Hamilton v. Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad Co., 1 Md. 553. Hoye v. Swan, 5 Md. 237. Moale v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 5 Md. 314. Steuart v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 7 Md. 500. Graff v. Mayor, &c., Balto., 10 Md. 544. Reddall v. Bryan, 14 Md. 444. Western Md. R. R. Co. v. Owings, 15 Md. 199. Kane v. Mayor, &c., of Balto., 15 Md. 240. State v. Graves, 19 Md. 369. Douglass v. Boonsborough

Turnpike R. Co., 22 Md. 229. Western Md. R. R. Co. v. Patterson, 37 Md. 125. State v. Consolidation Coal Co, 46 Md. 1. Mayor, &c., of Cumberland v. Wilison, 50 Md. 138. P. R. R. Co., v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 60 Md. 267. American Telephone Co. v. Pearce, 71 Md. 535. Ulman v. M. & C. C. Balto., 72 Md. 587-609. Helfrick v. Catonsville Water Co., 74 Md. 269. O'Brien v. Balto. Belt R. R. Co., 74 Md. 363. Balto. Belt Railroad Co. v. Baltzell, 75 Md. 94. Mayor, &c., Balto. v. Ulman, 79 Md. 469. Van Witsen v. Gutman, 79 Md. 405. Garrett v. Lake Roland Elevated R. R. Co., 79 Md. 277. Deems v. Mayor and City Council of Balto., 80 Md. 164. Balto. and Eastern Shore R. R. v. Spring, 80 Md. 510. Turnpike Co. v. R. R. Co., 81 Md. 247. Mayor & City Council of Balto. et al., v. The Keeley Institute, 81 Md. 106. Baumgardner v. Fowler, 82 Md. 631. Poole v. Falls Road Ry., 88 Md. 536.

Duellists.

Sec. 41. Any Citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either in or out of this State, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge so to do, or who shall act as a second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those offending, shall ever thereafter be incapable of holding any office of profit or trust under this State, unless relieved from the disability by an Act of the Legislature.

Elections.

Sec. 42. The General Assembly shall pass Laws necessary for the preservation of the purity of elections.

Wife's property protected.

Sec. 43. The property of the wife shall be protected from the debts of her husband.

Schindel v. Schindel, 12 Md. 294. Steffey v. Steffey, 19 Md. 9. Kennedy v. Lange, 50 Md. 91. Clark v. Wooton, 63 Md. 113.

Exemption.

Sec. 44. Laws shall be passed by the General Assembly to protect from execution a reasonable amount of the property of the debtor, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars.

Compensation of Clerks and Registers.

Sec. 45. The General Assembly shall provide a simple and uniform system of charges in the offices of Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills, in the Counties of this State and the City of Baltimore, and for the collection thereof; provided, the amount of compensation to any of the said officers in the various Counties shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars a year, and in the City of Baltimore thirty-five hundred dollars a year. over and above office expenses, and compensation to assistants; and provided further that such compensation of Clerks, Registers, assistants and office expenses shall always be paid out of the fees or receipts of the offices, respectively.

Banks v. State, 60 Md. 305.

Grants from U. S.

Sec. 46. The General Assembly shall have power to receive from the United States any grant or donation of land, money, or securities for any purpose designated by the United States, and shall administer or distribute the same according to the conditions of the said grant.

Contested elections.

Sec. 47. The General Assembly shall make provisions for all cases of contested elections of any of the officers, not herein provided for.

State v. Jarrett & Harwood, 17 Md. 309. Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Corporations.

Sec. 48. Corporations may be formed under general Laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and except in cases where no general Laws exist, providing for the creation of Corporations of the same general character, as the corporation proposed to be created; and any act of incorporation passed in violation of this section shall be void. And as soon as practicable, after the adoption of this Constitution, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint three persons learned in the Law, whose duty it shall be to prepare drafts of general Laws, providing for the creation of corporations, in such cases as may be proper, and for all other cases, where a general Law can be made; and for revising and amending, so far as may be necessary or expedient, the General Laws which may be in existence on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, providing for the creation of corporations, and for other purposes; and such drafts of Laws shall by said commissioners, be submitted to the General Assembly, at its first meeting, for its action thereon; and each of said commissioners shall receive a compensation of five hundred dollars for his services, as such commissioner.

All Charters granted or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all Charters heretofore granted and created, subject to repeal or modification, may be altered, from time to time, or be repealed; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to Banks, or the incorporation thereof.

Corporations.

[Sec. 48. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes and except in cases where no general Laws exist, providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character as the corporation proposed to be created, and any act of incorporation passed

in violation of this section shall be void; all charters granted or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all charters heretofore granted and created subject to repeal or modification, may be altered from time to time, or be repealed; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to banks or the incorporation thereof; the General Assembly shall not alter or amend the charter of any corporation existing at the time of the adoption of this Article, or pass any other general or special Law for the benefit of such corporation except upon the condition that such corporation shall surrender all claim to exemption from taxation or from the repeal or modification of its charter, and that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution; and any corporation chartered by this State which shall accept, use, enjoy or in anywise avail itself of any rights, privileges, or advantages that may hereafter be granted or conferred by any general or special Act, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrendered any exemption from taxation to which it may be entitled under its charter, and shall be thereafter subject to taxation as if no such exemption has been granted by its charter.]*

New Central Coal Co. v. George's Creek Coal and Iron Co., 37 Md. 537. Montell & Co. v. Consolidated Coal Co., 39 Md. 164. State v. Northern Central R. R. Co., 44 Md. 131. Reed v. Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co., 72 Md. 531. Jackson v. Walsh, 75 Md. 304. Webster v. Cambridge Female Seminary, 78 Md. 193. Phinney v. Sheppard Hospital, 88 Md. 638. State v. N. C. Ry. Co., 90 Md. 471. Scholle v. State, 90 Md. 734.

Elections.

Sec. 49. The General Assembly shall have power to regulate by law, not inconsistent with this Constitution, all matters which relate to the Judges of Election, time, place and manner of holding elections in this State, and of making returns thereof.

Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co. 73 Md. 105.

Bribery.

Sec. 50. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly at its first session, held after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide by Law for the punishment, by fine, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary or both, in the discretion of the Court, of any person who shall bribe or attempt to bribe any Executive, or Judicial officer of the State of Maryland, or any member, or officer of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, or of any Municipal Corporation in the State of Maryland, or any Executive officer of such corporation, in order to influence him

*As amended by Charter 195, Acts of 1890, ratified by the people November 3, 1891.

Punishment.

in the performance of any of his official duties; and also, to provide by Law for the punishment, by fine, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or both, in the discretion of the Court, of any of said officers, or members, who shall demand or receive any bribe, fee, reward or testimonial for the performance of his official duties, or for neglecting or failing to perform the same; and also, to provide by Law for compelling any person so bribing, or attempting to bribe, or so demanding or receiving a bribe, fee, reward or testimonial, to testify against any person or persons who may have committed any of said offences; provided, that any person so compelled to testify shall be exempted from trial and punishment for the offence of which he may have been guilty; and any person convicted of such offence shall, as part of the punishment thereof, be forever disfranchised and disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State.

Evidence.

Disqualification.

Taxation of personal property.

Sec. 51. The personal property of residents of this State shall be subject to taxation in the county or city where the resident *bona fide* resides for the greater part of the year, for which the tax may or shall be levied, and not elsewhere, except goods and chattels permanently located, which shall be taxed in the city or county where they are so located.

Taxation of personal property.

[Sec. 51. The personal property of residents of this State shall be subject to taxation in the county or city where the resident *bona fide* resides for the greater part of the year for which the tax may or shall be levied, and not elsewhere, except goods and chattels permanently located, which shall be taxed in the city or county where they are so located, but the General Assembly may by law provide for the taxation of mortgages upon property in this State and the debts secured thereby in the county or city where such property is situated.]*

Hopkins v. Baker, 78 Md. 363. Faust v. Building Association, 84 Md. 186. B. C. & A. Ry. v. Wicomico Co., 93 Md. 113.

Private claims.

Sec. 52. The General Assembly shall appropriate no money out of the Treasury for payment of any private claim against the State exceeding three hundred dollars, unless said claim shall have been first presented to the Comptroller of the Treasury, together with the proofs upon which the same is founded, and reported upon by him.

*Thus amended by Chapter 426, Acts of 1890, ratified by the people November 3, 1891.

Sec. 53. No person shall be incompetent, as a witness, on account of race or color, unless hereafter so declared by Act of the General Assembly. Witnesses.

Sec. 54. No County of this State shall contract any debt, or obligation, in the construction of any Railroad, Canal, or other Work of Internal Improvement, nor give, or loan its credit to or in aid of any association, or corporation, unless authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, which shall be published for two months before the next election for members of the House of Delegates in the newspapers published in such County, and shall also be approved by a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, at its next session after said election. Counties forbidden to contract debts without authority.

Baltimore & Drum Point Railroad Company v. Pumphrey, 74 Md. 86. Baltimore & Eastern Shore R. Co. v. Spring, 80 Md. 510.

Sec. 55. The General Assembly shall pass no law suspending the privilege of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Habeas Corpus.

Sec. 56. The General Assembly shall have power to pass all such Laws as may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by this Constitution, in any Department or office of the Government, and the duties imposed upon them thereby. Powers of Assembly.

Sec. 57. The Legal rate of Interest shall be *six per cent. per annum*, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly. Interest.

Bandel v. Isaac, 13 Md. 202. Birmingham v. Md. Land and Perm. Homestead Association of Balto. Co., 45 Md. 541. Citizens' Land Co. v. Uhler, 48 Md. 455.

Sec. 58. The Legislature, at its first session after the ratification of this Constitution, shall provide by Law for State and municipal taxation upon the revenues accruing from business done in the State by all foreign corporations. Foreign corporations.

Sec. 59. The office of "State Pension Commissioner" is hereby abolished; and the Legislature shall pass no law creating such office, or establishing any general pension system within this State. Pension system abolished.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Part I:—General Provisions.

Courts.

SECTION 1. The Judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, Orphans' Courts, such Courts for the City of Baltimore as are hereinafter provided for, and Justices of the Peace; all said Courts shall be Courts of Record, and each shall have a seal to be used in the authentication of all process issuing therefrom. The process and official character of Justices of the Peace shall be authenticated as hath heretofore been practised in this State, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

Justices of the Peace.

Ex parte O'Neill 8 Md. 227. Shafer v. Mumma, 17 Md. 331.

Qualifications of Judges.

Sec. 2. The Judges of all of the said Courts shall be citizens of the State of Maryland, and qualified voters under this Constitution, and shall have resided therein not less than five years, and not less than six months next preceding their election or appointment in the judicial circuit, as the case may be, for which they may be respectively elected or appointed. They shall be not less than thirty years of age at the time of their election or appointment, and shall be selected from those who have been admitted to practice Law in this State, and who are most distinguished for integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.

Holt v. Tennallytown, etc., R. Co., 81 Md. 219.

Election of Judges.

Sec. 3. The Judges of the said several Courts shall be elected in the Counties by the qualified voters in their respective Judicial Circuits as hereinafter provided, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, and in the City of Baltimore, on the fourth Wednesday of October next. Each of the said Judges shall hold his office for the term of fifteen years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, or until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, whichever may first happen, and be re-eligible thereto until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, and not after; but in case of any Judge who shall attain the age of seventy years whilst in office, such Judge may be continued in office by the General Assembly for such futher time as they may think fit, not to exceed the term for which he

Term of office.

was elected, by a resolution to be passed at the session next preceding his attaining said age. In case of the inability of any of said Judges to discharge his duties with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or of physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the General Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, with the approval of the Governor, to retire said Judge from office.

Retirement.

Sec. 4. Any Judge shall be removed from office by the Governor, on conviction in a Court of Law, of incompetency, of wilful neglect of duty, misbehavior in office or any other crime, or on impeachment, according to this Constitution, or the Laws of the State; or on the address of the General Assembly, two-thirds of each House concurring in such address, and the accused having been notified of the charges against him, and having had opportunity of making his defence.

Removal of Judges.

Sec. 5. After the election for Judges, to be held as above mentioned, upon the expiration of the term, or in case of the death, resignation, removal, or other disqualification of any Judge, the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to fill said office, who shall hold the same until the next general election for members of the General Assembly, when a successor shall be elected, whose tenure of office shall be the same, as hereinbefore provided; but if the vacancy shall occur in the city of Baltimore, the time of election shall be the fourth Wednesday in October following.

Election of Judges.

[Sec. 5. After the election for Judges, as hereinbefore provided, there shall be held in this State, in every fifteenth year thereafter, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year, an election for Judges as herein provided; and in case of death, resignation, removal or disqualification by reason of age or otherwise of any Judge, the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to fill said affice, who shall hold the same until the next General Election for members of the General Assembly, when a successor shall be elected, whose term of office shall be the same as hereinbefore provided, and upon the expiration of the term of fifteen years for which any Judge may be elected to fill a vacancy, an election for his successor shall take place at the next General Election for members of the General Assembly to occur upon or after the expiration of his said term; and the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to hold said office from the expiration of such term of fifteen years until the election and qualification of his successor.]*

Appointment by Governor.

*Thus amended by Act of 1880, ch. 417, ratified by the people at November election, 1881.

Duties.

Sec. 6. All Judges shall, by virtue of their offices be Conservators of the Peace throughout the State; and no fees, or perquisites, commission or reward of any kind, shall be allowed to any Judge in this State, besides his annual salary, for the discharge of any Judicial duty.

Ex Parte O'Neill, 8 Md. 227. State v. Glenn, 54 Md. 572. Sevinsky v. Wagus, 76 Md. 335.

Disqualifications.

Sec. 7. No Judge shall sit in any case wherein he may be interested, or where either of the parties may be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity within such degrees as now are or may hereafter be prescribed by Law, or where he shall have been of counsel in the case.

Crawford v. Crawford, 22 Md. 447.

Sec. 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the court for determination, without the aid of a jury; and the Judge, or Judges of any Court of this State, except the Court of Appeals, shall order and direct the record of proceedings in any suit or action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment, pending in such court, to be transmitted to some other court, (and of a different circuit, if the party applying shall so elect,) having jurisdiction in such cases, whenever any party to such cause, or the counsel of any party, shall make a suggestion, in writing, supported by the affidavit of such party or his counsel, or other proper evidence, that the party cannot have a fair or impartial trial in the court in which suit, or action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment is pending, or when the Judges of said court shall be disqualified under the provisions of this Constitution to sit in any such suit, action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment; and the General Assembly shall make such modifications of existing Law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision.

Trial without jury.

[Sec. 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the Court for determination without the aid of a Jury and in all suits or actions at law, issues from the Orphans' Court or from any Court sitting in Equity, and in all cases of presentments or indictments for offences which are or may be punishable by death pending in any of the Courts of Law of this State having jurisdiction thereof, upon suggestion in writing under oath of either of the parties to said proceedings, that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the Court in which the same may be pending, the said Court shall order and direct the Record of Proceedings

Removal of cases.

in such Suit or Action, Issue, Presentment or Indictment, to be transmitted to some other Court having jurisdiction in such case, for trial; but in all other cases of Presentment or Indictment pending in any of the Courts of Law in this State having jurisdiction thereof, in addition to the suggestion in writing of eitheir of the parties to such Presentment or Indictment that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the Court in which the same may be pending, it shall be necessary for the party making such suggestion to make it satisfactorily appear to the Court that such suggestion is true, or that there is reasonable ground for the same; and thereupon the said Court shall order and direct the Record of Proceedings in such Presentment or Indictment to be transmitted to some other Court having jurisdiction in such cases for trial; and such right of removal shall exist upon suggestion in cases when all the Judges of said Court may be disqualified, under the provisions of this Constitution to sit in any case; and said court to which the Record of Proceedings in such Suit or Action, Issue, Presentment or Indictment may be so transmitted, shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such Suit or Action, Issue, Presentment or Indictment had been originally instituted therein; and the General Assembly shall make such modification of existing law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision.]*

State v. Dashiell, 6 H. & J. 268. Wright v. Hamner, 5 Md. 370. State v. Shillinger, 6 Md. 449. Manly v. State, 7 Md. 135. Brown v. Gilmor, 8 Md. 322. Jerry v. Townsend, 9 Md. 145. Hoshall v. Hoffacker, 11 Md. 364. Latrobe v. Mayor & C. C. of Balto., 19 Md. 13. Griffin v. Leslie, 20 Md. 15. Price v. Nesbitt, 29 Md. 263. Deford v. State, 30 Md. 179. Gambrill v. Parker, 31 Md. 1. Cross v. Kent, 32 Md. 581. Hall v. Schuchardt, 34 Md. 15. Kimball v. Harman, 34 Md. 401. Hoyer v. Colton, 43 Md. 421. Geekie v. Harbourd, 52 Md. 460. Trahern v. Hamill, 53 Md. 90. Desche v. Gies, 56 Md. 135. Weiskittle v. State, 58 Md. 155. McMillan v. State, 68 Md. 307. Belair, etc., Club v. State, 74 Md. 297. Caledonian F. I. Co. v. Traub, 86 Md. 93. City Pass. Ry. Co. v. Nugent, 86 Md. 360.

Officers of Court; how appointed.

Sec. 9. The Judge or Judges of any Court may appoint such officers for their respective Courts as may be found necessary; and such officers of the Courts in the City of Baltimore shall be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. It shall be

*Thus amended by Act of 1874, ch. 364, ratified by the people at November election, 1875.

the duty of the General Assembly to prescribe by law a fixed compensation for all such officers, and said Judge or Judges shall from time to time investigate the expenses, costs and charges of their respective Courts, with a view to a change or reduction thereof, and report the result of such investigation to the General Assembly for its action.

Records.

Sec. 10. The Clerks of the several Courts created or continued by this Constitution shall have charge and custody of the records and other papers; shall perform all the duties, and be allowed the fees which appertain to their several offices, as the same now are or may hereafter be regulated by law. And the office and business of said Clerks, in all their departments, shall be subject to the visitorial power of the Judges of their respective Courts, who shall exercise the same, from time to time, so as to insure the faithful performance of the duties of said offices; and it shall be the duty of the Judges of said Courts, respectively, to make from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the government of said Clerks, and for the performance of the duties of their offices, which shall have the force of law until repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

Fees.

Visitorial power.

Rules.

Peter v. Prettyman, 62 Md. 566.

Election returns.

Sec. 11. The election for Judges hereinbefore provided, and all elections for Clerks, Registers of Wills and other officers provided in this Constitution, except State's Attorneys, shall be certified, and the returns made by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the Counties, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, respectively, to the Governor, who shall issue commissions to the different persons for the offices to which they shall have been, respectively, elected; and in all such elections the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Commissions.

Brooke v. Widdicombe, 39 Md. 386. Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Tie elections.

Sec. 12. If in any case of election for Judges, Clerks of the Courts of Law, and Register of Wills, the opposing candidates shall have an equal number of votes, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election; and in case of any contested election the Governor shall send the returns to the House of Delegates, which shall judge of the election and qualification of the candidates

at such election, and if the judgment shall be against the one who has been returned elected, or the one who has been commissioned by the Governor, the House of Delegates shall order a new election within thirty days.

Brooke v. Widdicombe, 39 Md. 386. Ijams v. Duvall, 85 Md. 252. Wills v. Moore, 86 Md. 449.

Sec. 13. All Public Commissions and Grants shall run thus: "The State of Maryland, &c.," and shall be signed by the Governor, with the Seal of the State annexed; all writs and process shall run in the same style, and be tested, sealed and signed as heretofore. or as may hereafter be provided by law; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace, government and dignity of the State." **Style of Commissions.**

Part II.—Court of Appeals.

Sec. 14. The Court of Appeals shall be composed of the Chief Judges of the first seven of the several Judicial Circuits of the State and a Judge from the City of Baltimore specially elected thereto, one of whom shall be designated by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as the Chief Judge; and in all cases until action by the Senate can be had, the Judge so designated by the Governor shall act as Chief Judge. The Judge of the Court of Appeals from the City of Baltimore shall be elected by the qualified voters of said city at the election of Judges to be held therein, as hereinbefore provided; and in addition to his duties as Judge of the Court of Appeals, shall perform such other duties as the General Assembly shall prescribe. The jurisdiction of said Court of Appeals shall be co-extensive with the limits of the State, and such as now is or may hereafter be prescribed by Law. It shall hold its sessions in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in October; [on the second Monday in January, the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October]* of each and every year, or at such other times as the General Assembly may by Law direct. Its sessions shall continue not less than ten months in the year, if the business before it shall so require; and it shall be competent for the Judges temporarily to transfer their sittings elsewhere upon sufficient cause. **Chief Judge.** **Jurisdiction.** **Sessions.**

Van Nostrand v. Carr, 30 Md. 128. State v. Shields, 49 Md. 301. Sevinsky v. Wagus, 76 Md. 335.

*Terms thus arranged by Act of 1886, ch. 185.

Quorum.

Judge below not to sit.

Opinion.

Sec. 15. Four of said Judges shall constitute a quorum; no cause shall be decided without the concurrence of at least three; but the Judge who heard the cause below shall not participate in the decision; in every case an opinion, in writing, shall be filed within three months after the argument or submission of the cause; and the judgment of the court shall be final and conclusive; and all cases shall stand for hearing at the first term after the transmission of the record.

Johns v. Johns, 20 Md. 58. Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 450.

Publication of Reports.

Sec. 16. Provision shall be made by law for publishing reports of all causes argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, which the Judges shall designate as proper for publication.

Clerk.

Removal.

Vacancy.

Sec. 17. There shall be a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of the State, who shall hold his office for six years, and until his successor is duly qualified; he shall be subject to removal by the said Court for incompetency, neglect of duty, misdemeanor in office, or such other cause or causes as may be prescribed by law; and in case of a vacancy in the office of said Clerk, the Court of Appeals shall appoint a Clerk of said Court, who shall hold his office until the election and qualification of his successor, who shall be elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly; and the person so elected shall hold his office for the term of six years from the time of election.

Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 450.

Rules for Appeals.

Record.

Practice.

Costs.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, as soon after their election under this Constitution as practicable, to make and publish rules and regulations for the prosecution of appeals to said appellate court whereby they shall prescribe the periods within which appeals may be taken, what part or parts of the proceedings in the court below shall constitute the record on appeal and the manner in which such appeals shall be brought to hearing or determination, and shall regulate, generally, the practice of said Court of Appeals so as to prevent delays and promote brevity in all records and proceedings brought into said court, and to abolish and avoid all unnecessary costs and expenses in the prosecution of appeals therein; and the said Judges shall make such reductions in the fees and expenses of the said court as they may deem advisable.

It shall also be the duty of said Jndges of the Court of Appeals, as soon after their election as practicable, to devise and promulgate by rules or orders, forms and modes of framing and filing bills, answers and other proceedings and pleadings in Equity; and also forms and modes of taking and obtaining evidence, to be used in Equity cases; and to revise and regulate, generally, the practice in the Courts of Equity of this State, so as to prevent delays, and to promote brevity and conciseness in all pleadings and proceedings therein, and to abolish all unnecessary costs and expenses attending the same. And all rules and regulations hereby directed to be made shall, when made, have the force of Law until rescinded, changed or modified by the said Judges, or the General Assembly.

Rules in Equity.

B. &. O. R. R. Co. v. State, 29 Md. 252. Gabelein v. Plaenker, 36 Md. 61. Meloy v. Squires, 42 Md. 378.

Part III.—Circuit Courts.

Sec. 19. The State shall be divided into eight Judicial Circuits, in manner following, viz: The Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Wicomico,* shall constitute the First Circuit; the Counties of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil, the Second; the Counties of Baltimore and Harford, the Third; the Counties of Allegany, Washington and Garrett,† the Fourth; the Counties of Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel, the Fifth; the Counties of Montgomery and Frederick, the Sixth; the Counties of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's, the Seventh, and Baltimore City, the Eighth.

Judicial Circuits.

Sec. 20. A Court shall be held in each County of the State, to be styled the Circuit Court for the County in which it may be held. The said Circuit Courts shall have and exercise, in the respective Counties, all the power, authority and jurisdiction, original and appellate, which the present Circuit Courts of this State now have and exercise, or which may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

County Courts.

Jurisdiction.

Truett v. Legg, 32 Md. 147.

*Wicomico formed since the adoption of this Constitution.

†Garrett formed since the adoption of this Constitution

Chief Judge and two Associates.

Sec. 21. For each of the said Circuits (excepting the Eighth) there shall be a Chief Judge and two Associate Judges, to be styled Judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected or appointed as herein provided. And no two of said Associate Judges shall at the time of their election, or appointment, or during the term for which they may have been elected or appointed, reside in the same County. If two or more persons shall be candidates for Associate Judge in the same County, that one only in said County shall be declared elected who has the highest number of votes in the Circuit. In case any two candidates for Associate Judge, residing in the same County, shall have an equal number of votes, greater than any other candidate for Associate Judge in the Circuit, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for one Associate Judge; but the person residing in any other County of the Circuit, and who has the next highest number of votes, shall be declared elected. The said Judges shall hold not less than two terms of the Circuit Court in each of the Counties, composing their respective Circuits, at such times as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed, to which Jurors shall be summoned; and in those Counties where only two such terms are held, two other and intermediate terms, to which Jurors shall not be summoned; they may alter or fix the times for holding any or all terms, until otherwise prescribed, and shall adopt rules to the end that all business not requiring the interposition of a Jury shall be, as far as practicable, disposed of at said intermediate terms. One Judge in each of the above Circuits shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; and the said Judges, or any of them, may hold Special Terms of their Courts, whenever in their discretion, the business of the several Counties renders such Terms necessary.

Residence.

Terms.

Quorum.

Gambrill v. Parker. 31 Md. 1. Jackson v. State, 87 Md. 196. Roby v. Prince George Co., 92 Md. 163. Beasley v. Ridout, 94 Md. 659.

Court in *banc*.

Sec. 22. Where any Term is held, or trial conducted by less than the whole number of said Circuit Judges, upon the decision or determination of any point or question by the Court, it shall be competent to the party against whom the ruling or decision is made, upon motion, to have the point or question reserved for the consideration of the three Judges of the Circuit, who shall constitute a Court in *banc* for such purpose; and the motion for such reservation shall be entered of

record during the sitting at which such decision may be made; and the several Circuit Courts shall regulate, by rules, the mode and manner of presenting such points or questions to the Court in *banc*, and the decision of the said Court in *banc* shall be the effective decision in the premises, and conclusive, as against the party at whose motion said points or questions were reserved; but such decision in *banc* shall not preclude the right of appeal or writ of error to the adverse party in those cases, civil or criminal, in which appeal or writ of error to the Court of Appeals may be allowed by law. The right of having questions reserved shall not, however, apply to trials of Appeals from judgments of Justices of the Peace, nor to Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except when the punishment is confinement in the penitentiary; and this section shall be subject to such provisions as may hereafter be made by law.

Shueey v. Stoner, 47 Md. 107. Costidan v. Bond, 65 Md. 122.

Opinions.

Sec. 23. The Judges of the respective Circuit Courts of this State, and of the Courts of Baltimore City, shall render their decisions in all cases argued before them, or submitted for their judgment, within two months after the same shall have been so argued or submitted.

Salaries.

Sec. 24. The salary of each Chief Judge, and of the Judge of the Court of Appeals from the City of Baltimore, shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, and of each Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, shall be two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum payable quarterly, and shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.*

Clerks.

Sec. 25. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court for each County, who shall be elected by a plurality of the qualified voters of said County, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-eligible, subject to be removed for wilful neglect of duty or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of a Circuit Court, the Judges of said Court shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election for

*By the Act of 1892, ch. 388, the salary of the Chief Judges was increased to four thousand five hundred dollars, and of the Associate Judges to three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

Delegates to the General Assembly, to be held next thereafter, when a successor shall be elected for the term of six years.

Dowling v. Smith, 9 Md. 242. Stansbury v. Middleton, 11 Md. 296. Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 449.

Deputy Clerks. Sec. 26. The said Clerks shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Judges of their respective Courts, as many deputies under them as the said Judges shall deem necessary to perform, together with themselves, the duties of the said office, who shall be removable by the said Judges for incompetency, or neglect of duty, and whose compensation shall be according to existing or future provisions of the General Assembly.

Part IV.—Courts of Baltimore City.

Courts. Sec. 27. There shall be in the Eighth Judicial Circuit six Courts, to be styled the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City* and the Criminal Court† of Baltimore.

Jurisdiction. Sec. 28. The Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Baltimore City Court‡ shall each have concurrent jurisdiction in all civil common law cases, and concurrently all the jurisdiction which the Superior Court of Baltimore City and the Court of Common Pleas now have, except jurisdiction in Equity, and except in applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and in cases of Appeal from judgments of Justices of the Peaee in said city, whether civil or criminal, or arising under the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, of all of which appeal cases the Baltimore City Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction; and the said Court of Common Pleas shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the supervision and control of the Trustees thereof.

State v. Mace, 5 Md. 337. Manly v. State, 7 Md. 135. Abbott v. Gatch, 13 Md. 314. Miller v. Barroll, 14 Md. 173.. Van Nostrand v. Carr, 30 Md. 128. Page v. Mayor and C. C. of Balto., 34 Md. 558. Rohr v. Anderson, 51 Md. 205. Reese v. Hawkes, 63 Md. 130.

*Circuit Court No. 2 established by Act of 1888, ch. 194.

†Criminal Court No. 2 established by rule of the Supreme Bench, December 21, 1897. See 87 Md. 191.

‡The jurisdiction of the Baltimore City Court, the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas was enlarged by the Act of 1870, ch. 177.

Jurisdiction of Circuit Court.

Sec. 29. The Circuit Court of Baltimore City shall have exclusive jurisdiction in Equity within the limits of said city, and all such jurisdiction as the present Circuit Court of Baltimore City has; provided, the said Court shall not have jurisdiction in applications for the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of persons charged with criminal offenses.

Jurisdiction of Criminal Court.

Sec. 30. The Criminal Court of Baltimore shall have and exercise all the jurisdiction now held and exercised by the Criminal Court of Baltimore, except in such Appeal Cases as are herein assigned to the Baltimore City Court.

Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

Term.

Salary.

Sec. 31. There shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city, at the election, hereinbefore provided for, one Chief Judge and four Associate Judges, who, together, shall constitute the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, subject to the provisions of this Constitution with regard to the election and qualifications of Judges and their removal from office, and shall exercise the jurisdiction, hereinafter specified, and shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars,* payable quarterly, which shall not be diminished during their term of office; but authority is hereby given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to pay to each of the said Judges an annual addition of five hundred dollars to their respective salaries; provided, that the same being once granted shall not be diminished nor increased during the continuance of said Judges in office.

Assignment of Judges.

Sec. 32. It shall be the duty of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, as soon as the Judges thereof shall be elected and duly qualified, and from time to time, to provide for the holding of each of the aforesaid Courts, by the assignment of one or more of their number to each of the said Courts, who may sit either separately or together in the trial of cases; and the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may, from time to time, change the said assignment, as circumstances may require, and the public interest may demand; and the Judge or Judges, so assigned to the said several Courts, shall, when holding the same, have all the powers and exercise all the jurisdiction which may belong to the Court so

*Increased by Act of 1892, ch. 388, to four thousand five hundred dollars.

being held; and it shall also be the duty of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, in case of the sickness, absence or disability of any Judge or Judges assigned as aforesaid, to provide for the hearing of the cases, or transaction of the business assigned to said Judge or Judges, as aforesaid, before some one or more of the Judges of said Court.

Jackson v. State, 87 Md. 192.

Supreme Bench.

Sec. 33. The said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide for the holding of as many general Terms as the performance of its duties may require, such general Terms to be held by not less than three Judges; to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of business in each of the said Courts, during the session thereof, and in vacation, or in Chambers, before any of said Judges; and shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all motions for a new trial in cases tried in any of said Courts, where such motions arise either, on questions of fact, or for misdirection upon any matters of Law, and all motions in arrest of judgment, or upon any matters of Law determined by the said Judge, or Judges, while holding said several Courts; and the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall make all needful rules and regulations for the hearing before it of all said matters; and the same right of appeal to the Court of Appeals shall be allowed from the determination of the said Court on such matters, as would have been the right of the parties if said matters had been decided by the Court in which said cases were tried.

Rules.

Jurisdiction on motions.

[The Judge, before whom any case may hereafter be tried, in either the Baltimore City Court, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, or the Court of Common Pleas, shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine, and the said Judge shall hear and determine all motions for a new trial where such motions arise, either on questions of fact or for misdirection upon any matters of law, and all motions in arrest of judgment, or upon any matters of law, determined by the said Judge, and all such motions shall be heard and determined within thirty days after they are made.]*

Dykes v. Banks, 31 Md. 239. Roth v. House of Refuge, 31 Md. 329. Merrick v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 33 Md. 481. Gibbons v. Cherry, 53 Md. 144.

*Thus amended by the Act of 1870, ch. 177, as provided by Section 39, of Article 4, of the Constitution.

Sec. 34. No appeal shall lie to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City from the decision of the Judge or the Judges holding the Baltimore City Court in case of appeal from a Justice of the Peace; but the decision by said Judge or Judges shall be final; and all writs and other process issued out of either of said Courts, requiring attestation, shall be attested in the name of the Chief Judge of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

Appeals from Justices.

Sec. 35. Three of the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall constitute a quorum of said Court.

Quorum.

Sec. 36. All causes depending, at the adoption of this Constitution, in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, shall be proceeded in, and prosecuted to final judgment or decree, in the Courts, respectively, of the same name eatablished by this Constitution, except cases belonging to that class, jurisdiction over which is by this Constitution transferred to the Baltimore City Court, all of which shall, together with all cases now pending in the City Court of Baltimore, be proceeded in and prosecuted to final judgment in said Baltimore City Court.

Cases pending.

Orrick v. Boehm, 49 Md. 72.

Clerks.

Sec. 37. There shall be a Clerk of each of the said Courts of Baltimore City, except the Supreme Bench, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city, at the election to be held in said city on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-eligible thereto, subject to be removed for wilful neglect of duty or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. The salary of each of the said Clerks shall be thirty-five hundred dollars a year, payable only out of the fees and receipts collected by the Clerks of said city, and they shall be entitled to no other perquisites or compensation. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of any of said Courts, the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election of Delegates to the General Assembly to be held next

Term.

Salary.

Vacancies.

thereafter, when a Clerk of said Court shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter; and the provisions of this Article in relation to the appointment of Deputies by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in the counties shall apply to the Clerks of the Courts in Baltimore City.

Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 450.

Licenses.

Sec. 38. The Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas shall have authority to issue within said city all marriage and other licenses required by law, subject to such provisions as are now or may be prescribed by Law. The Clerk of the Superior Court of said city shall receive and record all deeds, conveyances and other papers, which are or may be required by Law to be recorded in said city. He shall also have custody of all papers connected with the proceedings on the Law or Equity side of Baltimore County Court and the dockets thereof, so far as the same have relation to the City of Baltimore, and shall also discharge the duties of Clerk to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City unless otherwise provided by Law.

Additional Court.

Sec. 39. The General Assembly shall, whenever it may think the same proper and expedient, provide, by Law, another Court for the City of Baltimore, and prescribe its jurisdiction and powers; in which case there shall be elected by the voters of said City, qualified under this Constitution, another Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, who shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers, as are herein provided for the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; and all of the provisions of this Constitution relating to the assignment of Judges to the Courts, now existing in said City, and for the dispatch of business therein, shall apply to the Court, for whose creation provision is made by this Section.* And the General Assembly may reapportion, change or enlarge the jurisdiction of the several Courts in Baltimore City. Until otherwise provided by Law, the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, of the Baltimore City Court, and of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, shall each give Bond in such penalty as is now prescribed by Law to be given by the Clerks of the Courts, bearing the same names, under the present Constitution.

Under this section, the General Assembly, by the Act of 1888, Chapter 194, established the Circuit Court No. 2 of Baltimore City, conferring upon it the same jurisdiction as that possessed by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City.

[Sec. 39. The General Assembly shall, as often as it may think the same proper and expedient, provide by Law for the election of an additional Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and whenever provision is so made by the General Assembly, there shall be elected by the voters of said City another Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, who shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers as are, or shall be, provided by the Constitution or Laws of this State, for the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and the General Assembly may provide by Laws, or the Supreme Bench by its rules for requiring causes in any of the Courts of Baltimore City to be tried before the court without a jury, unless the litigants or some one of them shall within such reasonable time or times as may be prescribed, elect to have their causes tried before a jury. And the General Assembly may reapportion, change or enlarge the jurisdiction of the several Courts in said city.]† **Additional Judges.**

Part V.—Orphans' Courts.

Sec. 40 The qualified voters of the City of Baltimore, and of the several counties, shall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, elect three men to be Judges of the Orphans' Courts of said city and counties, respectively, who shall be citizens of the State, and residents for the twelve months preceding, in the city, or county, for which they may be elected. They shall have all the powers now vested in the Orphans' Courts of the State, subject to such changes as the Legislature may prescribe. Each of said Judges shall be paid a per diem for the time they are actually in session, to be regulated by Law, and to be paid by the said city, or counties, respectively. In case of a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Orphans' Court, the Governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation or rejection by the Senate, some suitable person to fill the same for the residue of the term. **Three Judges.** **Term.** **Jurisdiction.** **Per diem.** **Vacancies.**

Ijams v. Duvall, 85 Md. 252. Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 448.

Sec. 41. There shall be a Register of Wills in each county of the State, and the City of Baltimore, to be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said counties and city, respectively, who shall hold his office for six **Register of Wills.** **Term.**

†Thus amended by Chapter 313, Acts of 1892, ratified by the people November 7th, 1893.

years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; he shall be re-eligible, and subject at all times to removal for wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office in the same manner that the Clerks of the Courts are removable. In the event of any vacancy in the office of the Register of Wills, said vacancy shall be filled by the Judges of the Orphans' Court, in which such vacancy occurs, until the next general election for Delegates to the General Assembly, when a Register shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter.

Vacancy.

Sappington v. Scott, 14 Md. 40.

Part VI.—Justices of the Peace.

Appointment.

Sec. 42. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint such number of Justices of the Peace, and the County Commissioners of the several counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively, shall appoint such number of Constables, for the several Election Districts of the counties and wards of the City of Baltimore, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and Justices of the Peace and Constables so appointed shall be subject to removel by the Judge or Judges having criminal jurisdiction in the county or city, for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. The Justices of the Peace and Constables so appointed and commissioned shall be Conservators of the Peace; shall hold their office for two years, and shall have such jurisdiction, duties and compensation, subject to such right of appeal in all cases from the judgment of Justices of the Peace, as hath been heretofore exercised, or shall be hereafter prescribed by Law.

Constables.

State v. Mace, 5 Md. 337. Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md. 215. Smith v. Thursby, 28 Md. 244.

Vacancies.

Sec. 43. In the event of a vacancy in the office of a Justice of the Peace, the Governor shall appoint a person to serve as Justice of the Peace for the residue of the term; and in case of a vacancy in the office of Constable, the County Commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall appoint a person to serve as Constable for the residue of the term.

Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md. 215. Mayor, etc., of Balto., v. State, 15 Md. 376.

Part VII.—Sheriffs.

Sec. 44. There shall be elected in each County, and in the City of Baltimore, in every second year, one person, resident in said County or City, above the age of twenty-five years, and at least five years preceding his election, a citizen of this State, to the office of Sheriff. He shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; shall be ineligible for two years thereafter; shall give such bond, exercise snch powers, and perform such duties as now are or may hereafter be fixed by law. In case of a vacancy by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or neglect to qualify, or give bond, or by disqualification, or removal from the County or City, the Governor shall appoint a person to be Sheriff for the remainder of the official term.

Election.

Qualifications.

Term.

Vacancy.

Beasley v. Ridout, 94 Md. 656.

Sec. 45. Coroners, Elisors and Notaries Public may be appointed for each County and the City of Baltimore in the manner, for the purpose and with the powers now fixed, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Coroners, &c.

ARTICLE V.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Attorney-General.

Sec. 1. There shall be an Attorney-General elected by the qualified voters of the State, on general ticket, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, who shall hold his office for four years from the time of his election and qualification, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall be re-eligible thereto, and shall be subject to removal for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office, on convictiou in a court of law.

Election.

Term.

Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Sec. 2. All elections for Attorney-General shall be certified to, and returns made thereof by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts for the several Counties, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, to the Governor of the State, whose duty it shall be to decide

Returns of election.

on the election and qualification of the person returned; and in case of a tie between two or more persons to designate which of said persons shall qualify as Attorney-General, and to administer the oath of office to the person elected.

Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Duties.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute and defend on the part of the State all cases which at the time of his appointment and qualification, and which thereafter may be depending in the Court of Appeals, or in the Supreme Court of the United States by or against the State, or wherein the State may be interested; and he shall give his opinion in writing whenever required by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, the Governor, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, or any State's Attorney, on any legal matter, or subject depending before them, or either of them; and when required by the Governor or the General Assembly, he shall aid any State's Attorney in prosecuting any suit or action brought by the State in any Court of this State, and he shall commence and prosecute or defend any suit or action in any of said Courts, on the part of the State, which the General Assembly, or the Governor, acting according to law, shall direct to be commenced, prosecuted or defended; and he shall receive for his services an annual salary of three thousand dollars; but he shall not be entitled to receive any fees, perquisites or rewards whatever, in addition to the salary aforesaid, for the performance of any official duty; nor have power to appoint any agent, representative or deputy, under any circumstances whatever; nor shall the Governor employ any additional counsel in any case whatever, unless authorized by the General Assembly.

Opinions.

Salary.

Mayor, &c., of Balto. v. Gill, 31 Md. 375.

Qualifications.

Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of Attorney-General, who is not a citizen of this State, and a qualified voter therein, and has not resided and practiced Law in this State for at least ten years.

Groome v. Gwinn, 43 Md. 572.

Vacancy.

Sec. 5. In case of vacancy in the office of Attorney-General, occasioned by death, resignation, removal from the State or from office, or other disqualification, the said vacancy shall be filled by the Governor for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and of the Commissioner of the Land Office, respectively, whenever a case shall be brought into said court or office, in which the State is a party or has interest, immediately to notify the Attorney-General thereof.

The State's Attorneys.

Sec. 7. There shall be an Attorney for the State in each County and the City of Baltimore, to be styled "The State's Attorney," who shall be elected by the voters thereof, respectively, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter; and shall hold his office for four years from the first Monday in January next ensuing his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and shall be re-eligible thereto, and be subject to removal therefrom for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law, or by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

Election.

Term.

Jackson v. State, 87 Md. 195.

Sec. 8. All elections for the State's Attorney shall be certified to and returns made thereof by the Clerks of the said counties and city to the Judges thereof having criminal jurisdiction, respectively, whose duty it shall be to decide upon the elections and qualifications of the persons returned; and in case of a tie between two or more persons, to designate which of said persons shall qualify as State's Attorney, and to administer the oaths of office to the person elected.

Returns of election.

Sec. 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law, and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by Law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; *provided*, that the State's Attorney for Baltimore City shall have power to appoint one Deputy, at a salary of not more than fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid by the State's Attorney out of the fees of his office, as has heretofore been practised.

Fees.

[Sec. 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary, not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided, that the State's Attorney for Baltimore City shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary, not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practised.]*

Qualifications.

Sec. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of State's Attorney who has not been admitted to practice Law in this State, and who has not resided for at least two years in the county or city in which he may be elected.

Vacancy.

Sec. 11. In case of vacancy in the office of State's Attorney, or of his removal from the county or city in which he shall have been elected, or on his conviction as herein specified, the said vacancy shall be filled by the Judge of the county or city, respectively, having criminal jurisdiction, in which said vacancy shall occur, for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

Jackson v. State, 87 Md. 195.

Duties.

Sec. 12. The State's Attorney in each county, and the City of Baltimore, shall have authority to collect, and give receipt, in the name of the State, for such sums of money as may be collected by him, and forthwith make return of and pay over the same to the proper accounting officer. And the State's Attorney of each county, and the City of Baltimore, before he shall enter on the discharge of his duties, shall execute a bond to the State of Maryland, for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Judge of the Court having criminal jurisdiction in said counties or city.

*Thus amended by Act of 1900, ch. 185, ratified by the people at the November election, 1901.

ARTICLE VI.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. There shall be a Treasury Department, consisting of a Comptroller, chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at each regular election of members of the House of Delegates, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and a Treasurer, to be appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, at each regular session thereof, on joint ballot, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and the terms of office of the said Comptroller and Treasurer shall be for two years, and until their successors shall qualify; and neither of the said officers shall be allowed, or receive any fees, commissions or perquisites of any kind in addition to his salary for the performance of any duty or services whatsoever. In case of a vacancy in either of the offices by death, or otherwise, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall fill such vacancy by appointment, to continue until another election, or a choice by the Legislature, as the case may be, and until the qualification of the successor. The Comptroller and the Treasurer shall keep their offices at the seat of Government, and shall take such oath, and enter into such bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Comptroller.

Salary. Treasurer.

Salary.

Term.

Vacancies.

Bonds.

Thomas v. Owens, 4 Md. 189. Archer v. State, 74 Md. 410 and 443. Davidson v. Brice, 91 Md. 682.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller shall have the general superintendence of the fiscal affairs of the State; he shall digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit; prepare and report estimates of the revenue and expenditures of the State; superintend and enforce the prompt collection of all taxes and revenue; adjust and settle, on terms prescribed by law, with delinquent collectors and receivers of taxes and State revenue; preserve all public accounts; decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts; grant, under regulations prescribed by Law, all warrants for money to be paid out of the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by Law, and countersign all checks drawn by the Treasurer upon any bank or banks, in which the moneys of the State may, from time to time, be deposited; prescribe the formalities of the transfer of stock, or other evidence of the

Comptroller's duties.

State debt, and countersign the same, without which such evidence shall not be valid; he shall make to the General Assembly full reports of all his proceedings, and of the state of the treasury department within ten days after the commencement of each Session; and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by Law.

Billingsley v. State, 14 Md. 369.

Treasurer's duties.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall receive the moneys of the State, and, until otherwise prescribed by law, deposit them, as soon as received, to the credit of the State, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, select (the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the Governor, for the safekeeping and forthcoming, when required, of said deposits), and shall disburse the same for the purposes of the State, according to law, upon warrants drawn by the Comptroller, and on checks countersigned by him, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all moneys paid by him; and receipts for moneys received by him shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Comptroller, without which warrants, so signed, no acknowledgment of money received into the Treasury shall be valid; and upon warrants, issued by the Comptroller, he shall make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the public debt, and for the purchase thereof, on account of the sinking fund. Every bond, certificate, or other evidence of the debt of the State shall be signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Comptroller; and no new certificate or other evidence intended to replace another shall be issued until the old one shall be delivered to the Treasurer, and authority executed in due form for the transfer of the same filed in his office, and the transfer accordingly made on the books thereof, and the certificate or other evidence cancelled; but the Legislature may make provisions for the loss of certificates, or other evidences of the debt; and may prescribe, by Law, the manner in which the Treasurer shall receive and keep the moneys of the State.

Accounts.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall render his accounts quarterly to the Comptroller, and shall publish monthly, in such newspapers as the Governor may direct, an abstract thereof, showing the amount of cash on hand, and the place or places of deposit thereof; and on the third day of each regular session of the Legislature he shall submit to the Senate and House of Delegates fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him, from time to time,

rendered and settled with the Comptroller. He shall at all times submit to the Comptroller the inspection of the money in his hands, and perform all other duties that shall be prescribed by Law.

Sec. 5. The Comptroller shall qualify and enter on the duties of his office on the third Monday of January next succeeding the time of his election, or as soon thereafter as practicable. And the Treasurer shall qualify within one month after his appointment by the Legislature. **Time of qualification.**

Archer v. State, 74 Md. 410.

Sec. 6. Whenever during the recess of the Legislature charges shall be preferred to the Governor against the Comptroller or Treasurer for incompetency, malfeasance in office, wilful neglect of duty, or misappropriation of the funds of the State, it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith to notify the party so charged, and fix a day for a hearing of said charges; and if from the evidence taken, under oath on said hearing before the Governor, the said allegations shall be sustained, it shall be the duty of the Governor to remove said offending officer and appoint another in his place, who shall hold the office for the unexpired term of the officer so removed. **Removal.**

ARTICLE VII.

SUNDRY OFFICERS.

County Commissioners—Surveyor—State Librarian—Commissioner of the Land Office—Wreck Master.

Section 1. County Commissioners shall be elected on general ticket of each county by the qualified voters of the several counties of this State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter. Their number in each county, their compensation, powers and duties, shall be such as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by Law. **County Commissioners.**

[Sec. 1. County Commissioners shall be elected on general ticket of each county by the qualified voters of the several counties of the State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, commencing in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one; their number in each county, their compensation, powers **County Commissioners.**

and duties shall be such as now or may be hereafter prescribed by law, they shall be elected at such times, in such numbers and for such periods not exceeding six years, as may be prescribed by law.]*

Commrs. of Washington County v. Nesbit, 6 Md. 468. Commrs. of Public Schools v. County Commrs. of Allegany Co., 20 Md. 439.

Surveyor.

Sec. 2. The qualified voters of each County, and of the City of Baltimore shall, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, elect a Surveyor for each County and the City of Baltimore, respectively, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing their election, and whose duties and compensation shall be the same as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. And any vacancy in the office of Surveyor shall be filled by the Commissioners of the Counties, or by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively, for the residue of the term.

Vacancy.

State Librarian.

Sec. 3. The State Librarian shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office during the term of the Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. His salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars a year; and he shall perform such duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and no appropriation shall be made by Law to pay for any clerk, or assistant to the Librarian. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to pass a Law regulating the mode and manner in which the books in the Library shall be kept and accounted for by the Librarian, and requiring the Librarian to give a bond, in such penalty as the Legislature may prescribe, for the proper discharge of his duties.

Salary.

Marshall v. Harwood, 5 Md. 423. Silver v. Magruder 32 Md. 387.

Commissioner of Land Office

Sec. 4. There shall be a Commissioner of the Land Office, who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office during the term of the Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor

*Thus amended by Act of 1890, chapter 255, and adopted by vote of people November 3, 1890.

shall be appointed and qualified. He shall perform such duties as are now required of the Commissioner of the Land Office, or such as may hereafter be prescribed by Law, and shall also be the Keeper of the Chancery Records. He shall receive a salary of One Thousand, five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the Treasury, and shall charge such fees as are now, or may be hereafter fixed by Law. He shall make a semi-annual report of all the fees of his office, both as Commissioner of the Land Office, and as keeper of the Chancery Records, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and shall pay the same semi-annually into the treasury.

Duties.

Salary.

Sec. 5. The Commissioner of the Land Office shall also, without additional compensation, collect, arrange, classify, have charge of, and safely keep all papers, records, relics, and other memorials connected with the early history of Maryland, not belonging to any other office.

State Papers.

Sec. 6 The qualified voters of Worcester County shall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and every two years thereafter, elect a Wreck-Master for said County, whose duties and compensation shall be the same as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law; the term of office of said Wreck-Master shall commence on the first Monday of January next succeeding his election, and a vacancy in said office shall be filled by the County Commissioners of said County for the residue of the term.

Wreck Master.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall, by law, establish throughout the State a thorough and efficient system of free Public Schools; and shall provide by taxation, or, otherwise, for their maintenance.

Public Schools

Clark v. Md. Institute, 87 Md. 661.

Sec. 2. The system of Public Schools, as now constituted, shall remain in force until the end of the said first session of the General Assembly, and shall then expire, except so far as adopted or continued by the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. The School Fund of the State shall be kept inviolate, and appropriated only to the purposes of education.

School fund.

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Organization.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall make, from time to time, such provisions for organizing, equipping and disciplining the Militia, as the exigency may require, and pass such Laws to promote Volunteer Militia Organizations as may afford them effectual encouragement.

Adjutant General.

Sec. 2. There shall be an Adjutant-General appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall hold his office until the appointment and qualification of his successor, or until removed in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial.

Duties.

He shall perform such duties and receive such compensation or emoluments as are now or may be prescribed by law. He shall discharge the duties of his office at the seat of government, unless absent under orders, on duty; and no other officer of the General Staff of the Militia shall receive salary or pay, except when on service and mustered in with troops.

Watkins v. Watkins, 2 Md., 341. McBlair v. Bond, 41 Md. 137.

Sec. 3. The existing Militia Law of the State shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, except so far as it may be re-enacted, subject to the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE X.

LABOR AND AGRICULTURE.*

SECTION 1. There shall be a Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture elected by the qualified voters of this State at the first General election for Delegates to the General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until the election and qualification of his successor.

Sec. 2. His qualifications shall be the same as those prescribed for the Comptroller; he shall qualify and enter upon the duties of his office on the second Monday of January next succeeding the time of his election; and a vacancy in the office shall be filled by the Governor for the residue of the term.

*This Article expired by limitation.

Sec. 3. He shall perform such of the duties now devolved by Law upon the Commissioner of Immigration, and the Immigration Agent, as will promote the object for which those officers were appointed, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the General Assembly, and shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year; and after his election and qualification, the offices before mentioned shall cease.

Sec. 4. He shall supervise all the State Inspectors of agricultural products and fertilizers, and from time to time shall carefully examine and audit their accounts, and prescribe regulations not inconsistent with Law, tending to secure economy and efficiency in the business of their offices. He shall have the supervision of the Tobacco Warehouses, and all other buildings used for inspection and storage purposes by the State; and may, at the discretion of the Legislature, have the supervision of all public buildings now belonging to, or which may hereafter be, erected by the State. He shall frequently inspect such buildings as are committed to his charge, and examine all accounts for labor and materials required for their construction or repairs.

Sec. 5. He shall inquire into the undeveloped resources of wealth of the State of Maryland, more especially concerning those within the limits of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, which belong to the State, and suggest such plans as may be calculated to render them available as sources of revenue.

Sec. 6. He shall make detailed reports to every General Assembly within the first week of its session, in reference to each of the subjects committed to his charge, and he shall also report to the Governor, in the recess of the Legislature, all abuses or irregularities which he may find to exist in any department of public affairs with which his office is connected.

Sec. 7. The office hereby established shall continue for four years from the date of the qualification of the first incumbent thereof, and shall then expire, unless continued by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE XI.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Section 1. The inhabitants of the City of Baltimore qualified by Law to vote in said city for members of the House of Delegates, shall on the fourth Wednesday of October, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, elect a person to be Mayor of the City of Baltimore, who shall have such qualifications, receive such compensation, discharge such duties, and have such powers as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and the term whose office shall commence on the first Monday of November succeeding his election, and shall continue for four years, and until his successor shall have qualified; and he shall be ineligible for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected.

Mayor.

[Sec. 1. The inhabitants of the City of Baltimore, qualified by Law to vote in said city for members of the House of Delegates, shall on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, elect a person to be Mayor of the City of Baltimore, who shall have such qualifications, receive such compensation, discharge such duties, and have such powers as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and the term of whose office shall commence on the first Monday of November succeeding his election, and shall continue for two years, and until his successor shall have qualified.]*

City Council.

Sec. 2. The City Council of Baltimore shall consist of two branches, one of which shall be called the First Branch, and the other the Second Branch, and each shall consist of such number of members, having such qualification, receiving such compensation, performing such duties, possessing such powers, holding such terms of office, and elected in such manner, as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

Sec. 3. An election for members of the First and Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore shall be held in the City of Baltimore on the fourth Wednesday of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and for members of the First Branch on the same day in every

*Thus amended by ch. 123, Acts of 1898. By ch 116 Acts of 1870, the term of Mayor was made two years; and by ch. 397, Acts of 1888, the day of election was set for the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

year thereafter; and for members of the Second Branch on the same day in every second year thereafter; and the qualification for electors of the members of the City Council shall be the same as those prescribed for the electors of Mayor.

Time of elections.

[Sec. 3. An election for members of the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore shall be held in the City of Baltimore on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every year; and for members of the Second Branch on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and on the same day in every second year thereafter; and the qualification for electors of the members of the City Council shall be the same as those prescribed for the electors of Mayor.]*

Sessions.

Sec. 4 The regular sessions of the City Council of Baltimore (which shall be annual), shall commence on the third Monday of January of each year, and shall not continue more than ninety days, exclusive of Sundays; but the Mayor may convene the City Council in extra session whenever, and as often as it may appear to him that the public good may require, but no called or extra session shall last longer than twenty days, exclusive of Sundays.

Limitation.

Extra sessions

Disqualifications.

Sec. 5. No person elected and qualified as Mayor, or as a member of the City Council, shall, during the term for which he was elected, hold any other office of profit or trust, created, or to be created by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or by any Law relating to the Corporation of Baltimore, or hold any employment or position, the compensation of which shall be paid, directly or indirectly, out of the City Treasury; nor shall any such person be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract to which the City is a party; nor shall it be lawful for any person holding any office under the City, to be interested, while holding such office, in any contract to which the City is a party.

Removal of Mayor.

Sec. 6. The Mayor shall, on conviction in a Court of Law, of wilful neglect of duty, or misbehavior in office, be removed from office by the Governor of the State, and a successor shall thereafter be elected, as in a case of vacancy.

*Thus amended by the Act of 1888, ch. 397.

Debts.

Sec. 7. From and after the adoption of this Constitution, no debt (except as hereinafter excepted), shall be created by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; nor shall the credit of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation; nor shall the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore have the power to involve the City of Baltimore in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith and credit of the City, nor make any appropriation therefor, unless such debt or credit be authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, and by an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimere, submitted to the legal voters of the City of Baltimore, at such time and place as may be fixed by said ordinance, and approved by a majority of the votes cast at such time and place; but the Mayor and City Council may, temporarily, borrow any amount of money to meet any deficiency in the City Treasury, or to provide for any emergency arising from the necessity of maintaining the police, or preserving the safety and sanitary condition of the City, and may make due and proper arrangements and agreements for the removal and extension, in whole or in part, of any and all debts and obligations created according to Law before the adoption of this Constitution.

Mayor, etc., of Balto. v. Gill, 31 Md. 375. Pumphrey v. Mayor & C. C. of Balto., 47 Md. 145. Balto. City v. Gorter, 93 Md. 1.

Laws in force.

Sec. 8. All Laws and Ordinances now in force applicable to the City of Baltimore, not inconsistent with this Article, shall be, and they are hereby continued until changed in due course of Law.

Hooper v. New, 85 Md. 565.

Changes authorized.

Sec. 9. The General Assembly may make such changes in this Article, except in Section 7th thereof, as it may deem best; and this Article shall not be so construed or taken as to make the political corporation of Baltimore independent of, or free from the control which the General Assembly of Maryland has over all such Corporations in this State.

Pumphrey v. Mayor, etc., of Balto., 47 Md. 145.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Board.

Section 1. The Governor, the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Treasurer shall constitute the Board of Public Works in this State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall hold regular sessions in the City of Annapolis on the first Wednesday in January, April, July and October in each year, and oftener if necessary; at which sessions they shall hear and determine such matters as affect the Public Works of the State, and as the General Assembly may confer upon them the power to decide.

Sessions.

Powers.

Duties.

Sec. 2. They shall exercise a diligent and faithful supervision of all Public Works in which the State may be interested as Stockholder or Creditor, and shall represent and vote the stock of the State of Maryland in all meetings of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and shall appoint the Directors in every Railroad and Canal Company in which the State has the legal power to appoint Directors, which said Directors shall represent the State in all meetings of the Stockholders of the respective Companies for which they are appointed or elected. And the President and Directors of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall so regulate the tolls of said Company from time to time as to produce the largest amount of revenue, and to avoid the injurious effect to said Company of rival competition by other Internal Improvement Companies. They shall require the Directors of all said Public Works to guard the public interest and prevent the establishment of tolls which shall discriminate against the interest of the citizens or products of this State, and from time to time, and as often as there shall be any change in the rates of toll on any of the said Works, to furnish the said Board of Public Works a schedule of such modified rates of toll, and so adjust them as to promote the agricultural interests of the State; they shall report to the General Assembly at each regular session, and recommend such legislation as they may deem necessary and requisite to promote or protect the interests of the State in the said Public Works; they shall perform such other duties as may be hereafter prescribed by Law, and a majority of them shall be competent to act. The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer shall receive no additional salary for services rendered by them as members of the Board of Pub-

lic Works. The provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland of the year 1867, chapter 359, are hereby declared null and void.

Sec. 3. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to exchange the State's interest as Stockholder and Creditor in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for an equal amount of the bonds or registered debt now owing by the State, to the extent only of all the preferred stock of the State on which the State is entitled to only six per cent. interest, provided such exchange shall not be made at less than par, nor less than the market value of said stock; and the said Board is authorized, subject to such regulations and conditions as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, to sell the State's interest in the other Works of Internal Improvement, whether as a Stockholder or a Creditor, and also the State's interest in any banking corporation, receiving in payment the bonds and registered debt now owing by the State, equal in amount to the price obtained for the State's said interest; provided, that the interest of the State in the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be reserved and excepted from sale; and provided further, that no sale or contract of sale of the State's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Companies shall go into effect until the same shall be ratified by the ensuing General Assembly.

Powers.

[Sec. 3. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized, subject to such regulations and conditions as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, to sell the State's interest in all works of internal improvement, whether as a Stockholder or a Creditor, and also the State's interest in any banking corporation, receiving in payment the bonds and registered debt now owing by the State, equal in amount to the price obtained for the State's said interest.]*

*Thus amended by Act 1890, ch. 362, and ratified by the people November 3rd, 1891.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

Section 1. The General Assembly may provide, by Law, for organizing new Counties, locating and removing county seats, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be organized without the consent of the majority of the legal voters residing within the limits proposed to be formed into said new county; and whenever a new county shall be proposed to be formed out of portions of two or more counties, the consent of a majority of the legal voters of such part of each of said counties, respectively, shall be required; nor shall the lines of any county be changed without the consent of a majority of the legal voters residing within the district, which, under said proposed change, would form a part of a county different from that to which it belonged prior to said change; and no new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles, nor less than ten thousand white inhabitants; nor shall any change be made in the limits of any county, whereby the population of said county would be reduced to less than ten thousand white inhabitants, or its territory reduced to less than four hundred square miles.

County seats.

Consent of voters.

Area and population.

State v. Manly, 7 Md. 135. Eichelberger v. Hardesty, 15 Md. 54. School Commrs. of Wicomico Co. v. School Commrs. of Worcester Co., 35 Md. 200. Daly v. Morgan, 69 Md. 460.

Sec. 2. At the election to be held for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, in each election district, in those parts of Worcester and Somerset Counties, comprised within the following limits, viz: Beginning at the point where Mason and Dixon's line crosses the channel of Pocomoke River, thence following said line to the channel of the Nanticoke River, thence with the channel of said river to Tangier Sound, or the intersection of Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers, thence up the channel of the Wicomico River to the mouth of Wicomico Creek, thence with the channel of said creek and Passerdyke Creek to Dashield's or Disharoon's Mills, thence with the mill-pond of said mills and branch following the middle prong of said branch, to Meadow Bridge, on the road dividing the Counties of Somerset and Worcester, near the southwest corner of farm of William P. Morris, thence due east to the Pocomoke River, thence with the channel of said river to the beginning; the Judges of Election, in each of said districts, shall receive the ballots of each elector, voting at said election, who has

Wicomico county.

resided for six months preceding said election within said limits, for or against a new County; and the Return Judges of said election districts shall certify the result of such voting, in the manner now prescribed by Law, to the Governor, who shall by proclamation make known the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast within that part of Worcester County, contained within said lines, and also a majority of the legal votes cast within that part of Somerset County, contained within said lines, shall be in favor of a new County, then said parts of Worcester and Somerset Counties shall become and constitute a new County, to called Wicomico County; and Salisbury shall be the County seat. And the inhabitants thereof shall thenceforth have and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of the other Counties of this State.

Provisions.

Sec. 3. When said new County shall have been so created, the inhabitants thereof shall cease to have any claim to, or interest in, the county buildings and other public property of every description belonging to said Counties of Somerset and Worcester respectively, and shall be liable for their proportionate shares of the then existing debts and obligations of the said Counties, according to the last assessment in said Counties, to be ascertained and apportioned by the Circuit Court of Somerset County, as to the debts and obligations of said County, and by the Circuit Court of Worcester County as to the debts and obligations of Worcester County, on the petition of the County Commissioners of the said Counties, respectively; and the property in each part of the said Counties included in said new County shall be bound only for the share of the debts and obligations of the County from which it shall be separated; and the inhabitants of said new County shall also pay the County taxes levied upon them at the time of the creation of such new County, as if such new County had not been created; and on the application of twelve citizens of the proposed County of Wicomico, the Surveyor of Worcester County shall run and locate the line from Meadow Bridge to the Pocomoke River, previous to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and at the expense of said petitioners.

Sec. 4. At the first general election held under this Constitution the qualified voters of said new County shall be entitled to elect a Senator and two Delegates to the General Assembly, and all such County or other

officers as this Constitution may authorize, or require to be elected by other Counties of the State; a notice of such election shall be given by the sheriffs of Worcester and Somerset Counties in the manner now prescribed by Law; and in case said new County shall be established, as aforesaid, then the Counties of Somerset and Worcester shall be entitled to elect but two Delegates each to the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. The County of Wicomico, if formed according to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be embraced in the First Judicial Circuit, and the times for holding the Courts therein shall be fixed and determined by the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall pass all such Laws as may be necessary more fully to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. The General Assembly may propose Amendments to this Constitution; provided that each Amendment shall be embraced in a separate Bill, embodying the Article or Section, as the same will stand when amended and passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, by yeas and nays, to be entered on the Journals with the proposed Amendment. The Bill or Bills proposing amendment or amendments shall be published by order of the Governor, in at least two newspapers in each County, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election, at which the proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted, in a form to be prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection. The votes cast for and against said proposed amendment or amendments, severally, shall be returned to the Governor, in the manner prescribed in other cases, and if it shall appear to the Governor that a majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment or amendments, severally, were

Proposal.

Publication.

Vote.

Returns.

Proclamation.

cast in favor thereof, the Governor shall, by his proclamation, declare the said amendment or amendments having received said majority of votes, to have been adopted by the people of Maryland as part of the Constitution thereof, and thenceforth said amendment or amendments shall be part of the said Constitution. When two or more amendments shall be submitted in manner aforesaid, to the voters of this State at the same election, they shall be so submitted as that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Worman et al. v. Hagan et al., 78 Md. 152.

Convention every twenty years.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by Law for taking, at the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and every twenty years thereafter, the sense of the people in regard to calling a convention for altering this Constitution; and if a majority of voters at such election or elections shall vote for a convention, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by Law for the assembling of such convention, and for the election of Delegates thereto. Each County and Legislative District of the City of Baltimore shall have in such convention a number of Delegates equal to its representation in both Houses at the time at which the convention is called. But any Constitution, or change, or amendment of the existing Constitution, which may be adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to the voters of this State, and shall have no effect unless the same shall have been adopted by a majority of the voters voting thereon.

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Returns of fees.

Section 1. Every person holding any office created by, or existing under the Constitution, or Laws of the State (except Justices of the Peace, Constables and Coroners), or holding any appointment under any Court of this State, whose pay or compensation is derived from fees or moneys coming into his hands for the discharge of his official duties, or in any way growing out of or connected with his office, shall keep a book in which shall be entered every sum or sums of money received by him, or on his account, as a payment or compensation for his performance of official duties, a copy of which entries in said book, verified by the oath of the officer by whom

it is directed to be kept, shall be returned yearly to the Comptroller of the State for his inspection, and that of the General Assembly of the State, to which the Comptroller shall, at each regular session thereof, make a report showing what officers have complied with this section; and each of the said officers, when the amount received by him for the year shall exceed the sum which he is by Law entitled to retain as his salary or compensation for the discharge of his duties, and for the expenses of his office, shall yearly pay over to the Treasurer of the State, the amount of such excess, subject to such disposition thereof as the General Assembly may direct; if any of such officers shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this section for the period of thirty days after the expiration of each and every year of his office, such officer shall be deemed to have vacated his office, and the Governor shall declare the same vacant, and the vacancy therein shall be filled as in case of vacancy for any other cause, and such officer shall be subject to suit by the State for the amount that ought to be paid into the Treasury; and no person holding any office created by or existing under this Constitution or Laws of the State, or holding any appointment under any Court in this State, shall receive more than three thousand dollars a year as a compensation for the discharge of his official duties, except in cases specially provided in this Constitution. **Salary limit.**

Banks v. State, 60 Md. 305. Goldsborough v. Lloyd, 86 Md. 376.

Sec. 2. The several Courts existing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall, until superseded under its provisions, continue with like powers and jurisdiction, and in the exercise thereof, both at Law and in Equity, in all respects, as if this Constitution had not been adopted; and when said Courts shall be so superseded, all causes then depending in said Courts shall pass into the jurisdiction of the several Courts, by which they may be respectively superseded.

Sec. 3. The Governor and all officers, civil and military, now holding office under this State, whether by election or appointment, shall continue to hold, exercise and discharge the duties of their offices (unless inconsistent with or otherwise provided in this Constitution), until they shall be superseded under its provisions, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Smith & Davis v. Thursby, 28 Md. 244.

Sec. 4. If at any election directed by this Constitution, any two or more candidates shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, a new election shall be ordered by the Governor, except in cases specially provided for by this Constitution.

Trial by jury.

Sec. 5. In the trial of all criminal cases, the jury shall be the Judges of Law, as well as of fact.

Franklin v. State, 12 Md. 236. Phipps v. State, 22 Md. 380. League v. State, 36 Md. 257. Wheeler v. State, 42 Md. 563. Broll v. State, 45 Md. 356. Beard v. State, 71 Md. 275.

Sec. 6. The right of trial by Jury of all issues of fact in civil proceedings in the several Courts of Law in this State, where the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of five dollars, shall be inviolably preserved.

Gittings v. State, 33 Md. 458. Capron v. Devries, 83 Md. 220. City Pass. Ry. Co. v. Nugent, 86 Md. 349. Caledonian Fire Insurance Co. v. Franke, 86 Md. 93. Knee v. City Pass. Ry., 87 Md. 624.

General elections.

Sec. 7. All general elections in this State shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year in which they shall occur; and the first election of all officers, who, under this Constitution, are required to be elected by the people, shall, except in cases herein specially provided for, be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Wells v. Monroe, 86 Md. 451.

Notice.

Sec. 8. The Sheriffs of the several Counties of this State, and of the City of Baltimore, shall give notice of the several elections authorized by this Constitution, in the manner prescribed by existing Laws for elections to be held in this State, until said Laws shall be changed.

Terms of office

Sec. 9. The term of office of all Judges and other officers, for whose election provision is made by this Constitution, shall, except in cases otherwise expressly provided herein, commence from the time of their election; and all such officers shall qualify as soon after their election as practicable, and shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately upon their qualification; and the term of office of the State Librarian and of Commissioner of the Land Office shall commence from the time of their appointment.

Qualification of officers.

Sec. 10. Any officer elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution, may qualify, either according to the existing provisions of Law, in relation to officers under the present Constitution, or before the Governor of the State, or before any Clerk of any Court of Record in any part of the State; but in case an officer shall qualify out of the County in which he resides, an official copy of his oath shall be filed and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the County in which he may reside, or in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, if he shall reside therein.

Oath to be recorded.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, the Governor shall issue his Proclamation within five days after the adjournment of this convention, directed to the Sheriffs of the City of Baltimore and of the several Counties of this State, commanding them to give notice in the manner now prescribed by Law in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, that an election for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution will be held in the City of Baltimore, and in the several Counties of this State, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at the usual places of holding elections for members of the House of Delegates in said city and counties. At the said election the vote shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution," as the voter may elect; and the provisions of the Laws of this State relating to the holding of general elections for members of the House of Delegates, shall in all respects apply to and regulate the holding of the said election. It shall be the duty of the Judges of Election in said city and in the several counties of the State to receive, accurately count and duly return the number of ballots so cast for or against the adoption of this Constitution, as well as any blank ballots which may be cast, to the several Clerks of the Circuit Courts of this State, and to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in the manner now prescribed by Law, in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, and duplicates thereof, directly to the Governor; and the several clerks aforesaid shall return to the Governor, within ten days after said election, the number of ballots cast for or

against the Constitution, and the number of blank ballots; and the Governor, upon receiving the returns from the Judges of Election, or the clerks as aforesaid, and ascertaining the aggregate vote throughout the State, shall, by his proclamation, make known the same; and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the adoption of this Constitution it shall go into effect on Saturday, the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Done in Convention, the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-second.

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL,

President of the Convention.

MILTON Y. KIDD,

Secretary.

MARYLAND.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Maryland, situated between the parallels of 37° 53′ and 39° 44′ north latitude, and the meridians of 75° 04′ and 79° 33+′ west longitude (the exact western boundary being yet undetermined,) is one of the upper tiers of Southern States. Its boundaries are: Mason and Dixon's line on the north; the State of Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean on the east; on the south, a line drawn westward from the ocean to the western bank of the Potomac river, thence following the western bank of that river to its source; and on the west, a line drawn due north from this source to Mason and Dixon's line. Its gross area is 12,210 square miles, of which 9,860 square miles are land surface; the included portion of the Chesapeake bay, 1,203 square miles; Assateague bay on the Atlantic cost, 93 square miles; with 1,054 square miles of smaller estuaries and rivers.

The Chesapeake bay ascends to within a few miles of its northern boundary, dividing the State into the Eastern and Western Shores.

The rivers, excluding mere estuaries of the bay, are the Potomac, Patuxent, Patapsco, Gunpowder, Susquehanna, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, Wicomico and Pocomoke, all emptying into the Chesapeake bay. Besides these, the coast-line of the bay is deeply indented with a multitude of creeks, coves and other estuaries, penetrating the land in all directions, usually bearing the names of rivers, and often navigable to some distance by vessels of light draft. Perhaps nowhere else in the world is there a coast-line proportionately so extensive, or any country offering such facilities for water transportation as tide-water Maryland. Along the ocean frontier runs a narrow reef of sand, inclosing and sheltering Synepuxent and Assateague bays, and giving inland navigation along the whole Atlantic coast of the State.

Maryland is divided into twenty-three counties, of which Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore, Harford and Cecil form the north tier; Howard, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's lie on the west; and Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester on the east side of the bay. Of these twenty-three, seven do not lie on navigable waters.

Maryland presents a great variety of configuration, soil and climate. The four most westerly counties extend through the systems of mountain ranges known as the Allegany and the Blue Ridge; east of these is the Piedmont region, gently inclining towards tide-water, and on both sides of the bay lies the Coastal Plain.

The foundation of Maryland is primarily due to George Calvert, first Baron of Baltimore. When that nobleman, who had been a trusted councillor of James I, and had held the office of Principal Secretary of State, became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, he retired from public life and determined to spend the remainder of his days in the New World. He already held by charter a considerable part of the Island of Newfoundland, called the province of Avalon; and to it he removed with his famlly in 1628. But after about a year's sojourn in this bleak region, the extreme severity of the long winters, and the evident impossibility of making Avalon more than a fishing station, determined Baltimore to seek a home in some more genial clime; and he asked the King, Charles I, for a grant of land north of the Potomac, within the territory that had previously been granted to the Virginia Company, but which now, by the legal forfeiture of their charter, was again in the King's hands.

His request was granted, and the charter made out. Before it had passed the great seal, Baltimore died, and the charter was issued in 1632, to his son, Cecilius Calvert, second Baron of Baltimore, who named his province Maryland, in compliment to the Queen, Henrietta Maria.

The territory thus conveyed was considerably more extensive than that covered by the present State of Maryland, being bounded on the north by the fortieth parallel of north latitude, on the east by the Delaware bay and river, and the Atlantic ocean, on the south by a line drawn from the mouth of the Potomac river eastward to the ocean, and on the west by the farther or right-hand bank of the Potomac to its most distant source, and thence due north to the fortieth parallel.

The privileges conveyed by the charter were the most complete ever granted by an English sovereign to a subject; the Proprietary was invested with palatinate authority, under which were included all royal powers, both of peace and war. The province was entirely self-governed, all laws being made by the Proprietary and the freeman, and these laws required no confirmation from the King or Parliament. By an express clause the King renounced for himself and for his successors forever, all right of taxation in Maryland. All that was required of the colonists was that they should be British subjects, and that the Proprietary should acknowledge the King

of England as his sovereign, paying him, in lieu of all services or taxes, two Indian arrows yearly, and the fifth of all gold or silver that might be found.

Cecilius fitted out two small vessels, the *Ark* and *Dove*, in which the first band of colonists set sail on November 20, 1633. These consisted of about twenty gentlemen of good families, all or most of whom were Catholics, and about two hundred laborers, craftsmen and servants, most of them Protestants. Baltimore's younger brother, Leonard Calvert, was governor and head of the expedition, assisted by two councillors, Jerome Hawley and Thomas Cornwaleys. Careful instructions for their guidance were drawn up by Baltimore, in which he charged them to observe strict impartiality, and to give the Protestants no cause of offence.

The *Ark* and *Dove* after a tedious and stormy passage, reached at last their destination, and the colonists landed upon an island at the mouth of the Potomac, where they celebrated divine service and planted a cross on March 25, 1634.

The natives received them in the most friendly manner, and were quite willing that they should settle among them. So they bought from the King of Yaocomicos a tract of land a few miles up the Potomac, where there was a good harbor, and there laid out the plan of a city, which they called St. Mary's.

A powerful party in Virginia was bitterly hostile to the settlement of Maryland. One of the leaders was William Claiborne, who had established a trading post on Kent Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, where, as the agent of a London firm of merchants, he dealt with the Indians for beaver skins. Baltimore was desirious of making a friend of Claiborne, and instructed Leonard, while notifying him that his island was within the province of Maryland, to make amicable overtures to him. Claiborne, however, preferred to remain an enemy.

A vessel of Claiborne's having been seized by the Maryland authorities for trading in Maryland waters without a license, he dispatched a shallop with an armed party to St. Mary's to make reprisals. Calvert sent out a force in two pinnaces to meet them, and a battle was fought on the Pocomoke river, in which there was some bloodshed on both sides, and Claiborne's vessel surrendered. Claiborne soon after went to England, and his London principals sent out an agent, who took possession of their property on Kent Island and acknowledged the jurisdiction of Maryland. Some disaffection still remaining on the island, Governor Calvert sailed with a small force, when all the residents peacefully submitted and were confirmed in their holdings of land.

Of the first meeting of the Maryland Assembly, in 1635, we have no record, but that of the second, in 1637–8, has been preserved. It consisted of all the freemen of the colony, present either in person or by proxies. This plan proving inconvenient, was soon changed, and two burgesses were elected by every hundred, forming a lower house, while the Governor and Council, appointed by the Proprietary, constituted an upper house. The clause in the charter giving Baltimore the right to propose laws was waived by him, and the initiative in legislation left to the Assembly, he reserving the power of assent or dissent.

The missionaries sent out by the Jesuits with the first colonists were diligent in spreading Christianity among the Indians, who gladly listened to their teachings and embraced the faith; even the Tayac, or "emperor," of Pascataway, who was a sovereign over several tribes, asking to be baptized and married according to the Christian rite; and he afterwards brought his young daughter to be educated at St. Mary's.

The peace of Maryland was disturbed by the civil war in England. Although Baltimore took no part in the war, he was known to be a friend of the King; and while Maryland had no direct interest in the controversy, much partisan feeling was aroused. In January, 1644, one Richard Ingle, commander of a merchant ship, was in St. Mary's, and being a violent partisan of Parliament, and a loose and loud talker of open treason, made himself so obnoxious, that he was arrested, though presently released and suffered to sail away unmolested. In the autumn of the same year, he came back with an armed ship and a force of men, seized St. Mary's and overthrew the government. For two years the Province remained in the hands of Ingle and his men, joined by such of the baser sort as were lured by the prospect of plunder; and they pillaged and destroyed at their pleasure for about two years. No blood, however, seems to have been shed. Governor Calvert, at length, obtained some help from Virginia, and, returning with a force, regained his authority without a blow. On June 9, 1647, this just and humane Governor died.

In 1648, Baltimore sent out as governor William Stone, a Protestant and a friend of the parliamentary party; and at the same time reconstructed the Council, so as to give the Protestants a majority.

Baltimore's instructions to his first colonists, as we have said, forbade any discrimination on account of religious differences, or any disputes on matters of faith, and all were allowed, under the common law of the province, the undisturbed enjoyment of their religion. In 1649, this policy was

made written law and placed on the statute-book in the famous "Toleration Act." In this Act, the calling others by reproachful names on account of religious differences were forbidden under penalties, and "the better to preserve love and amity," it is enacted that "no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall be in any way molested or discountenanced for, or in respect of his religion, nor in the free exercise thereof." This Act remained the law of the land until the Puritan supremacy in 1652.

The Puritans came into Maryland in this way: In 1643, the Virginia Assembly passed a law expelling all non-conformists from the colony, upon which many came over to Maryland, where they were kindly received by the Proprietary, and wide and fertile lands in Anne Arundel were allotted them, which they joyfully accepted, and settling about the Severn river in 1649, near the site of the present city of Annapolis, called their new home Providence.

After the execution of Charles I, the Virginia Assembly proclaimed his son, Charles II, as lawful King, in defiance of the statute which made such a declaration high treason. So Parliament sent out commissioners with a force to reduce to submission "the plantations within the Chesapeake bay," thus including Maryland, where no opposition to Parliament existed. Under this authority Governor Stone was displaced, and William Fuller, a Puritan of Providence, with a body of commissioners, was put in possession of the government. These repealed the Toleration Act of 1648, and submitted an act visiting with penalties all adherents of "popery and prelacy," as well as Quakers, Baptists and other miscellaneous sects.

Cromwell, disapproving of their doings, wrote to the Virginia commissioners commanding them to leave Maryland undisturbed. Baltimore then ordered Stone to take the government again. As Fuller refused to surrender it, Stone marched against him with the men of St. Mary's and a battle was fought on the shore of the Severn, on March 24, 1655, in which Stone's party were defeated, and he himself wounded. The prisoners taken were condemned to death, and four of them were shot.

The whole matter was referred for final settlement to the Commissioners of Plantations, whose decision was favorable to Baltimore. Bennett and Matthews, the Virginia Commissioners, then surrendered Maryland to the Proprietary, who re-established his government with Josias Fendall as Governor.

Fendall had not been long in office, when he entered into a plot to render himself independent of the Proprietary, and

indeed, to annul Baltimore's authority altogether; so he was superseded, and Baltimore's brother, Philip Calvert appointed governor. The Proprietary, in person or by deputy, was the chief executive, assisted by the council. The Legislature sat in two Houses, the Governor and Council forming the Upper House, and the elected representatives of the freemen the Lower House. All legislation originated with the Assembly, subject to the Proprietary's assent. The form was, therefore, that of a liberal constitutional monarchy, with popular representation.

In 1651, Charles Calvert, only son of Cecilius, was sent out as governor. He was liked by the people, and the Province steadily grew and prospered under his administration. A firm treaty of peace was made with the Susquehannoughs, a warlike nation of Indians at the head of the bay, and the native tribes of Maryland were taken under the protection of the government. Peace reigned throughout the province; and the only serious grievance of the colonists was the over-production of tobacco, which the government in vain tried to check. Money was excessively scarce; and the great staple, tobacco, was the general circulating medium for a hundred years or more.

Cecilius Calvert died in 1675, and Charles, third Baron of Baltimore, succeeded to his title and dominions. During his administration occurred a transaction which was to result in the loss to Maryland of a large part of her territory. William Penn, to whose father's estate the crown owed a large sum, obtained from King Charles II, in lieu of payment, the grant of a tract of land west of the Delaware river and north of Maryland. There was nothing in this grant that encroached upon Maryland's territory, for the fortieth parallel was named in both charters as the southern boundary of the one, and the northern boundary of the other. Penn, however, was extremely anxious to carry his southern boundary to the head of the bay; and after many fruitless attempts to induce Baltimore to agree to a change of a boundary line to his advantage, refused to join him in fixing it, and so the line was left undetermined. He also obtained from the Duke of York, (afterwards James II,) a grant of the land bounding on the west side of the Delaware bay, south of Cape Henlopen, land which the Duke had no power to convey, as it was already included in the Maryland charter. Of this also Penn kept a firm hold.

The Protestant revolution, as it was called, which dethroned James and gave the crown to William and Mary, strongly stirred men's minds, even in distant Maryland. Baltimore had sent out orders to have the new sovereigns pro-

claimed, but the messenger unfortunately died on the way, and the delay thence resulting was used to alarm the ignorant and timid. Although the Protestants outnumbered the Catholics eleven or twelve to one, the credulous people were easily persuaded that a plot was on foot to bring down a force of hostile Indians, who, joining with the Catholics, were to make a general massacre of the Protestants. The terrified people hastily took up arms in various places, and the leaders of the sedition, headed by John Coode, a man of infamous character, placed themselves at their head and seized the government. This done, they wrote to King William, assuring him that they had acted from motives of purest patriotism, and to preserve the Protestants from destruction, and begging him to take the government into his own hand.

Accordingly, William, without waiting for a legal investigation, assumed the government, and in 1692 sent out Sir Lionel Copley as the first royal governor. The Proprietary's property and personal revenues were not confiscated, but the whole proprietary government was superseded.

One of the first acts of the new government was to make the Church of England the established church of the province. Hitherto all worship had been free, and all the churches had been supported by voluntary contributions, but now all taxables had to contribute, to the extent of forty pounds of tobacco per poll, to maintain the establishment. Protestant Dissenters and Quakers were allowed their separate meeting-houses, if they paid the tax.

During the administration of Francis Nicholson the seat of government was removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis (1694) and a beginning was made toward a system of free schools by the foundation of King William School, at the latter city.

Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, died in 1715, and his title and estates went to his eldest son, Benedict Leonard, who had become a Protestant. He, however, died the same year, and his son Charles, a minor, and also a Protestant, succeeded. As the charter had never been rescinded, but only held in abeyance because of the Proprietary's faith, that reason now no longer existed, and on the petition of Charles' guardian, the province was restored to him in 1716.

In 1751 Charles, the Proprietary, died, and was succeeded by his only son, Frederick, sixth and last Baron of Baltimore, who sent out Horatio Sharpe as Governor.

The stamp tax, imposed in 1765, met with violent opposition in Maryland, the stamp distributor being compelled to fly the province, and the stamps were shipped back to England, as no one would use them.

About this time the long-standing dispute about the northern boundary was finally settled, and two eminent English mathematicians, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, were engaged by the Proprietaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania to run the line between the provinces and mark it by suitable monuments. They began their labors in 1763 and continued them for four years. The line thus run is the famous Mason and Dixon's line, dividing the Northern from the Southern States.

Frederick, the sixth and last Baron of Baltimore, died in 1771, leaving the province to his illegitimate son, Henry Harford, a minor.

The opposition to the tea tax, first laid in 1767, was fierce and revolutionary, and associations were formed throughout the province to prevent the introduction of tea. A firm of Annapolis merchants, having in defiance of the public sentiment, imported a consignment of that commodity, popular indignation rose so high that a town meeting was held, and the owner of the brig that had brought it, to avert further mischief, publicly burned his vessel, the *Peggy Stewart*, with its obnoxious cargo, in the sight of a large concourse of spectators, on October 19, 1774.

The associations were felt to embody the spirit of resistance to the tyrannous pretensions of England, but something more organic was seen to be necessary if the struggle was to be carried on with any hope of success, and delegates were chosen to a Convention which met in Annapolis. This Convention became the organ of the sovereign power of the people of Maryland. It appointed the deputies to the Continental Congress and instructed them from time to time. As it was too large to remain in permanent session, a portion of its members were appointed a Council of Safety, which sat in Annapolis, and was the executive hand of the Convention, assisted by committees of correspondence in the counties.

The Council of Safety soon began military preparations, organizing the militia and providing them with military equipments. After the battle of Lexington, the Convention prepared a declaration and pledge, declaring the purpose of the people to resist force by force, and warlike preparations went on rapidly. The militia was drilled and kept in readiness; minute-men were enlisted, and Maryland's contingent, known as the Maryland Line, placed at the disposition of Congress.

Governor Eden, finding that his presence in the colony was worse than useless, left the province on June 24, 1776, and the last phantom of proprietary government vanished.

Maryland was now a self-governed republic, and the Convention emphasized the fact by issuing a formal Declaration of Independence on the third of July.

The Convention had always recognized itself to be a merely provisional government, uniting functions and powers which in a free State should be kept distinct. It therefore drew up a Bill of Rights and Constitution, to be submitted to the people, and then abdicated its authority by a simple adjournment, leaving the directions of affairs in the hands of the Council of Safety, and thus the wisest and most patriotic body that ever governed Maryland ceased to exist.

The Constitution provided for a government consisting of a Governor and Council, a legislative body consisting of a Senate and House of Delegates, and other inferior executive officers. It was adopted by the people and ratified at the elections. Thomas Johnson, the first elected Governor, was inaugurated in March, 1777, and the Council of Safety dissolved itself. Maryland thus became a sovereign and independent State, but she did not enter the Confederation until 1781, when she came in as the thirteenth and last State.

After the successful close of the war, General Washington resigned his commission to Congress in the Senate Chamber of the State House, at Annapolis, on December 22, 1783.

Maryland ratified the Federal Constitution, April 28, 1787, and entered the Federal Union, being the seventh State in the ratification of that instrument.

In 1791 Maryland ceded to the United States the present District of Columbia, to be the permanent seat of the Federal Government.

Important changes were made by the Legislature in the Organic law of the State in the year 1837. Amongst these changes was the election of the Governor by the people.

The second Constitution of the State was reported and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis November 4, 1850, and which Constitution was ratified by the people on the first Wednesday of June, 1851.

The third Constitution of the State was reported and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis April 27, 1864, and was ratified by the people on the 12th and 13th of October, 1864. The fourth and present Constitution of the State, was formed and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis, May 8, 1867, and ratified by the people, September 18, 1867.

ANNAPOLIS.

The first white person to behold the site of Annapolis, the present State capital, was Capt. John Smith, who saw it in 1608, in a voyage up the Chesapeake. It was settled in 1649, by a company of English Puritans seeking relief from religious persecution, and called Providence. These men were soon urged to take the oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore, but they refused, claiming that it were equivalent to declaring their fealty to the Catholic Church, and that Lord Baltimore was aiming at absolute dominion. However, by 1650 the Courts of Anne Arundel county were established, and Providence sent delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

In 1694, the capital of the State was removed to Annapolis. Annapolis, between this period and the Revolution, became the centre of refined and attractive society, noted for its gayety and intelligence, and which gained for the city the title of "The Athens of America,"

The "Town of Anne Arundel" was surveyed and laid out in 1694 by Richard Beard and in 1696 this map and survey were legalized by Act of Assembly. The original plat having been destroyed with the State House in the fire of 1704, a resurvey on the original lines was ordered by the Acts of 1718, ch. 19, James Stoddart being employed for this purpose. The Stoddart plat is now in the Land Office.

On September 3d, 1765, Annapolis made the first forcible and successful opposition to the Stamp Act. Zachariah Hood, the stamp officer, was prevented from landing with his stamps, and Thomas McNeir, one of the mob, had his thigh broken in the first fight for American Liberty on American soil.

In 1845, the United States Naval Academy was located at Annapolis. It is claimed that the first building erected to the dramatic art, and the first union of Federal and Confederate soldiers to decorate the graves of their common dead, were at Annapolis. The last event took place in May, 1883.

In addition to the Governor and Secretary of State the following State officers are located in Annapolis: Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of the Land office, Tax Commissioner and Commander of the State Fishery Force.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The first State House built at Annapolis was erected in 1696. It was burnt down in 1704.

The second State House was erected in 1704. This remained until 1772, when it was pulled down to make room for the present edifice.

The building of this, the third State House, on the same site of the two preceding ones, was commenced in 1772, but the dome was not finished until after the Revolution.

This building is greatly admired for its fine architectural proportions, its commanding site and lofty dome, but its chief attraction is its historic associations; in it and on its site the freemen of Maryland have always maintained their rights; here the Father of his Country returned his military commission to his countrymen; here the treaty of peace with Great Britain, that made us thirteen free and independent colonies was ratified; and here, tradition tells, the first conference of States was held that led to the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of a more perfect union of States.

MARYLAND STATE FLAG.

The flag of the State bears the escutcheon of the great seal—the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered. This device seems to have been adopted by common consent, as there is no record of the formal adoption of any design as the official flag of the State. That the colony had a distinct flag or standard we know. The first recorded instance of the use of a Maryland flag occurs in Leonard Calvert's report of the reduction of Kent Island (February, 1638), in which he says that he and his force marched with Baltimore's banner displayed. At the battle of the Severn, in 1655, where the supporters of the proprietary government, under William Stone, the Governor, were defeated by the Parliamentary party, under Captain William Fuller, Stone's forces marched under the flag of Maryland, borne by William Nugent, "standard bearer of the Province," while Fuller's party displayed the flag of the Commonwealth, charged with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. It is also said that a Maryland flag was carried by the Marylanders who accompanied Braddock's expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1756.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

The Great Seal of Maryland presents a marked contrast to those of the other States of the American Union, in that its device consists of armorial bearings of a strictly heraldic character, being in fact the family arms of the Lords Baltimore, which were placed by the first Proprietary upon the Seal of the Province.

The First Seal.

The First Great Seal of Maryland was lost or stolen in 1644, during the rebellion of Richard Ingle. No description of this seal remains.

The Second Seal.

The second Great Seal was sent to the Province by Lord Baltimore to replace the lost or stolen seal, and was described by Lord Baltimore as differing but little from the first one. A minute description of the second seal is found in Lord Baltimore's letter of commission to Governor Stone, August 12, 1648. On the obverse of this seal was the equestrian figure of the Lord Proprietary, symbolizing his personal authority. He was represented arrayed in complete armor, and bearing a drawn sword in his hand. The caparisons of his horse were adorned with the family coat-of-arms. On the ground below were represented some flowers and grass growing. The entire figure was admirably designed and full of life. On the circle surrounding this side of the seal was this inscription: *Cæcilius Absolutus Dominus Terrae Mariae et Avaloniae Baro de' Baltemore.* On the reverse was Lord Baltimore's hereditary coat-of-arms. The first and fourth quarters represented the arms of the Calvert family, described in heraldic language as a paly of six pieces, or and sable, a bend counter-changed. The second and third quarters showed the arms of the Crossland family, which Cæcilius inherited from his grandmother, Alicia, daughter of John Crossland, Esquire, of Crossland, Yorkshire, and wife of Leonard Calvert, the father of George, first Lord Baltimore.

The coat is quarterly, argent and gules, a cross bottony counter-changed. Above the shield was placed an earl's coronet; above that a helmet set full-faced; and over that the Calvert crest, two pennons, the dexter or the other sable, staves gules, issuing from a ducal coronet. The supporters upon this seal were a plowman and a fisherman, designated respectively by a spade and a fish held in the hand. The motto was that adopted by the Calvert family, *Fatti maschii parole femine.* Two interpretations exist of this motto—"Womanly (Courteous), words and manly deeds," and "A

woman for words and a man for deeds." Behind and surrounding both shields and supporters was depicted an ermine-lined mantle, and on the circle, about this side of the seal, were the words: "*Scuto bonæ voluntatis, tuæ coronasti nos.*"

The Third Seal.

During the sway of the Royal Governors, from 1692 to 1715, other seals came into use. Upon the obverse were the royal arms of England, with this inscription upon the border: *Gulielmus III, et Marie II, Dei Gratia Mag. Brit. Fran. et Hiber. Rex et Regina Fidei Defensores.* On the reverse was the royal cypher, surmounted by a crown, and these words upon the circumference: *Sigillum Provinciae de Maryland, in America.* This seal continued in use until 1706, when it was returned to England.

The Fourth Seal.

The next seal was adopted by the Council September 22, 1706, and no description appears to be extant.

The Fifth Seal.

This appears to have been, after Lord Baltimore had the Province restored to him, in 1715, simply the seal of the Province sent in 1648, and is referred to as the "Greater Seal at Arms." There were, at this time, several lesser seals in use; and these seals are referred to, at least, in one place, as the "lesser seal at arms." The impressions preserved show them to have been very much on the order of the Great Seal. Upon all these small seals a lambrequin attached to the helmet is substituted for the mantle represented upon the Great Seal.

The Sixth Seal.

The Convention of 1776 adopted the Great Seal of the Province as the Great Seal of the State, until a new one could be devised.

The Seventh Seal.

In the year 1794 the Council adopted a new seal for the State. Upon the obverse was a female figure representing Justice, holding aloft the scales in her left hand, and in her right an olive branch. Rays of light emanated from behind and surrounded the figure. Below were the *fasces*, and an olive branch crossed, and upon the border were graven the words, "Great Seal of the State of Maryland." On the reverse was depicted a tobacco hogshead standing upright, with bundles of leaf tobacco lying thereon. Two sheaves of

wheat stood in the foreground, and in the background could be seen a ship approaching shore, with fore and main top-sails set, the other sails furled. At the base was a cornucopia. On the circle about this side were the words: "Industry the means and plenty the result."

The Eighth Seal.

On March 4, 1817, the Council adopted a new seal. The device was ordered to be the coat-of-arms of the United States, surrounded with the words "Seal of the State of Maryland."

The Ninth Seal.

The seal of 1817 remained the seal of the State until 1854, when the apparatus called "the Great Seal" had become so worn that a new one had to be made. Governor Enoch Louis Lowe called attention to the inappropriateness of the State seal, and he suggested that the new seal bear the arms of the State. The Legislature of that year ordered a new seal. There was no longer a Governor's Council in existence to make and unmake seals. The Legislature intended to return to the old seal of the Province. In the preparation of the seal it had evidently recourse to a rough wood-cut, printed on the title page of Bacon's Laws of Maryland, 1765, and some errors contained in it were reproduced. One of the officers of State, for political reasons, still further mutilated the seal by putting an American eagle on the device in place of the ancient crest.

The Tenth and Present Seal.

The attention of the Legislature of 1874 having been attracted to the errors in the Great Seal, a joint resolution was adopted looking to their correction. Reference having been made to Bacon's wood-cut as the model of the new seal, Governor James Black Groome determined not to take any action, and thereby prevent the perpetration of the errors sought to be corrected. He brought the matter to the notice of the Legislature of 1876. A carefully prepared resolution was then adopted, restoring the seal to the exact description given of it in Lord Baltimore's Commission to Governor Stone, on August 12, 1648, and this is the Great Seal of Maryland to-day.

The Great Seal is in the custody of the Secretary of State, but the Governor has the control and use of it whenever necessary for any purpose provided for by the Constitution and laws, or when needed to authenticate communications

between this State and the United States, the States and territories thereof, and foreign States; in all which cases the Great Seal shall be used; and the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates, respectively, shall have unrestricted access to and use of the Great Seal, for the purpose of affixing the same to bills which shall have passed the General Assembly preparatory to presenting the same to the Governor for his approval.

The Governor shall not affix the Great Seal to any document without accompanying it with his signature; nor shall he permit any paper issuing from his department to be sealed therewith without affixing his signature thereto.

The Governor is authorized to cause the Great Seal to be affixed to patents issued by the Commissioner of the Land Office and to copies of Laws and resolutions certified by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

(P. G. L., Articles 41, sections 1, 2, 3 and 4.)

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The following days have been established in Maryland as Bank Holidays:

1. New Year's Day, January 1st.
2. Washington's Birthday, February 22d.
3. Decoration Day, May 30th.
4. Independence Day, July 4th.
5. Christmas Day, December 25th.
6. Good Friday.
7. General Election Day.
8. Congressional Election Day.
9. All special days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as the days of thanksgiving, fasting and prayer or other religious observance, or for the general cessation of business.
10. Sundays.

Labor's Holiday.

Labor's Holiday, first Monday in September.

By an act of the Congress of the United States, approved June 28th, 1894, it was enacted that the first Monday of September, in each year, being the day celebrated and known as Labor's Holiday, was made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May and the fourth day of July are by law public holidays.

The Governor of Maryland, by virtue of authority vested in him under Article 13, Section 9 of the Code, may declare and proclaim the first Monday in September a legal holiday, and recommend its observance by the general cessation of business.

Defender's Day.

September 12th, known as "Defender's" Day, is a municipal holiday in Baltimore City, in memory of the successful resistance of British invasion in 1814.

Under Article 13, Section 9 of the Code, the Governor may declare September 12th a legal or bank holiday by proclamation, and recommend its observance as such throughout the State of Maryland.

Saturday Half-Holidays.

Saturday half-holiday laws are in force in the following places:

In the City of Annapolis, by Act of 1894, Chapter 167.
In the City of Baltimore, by Act of 1898, Chapter 198.
In Baltimore County, by Act of 1898, Chapter 152.
In Harford County, by Act of 1898, Chapter 154.
In Montgomery County, by Act of 1898, Chapter 366.
In Cecil County, by Act of 1900, Chapter 87.
In Ellicott City, by Act of 1902, Chapter 151.
In the City of Westminster, by Act of 1902, Chapter 443.

Arbor Day.

By resolution of the General Assembly of 1894, the Governor is authorized to designate by proclamation one day in April, annually, for tree planting, to be known as "Arbor and Highway Day."

Repudiation Day.

The General Assembly of 1894 made November 23d a bank half-holiday in Frederick County, under the title of "Repudiation Day," in commemoration of the repudiation of the Stamp Act in 1765.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF COUNTIES, WITH DATE OF FORMATION AND AREA.

Counties.	Origin of Name.	Date of Formation.	Area in Sq. Miles.
St. Mary's[1]	In honor of the Virgin Mary, the landing having been made on the Feast of the Annunciation.	1637	372
Kent[2]	After the English County	1642	281
Anne Arundel[2]	After the Lady Anne Arundel, wife of Cæcilius, second Lord Baltimore	1650	425
Calvert[4]	After the family name of the proprietary	1654	222
Charles[5]	After Charles, Lord Baltimore	1658	451
Baltimore[6]	From the Proprietary's Irish Barony, (Celtic bilte mor; *i. e.*, the large town)	1659	656
Talbot[7]	After Grace Talbot, daughter of George, first Lord Baltimore	1661	286
Somerset[8]	After Mary Somerset, sister of Lord Baltimore	1666	362
Dorchester[9]	After Earl Dorset, a family friend of the Calverts	1668	618
Cecil[10]	After the forename of the second Lord Baltimore	1674	360

[1]There is great difficulty in assigning exact dates to the erection of Counties in the early years of the Province, from the fact that considerable confusion exists between the *county* and the *hundred*, sheriffs being commissioned for the latter as well as the former, and because Counties were erected sometimes by order in Council, proclamation or by Act of Assembly. A series of interesting historical maps has been prepared by Dr. Edward B. Mathews, Assistant State Geologist, which, when published, will shed considerable light on the subject.

A commission was issued to James Baldridge as sheriff of St. Mary's county, June 29th, 1637, (*Archiv, of Md.*, 3:61), and the courts were put in operation by Acts of Assembly, 1638-9, (*Archiv.* 1:46-57).

[2]A commission was issued to John Langford as sheriff of the Isle of Kent, February 9th, 1637. (*Archiv.* 3:61), and on Aug. 2d, 1642, a commission was issued to Giles Brent, for the *county* of Kent (*Archiv.* 3:105). County government was evidently organized in that year as the expenses of the Assembly were assessed on the *counties* of St. Mary's and Kent.

[3]Erected by Act of Assembly, 1650, ch. 8. Name changed to Providence by Act of 1654, ch. 17. Name restored in 1658.

[4]Erected by order in Council July 3d, 1654. (*Archiv.* 3:308). In October of the same year the name was changed to Patuxent under the Cromwell administration, (*Archiv.* 1:341). Name restored, 1658.

[5]Erected by order in Council, April 13th, 1658 (*Archiv.* 3:341). An earlier Charles county was erected by order in Council, October 3d, 1650, from part of the territory now included in St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties. This order was repealed by order of July 3d, 1654, *supra*.

[6]Erected by order in Council. No full record, but writ of election was issued to sheriff January 12th, 1659, (*Archiv.* 1:381)

[7]No record. Writ of election issued to sheriff February 18th, 1661, (*Archiv.* 1:425 and 3:448).

[8]Erected by order in Council August 22d, 1666, (*Archiv.* 3:553).

[9]No record. Writ issued to sheriff February 16, 1668, (*Archiv.* 2:155).

[10]Erected by proclamation of Governor Charles Calvert June 6th, 1674, (*Archiv.* 15:39-41). Delegates are named as present at Assembly from Cecil county February 12th, 1674, (*Archiv.* 2:421).

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF COUNTIES, WITH DATE OF FORMATION AND AREA—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Origin of Name.	Date of Formation	Area in Sq. Miles.
Pr. George's[1]	After Prince George of Denmark.	1695	486
Queen Anne's[2] ..	After Queen Anne of England....	1706	37
Worcester[3]	After the Earl of Worcester.....	1742	48
Frederick[4]	After Frederick, heir apparent....	1748	662
Caroline[5]	After Lady Caroline Calvert, sister of the last, Lord Baltimore...	1773	320
Harford[6].....	After Henry Harford, last proprietary	1773	388
Washington[7]	After General Washington.....	1776	458
Montgomery[8]....	After General Montgomery.....	1776	490
Allegany[9]	From Oolikhanna; *i. e.*, beautiful stream	1789	442
Carroll[10].....	After Charles Carroll of Carrollton.....	1836	437
Howard[11]	After Col. John Eager Howard, the elder.....	1851	365
Wicomico[12]	After the river of that name, from wicko, house, and mekee, building; *i. e.*, referring to Indian town on the banks.....	1867	365
Garrett[13].....	After John W. Garrett.....	1872	660

[1]Erected by Act of 1695, ch. 13.

[2]Erected by Act of 1706, ch. 3.

[3]Erected by Act of 1742, ch. 14. An earlier Worcester was erected by order in Council in 1672, (*Archiv.* 5:56 and 108). The order of October 22d, 1669, erected the territory which is now comprised in the State of Delaware into a county by the name of Durham and another unnamed. Neither Durham nor Worcester were ever represented in the Assembly.

[4]Erected by Act of 1748, ch. 15.

[5]Erected by Act of 1773, November session, ch. 6.

[6]Erected by Act of 1773, November session. ch. 10.

[7-8]Erected by resolution of Constitutional Convention September 6th, 1776.

[9]Erected by Act of 1789, ch. 29.

[10]Erected by Acts of 1836, ch. 19.

[11]Erected by Article 8, Constitution of 1851. By ch. 22 of the Acts of 1838, confirmed by ch. 49 of 1839, "Howard District of Anne Arundel County" was erected. The administration was provided for by chs 55, 60, 98 and 125 of Acts of 1839.

[12]Erected by Article 13, Section 2, Constitution of 1867.

[13]Erected by Act of 1872, ch. 212.

SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

The earliest Provincial legislative bodies were *primary* assemblies, the Governor issuing personal writs of summons to the members of the Council and a few others, as often as he thought wise. Some of those thus summoned in person, such as commanders of hundreds, were directed to encourage the attendance of such persons as they saw fit, and to give all other freemen of the hundred the privilege to attend in person or to choose delegates. As a result many proxies were given, and complaint arose that the Governor and Secretary were able to control the Assembly. Until 1650 the Proprietary claimed the sole right of directing how the Assembly should be constituted, but in that year and ever afterward each of the hundreds elected from one to three delegates. Thus the representative system was inaugurated.

In the early years, *all freemen*, as well as freeholders, were not only entitled to a seat in the Assembly, but were liable to fine for failure to attend in person or by proxy. A property qualification was imposed in 1670 (Archiv. 5:77), and was required under the Constitution of 1776. It was removed by an amendment to the Constitution, Act of 1801, ch. 90, confirmed by Act of 1802, ch. 20.

By ch. 1 of the Acts of 1650 the Assembly was divided into two houses—the Upper House to stand for the rights and interests of the Proprietary, while the Lower House stood for the rights and interests of the People.

The local unit of representation was the hundred until 1654, when the county became the unit and the writs of election summoned from one to four delegates from each county.

	Date.	*Place.*	*Adjourned.*
1634/5		St Mary's	No record.
1637/8	January 25th	St. Mary's	March 24th.
1638/9	February 25th	St. Mary's, adjourned same day to St. John's	March 19th.
1640	October 12th	St. John's	October 24th.
1641/2[1]	March 21st	St. Mary's	March 23d.
1641	August 2d	St. Mary's	August 12th.
1642	July 18th	St. Mary's	August 2d.
	September 5th	St. Mary's	September 13th
1643[2]			
1644/5	February 11th	St. Mary's	February 11th.
1644[3]			
1646	December 29th	St. Inigoe's	Jan. 2d, 1646–7.
1647/8	January 7th	St. John's	March 4th.

[1]It was declared by the House at this session that the House of Assembly may not be adjourned or prorogued but by and with the consent of the House. (*Archives*, 1:117.)

[2]Proclamation issued for Assembly on February 3d, but it was recalled by later proclamation. Another proclamation was issued for April 3d, but no record of meeting exists. (*Archives*, 1:201.)

[3]Proclamation for Assembly to be held on December 3d. No record of meeting. (*Archives*, 1:201.)

	Date.	*Place.*	*Adjourned.*
1649	April 2d	St. Mary's	April 21st.
1650[1]	April 6th	St. Mary's	April 29th.
1650/1	March 11th	St. Mary's	March 11th.
1654[2]	October 20th	Patuxent	(?)
1657[3]	September 24th	Patuxent	(?)
1658	April 27th	St. Leonards	(?)
1659/60	February 28th	Mr. Thos. Gerrard's and Mr. Robert Slye's	March 14th.
1661	April 17th	St. Mary's	May 1st.
1662	April 1st	St. Mary's	April 12th.
1663	September 15th	St. Mary's	October 3d.
1664	September 13th	St. Mary's	September 21st
1666	April 10th	St. Mary's	May 3d.
1669	April 13th	St. Mary's	May 8th.
1671	March 27th	St. Mary's	April 19th.
	October 10th	St. Mary's	October 19th.
1674	May 19th	St. Mary's	June 6th.
1674/5	February 12th	St. Mary's	February 24th.
1676	May 15th	St. Mary's	June 15th.
1678	October 20th	St. Mary's	November 14th
1681	August 16th	St. Mary's	September 17th
	November 1st	St. Mary's	November 12th
1682	April 25th	St. Mary's	May 13th.
	October 26th	St. Mary's	November 17th
1683	October 2d	The Ridge, A. A. Co.	November 6th.
1684	April 1st	St. Mary's	April 26th.
1686	October 26th	St. Mary's	November 19th
1688	November 14th	St. Mary's	December 8th.
1692[4]	May 10th	St. Mary's	June 9th.
1693	September 20th	St. Mary's	September 26th
1694	September 20th	St. Mary's	October 18th.
1694/5	February 28th	Ann-Arundell Town	March 1st.
1695	May 8th	Ann-Arundell Town	May 22d.
	October 3d	Annapolis	October 19th.
1696	April 30th	Annapolis	May 14th.
	July 1st	Annapolis	July 10th.
	September 16th	Annapolis	October 2d.
1697	May 26th	Annapolis	June 11th.
1698	March 10th	Annapolis	April 4th.
	October 22d	Annapolis	November 12th
1699	June 28th	Annapolis	July 22d.
1700	April 26th	Annapolis	May 9th.
1701	May 8th	Annapolis	May 17th.
1701/2	March 16th	Annapolis	March 25th.
1702	June 25th	Annapolis	June 27th.
1703	October 26th	Annapolis	October 29th.
1704	April 26th	Annapolis	May 3d.
	September 5th	Annapolis	October 3d.
	December 5th	Annapolis	December 9th.
1705	May 15th	Annapolis	May 25th.
1706	April 2d	Annapolis	April 19th.
1707	March 26th	Annapolis	April 15th.
1708	November 29th	Annapolis	December 17th
1709	October 26th	Annapolis	November 11th
1710	October 24th	Annapolis	November 4th.

[1] Assembly divided into two houses by Ch. 1, Acts 1650.

[2-3] Under commission from the Protector.

[4] Under the Royal Governor, Sir Lionel Copley.

	Date.	*Place.*	*Adjourned.*
1711	October 23d	Annapolis	November 3d.
1712	October 28th	Annapolis	November 15th
1713	October 27th	Annapolis	November 14th
1714	June 22d	Annapolis	July 3d.
	October 5th	Annapolis	October 5th.
1715	April 26th	Annapolis	June 3d.
1716[1]	July 17th	Annapolis	August 10th,
1717	May 28th	Annapolis	June 8th.
1718	April 22d	Annapolis	May 10th.
1719	May 14th	Annapolis	June 8th.
1720	April 5th	Annapolis	April 22d.
	October 11th	Annapolis	October 27th.
1721	July 18th	Annapolis	August 5th (?)
	February 20th	Annapolis	February 28th.
1722	October 9th	Annapolis	November 3d.
1723	September 23d	Annapolis	October 26th.
1724	October 6th	Annapolis	November 4th.
1725	October 5th	Annapolis	November 6th.
	March 15th	Annapolis	March 23d.
1726	July 12th	Annapolis	July 25th.
1727	October 10th	Annapolis	October 30th.
1728	October 3rd	Annapolis	November 2d.
1729	July 10th	Annapolis	August 8th.
1730	May 21st	Annapolis	June 16th.
1731	July 13th	Annapolis	July 29th.
	August 19th	Annapolis	September 6th
1732	July 11th	Annapolis	August 8th.
1732-3	March 13	Annapolis	April 12th.
1734-5	March 20th	Annapolis	April 24th.
1736	April 20th	Annapolis	May 6th.
1737	April 26th	Annapolis	May 28th.
	August 11th	Annapolis	August 16th.
1740	April 23d	Annapolis	June 5th.
	July 7th	Annapolis	July 29th.
1741	May 26th	Annapolis	June 22d.
1742	September 21st	Annapolis	October 29th.
1744	May 1st	Annapolis	June 4th.
1745	August 5th	Annapolis	Septemb'r 28th
1745-6	March 12th	Annapolis	Mar. 29th, 1746
1746	June 17th	Annapolis	July 8th.
	November 6th	Annapolis	November 12th
1747	May 16th	Annapolis	July 11th.
	December 22d	Annapolis	December 23d.
1748	May 10th	Annapolis	June 11th.
1749	May 9th	Annapolis	May 11th.
	May 24th	Annapolis	June 24th.
1750	May 8th	Annapolis	June 2d.
1751	May 15th	Annapolis	June 8th.
	December 7th	Annapolis	December 14th
1752	June 3d	Annapolis	June 23d.
1753	October 2d	Annapolis	November 17th
1754	February 26th	Annapolis	March 9th.
	May 8th	Annapolis	May 30th.
	July 17th	Annapolis	July 25th.
	December 12th	Annapolis	December 24th
1755	February 22d	Annapolis	March 26th
	June 23d	Annapolis	July 8th.
1756	February 23d	Annapolis	May 22d.
	September 14th	Annapolis	October 9th.

[1]Under restored Proprietary government. Ch. 11 prescribes the manner of electing Delegates, etc.

	Date.	*Place.*	*Adjourned.*
1757	April 8th	Baltimore-town	May 9th.
	September 28th	Annapolis	December 16th
1758	February 13th	Annapolis	March 9th.
	March 28th	Annapolis	May 13th.
	October 23d	Annapolis	November 4th.
	November 22d	Annapolis	December 24th
1759	April 4th	Annapolis	April 17th.
1760	March 22d	Annapolis	April 11th.
	September 26th	Annapolis	October 15th.
1761	April 13th	Annapolis	May 6th.
1762	March 17th	Annapolis	April 24th.
1763	October 4th	Annapolis	November 26th
1765	September 23d	Annapolis	September 28th
	November 1st	Annapolis	December 20th
1766	May 9th	Annapolis	May 27th.
	November 1st	Annapolis	Deeember 6th.
1768	May 24th	Annapolis	June 22d.
1769	November 17th	Annapolis	December 20th
1770	September 25th	Annapolis	November 2d.
	November 6th	Annapolis	November 21st
1771	October 2d	Annapolis	November 30th
1773	June 15th	Annapolis	July 3d.
	November 16th	Annapolis	December 23d.
1774[1]	March 23d	Annapolis	April 19th.

STATE ASSEMBLIES.

The Provincial Convention met June 24th, 1774, and under its authority the Constitutional Convention met on August 14th, 1776. The Declaration of Rights was agreed to by the Convention on November 2d, 1776, and the Constitution ou November 8th, 1776.

The first General Assembly, under the authority of the State, was convened by the Council of Safety February, 1777. The Constitution of 1776 provided that the Assembly should meet annually on the first Monday of November, and, if necessary, oftener.

1777	February 5th	Annapolis	April 20th.
	June 16th	Annapolis	June 29th.
	October 31st	Annapolis	December 3d.
1778	March 17th	Annapolis	April 22d.
	June 8th	Annapolis	June 23d.
	October 26th	Annapolis	December 15th
1779	March 9th	Annapolis	March 25th.
	July 22d	Annapolis	August 15th.
	November 8th	Annapolis	December 30th
1780	March 23d	Annapolis	May 16th.
	June 7th	Annapolis	July 5th.
	October 17th	Annapolis	Feb. 2d, 1781.
1781	May 10th	Annapolis	June 27th.
	November 1st	Annapolis	Jan. 22d 1782.
1782	April 25th	Annapolis	June 15th.
	November 4th	Annapolis	Jan. 15th, 1783.
1783	April 21st	Annapolis	June 1st.
	November 3d	Annapolis	December 26th
1784	November 1st	Annapolis	Jan. 22d, 1785.
1785	November 7th	Annapolis	Mar. 12th, 1786
1786	November 6th	Annapolis	Jan. 20th, 1787.
1787	April 10th	Annapolis	May 26th.
	November 5th	Annapolis	December 17th

[1]Last meeting of the Assembly under the Proprietary Government. On June 13th, 1776, Governor Eden issued writs for a new Assembly to be held on July 25th. It was his last official act, and the Convention resolved that the writs be not obeyed.

	Date.	*Place.*	*Adjourned.*
1788	May 12th	Annapolis	May 27th.
	November 3d	Annapolis	December 23d.
1789	November 2d	Annapolis	December 26th
1790	November 1st	Annapolis	December 22d.
1791	November 7th	Annapolis	December 30th
1792	April 2d	Annapolis	April 6th.
	November 5th	Annapolis	December 23d.
1793	November 4th	Annapolis	December 29th
1794	November 3d	Annapolis	December 27th
1795	November 2d	Annapolis	December 24th
1796	November 7th	Annapolis	December 31st.
1797	November 6th	Annapolis	Jan. 21st, 1798.
1798	November 5th	Annapolis	Jan. 20th, 1799.
1799	November 4th	Annapolis	Jan. 3d, 1800.
1800	November 3d	Annapolis	December 19th
1801	November 2d	Annapolis	December 1st.
1802	November 1st	Annapolis	Jan. 11th, 1803.
1803	November 7th	Annapolis	Jan. 7th, 1804.
1804	November 5th	Annapolis	Jan. 20th, 1805.
1805	November 4th	Annapolis	Jan. 28th, 1806.
1806	November 3d	Annapolis	Jan. 5th, 1807.
1807	November 2d	Annapolis	Jan. 20th, 1808.
1808	November 7th	Annapolis	December 25th
1809[1]	June 5th	Annapolis	June 10th.
	November 6th	Annapolis	Jan. 8th, 1810.
1810	November 5th	Annapolis	December 25th
1811	November 4th	Annapolis	Jan. 7th, 1812.
1812[2]	June 15th	Annapolis	June 18th.
	November 2d	Annapolis	Jan. 2d, 1813.
1813[3]	May 17th	Annapolis	May 30th.
1813[4]	December 6th	Annapolis	Jan. 31st, 1814.
1814	December 5th	Annapolis	Feb. 3d, 1815.
1815	December 4th	Annapolis	Jan. 30th, 1816.
1816	December 2d	Annapolis	Feb. 5th, 1817.
1817	December 1st	Annapolis	Feb. 16th, 1818.
1818	December 7th	Annapolis	Feb. 19th, 1819.
1819	December 6th	Annapolis	Feb. 15th, 1820
1820	December 4th	Annapolis	Feb. 19th, 1821
1821	December 3d	Annapolis	Feb. 23d, 1822.
1822	December 2d	Annapolis	Feb. 24th, 1823
1823[5]	December 1st	Annapolis	Feb. 25th, 1824.
1824	December 6th	Annapolis	Feb. 26th, 1825.
1825[6]	December 26th	Annapolis	Mar. 9th, 1826.
1826	December 25th	Annapolis	Mar. 13th, 1827
1827	December 31st	Annapolis	Mar. 16th, 1828.

[1]This session was called by Governor Wright to elect his successor, he having resigned. The Assembly elected Gov. Lloyd and passed an amendment to the Constitution, which was ratified at the November session, providing for the succession in the event of the death or resignation of the Governor, making it unnecessary to call the Legislature for that purpose.

[2]Extra session called by Governor Bowie to provide for arming and equipping the militia for service in the war with Great Britain.

[3]Extra session called by Governor Winder to raise troops for the defence of Annapolis and Baltimore, as there was a large hostile fleet in the Chesapeake.

[4]By Act of 1811, ch. 211, confirmed by Act of 1812, ch. 129, the date of meeting was changed to the first Monday in December.

[5]An act extending civil rights and religious privileges by removing religious tests for office was introduced and carried through by Benedict J. Semmes. Ch. 84 of 1822, confirmed by ch. 116 of 1823.

[6]By Act of 1823, ch. 111, confirmed by Act of 1824, ch. 73, the date of meeting was changed to last Monday in December.

	Date.	*Place.*	*Adjourned.*
1828	December 29th	Annapolis	Mar. 14th, 1829
1829	December 28th	Annapolis	Mar. 1st, 1830.
1830	December 27th	Annapolis	Feb. 24th, 1831.
1831	December 26th	Annapolis	Mar. 14th, 1832
1832	December 31st	Annapolis	Mar. 23d, 1833.
1833	December 30th	Annapolis	Mar. 15th, 1834
1834	December 29th	Annapolis	Mar. 21st, 1835.
1835	December 28th	Annapolis	April 4th, 1836.
1836[1]	May 23d	Anuapolis	June 4th.
	November 21st	Annapolis	Nov. 26th.
	December 26th	Annapolis	Mar. 22d, 1837.
1837[2]	December 25th	Annapolis	Mar. 30th, 1838.
1838	December 30th	Annapolis	April 6th, 1839.
1839	December 30th	Annapolis	Mar. 21st, 1840.
1840	December 28th	Annapolis	Mar. 10th, 1841
1841[1]	March 24th	Annapolis	April 7th.
	December 27th	Annapolis	Mar. 10th, 1842.
1842	December 26th	Annapolis	Mar. 10th, 1843.
1843	December 25th	Annapolis	Mar. 9th, 1844.
1844	December 30th	Annapolis	Mar. 10th, 1845.
1845	Decembr 29th	Annapolis	Mar. 10th, 1846
1846	December 28th	Annapolis	Mar. 10th, 1847
1847[3]	December 27th	Annapolis	Mar. 10th, 1848
1849[4]	December 31st	Annapolis	Mar. 9th, 1850
1852	January 7th	Annapolis	May 31st.
1853	January 5th	Annapolis	May 31st.
1854[5]	January 4th	Annapolis	March 10th.
1856	January 2d	Annapolis	March 10th.
1858	January 6th	Annapolis	March 10th.
1860	January 4th	Annapolis	March 10th.
1861[6]	April 26th	Frederick	August 7th.
1861[7]	December 3d	Annapolis	December 24.
1862	January 1st	Annapolis	March 10th.
1864[8]	January 6th	Annapolis	March 10th.
1865	January 4th	Annapolis	March 24th.
1866[9]	January 10th	Annapolis	February 8th.
1867[10]	January 2d	Annapolis	March 23d.

[1]Adjourned session.

[2]Important amendments to the Constitution, proposed at December session, 1836, ratified by this Assembly.

[3]By Ch. 269 of the Acts of 1845, confirmed by Ch. 306, Acts of 1846, the Constitution was amended so as to substitute biennial for annual sessions of the Legislature, beginning with 1847.

[4]Ch. 346 of the Acts of 1849 provided for the calling of a Constitutional Convention, after submitting the question to the vote of the people in May, 1850. The Convention met November 5th, 1850, and adjourned May 13th 1851, the new Constitution becoming operative July 4th, 1851.

[5]Sec. 7 of Art. 3 of the Constitution of 1851 provided for the meeting of the Assembly on the first Wednesday of January, 1852, 1853, 1854, and on the same day every second year thereafter. From 1854 the sessions were limited to March 10th.

[6]Extra session, by proclamation of Governor Hicks; sat from April 26th to May 14th; adjourned to June 4th; sat until June 25th: adjourned to July 30th; sat until August 7th; adjourned to September 17th, but on this date no quorum was present, as a majority of the Assembly had been put under arrest by the Federal Government.

[7]Special session called by Governor Hicks.

[8]Ch. 5. Acts of 1864, provided for a Constitutional Convention, which met April 27th and adjourned September 6th. The new Constitution went into effect November 1st. The Assembly to meet on first Wednesday of January, 1865, and every two years thereafter. Compensation of members limited to four hundred dollars.

[9]Extra session called by Governor Swann to consider the finances of the State.

[10]Ch. 327 of the Acts of 1867 provided for the Constitutional Convention which met May 8th and adjourned August 17th. The Assembly was directed to meet on the first Wednesday of January, 1868, and every second year thereafter. Session limited to 90 days.

	Date.	*Place.*	*Adjourned.*
1868	January 1st	Annapolis	March 30th.
1870	January 5th	Annapolis	April 4th.
1872	January 3d	Annapolis	April 1st.
1874	January 7th	Annapolis	April 6th.
1876	January 5th	Annapolis	April 3d.
1878	January 7th	Annapolis	April 1st.
1880	January 7th	Annapolis	April 6th.
1882	January 4th	Annapolis	April 3d.
1884	Jauuary 2d	Annapolis	March 31st.
1886	January 6th	Annapolis	April 5th.
1888	January 4th	Annapolis	April 2d.
1890	January 1st	Annapolis	March 31st.
1892	January 6th	Annapolis	April 4th.
1894	January 3	Annapolis	April 2d.
1896	January 1st	Annapolis	March 30th.
1898	January 5th	Annapolis	April 4th.
1900	January 3d	Annapolis	April 2d.
1901[1]	March 6th	Annapolis	March 28th.
1902	January 1st	Annapolis	March 31st.
1902[2]	April 16th	Aunapolis	April 16th.

SOURCES OF MARYLAND LAW.

COMPILED LAWS, CODES, SESSION LAWS, REPORTS, ETC.

The full text of the Provincial Laws is in course of publication in the Assembly volumes of the "Archives of Maryland." Those already published comprise Vols. 1, 2, 7, 13, 17, 22, covering the years 1637/8–1699.

Compiled Laws.

1704 An Abridgement of the Laws In Force and Use in Her Majesty's Plantations: viz. of Virginia, New England, Jamaica, New York, Barbadoes, Carolina, and Maryland. 16°, London. Printed for John Nicholson, 1704.

1718 Laws of the Province of Maryland, 1692–1718. Ed. by Evan Jones, fo. Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford, 1718.

1723 Acts of Assembly, passed in the province of Maryland, from 1692 to 1715, fo. John Baskett, London, 1723.

1727 A Compleat Collection of the Laws of Maryland [1692–1627] fo. Wm. Parks, Annapolis, 1727.

1759 Abridgment and Collection of the Acts of Assembly of the Proviuce of Maryland at present in force. Ed. by James Bissett, 8° Wm. Bradford, Philadelphia, 1759.

1765 Laws of Maryland at Large. Ed. by Thomas Bacon, 1637–1763, fo. Annapolis, Jonas Green, 1765. [Contains Charter.]

1787 Laws of Maryland made since 1763, [1765–1784.] Ed. by A. C. Hanson, fo. Annapolis, Frederick Green. 1787 (Contains Constitution of 1776 and proceedings of the Convention.)

1799 Laws of Maryland, 1692–1799 with Charter, Bill of rights and Constitution. Ed. by Wm. Kilty, 2 v. 4° Annapolis, Frederick Green, 1799–1800.

1811 Laws of Maryland with Charter, etc., 1692–1809. Revised by Virgil Maxcy. 3 vols. 8° Baltimore, 1811.

1820 Laws of Maryland with Constitution, etc., 1799–1818. Ed. by Kilty, Harris and Watkins, 5 vols. 8° Annapolis, 1820. (A continuation of Kilty's compilation of 1799–1800, The vols. numbered 3 to 7).

1840 General Public Statutory Law and Public Local Law, 1632–1839. Ed. by Clement Dorsey. 3 vols. 8° Baltimore, 1840.

[1]Extra session called by Governor Smith to correct errors in the Federal census by a State census; to revise the election laws, and to provide for a sewerage system for Baltimore City.

[2]Extra session called by Governor Smith to fix the State tax for 1902 and 1903, and to provide for the levy for those years.

Codes.

1799 Digest of the Laws of Maryland, 1637-1797. Ed. by Thomas Herty. 2 vols. 8° Baltimore and Washington, 1799-1804. (First Codification, contains Constitution of 1776.)

1860 Maryland Code. Ed. by Scott and McCullough. 2 vols. 8° Baltimore, 1860.

Supplement. Ed. by E. O. Hinkley, Baltimore.....1862
" " " " 1865
" " Lewis Mayer, " 1865
" 1861-68 Ed. by Lewis Mayer, ...1868
" (1868) " " " 1868
" (1870) " Cohen and Rowland, ...1870

1878 Revised Code, by Mayer, Fischer and Cross, Baltimore.... 1879

1888 Code Public General Laws, John P. Poe, 2 vols. Baltimore....1888
Code Public Local Laws, " " " " 1888
Supplement. " " " 1900

1903 Code Public General Laws, John P. Poe, 2 vols., Baltimore, 1903.

Session Laws.

The first regular issue of session laws was begun in 1727, and at the session of that year an act was passed "for the encouragement of William Parks, Printer," by whom the "Compleat Body of Laws" was printed. A volume in the State Library, once the property of Edmund Jennings, Secretary of the Province, contains seven of these early issues of the Parks press, dated 1728 to 1737; and also fourteen consecutive issues from the press of Jonas Green, the successor of Parks. These latter cover all the sessions from July, 1740 to 1752, and it is probable that this collection is unique.

The Library has also a complete collection of session laws from 1768 to date.

Besides the Statutes of the General Assembly the Statutes of the United States are authoritative in the State, as are those of England passed prior to July 4th, 1776, applicable to the Province and adopted therein. A list of these latter, with notes, is given in "Kilty's Report of Statutes, Annapolis, 1811," and in "Alexander's British Statutes in Force in Maryland, Baltimore, 1870," the latter being elaborately annotated. These Statutes have been interpreted by the English and Federal Courts as well as by those of Maryland.

Reports.

The decisions of the Maryland Courts of last resort have been printed in the following volumes:

Harris and McHenry, 4 vols.....1700-1779
Harris and Johnson, 7 vols.....1800-1826
Harris and Gill, 2 vols.....1826-1829
Gill and Johnson, 12 vols.....1829-1843
Gill, 9 vols.....1843-1851
Bland's Chancery Reports, 3 vols.....1811-1832
Johnson's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.....1847-1854
Maryland Reports, vols. 1-94.....1851-1902

The reports prior to 1st Maryland, have been reprinted with annotations under the editorship of Wm. T Brantly, and vols., 1-79 of the Maryland Reports have been reprinted under the editorship of Wm. H. Perkins, Jr.

The "Maryland Law Review" began the publication of important *nisi prius* decisions in 1901.

Barons of Baltimore and Lords Proprietary of Maryland.

GEORGE CALVERT, First Lord Baltimore.

Lords Proprietary.

1632—Cæcilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore.
1675—Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore.
1715—Benedict Leonard Calvert, Fourth Lord Baltimore.
1715—Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore.
1751—Frederick Calvert, Sixth and last Lord Baltimore.
1771 to 1776—Henry Harford, last Proprietary.

A List of Those Who Governed Maryland Before 1776.*

1. William Claiborne governed Kent Island under the authority of Virginia from August 1631 to 1633.

2. Leonard Calvert, commissioned by Cæcilius, Lord Proprietary in 1633, arrived in Maryland March 25, 1634, died June 10, 1647. (From February, 1645, until fall of 1646, he was in Virginia, whither he fled from Richard Ingle, who usurped the government and ruled for some months. After Ingle left, there was anarchy for a year, until the Council chose Capt. Edward Hill as governor. This appointment was confirmed by Leonard Calvert. During Leonard Calvert's absences from the Province the following acted as governor by his appoiutment: John Lewger, April, 1638; Capt. Thomas Cornwalleys, May to August, 1638, and May to July, 1641; Capt. Giles Brent, April 11, 1643, to September, 1644; William Brainthwayt, September aud October, 1644; Capt. Edward Hill, July to Autumn, 1646).

3. Thomas Greene, named by Leonard Calvert as his successor, served until March, 1649.

4. William Stone, commissioned by the Proprietary August 6, 1648, assumed office April, 1649, deposed by Parliamentary commissioners March 29, 1652. During absences from the Province the following acted as governor by his appointment: Thomas Greene, May to July, and September to December, 1649; Thomas Hatton, June, 1650.

5. Richard Bennett, Edmund Curtis and William Claiborne, Parliamentary Commissioners, March 29 to June 28, 1652.

6. William Stone restored by Parliamentary Commissioners aud ordered to issue writs in the name of the "Keepers of the Liberties of England." Deposed by the Commissioners July, 1654, because he ordered writs to run in the Proprietary's name.

7. Commissioners named by the Parliamentary Commissioners on July 22, 1654, with subsequent additions to fill vacancies made by the Provincial Court. The original appointees were: Capt. Wm. Fuller, Richard Preston, Wm. Durand, Edward Lloyd, John Smith, Leonard Strong, John Lawson, John Hatch, Richard

*Compiled by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Wells, and Richard Ewen. The subsequent appointees were: Sampson Waring, Wm. Parker and Wm. Parrott, December 5, 1654; Capt. Robert Sly, April 24, 1655; Thomas Meeres and Thomas Marsh, June 26th, 1655; Woodman Stockley, Michael Brooke and Robert Pott, August 13, 1655; John Potts, December 26, 1655; Philip Morgan, Wm. Ewens, Thomas Thomas, Philip Thomas, Samuel Withers and Richard Woolman, March, 1657.

8. Josias Fendall, commissioned by the Proprietary July 10, 1656, received formal surrender of government from Fuller and the other Commissioners March 24, 1658. While absent from the Province he appointed Luke Barber to serve, June 1657 to February 1658.

9. Philip Calvert, brother of the Proprietary, commissioned by him June 24, 1660. Administered the Government as early as October 1660.

10. Charles Calvert, son of the Proprietary, commissioned by him September 14, 1661, exercised authority as early as November 1661, succeeded as Lord Proprietary on his father's death November 30, 1675. During his absence from the Province he appointed Philip Calvert as acting governor May 1669 to July 1670 and from then to November 1670; Philip Calvert, Wm. Calvert, Jerome White and Baker Brooke.

11. Cæcilius Calvert. infant son of the Proprietary, left as titular Governor by commission dated June 16, 1676. Government actually carried on by Jesse Wharton, as Deputy Governor until his death July 1676, aud then by Thomas Notley, Deputy Governor.

12. Thomas Notley, commissioned by the Proprietary October 14, 1676.

13. Charles Calvert, Lord Proprietary, governed in person from January 1679 to May 1684.

14. Benedict Leonard Calvert, infant son of the Proprietary, left as titular Governor. Government carried on by the Council; Vincent Lowe, Henry Darnall, Wm. Digges, Wm. Burgess, Nicholas Sewall, Edward Pye, Clement Hill, Henry Coursey and Henry Lowe.

15. Wm. Joseph, commissioned by the Proprietary, as President of the Council and acting governor July 23, 1688, took charge of government October 3, 1688, surrendered to the revolutionists August 1, 1689.

16. John Coode, Henry Jowles, Kenelm Cheseldyne, John Kurling, John Campbell, Ninian Beall, Humphrey Warren, Committee of the Protestant Freeman seized the government August 1, 1689.

17. Convention of the Freeman August 22 to September 4, 1689.

18. John Coode Commander in Chief, by what authority is unknown, as the convention provided for no central power.

19. Provincial Convention April 1690.

20. John Coode and a committee of two from each county appointed, by the Convention, April to August 1690.

21. Nehemiah Blaikstone, left by Coode as his successor, August 1690, while Coode goes to England.

22. Sir Lionel Copley, first Royal Governor, commissioned by William and Mary, March 12, 1691, assumed authority April 6, 1692, died September, 1693 (Sir Thomas Lawrence, Secretary of the Province and President of the Council seems to have taken charge of affairs for a short time in September 1693.)

23. Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of Virginia, commissioned by Wm. and Mary, March 3, 1692, to act as Governor in case of absence of Copley and death of Nicholson, took possession of the Government September 25, 1693. (He left Colonel Nicholas Greenberry, President of the Council, as his deputy until May, 1694, when Sir Thomas Lawrence was reinstated).

24. Francis Nicholson, commissioned by William and Mary, February 24, 1692, to succeed Copley in event of his death or absence, recommissioned February 10, 1693–4, assumed authority July 26, 1694.

25. Nathaniel Blaikston, commissioned by William, October 19, 1698, assumed authority January 2, 1698–9.

26. Thomas Tench, President of the Council, left in charge of the government when Blaikston sailed for England June 30, 1702.

27. John Seymour, commissioned by the Crown February 12, 1702–3, took charge of the government April 12, 1704; died July 30, 1709.

28. Edward Lloyd, President of the Council, was so chosen by the Council on Seymour's death, as Francis Jenkins, the first member of the Council took no action.

29. Captain John Hart, commissioned by the Crown January 17, 1714, recommissioned by the Lord Proprietary May 30, 1715, arrived in the Province May 29, 1714. He went to England in May, 1720, leaving Thomas Brooke, President of the Council, in charge of affairs.

30. Captain Charles Calvert, cousin of the Proprietary, commissioned by him February (?), 1719–20, arrived in the Province as early as October, 1720.

31. Benedict Leonard Calvert, commission dated March 24, 1726–7, took oath of office July 3, 1727.

32. Samuel Ogle, commission dated September 16, 1731, took oath of office December 7, 1731.

33. Charles Calvert, Lord Proprietary, in person, December 11, 1732.

34. Samuel Ogle, commission dated June 20, 1733, took oath of office July 11, 1733.

35. Thomas Bladen, commission dated April 19, 1742, took oath of office August 23, 1742.

36. Samuel Ogle, commission dated October 3, 1746, took oath of office March 16, 1746–7.

37. Benjamin Tasker, President of the Council, took oath of office May 4, 1752, the day after Ogle's death.

38. Horatio Sharpe, commissioned March 17, 1753, took oath of office August 10, 1753.

39. Captain Robert Eden, brother-in-law of the Proprietary, commissioned August 1, 1768, arrived in the Province June, 1769. (During his absence in England from May 28 to November 8, 1774, Richard Lee, President of the Council, acted as Governor). Eden left Annapolis June 26, 1776, and Lee was titular governor until the Province formally declared its independence of Great Britain, July 3, 1776.

DURING THE YEARS 1774 TO 1776, MORE AND MORE OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT CAME TO BE EXERCISED BY POPULAR BODIES, THOUGH THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR WAS STILL ACKNOWLEDGED UNTIL EDEN'S DEPARTURE. THESE POPULAR BODIES WERE:

Provincial Convention—Chosen by the Freemen.

June 22-25, 1774	Matthew Tilghman	President
Nov. 21-25, 1774	Matthew Tilghman	President
Dec. 8-12, 1774	John Hall	President
April 24—May 3, 1775	Matthew Tilghman	President
July 26—Aug. 14, 1775	Matthew Tilghman	President
Dec. 7, 1775—Jan. 18, 1776	Matthew Tilghman	President
May 8—July 6, 1776	Charles Carroll, Barrister	President
Aug. 14—Nov. 11, 1776	Matthew Tilghman	President

Councils of Safety Exercising power in the Intervals Between Conventions.

Aug. 14, 1775, (first met Aug. 29). This and all other Committees served from the close of the convention at which they were elected to the close of the one next succeeding. Eight were from each shore of the bay. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President; Matthew Tilghman; Thomas Johnson; Thomas Smyth; Henry Hooper; William Paca; John Beale Bordley (declined to serve); Richard Lloyd; Edward Lloyd; James Hollyday; Charles Carroll, Barrister; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; Thomas Stone; Samuel Chase; Robert Alexander and Robert Goldsborough.

Jan. 17, 1776, (first met Jan. 18), Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President; Charles Carroll, Barrister; John Hall; Benjamin Rumsey, James Tilghman; Thomas Smyth; Thomas Bedingfield Hands.

May 25, 1776, (first met May 27), Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President; Charles Carroll, Barrister; John Hall; Benjamin Rumsey; George Plater; James Tilghman; Thomas Smyth; Thomas Bedingfield Hands; William Hayward.

July 5, 1776, (first met July 6), Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President; John Hall; George Plater; Charles Carroll, Barrister; Benjamin Rumsey; Thomas Smyth; James Tilghman; Joseph Nicolson, Jr.; Thomas Bedingfield Hands, (declined, and Nicholas Thomas appointed in his place Sept. 17, 1776).

Nov. 10, 1776, (first met Nov. 12), served until March 20, 1777. March 21, Senate adopted a resolution, followed by the House on the 22nd, dissolving the Council of Safety because the new government was organized. The Legislature had been in session since Feb. 5. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer; John Hall; George Plater; Brice Thomas Beale Worthington; Joseph Nicholson; Charles Graham (declined); James Tilghman, (declined); William Rumsey, (declined); Thomas Contee, (chosen to fill Graham's place); Samuel Wilson, (chosen to fill Tilghman's place); William Hemsley, (chosen to fill Rumsey's place, declined); James Lloyd Chamberlaine (appointed by Council Jan. 3, 1777, to fill Hemsley's place, declined); Turbutt Wright, (appointed by Council Feb. 3, 1777, to fill Chamberlaine's place).

STATE GOVERNORS.

Elected Annually by the Legislature, with an Executive Council.

1777—Thomas Johnson.
1779—Thomas Sim Lee.
1782—William Paca.
1785—William Smallwood.
1788—John Eager Howard.
1791—George Plater.
1792—Thomas Sim Lee.
1794—John H. Stone.

1797—John Henry.
1798—Benjamin Ogle.
1801—John Francis Mercer
1803—Robert Bowie.
1806—Robert Wright.
1809—Edward Lloyd.
1811—Robert Bowie.
1812—Levin Winder.
1815—Charles Ridgely, of Hampton.
1818—Charles Goldsborough.
1819—Samuel Sprigg.
1822—Samuel Stevens, Jr.
1825—Joseph Kent.
1828—Daniel Martin.
1829—Thomas King Carroll.
1830—Daniel Martin.
1831—George Howard, (acting.)
1832—George Howard.
1833—James Thomas.
1835—Thomas W. Veasey.

Elected Under the Amended Constitution of 1838, for Three Years.

William Grason	Queen Anne's County	1838
Francis Thomas	Frederick County	1841
Thomas G. Pratt	Prince George's County	1844
Philip F. Thomas	Talbot County	1847
Enoch Louis Lowe	Frederick County	1850

Elected Under the Constitution of 1851, for Four Years.

Thomas Watkins Ligon	Howard County	1853
Thomas Hollyday Hicks	Dorchester County	1857
Augustus W. Bradford	Baltimore County	1861

Elected Under the Constitution of 1864, for Fonr Years.

Thomas Swann	Baltimore City	1865
Lt. Gov. C. C. Cox	Baltimore City	1865

Elected Under the Constitution of 1867, for Four Years.

Oden Bowie	Prince George's County	1868
Wm. Pinkney Whyte	Baltimore City	1872
James Black Groome	Cecil County	1874
John Lee Carroll	Howard County	1876
William T. Hamilton	Washington County	1880
Robert M. McLane	Baltimore City	1884
Henry Lloyd	Dorchester County	1885
Elihu E. Jackson	Wicomico County	1888
Frank Brown	Carroll County	1892
Lloyd Lowndes	Allegany County	1896
John Walter Smith	Worcester County	1900

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

John W. Culbreth	1838
Cornelius McLean	1839
James Murray	1840
Thomas Wright	1841
John C. Legrand	1842
John N. Watkins	1844
W. Van Buskirk	1844
William T. Wooten	1845
Richard C. Hollyday	1848
John Nick Watkins	1849
Thomas H. O'Neal	1851
John Randolph Quinn	1853
Nathaniel Cox	1854
Jonathan Pinkney	1857
James R. Partridge	1858
Grason Eichelberger	1861
William B. Hill	1862
John M. Carter	1866
R. C. Hollyday	1869
John T. Mason	1872
R. C. Hollyday	1873
James T. Briscoe	1880
R. C. Hollyday	1884
Geo. B. Miligan	1884
Edward W. LeCompte	1886
William T. Brantly	1893
Edwin Gott	1894
Richard Dallam	1896
Geo. E. Loweree	1899
Wilfred Bateman	1900

COMPTROLLERS.

1851—Philip Francis Thomas.
1853—Henry E. Bateman.
1854—William Pinkney White.
1856—William Henry Purnell.
1861—Dennis Claude.
1861—Abram Lingan Jarrett.
1862—Samuel Snowden Maffit.
1864—Henry Holliday Goldsborough.
1864—Robert J. Jump.
1867—William J. Leonard.
1870—Levin Woolford.
1878—Thomas J. Keating.
1884—J. Frank Turner.
1888—L. Victor Baughman.
1892—Marion deKalb Smith.
1896—Robert P. Graham.
1898—Phillips Lee Goldsborough.
1900—Joshua W. Hering.

TREASURERS OF THE WESTERN AND EASTERN SHORES.

Western Shore

Thomas Harwood, Jr 1775
Benjamin Harwood 1805
George Mackubin 1826
James S. Owens 1843
Dennis Claude ..... 1844 to 1852

Eastern Shore.

William Hindman ..... 1775 to 1776

It appears that there was an interim in the office of Treasurer of the Eastern Shore at this period. Land Warrants showing that the treasurer of the Western Shore receipted for money received for public land on the Eastern Shore, contrary to the usual custom.

Henry Dickinson ..... 1786 to 1788

Another interim in the incumbents of the office occurs.

William Richardson ..... 1797 to 1824
John K. B. Emory 1825
William K. Lambkin ..... 1826 to 1840
J. H. Harris 1840
Pere Robinson ..... 1842 to 1843

The two offices were consolidated under the Constitution of 1851.

James S. Owens 1852
Dennis Claude 1854
Sprigg Harwood 1860
Robert Fowler 1862
John Merryman 1870
John W. Davis 1872
Barnes Compton 1874
John S. Gittings 1885
Stevenson Archer 1886
Edwin H. Brown 1890
Spencer C. Jones 1892
Thomas J. Shyrock 1896
Murray Vandiver 1900

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL OF MARYLAND.

Luther Martin 1778
William Pinkney 1805
John Thomas Mason 1806
John Johnson 1806
John Montgomery 1811
Luther Martin 1818
Nathaniel Williams, Assistant Attorney-General 1820
Thomas B. Dorsey 1822
Thomas Kell 1824
Roger B. Taney 1827

Josiah Bayley.....1831
George R. Richardson.....1845
Robert J. Brent.....1851
Alexander Randall.....1864
Isaac D. Jones.....1867
Andrew K. Syester.....1871
Charles J. M. Gwinn.....1875
Charles B. Roberts.....1883
William Pinkney Whyte.....1887
John P. Poe.....1891
Harry M. Clabaugh.....1896
George R. Gaither, Jr.....1899
Isidor Rayner.....1900

THE LAND OFFICE.

John Lewger, Member of the Council, Officer in charge of land grants, etc.....1637
John Lankford, "During his natural life"—Surveyor-General.....1641
Robert Clarke, Surveyor-General.....1648
Jerome White, Surveyor-General.....1664
Baker Brooke, Surveyor-General.....1674
Vincent Lowe, Surveyor-General.....1679 to 1680

In 1680 the Land Office was created, with a Register on each Shore.

John Llewellin, Register for Western Shore.
Vachel Downes, Register for Eastern Shore.
Henry Darnal, Register.....1688
Charles Carroll, Register.....1712
Edward Griffith, Register.....1715
Edmund Jennings, Judge and Register.....1732
Levin Gale, Judge and Register.....1738
Philip Thomas, Judge and Register.....1743
Benj. Tasker and Benj. Young, Judges and Registers.....1746
Benj. Young and George Stuart, Judges and Registers.....1747
Benedict Calvert and George Stuart, Judges and Registers.....1756
St. George Peale, Register.....1777
John Callahan, Register.....1779
John Kilty, Register.....1806
John Brewer, Register.....1812
G. G. Brewer, Register.....1827

In 1841 the Eastern Shore Office was transferred to the Western Shore.

G. G. Brewer, Register for Western Shore.
Samuel Roberts, Register for Eastern Shore.

The Constitution of 1851 created the Office of Commissioner of the Land Office.

James Murray.....1852
William L. W. Seabrook.....1857
George L. L. Davis.....1868
William R. Hayward.....1869
J. Thomas Scharf.....1884
Philip D. Laird.....1892
Wm. O. Mitchell.....1896
E. Stanley Toadvine.....1900

LIBRARIANS OF MARYLAND.

David Ridgely.....1827
J. H. T. Magruder.....1842
Richard Swann.....1845
Henry E. Bateman.....1852
Wm. Harwood.....1853
Thomas I. Marshall.....1856
Llewellyn Boyle.....1857
E. M. Shipley.....1861
H. P. Jordan.....1863
Henry A. Silver.....1868
John H. T. Magruder.....1870
Edmund P. Duval.....1880
Luther H. Gadd.....1892
Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers.....1896

STATE TAX COMMISSIONERS OF MARYLAND.

Levin Woolford.....1878
Frank T. Shaw.....1890
Thomas J. Keating.....1894
Robert P. Graham.....1898
Buchanan Schley.....1902

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

Maryland has received the following Cabinet appointments:

Name.	Portfolio.	Date.	President.
James McHenry	Sec'y of War	Jan. 27, 1796	Washington
James McHenry	Sec'y of War	March 4, 1797	Adams.
Benjamin Stoddert	Sec'y of Navy	May 21, 1798	Adams.
Benjamin Stoddert	Sec'y of Navy	March 4, 1801	Jefferson.
Robert Smith	Sec'y of Navy	July 15, 1801	Jefferson.
Robert Smith	Atty.-Genl.	March 3, 1805	Jefferson.
Robert Smith	Sec'y of State	March 6, 1809	Madison.
William Pinkney	Atty.-Genl	Dec. 11, 1811	Madison.
William Pinkney	Atty.-Genl	March 4, 1813	Madison.
William Wirt	Atty.-Genl	Nov. 13, 1817	Monroe.
Roger B. Taney	Atty.-Genl	July 20, 1831	Jackson.
Roger B. Taney	Sec'y of Treas.	Sep. 23, 1833	Jackson.
John Nelson	Atty.-Genl	July 1, 1843	Tyler.
Reverdy Johnson	Atty.-Genl	March 8, 1849	Taylor.
John P. Kennedy	Sec'y of Navy	July 22, 1852	Fillmore.
Philip F. Thomas	Sec'y of Treas.	Dec. 12, 1860	Buchanan.
Montgomery Blair	P. M. General,	March, 5, 1861	Lincoln.
John A. J. Creswell	P. M. General	March 5, 1869	Grant.
James A. Gary	P. M. General	March, 1897	McKinley.

JUSTICES OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT FROM MARYLAND.

Robert H. Harrison, Associate Justice.....1789–1790
Thomas Johnson, Associate Justice.....1791–1793
Samuel Chase, Associate Justice.....1796–1811
Gabriel Duval, Associate Justice.....1811–1836
Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice.....1836–1864

DELEGATES TO THE COLONIAL CONGRESS, 1765.

William Murdock, Thomas Ringgold, Edward Tilghman.

SIGNERS OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776.

Samuel Chase, William Paca, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Stone.

SIGNERS OF ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, 1781.

John Hanson, Daniel Carroll.

SIGNERS OF FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, 1787.

James McHenry, Daniel Carroll, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.

MARYLAND IN CONGRESS.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1774 TO 1788.

The sessions of the Continental Congress were as follows:

September 5th, 1774.....Philadelphia.
May 10th, 1775.....Philadelphia.
December 20th, 1776.....Baltimore.
March 4th, 1777.....Philadelphia.
September 27th, 1777.....Lancaster, Pa.
September 30th, 1777.....York, Pa.
July 2nd, 1778.....Philadelphia.
June 30th, 1783.....Princeton, N. J.
November 26th, 1783.....Annapolis
November 1st, 1784.....Trenton, N. J.
January 11th, 1785, and annually thereafter on the first Monday in November until the adoption of the Constitution.....New York.

DELEGATES FROM MARYLAND.

Alexander, Robert.....1775–'77
Carmichael, William.....1778–'80
Carroll, Charles of Carrollton.....1776–'78
Carroll, Daniel.....1780–'84
Chase, Jeremiah Townley.....1783–'84
Chase, Samuel.....1774–'78, 1784–'85
Contee, Benjamin.....1787–'88
Forbes, James.....1778–'80
Forrest, Uriah.....1786–'87
Goldsborough, Robert.....1774–'75
Hall, John.....1775–'76, 1783–'84
*Hanson, John.....1781–'83
Harrison, William.....1785–'87
Hemsley, William.....1782–'84
Henry, John.....1778–'81, 1784–'87
Hindman, William.....1784–'87
Howard, John Eager.....1787–'88
Jenifer, Daniel of St. Thomas.....1778–'82
Johnson, Thomas.....1775–'77
Lee, Thomas Sim.....1783–'84
Lloyd, Edward.....1783–'84
McHenry, James.....1783–'86
Martin, Luther.....1784–'85
Mercer, John F.....1782
Paca, William.....1774–'79
Plater, George.....1778–'81
Potts, Richard.....1781–'82
Ramsay, Nathaniel.....1785–'87

*President, 1781.

Ridgely, Richard.....1785-'86
Rogers, John.....1775-'76
Ross, David.....1786-'87
Rumsey, Benjamin.....1776-'78
Scott, Gustavus.....1784-'85
Seney, Joshua.....1787-'88
Smith, William.....1777-'78
Stone, Thomas.....1775-'79, 1784-'85
Tilghman, Matthew.....1774-'77
Wright, Turbett.....1781-'82

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Names in small caps are of those who served also in the Continental Congress.

Name.	County.	Term.
CARROLL, CHARLES[1]	Anne Arundel	1789-1797
Chambers, Ezekiel[2]	Kent	1826-1837
Creswell, John A J	Cecil	1865-1867
Dennis, George R	Somerset	1873-1879
Gibson, Charles H[3]	Talbot	1891-1897
Goldsborough, Robert H[4]	Dorchester	1813-1819 1835-1837
Gorman, Arthur Pue	Howard	1881-1899 1903-1909
Groome, James Black	Cecil	1879-1885
Hamilton, William T	Washington	1869-1875
Hanson, Alexander Contee[5]	Baltimore	1816-1821
Harper, Robert Goodloe[6]	Baltimore	1816-1821
HENRY, JOHN[7]	Talbot	1789-1801
Hicks, Thomas Hollyday[8]	Dorchester	1862-1864 1864-1867
HINDMAN, WILLIAM[9]	Talbot	1800-1801
HOWARD, JOHN EAGER	Baltimore	1796-1803
Johnson, Reverdy[10]	Baltimore City	1845-1851 1863-1869
Kennedy, Andrew	Baltimore City	1857-1863
Kent, Joseph[11]	Prince George's	1833-1839
Kerr, John Leeds	Talbot	1841-1843
LLOYD, EDWARD[12]	Talbot	1819-1831
Lloyd, James[13]	Talbot	1797-1801
McComas, Louis Emery	Washington	1899-1905
Merrick, William D	Charles	1838-1845
Pearce, James Alfred[14]	Kent	1843-1867
Pinkney, William[15]	Baltimore City	1819-1827
POTTS, RICHARD[16]	Frederick	1792-1797
Pratt, Thomas G	Prince George's	1850-1857
Reed, Philip	Kent	1806-1813
SMITH, SAMUEL	Baltimore	1803-1815 1822-1833

[1]Resigned, 1792.
[2]Resigned, 1834.
[3]Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.
[4]Died October 5, 1836.
[5]Died April 23, 1819.
[6]Resigned, 1816.
[7]Resigned December 10, 1797.
[8]Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy. Died February 13, 1865.
[9]Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.
[10]Resigned, 1849. Resigned July 10, 1868.
[11]Died November 24, 1837.
[12]Resigned, 1826.
[13]Resigned, 1800.
[14]Died December 20, 1862.
[15]Died February 25, 1822.
[16]Resigned March 1, 1796.

Spence, John S[1]	Dorchester	1836–1843
Stewart, David[2]	Baltimore City	1849–1850
Swann, Thomas[3]	Baltimore City	1867
Thomas, Philip F[4]	Talbot	1867
Vickers, George	Kent	1867–1873
Wellington, George L	Allegany	1897–1903
Whyte, William Pinkney[5]	Baltimore City	1868–1869 1875–1881
Wilson, Ephraim K[6]	Worcester	1885–1891
Wright, Robert[7]	Talbot	1801–1807

REPRESENTATIVES FROM MARYLAND.

Names in small caps are of those who served also in the Continental Congress; those in italics served also in the Senate.

Name.	Congress.	Year.
Albert, William J	43	1873-1875
Archer, John	7-9	1801-1807
Archer, Stephenson	12-14, 16	1811-1817 1819-1821
Archer, Stevenson	40-43	1867-1875
Baer, George	5, 6, 14	1797-1801 1815-1817
Baker, William B	54-56	1895-1901
Barber, Isaac Ambrose	55	1897-1899
Barney, John	19	1825-1827
Bayley, Thomas	15-17	1817-1823
Blakeney, Albert A	57	1901-1903
Booze, William S	55	1897-1899
Bowie, Richard I	31-32	1849-1853
Bowie, Thomas F	34-35	1857-1859
Bowie, Walter	7, 8	1802-1805
Brattan, Robert F	53	1893-1895
Brengle, Francis	28	1843-1845
Brown, Elias	21	1829-1831
Brown, John	11	1809-1810
Brown, John B	52	1893-1895
Calvert, Charles B	37	1861-1863
Campbell, John	7-11	1801-1811
Carmichael, Richard B	23	1833-1835
CARROLL, DANIEL	1	1789-1791
Carroll, James	26	1839-1841
Causin, John M. S	28	1843-1845
Chapman, A. G	47	1881-1883
Chapman, John G	29, 30	1845-1849
Christie, Gabriel	3, 4, 6	1793-1797 1799-1801
Coffin, Charles E	53, 54	1893-1897
Cole, William H[8]	49	1885-1887
Compton, Barnes[9]	49-53	1885-1889 1891-1895
Constable. Albert	29	1845-1847
CONTEE, BENJAMIN	1	1789-1791
Cottman, Joseph S	32	1851-1853
Covington, G. W	47, 48	1881-1885

[1]Died October 29, 1840.
[2]Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.
[3]Declined.
[4]Not admitted on account of alleged disloyalty.
[5]Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.
[6]Elected for term 1891–1897, but died February 24, 1891.
[7]Resigned, 1806.
[8]Died, 1886.
Unseated from Fifty-first Congress in favor of S. E. Mudd.

Name.	Congress.	Year.
Covington, Leonard,	9	1805-1807
Cowen, John K.	54	1895-1897
Crabb, Jeremiah	4	1795-1796
Craik, William	4-7	1796-1801
Creswell, John A. J.	38	1863-1865
Crisfield, John W.	30, 37	1847-1849 1861-1863
Culbreth, Thomas	15, 16	1817-1821
Davis, Henry Winter	34-36, 38	1855-1861 1863-1865
Dennis, John	25, 26	1837 1841
Dennis, Littleton P.	23	1833-1834
Denny, James W.	56, 58	1899-1901 1903-1905
Dent, George	3-6	1793-1801
Dorsey, Clement	19-21	1825-1831
Duvall, Gabriel.	3, 4	1794-1796
Edwards, Benjamin	3	1794-1795
Evans, Alexander	30-32	1847-1853
Findlay, John V. L.	48, 49	1883-1887
FORREST, URIAH	3	1793-1794
Franklin, John R.	33	1853-1855
Gale, George	1	1789-1791
Gale, Levin	20	1827-1829
Gibson, Charles H.	49 51	1885-1889
Goldsborough, Charles W.	9-14	1805-1817
Goldsborough, Robert H.	13-15, 24	1813-1819 1835-1836
Hambleton, Samuel	41, 42	1869-1873
Hamill, Patrick	41	1869-1871
Hamilton, William T.	31-33	1849-1855
Hammond, Edward	31, 32	1849-1853
Hanson, Alexander Contee	13, 14	1813-1816
Harris, Benjamin Gwinn	38, 39	1863-1865
Harris, J. Morrison	34-36	1855-1861
Heath, James P.	23	1833-1835
Henkle, Eli J.	44-46	1875-1881
Henry, Daniel M.	45, 46	1877-1881
Henry W. Laird	53, 3rd Sess.	1895
Herbert, John C.	14, 15	1815-1819
Heyward, William H.	18	1823-1825
Hillen, Solomon, Jr.	26	1839-1841
HINDMAN, WILLIAM	2-5	1792-1799
Hoblitzell, Fetter S.	47, 48	1881-1885
Hoffman, Henry W.	34	1855-1857
Holton, Hart B.	48	1883-1885
Howard, Benjamin C.	21, 22, 24, 25	1829-1833 1835-1839
Hughes, George W	36	1859-1861
Jackson, W. H.	57, 58	1901-1905
Jenifer, Daniel	22, 24, 26	1831-1833 1835-1841
Johnson, William Cost	23, 25-27	1833-1835 1837-1843
Jones, Isaac D.	27	1841-1843
Kennedy, John Pendleton	25, 27, 28	1837 1839 1841-1845
Kent, Joseph	12, 13, 17-19	1811-1815 1821-1826

Name.	Congress.	Year.
Kerr, John Bozman	31	1849-1851
Kerr, John L	19, 20, 22	1825-1829 1831-1833
Kerr, Josiah Leeds	56	1900-1901
Key, Philip	2	1791-1793
Key, Philip Barton	10-12	1807-1813
Kimmell, William	45, 46	1877-1881
Kunkel, Jacob M	35, 36	1857-1861
Leary, Cornelius L. L	37	1861-1863
Lee, John	18	1823-1825
Ligon, Thomas Watkins	29, 30	1845-1849
Little, Peter	12, 14, 20	1811-1813 1816-1829
LLOYD, EDWARD	9, 10	1806-1809
Long, Edward H	29	1845-1847
Lowndes, Lloyd, Jr	43	1873-1875
McComas, Louis E	48-51	1883-1891
McCreary, William	8-10	1803-1809
McCullough, Hiram	39	1865-1867
McDonald, John	55	1897-1899
McIntire, William Watson	55	1897-1899
McKaig, William M	52, 53	1891-1895
McKim, Alexander	11-13	1809-1815
McKim, Isaac	18, 24, 25	1823-1825 1835-1838
McLane, Robert M	30, 31	1847-1851
McLane, Robert M	46, 47	1879-1883
Magruder, Patrick	9	1805-1807
Martin, Robert N	19	1825-1827
Mason, John Thompson	27	1841-1843
Matthews, William	5	1797-1799
May, Henry	33, 37	1853-1855 1861-1863
MERCER, JOHN F	2, 3	1792-1794
Merrick, William M	42	1871-1873
Miles, Joshua W	54	1896-1897
Mitchell, George E	18, 19, 21, 22	1823-1827 1829-1832
Montgomery, John	10, 11	1807-1811
Moore, Nicholas R	8-11, 13, 14	1803-1811 1813-1816
Mudd, Sydney Emanuel	51, 55, 57, 58	1891-1893 1897-1905
Murray, William Vans	2-4	1791-1797
Neal, Raphael	16-18	1819-1825
Nelson, John	17	1821-1823
Nelson, Roger	8-11	1804-1810
Nicholson, Joseph Hopper	6-9	1799-1806
O'Brien, William J	43, 44	1873-1877
Page, Henry	52	1891-1893
Pearce, James Alfred	24, 25, 27	1835-1839 1841-1843
Pearre, George Alexander	56, 57, 58	1899-1905
Perry, Thomas	29	1845-1847
Peter, George	14, 15, 19	1816-1819 1825-1827
Phelps, Charles E	39, 40	1865-1869
Pinkney, William	1, 2, 14	1789-1792 1815-1816
Plater, Thomas	7, 8	1801-1805
Preston, Jacob A	28	1843-1845

Name.	Congress.	Year.
Randall, Alexander	27	1841-1843
Rayner, Isidor	50, 52, 53	1887-1889 1891-1895
Reed, Philip	15, 17	1817-1819 1821-1823
Ricaud, James B	34, 35	1855-1859
Ringgold, Samuel	11-14, 15, 16	1810-1815 1817-1821
Ritchie, John	42	1871-1873
Roberts, Charles B	44, 45	1875-1879
Roman, James D	30	1847-1849
Rusk, Harry Welles[1]	49-54	1886-1897
Schirm, Charles R	57	1901-1903
Semmes, Benedict J	21, 22	1829-1832
SENEY, JOSHUA	1	1789-1792
Sewell, James[2]	27	1842-1843
Shaw, Frank T	49, 50	1885-1889
Sheredine, Upton	2	1791-1792
Showers, Jacob	33	1853-1855
Smith, John Walter[3]	56	1899-1901
SMITH, WILLIAM	1	1789-1791
Sollers, Augustus S	27-33	1841-1843 1853-1855
Spence, John S	18, 24-26	1823-1825 1836-1840
Spence, Thomas A	28	1843-1845
Spencer, Richard	21	1829-1831
Sprigg, Michael C	20, 21	1827-1831
Sprigg, Richard	4, 5, 7	1796-1799 1801-1802
Sprigg, Thomas	3, 4	1793-1796
Steele, John N	24	1835-1837
Sterrett, Samuel	2	1791-1793
Stewart, James A	34-36	1855-1861
Stockbridge, Henry, Jr	51	1889-1891
Stoddart, John T	23	1833-1835
Stone, Frederick	40, 41	1867-1871
Stone, Michael	1	1789-1791
Strudwick, William E	4	1796-1797
Stuart, Philip	12-15	1811-1819
Stump, Herman	51, 52	1889-1893
Swann, Thomas	41-45	1869-1879
Talbott, J. Frederick C	46-48, 58	1879-1885 1903-1905
Thomas, Francis	22-26, 37-40	1831-1841 1863-1869
Thomas, John C	6	1799-1801
Thomas, John L., Jr[4]	39	1865-1867
Thomas, Philip Francis	26	1839-1841
Thomas, Philip F	44	1875-1877
Turner, James	23, 24	1833-1837
Urner, Milton G	46, 47	1879-1883
Van Horne, Archibald	10, 11	1807-1811
Vansant, Joshua	33	1853-1855
Wachter, Frank C	56, 57, 58	1899-1905
Walsh, Thomas Y	32	1851-1853
Walsh, William	44, 45	1875-1879

[1]Elected to fill vacancy, vice W. H. Cole, deceased.
[2]Sat in third session Twenty-seventh Congress, vice J. W. Williams, deceased
[3]Resigned to assume executive office.
[4]Elected to fill vacancy, vice E. H. Webster, resigned.

Name.	Congress.	Year.
Warfield, Henry R.	16-18	1819-1825
Washington, George C.	20-22, 24	1827-1833 1835-1837
Webster, Edwin H.	36-39	1859-1865
Weems, John C.	19, 20	1826-1829
Wellington, George L.	54	1895-1897
Wethered, John	28	1843-1845
Williams, James W.	27	1841-1842
Wilson, E. K.	20, 21	1827 1831
Wilson, Ephriam K.	43	1873-1875
Worthington, J. T. H.	22, 25, 26	1831 1833 1837-1841
Worthington, Thomas C.	19	1825-1827
Wright, Robert.	11-14, 17	1810-1817 1821-1823

PRESENT UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Name.	County.	Term Expires.
Louis E. McComas	Washington County	1905
Arthur Pue Gorman	Howard County	1909

PRESENT UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN.

Name.	District.	County.	Term Expires.
William H. Jackson	First	Wicomico	1905
J. Fred. C. Talbott	Second	Baltimore	1905
Frank C. Wachter	Third	Baltimore City	1905
James W. Denny	Fourth	Baltimore City	1905
Sydney E. Mudd	Fifth	Charles	1905
George A. Pearre	Sixth	Allegany	1905

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION AND DISTRICTS.

Maryland is entitled to six Representatives in the Congress of the United States, one for each of the Districts.

The bouudaries of the Districts are as follows:

The First Congressional District is composed of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Kent and Cecil Counties.

The Second District is composed of Harford, Carroll and Baltimore Counties, and the fifteenth and sixteenth wards of Baltimore City.

The Third District is composed of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and twenty-second wards, and the ninth, tenth, eleventh and thirteenth precincts of the eighteenth ward of Baltimore City.

The Fourth District is composed of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth wards, and the first, second, third and twelfth precincts of the eighteenth ward of Baltimore City.

The Fifth District is composed of the twenty-first, twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards, and the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth precincts of the eighteenth ward of Baltimore City, and St. Mary's Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel and Howard Counties.

The Sixth District is composed of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery Counties.

(Code P. G. L. Sup. Art. 33 secs. 145-150, as amended by Act of 1902, Ch. 136.)

RULES OF THE SENATE.

Adopted by the Session of 1902.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE I.

The President having taken the Chair at the hour of meeting, the Senators shall take their seats and remain uncovered until the Senate adjourns. He shall immediately call the Senate to order, and after Divine Service, shall cause the names of the Senators to be called in alphabetical order, and the Journal of the preceding day to be read and corrected, if errors be found therein.

RULE II.

After the reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The presentation and disposition of petitions, memorials and other papers.
2. Orders.
3. Introduction of Bills.
4. Introduction of Resolutions.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Select Committees.
7. Resolutions and Bills entitled to a third reading.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

RULE III.

The President shall preserve order and decorum during the sessions of the Senate. He may speak on points of order in preference to other Senators; he shall vote on all questions, except in cases of appeal from his decision, and

decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and his decision shall be final unless reversed by a majority of the Senators present.

RULE IV.

He shall have the general direction of the Senate Chamber and the rooms adjoining thereto, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct therein, shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

RULE V.

He shall have the right to call any Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, who is thereupon vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but his powers as such substitute shall not continue beyond the adjournment for the day.

RULE VI.

In case of his sickness or absence from the seat of government, a President *pro tempore* shall be elected by the Senate.

OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

RULE VII.

Every Senator desiring to introduce a bill or present a petition or other paper, to make a motion or report, or to speak in debate, shall rise and address the President, but shall not proceed further until recognized by the Chair.

RULE VIII.

No Senator shall speak more than once upon any subject until every other Senator wishing to speak shall have spoken, except by unanimous consent; and where two or more Senators arise at once, the President shall determine which is entitled to the floor.

RULE IX.

No Senator shall, in debate, name any other Senator by his proper name, but shall designate him in some other way.

RULE X.

If a Senator shall be called to order by the President, or by another Senator, he shall take his seat until it shall be determined whether he be in order or not; and all questions of order shall be determined first by the President, without debate; but any Senator shall have the right of appeal from his decision to that of the Senate.

RULE XI.

There shall be a call of the Senate on the motion of any Senator, and the names of those Senators present shall be entered on the Journal. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall then proceed to notify Senators who are absent from the Chamber, but not from the seat of government, that their presence is required in the Senate Chamber, and upon such notification the Senator shall immediately report therein; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, either on the first day of the session or on any other day to which the Senate has adjourned, the same powers shall be possessed as though a quorum were present as regards sending for absentees.

RULE XII.

No Senator shall absent himself from the seat of government without leave of the Senate.

RULE XIII.

The name of every Senator introducing a bill, presenting an order or resolution, or moving to amend an order, bill or resolution, shall be entered on the Journal.

RULE XIV.

Every Senator present, when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate, for special reasons, shall excuse

him; and, if he refuses to vote when the yeas and nays are called, his name shall be noted on the Journal at the request of any Senator.

OF COMMITTEES.

RULE XV.

All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise specially directed by the Senate, in which case they shall be selected by ballot. The first named of every committee shall be chairman, but in his absence, or on being excused by the Senate, the next named member, and so on, shall act in his stead.

RULE XVI.

The following Standing Committees, which shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise, shall be appointed at the beginning of each session by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate:

1. On Finance, to consist of seven Senators.
2. On Judicial Proceedings, to consist of seven Senators.
3. On Corporations, to consist of seven Senators.
4. On Elections, to consist of seven Senators.
5. On Inspections, to consist of five Senators.
6. On Education, to consist of five Senators.
7. On Agriculture and Labor, to consist of five Senators.
8. On Executive Nominations, to consist of five Senators.
9. On Militia, to consist of five Senators.
10. On Engrossed Bills, to consist of seven Senators.
11. On Public Institutions, to consist of five Senators.
12. On Federal Relations, to consist of five Senators.
13. On Pensions, to consist of five Senators.
14. On Railroads and Canals, to consist of five Senators.
15. On Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries, to consist of five Senators.
16. On Printing, to consist of five Senators.

17. On Retrenchment of Expenses of State Government, to consist of five Senators.

18. On Sanitary Condition of State, to consist of five Senators.

19. On Library, to consist of five Senators.

20. On Contingent Expenses of Senate, to consist of five Senators.

21. On Rules, to consist of the President and two Senators.

22. On Public Buildings in Annapolis, to consist of five Senators.

23. On Article 3, Section 24, of Constitution, to consist of five Senators.

24. On Amendments to Constitution, to consist of five Senators.

25. On Temperance, to consist of five Senators.

26. On Roads and Highways, to consist of five Senators.

27. On Insurance, Fidelity, Security and Loan Companies, to consist of five Senators.

28. On Revaluation and Assessment, to consist of five Senators.

29. On Civil Service and Election Reform, to consist of five Senators.

RULE XVII.

All committees for conference of the Senate shall, if required, be elected by ballot, the number not to exceed five.

RULE XVIII.

No committee shall sit during the session of the Senate without special leave.

RULE XIX.

The Committee on Executive Nominations shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, examine all nominations made by the Executive, with such recommendations and

communications as the Executive may please to transmit with the same, and report thereon to the Senate.

RULE XX.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all Senate bills and resolutions ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and ascertain whether they have been properly and accurately transcribed, with all the amendments to the same that have been adopted by the Senate; they shall also examine all Senate bills and resolutions passed by the House, and ascertain, in like manner, whether the same represent the final action of both Houses. The signatures of two members of the committee shall always be considered a necessary endorsement as to the accuracy of all such bills and resolutions.

OF BILLS.

RULE XXI.

Every bill shall be introduced on bill paper in the regular form, which shall be read the first time, and then referred by the President to its appropriate Standing Committee, unless otherwise ordered, and it shall be the province and duty of said committee to report said bill either favorably or unfavorably, with or without amendment; when the bill is reported with amendment, the amendment proposed shall be on separate paper and attached to the original bill, and upon such report the bill shall be placed upon its second reading.

RULE XXII.

Every bill or resolution, originating in the Senate or received from the House, shall be read on three several days, unless the Senate by special order—two-thirds of the Senators-elect agreeing—dispense with the rule, and shall always be open to the examination of Senators when in the possession of the Senate.

RULE XXIII.

Every bill or resolution, originated and passed by the House of Delegates, shall, after the first reading in the Senate, be referred to the appropriate Standing Committee, or to a select committee, by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

RULE XXIV.

Bills of general character, and such as are amendatory of the charters of private corporations, shall be printed after their first reading, but all bills may be printed, by order of the Senate, at any stage whatever.

RULE XXV.

Whenever any Senate bill or resolution shall have been read through a second time, with or without amendment, the President shall ask the question: "Shall this bill or resolution be engrossed for a third reading?" If this question be decided in the negative, the bill or resolution shall be rejected; if in the affirmative, it shall be engrossed for a third reading.

RULE XXVI.

No amendment shall be received at the third reading of any bill or resolution, originating in the Senate; but it shall be in order at all times, before the final passage of any such bill or resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution, as amended, shall be read, and such reading be considered a second reading, and then the question shall be put whether it shall be engrossed for a third reading, and if this question be decided in the negative, the bill shall be rejected; if in the affirmative, it shall be engrossed for a third reading.

RULE XXVII.

Bills and resolutions from the House shall be open to amendments on their second and third reading.

RULE XXVIII.

A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered as equivalent to its rejection; and when a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session; and a motion to lay on the table having prevailed, the bill, resolution or other paper so disposed of cannot again be taken up for consideration.

RULE XXIX.

The title of all bills introduced to repeal or amend any Article or Section of the Code, shall refer to the subject of such Article or Section to facilitate the indexing of the same.

RULE XXX.

The President shall order every bill originating in the Senate, when passed by the General Assembly and sealed with the Great Seal, to be presented to the Governor for his approval.

OF MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE.

RULE XXXI.

When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received except as herein specified, which motions shall have precedence in the following order:

1. To adjourn.
2. To go into executive session.
3. To lay on the table.
4. To postpone indefinitely.
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To commit.
7. To recommit.
8. To strike out the enacting words.
9. To amend.

But the President shall not permit motions for dilatory purposes, and when in his judgment such dilatory motions are made, Rule 60 shall apply.

RULE XXXII.

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate, but it cannot be received after another question is actually put, or while the Senate is actually engaged in voting by yeas and nays, or while another has the floor.

RULE XXXIII.

All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, and read by the Clerk, before the same shall be debated, and after a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed in the possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment, with the consent of the Senate.

RULE XXXIV.

Any member may call for the division of the question, which shall then be divided, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Chair.

RULE XXXV.

A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but the matter proposed to be inserted may be divided, if required, according to Rule XXXIV; the motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor motion to strike out and insert; no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE XXXVI.

When a question has once been put and carried in the affirmative or negative, by yeas and nays, it shall be in order for any member voting with the prevailing side to move for the reconsideration thereof; but in cases where the question has failed for want of a constitutional majority it shall be

in order for any member voting on either side of the question to move for the reconsideration thereof; and in all cases where the vote has not been taken by yeas and nays, any Senator may move a reconsideration; but no vote for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing its decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the next two days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.

RULE XXXVII.

All questions shall be determined by a majority of the Senators present, except such as are otherwise provided for by the rules of the Senate.

RULE XXXVIII.

Every question shall be entered on the Journal, and the vote taken by yeas and nays if required by a Senator.

RULE XXXIX.

Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the Senate shall be presented by the President, or by a member in his place, and the object of all petitions and memorials shall be endorsed on the back and entered on the Journal.

RULE XL.

When a blank is not filled up, and different sums, numbers or times shall be proposed, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum or number, and on the longest time.

RULE XLI.

Any member, on motion or in debate, may call for the reading of any law, journal, record or other public proceedings which may relate to the subject-matter under consideration.

RULE XLII.

The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the preceding adjournment shall have preference in the order of business for the day; and no motion or any other business shall be received, without the special leave of the Senate, until the former is disposed of.

RULE XLIII.

The Secretary of the Senate shall lay upon the desk of the President, every morning, all bills, resolutions and motions pending before the Senate, in the order of time in which they were reported or presented for consideration; and at all times while the Senate is sitting, when no motion is under consideration, the President shall, without any motion, take up said bills, resolutions and motions, in the above order, and present them for the cousideration of the Senate.

OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

RULE XLIV.

When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, Journal Clerk, Reading Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

RULE XLV.

A distinct and separate Journal shall be prepared, and kept by the Secretary of the Executive proceedings of the Senate.

RULE XLVI.

The rules which now govern the Senate in the Legislative Sessions shall govern it in Executive Sessions, except so far as they may be modified by these or other rules.

RULE XLVII.

When nominations shall be made in writing by the Governor to the Senate, they shall be referred to the Committee

on Executive Nominations to be reported upon, unless the Senate direct otherwise.

RULE XLVIII.

When the President shall understand that the Senate is prepared to decide upon any pending nomination, he shall put the question: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of ——— to the office of ———?" And if required by any Senator, the said question shall be determined by taking the yeas and nays.

RULE XLIX.

All confidential communications made by the Governor to the Senate shall be by the members and officers thereof kept secret until the Senate shall, by order or resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. This rule is not to impose secrecy as to who are the nominees to office, unless specially ordered by the Senate.

RULE L.

All information or remarks touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor shall be kept secret.

RULE LI.

All nominations definitely acted on by the Senate shall be returned by the Secretary to the Governor, from day to day, as they may occur; and when requested by the Governor, authenticated transcripts of the Executive Records of the Senate may, by order of the Senate, be furnished to him; and all original papers touching the Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be carefully filed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and there preserved, unless requested to be returned by the Governor, or ordered to be so returned by the order of the Senate; and no Executive business shall be made known or published by the Secretary, or any other officer, without the special direction of the Senate.

RULE LII.

It shall not be permitted to any Senator in the form of any order, resolution or otherwise, to place upon the Journal any observation made by himself or another touching the character or fitness for office of any individual.

RULE LIII.

The secrecy enjoined by Rules XLIX and L shall be construed to apply to all proceedings in Executive Session, except the names of nominees, and the confirmation or rejection thereof, without the privilege of assigning reasons pending the injunction or disclosing the vote or opinion of any Senator.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

RULE LIV.

Whenever it shall be determined by a joint resolution of the two branches of the General Assembly, or otherwise, that the General Assembly will finally adjourn on a particular day, the Senate shall, at least twenty-four hours before such contemplated adjournment, communicate the fact through their Secretary to the Governor, and request to be informed whether he has any further communication to make.

RULE LV.

No person shall be admitted within the bar of the Senate Chamber but members of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, members of the House of Delegates, ex-Governors, former members of the Legislature, and such other persons as may be invited by the President or members of the Senate.

RULE LVI.

During the recess of the Legislature the Senate Chamber, Committee Rooms and President's Room shall be under the care and control of the Secretary of the Senate.

RULE LVII.

It shall not be necessary, in organizing the Senate, to require the presence of any former officers, except the Secretary and Doorkeeper, nor shall any other be paid for such attendance.

RULE LVIII

No rule shall be suspended without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Senate.

RULE LIX.

No motion to rescind a rule shall be received unless notice of the motion shall have been given on a previous day.

RULE LX.

The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate.

RULE LXI.

All orders or resolutions involving the application of money appropriated for the use of the General Assembly, or either House thereof, shall be referred to the Committee on Finance, and not be acted upon by the Senate until said committee shall report thereon, which report shall not be made or received on the same day the order is offered.

Parliamentary Law, Usages and Practices of the Senate.

MOTIONS.

(See Rules XXXI to XLIII).

TO ADJOURN.

Undebatable; sometimes remarks tacitly allowed; takes precedence of all other motions; cannot be amended; cannot be reconsidered; the hour at which every motion to adjourn is made shall be entered upon the Journal. A motion to adjourn being determined in the negative cannot be again put until some legislative business intervenes.

The motion to determine time to which to adjourn takes precedence of the motion to adjourn. The reason is, that before the Senate adjourns, it is proper to fix the time to which it should adjourn. The motion to fix the time is debatable if no other motion is before the Senate, and it may be amended, and can be reconsidered.

TO GO INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Takes precedence of all other motions except a motion to adjourn. Undebatable; cannot be amended; cannot be reconsidered.

TO LAY ON THE TABLE.

When a question is under debate this motion takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn, and to go into Executive Session; undebatable; cannot be amended. An affirmative vote on this question cannot be reconsidered. Whatever adheres to the subject of this motion goes on the table with it—as for example, a motion to amend is ordered to lie on the table, the subject which it is proposed to amend goes there with it. This does not apply to a motion to amend the

Journal, and a subject out of which a question of order may arise, where the appeal is laid upon the table, thereby sustaining the decision of the Chair; and a bill or other proposition where the motion to reconsider a vote thereon is laid on the table. This motion may be repeated at every new stage of a bill or proposition, and upon any proceeding having been had touching its merits.

TO POSTPONE INDEFINITELY.

(See Rule XXVIII).

Takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn, to go into Executive Session, and to lay on the table; opens the whole question to debate. The motion cannot be amended. When a question has been postponed indefinitely the same cannot be acted upon again during the session, the effect of the motion being to adjourn the subject *sine die*. This motion cannot be made but once on the same day and at the same stage of the question.

TO POSTPONE TO A CERTAIN DAY.

This motion follows in order of precedence after the motion to indefinitely postpone, and permits of only limited debate upon the propriety of postponement; may be amended; can be reconsidered.

TO COMMIT.

Follows in order of precedence after the motion to postpone. Its equivalent in the Senate is the motion to refer. It opens the whole question to debate; may be amended by the addition of instructions, or by striking out one committee and inserting another; can be reconsidered.

TO RECOMMIT.

Is next in order of precedence; has the same force and effect of motion to commit, except that it cannot be amended by the substitution of any other committee than the one from which it was reported.

TO STRIKE OUT THE ENACTING CLAUSE.

(See Rule XXVIII.)

This motion takes precedence of the motion to amend, and if carried, rejects the bill. The motion is debatable, and cannot be amended, but can be reconsidered.

TO AMEND.

All the foregoing motions take precedence of this motion. Debate must be limited to the subject of the amendment; can be reconsidered. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of an amendment. An amendment may be moved to an amendment, but no farther; but there may be submitted at the same time an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the whole or part of the original text, and an amendment to that amendment, but it cannot be voted upon until the original matter is perfected.

A House amendment to a Senate bill may be amended, but it must be returned to the House for their concurrence.

[NOTE.—The foregoing motions are arranged in the order of precedence to which they apply to questions under consideration. When one of the foregoing motions is received, the practice is not to receive one of lower dignity until the former is disposed of. Noue of the aforegoing motions are in order when a question is being actually put, when the roll is being called, or when another has the floor.]

OTHER MOTIONS.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The practice of the Senate has been by a majority vote to make any subject a special order, but parliamentary law requires a two-third vote to make a special order, it being equivalent to a suspension of the rules, changing the established order of business, but a majority vote only is necessary in the case of general appropriation bills, or to postpone a special order. If a bill, or other subject made a special order, is not taken up, or, if taken up, is left undisposed of on the day fixed, thereafter it loses its specialty. Special orders take precedence in the order in which they

are made. The usual form of the motion in the Senate is, *that the* (describe the bill or other subject) *be made the special order for the.....day of..... .....at .....o'clock.....M.*, omitting the balance of the motion, *and from day to day until the same is disposed of.* At the arrival of the time fixed for the disposal of a special order previously made, it takes precedence of all other business, but a special order cannot be called up while another has the floor. The motion to make a special order is debatable, but does not allow reference to the main question; it may be amended, and can be reconsidered.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of a special order is undebatable, and cannot be amended.

TO SUSPEND THE RULES.

(See Rule LVIII.)

Debatable, but does not allow reference to the main question, and cannot be reconsidered, nor can it be laid on the table, or postponed indefinitely, and no dilatory motion can be made except one motion to adjourn while it is pending.

When more than one proposition is to be submitted under a suspension of the rules, a separate suspension is necessary for each proposition; but a committee may report a number of bills under a single suspension for that purpose.

MOTION TO APPEAL FROM SPEAKER'S DECISION.

Debatable where the appeal is made on debatable questions; does not allow reference to main question; cannot be amended; can be reconsidered, and is always in order, though another may have the floor. If the appeal relates to the priority of business, it shall be decided without debate. An appeal can only be made on the day upon which the question was decided.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

(See Rule XXXVI.)

If the question to be reconsidered is debatable, the motion opens the whole question to debate; but if the question is

undebatable, the motion to reconsider is undebatable. The vote on a motion to reconsider cannot be reconsidered. A motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question is in order when another has the floor, but cannot be then considered. It takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn or to go into Executive Session. The effect of the motion to reconsider is to suspend the original proposition; but should the Senate finally adjourn with this motion pending upon any bill or other measure, it leaves the original proposition operative. A motion to reconsider having once been put and decided, it is not in order to repeat the motion unless the original proposition has been amended since the first motion. When a motion to reconsider prevails, the question immediately recurs upon the question reconsidered. A vote on a vetoed bill, and a vote on a motion to suspend the rules, cannot be reconsidered.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER AND LAY ON TABLE.

This motion is usually made after the final vote determining any measure, though it may be made after each vote at any stage of the measure. The motion is put in the following form: "That the vote last taken be reconsidered, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table." This motion having been decided in the affirmative, no reconsideration can take place. The motion is not debatable and cannot be amended.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT AND INSERT.

(See Rule XXXV.)

CALL OF THE SENATE.

(See Rule XI.)

BILLS.

(See Rules XX to XXX.)

Manuscript bills must be endorsed by the Senator's name desiring to introduce the same, and given to the Secretary to have copied.

Bills must be presented for their first reading without interlineations or erasures.

A bill is open to amendment upon its second reading with debate limited to the amendment, but when the reading has been completed and the question is: "Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" the main question is debatable.

When a bill has been returned from the House endorsed. "Passed by yeas and nays, with proposed amendment," the amendment shall be read and the President (calling the attention of the Senator responsible for the bill) puts the question: "Will the Senator concur in the House amendments?" If the Senate (upon motion of the interested Senator) concurs, the bill in its amended form is at once put upon its passage by yeas and nays. If the Senate refuses to concur the bill fails. But a message accompanied by the bill may be sent to the House asking them to recede from said amendment, and if they refuse, a Conference Committee upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on said bill may be appointed. If the report of the Conference Committee on said bill be adopted in its favor, the bill must be passed by yeas and nays.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

(See Rule XXII, and succeeding ones under the head of "Bills.")

All joint resolutions introduced must be endorsed by the name of the Senator presenting the same, and be printed in full upon the Journal.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

(See Rule VII.)

Senators having petitions and memorials to present, must endorse the same with their names, and the object of the memorial or petition, the number of the signers of the same, and of what city, county or town they are residents. This

endorsement is to facilitate its reference to a committee by the President and for entry on the Journal; but any petition or memorial may be entered in full upon the Journal by a majority vote of the Senators present.

COMMITTEES.

(See Rules XV to XX.)

JOINT COMMITTEES.

A request for the appointment of a joint committee is embodied in a message from one house to the other. It embraces the subject and names the committee upon the part of the House originating or concurring in the request. The committee is appointed by the presiding officer, and consists usually of two members of the Senate and three of the House.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

(See Rule XVII.)

A conference committee usually consists of three members of each House, and is usually asked where one House disagrees to amendments of its bills made by the other; but may be asked in cases of difference of opinion on all matters pending between them. The request for a conference must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers, and said papers must always accompany the message requesting the appointment of a conference committee, and be retained by the conferees of the other. The report of a committe of conference must be made in writing and signed by the conferees. It is a question of the highest privilege, and the report may be made even during the pendency of a motion to adjourn. A conference committee may be instructed like any other committee, but their report cannot be amended or altered, but it may be laid on the table, and its effect will be to lay the bill also on the table.

MESSAGES.

Messengers from the House, or from the Executive, are received at any time, except when a question is being put or the roll called.

SEATS.

The second term Senators have the choice of seats.

FORMS

For Preparation of Bills and Messages, and Answers to Messages.

FORM OF TITLE TO AMEND A SECTION.

A bill entitled an Act to amend Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title). (Here briefly describe the subject of the bill).

(The title of bills to repeal, to add to, etc., may be framed in a similar form, varying according to the object and intention of the Act).

FORM OF ACT TO REPEAL A SECTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be and the same is hereby repealed.

FORM OF ACT TO AMEND A SECTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

(Here insert section as amended, with the number of the section, as in the Code.)

FORM OF ACT TO ADD A NEW SECTION TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following sections (here describe subject) be added to Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, (here insert title) and be arranged under the head ——— in said Article.

Section 2.

Section 3, etc.

FORM OF ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following Article be added to the Code of Public General Laws, under the title of ———.

Section 2.

Section 3, etc.

FORM FOR MESSAGE ANNOUNCING ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

The Senate has organized by the election of Hon. ——— as President, and the election of ——— as Secretary.

We are now ready to proceed with the business of the session, and propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, the appointment of a Joint Committee of the two Houses, two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is prepared to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

We have appointed on the part of the Senate Messrs. ——— and ———.

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

By the House of Delegates,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message notifying this House of the organization of the Senate, and requesting the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly is now prepared to receive any communication he may desire to make, and this House being organized by the election of Hon. ——— as Speaker, and ——— as Chief Clerk, we respectfully concur.

We have appointed on the part of the House Messrs. ——, ——— and ———.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

FORM OF MESSAGE PROPOSING ADJOURNMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

By the Senate,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, that when the General Assembly adjourns to-day it stands adjourned until ——— o'clock — M., ———, 190 .

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

By the House of Delegates,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message proposing that when the two Houses adjourn to-day that they stand adjourned

until ——— o'clock — M., ———, ———, 190 , and we concur therein (or do not concur therein.)

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

FORM FOR MESSAGE UPON DEATH OF MEMBER.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

It is with profound sorrow that we announce the death of an esteemed member of the Senate, the Hon. ———, of ——— county. As a further mark of respect the Senate will now adjourn until ———, and at some future time further communicate to your Honorable Body such proper resolution of respect as the Senate may adopt, and if deemed practicable, ask for a joint committee to attend the obsequies.

By order,

Secretary.

SENATE BILLS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE.

When a bill is returned from the House with amendments, the question is taken upon the adoption of the House's amendments. The proper motion then is, if the amendments are agreeable to the committee which introduced the bill:

"Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House." The question is taken upon the adoption of the motion. If agreed to, the bill, as amended, is passed by yeas and nays. If not agreeable to the committee, a motion that the Senate do not concur in the House's amendments is the proper one, and if sustained by a vote of the Senate, the chairman of the committee submits for adoption a message to the House substantially as follows:

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

The Senate having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the House to the Senate bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully request your Honorable Body to recede from said amendments, and herewith return said bill.

Or,

The Senate having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the House to the Senate bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and herewith return said bill. We have named as conferees on the part of the Senate Messrs. ———, ——— and ———.

By order,

Secretary.

Should the House agree to recede, the bill stands as originally passed by the Senate. Should the House adhere to its amendments, a message should be sent to the Senate as follows:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message requesting the House to recede from its amendments to Senate bill entitled (here insert title). We respectfully inform you that the House adheres to its amendments, and propose, with your concurrence, the appointment of Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. We have named on the part of the House Messrs. ———, ——— and ———. We herewith return said bill.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

A message is then returned to the House as follows:

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We have received your message proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill entitled (here insert title), and respectfully inform you that we concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the Senate Messrs. ———, ——— and ———.

By order,

Secretary.

Or Vice Versa.

The report of the Committee on Conference is then submitted by the Chairman of the Senate Committee to the Senate and the Chairman of the House Committee to the House, and passed by yeas and nays. The bill then stands as amended by the Committee on Conference and is enrolled in the House in which it originated.

Should the Committee of Conference not be able to agree, the bill is rejected.

FORM FOR MESSAGE ASKING APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO ANNOUNCE ADJOURNMENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

As the present session of the General Assembly will terminate by Constitutional limitation on ———, ———, at midnight, we propose that a Joint Committee, to be composed of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Delegates, be appointed to wait upon the Governor, for the purpose of communicating this fact and ascertaining whether he has any further communication to make.

We have appointed on the part of the Senate Senators ———, ——— and ———.

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

By the House of Delegates,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message announcing that the present session of the General Assembly will close at midnight this date, and suggest that a Joint Committee, to be composed of three Senators and three Members of the House of Delegates, be appointed to wait upon the Governor for the purpose of communicating this fact and ascertaining whether he has any further communication to make. We respectfully concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the House Messrs. ———, ——— and ———.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

FORM FOR MESSAGE PROPOSING FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

By the Senate,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, that the present General Assembly adjourn *sine die* tonight, at 12 o'clock.

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

By the House of Delegates,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message proposing that the present General Assembly adjourn *sine die* tonight, at 12 o'clock, and concur therein.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND, WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING FORMS AND USAGES FOR THE PREPARATION, INTRODUCTION, AMENDMENT AND PASSAGE OF BILLS, AND FOR MESSAGES TO THE SENATE.

The Duties of the Speaker.

RULE I.

The Speaker shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House stands adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and after Divine Service has been performed, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

RULE II.

He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; and his decision of any such question shall be final, unless the same shall be reversed on appeal, by aye and nay vote; and he may vote on every question, except on an appeal from the decision of the Chair on a question of order.

RULE III.

The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read; he shall have a general direction of the hall; he shall have a right to name from time to time any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond a term of seven days; he shall appoint all conferees and committees, and may admit stenographers willing to take down debates, and assign them such places on the floor or elsewhere to effect their object as shall not interfere with the business or convenience of the House.

RULE IV.

In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

RULE V.

No person shall be admitted within the bar of the House but members of the Executive and Judicial Departments, members of the Senate, ex-Governors, former members of the Legislature, and such other persons as may be invited by the Speaker.

OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE VI.

1. The presentation and disposition of Petitions, Memorials, Applications and other papers.
2. Introduction of orders.
3. Leaves to introduce bills.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Introduction of resolutions.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
7. Reports of Select Committees.
8. Bills entitled to a second reading.
9. Bills entitled to a third reading.

The order of the day will then be taken up for consideration, which last shall not be taken up before 12 o'clock, unless all the ordinary business shall have been previously disposed of, and shall, after that hour, have preference over all ordinary business.

When a bill, resolution, order or other matter has been made the Order of the Day at a particular hour, it shall not be permitted to interfere with the regular order of business down to No. 7 of said Order, should said regular order run over the hour named; but shall in such case have precedence

of all other business immediately upon the conclusion of the called for reports of Select Committees.

The Committees on Rules, Elections, and Ways and Means, may report at any time, with precedence among said Committees in the order named.

OF DECORUM, DEBATE, &c.

RULE VII.

Every member shall take his seat when the Speaker takes the Chair.

RULE VIII.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend.

RULE IX.

When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat uncovered and respectfully address himself to "*Mr. Speaker.*" He shall confine himself to the question under debate, shall avoid personality, and shall use some other distinction than the proper name of any other member to whom he may refer in debate.

RULE X.

If two or more members shall rise to speak at the same time, the Speaker shall determine which shall speak first; and no member shall speak more than twice to the same question, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

RULE XI.

If any member shall in any manner trangress the Rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call him to order, in which case the member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the cen-

sure of the House. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing by the Clerk; and no member shall be held to answer or be subject to the censure of the House for words spoken in debate if any other member has spoken or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exception to them shall have been taken.

RULE XII.

No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately and particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not present when the vote was taken, without leave of the House; and upon a division and count of the House on any question no member without the Bar shall be counted.

XIII.

Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House shall excuse him. And the refusal of any member present to vote, on calling the yeas and nays, shall be noted on the Journal at the request of any member.

RULE XIV.

No member shall take out of the House any bill or other paper belonging to the House, without leave of the Speaker, and no original paper shall be delivered to any person during the recess of the Legislature, without a written order from the Speaker.

The combination of the safe lock shall not be made known to any other person than the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House, and said combination shall be changed during the first week of each session of the General Assembly.

RULE XV.

The name of any member making a motion, presenting any petition, memorial or other paper, proposing any resolution, order or other matter, shall be inserted on the Journal; but if any motion or proposition be withdrawn, all proceedings relating immediately thereto shall be expunged from the Journal.

RULE XVI.

While the Speaker is putting any question or addressing the House none shall walk out or across the House, nor in such case or while a member is speaking, shall hold private discourse, so as to interrupt debate.

RULE XVII.

When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk before debate; and every motion shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member require it.

RULE XVIII.

When a motion is made and seconded, or when a question is under debate, the matter shall receive a determination by the question; and no motion shall be received but a motion—

1. To adjourn.
2. To take a recess.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To commit.
7. To amend.
8. To postpone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend; and, if carried, shall be equivalent to its rejection; and when a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session.

RULE XIX.

There shall be a motion for the previous question, which being ordered by a majority of the members present, shall preclude all further debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered. It may be asked and ordered upon any debatable motion or a series of motions to, and embracing the main question if desired.

RULE XX.

On a motion for a previous question, or a motion to lie on the table, or a motion to adjourn, there shall be no debate. And all incidental questions arising after either of these motions have been made, and pending the same, shall be decided, whether upon appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RULE XXI.

Every question shall be entered on the Journal, and the yeas and nays shall be taken when required by five members, and after the voting shall have commenced on any question, or the Clerk has commenced the roll-call on any question, resolution, order or bill upon which the vote is required to be taken by yeas and nays, debate shall not be entertained nor any motion received or propounded by the Speaker until the conclusion of the vote and announcement of the result.

RULE XXII.

Any member may call for the division of the question, which shall be divided, if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct that, on being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the House.

RULE XXIII.

A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible, but the matter proposed to be inserted may be divided, if required, according to Rule XXII. A motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE XXIV.

All questions, except on the final passage of a bill, or a motion to suspend the Rules, or those otherwise herein provided for, shall be determined by a majority of the members present aud voting; those dividing in the affirmative rising in their places, those in the negative continuing in their seats, and so *vice versa*, until a decision by the Speaker.

RULE XXV.

The question on the final passage of a bill shall always be determined by the yeas and nays which shall be recorded on

the Journal; and unless it shall thus appear that a majority or the whole number of members elected to the House have voted in the affirmative, the bill shall be declared rejected.

RULE XXVI.

When a question has once been decided in the affirmative or negative, a motion of reconsideration shall be in order, if made by one member and seconded by two others who voted in the majority on the same day or within the next two days of actual session after the decision, which motion shall be disposed of within three days of actual session, provided, that such motion, if made during the last six days of the session, shall be disposed of on the day on which made; but should a bill, on its final passage, be declared rejected merely for want of a Constitutional majority, motion for reconsideration may be made by one member and seconded by two others who voted in either the affirmative or negative. The motion to reconsider shall not be made more than once touching the same subject-matter. The motion to reconsider, and the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, may be made by a member at the same time, and when the motion to reconsider has been laid upon the table the subject-matter shall not be again considered during the session.

RULE XXVII.

Petitions, memorials and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; and the object of all petitions and memorials shall be endorsed on the back and entered on the Journal.

RULE XXVIII.

The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the order of the day; and no motion or any other business shall be received without the special leave of the House until the former is disposed of.

RULE XXIX.

Any fifteen members (including the Speaker, if there be one) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. But calls of the House shall be made, if required

by seven members, at any time when the subject is under consideration.

RULE XXX.

Every Committee shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

RULE XXXI.

No Committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

RULE XXXII.

On an election of any officer of trust or profit no ballot shall be counted unless the person for whom it be given be nominated to the House before the balloting be commenced, except as may be otherwise provided for by the Constitution.

RULE XXXIII.

When a blank is not filled up, and different sums, numbers or times shall be proposed, the question shall be taken on the largest sum or number, and on the longest time.

RULE XXXIV.

Upon calls of the House, or on taking the yeas and nays, the names of the members shall be called by counties, according to seniority.

ON BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

RULE XXXV.

Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave or by an order of the House, or on the report of a committee having the direction of the subject matter, and in either of the two cases first mentioned, shall be referred to a committee to report thereon, and when reported shall have its first reading, which shall be by title only.

RULE XXXVI.

Bills, memorials, resolutions and orders shall be referred by the Speaker to their appropriate committees, and in case of erroneous or objectionable reference, correction may be made on the next day or the day succeeding immediately after the

reading of the Journal by unanimous consent, or on motion of a committee claiming jurisdiction, or on the report of the committee to which the bill has been so originally referred.

RULE XXXVII.

Every bill shall receive three readings in the House on three different days of the session, previous to its passage, unless two-thirds of the members elected to the House otherwise determine; the first of which readings shall be by the title only, unless a majority of the House shall otherwise order.

RULE XXXVIII.

All bills of a local character, and of a partial operation, received from the Senate or originating in the House, shall be referred to the proper local delegation, except in cases when the delegation consists of only two members, in which case the Speaker shall name another member, making a committee of three.

RULE XXXIX.

All bills which, on a third reading, shall be committed either to Committee of the Whole House or other committee, shall be considered as upon their second reading, when reported back to the House, with amendments, otherwise as upon their third reading, in the same state as when committed.

Bills committed or recommitted on their second reading shall occupy the same position when reported back as when committed or recommitted.

RULE XL.

All resolutions which have been read once and are entitled to a second reading, and all bills which have been once or twice read and are entitled to a second or third reading by the Rules of the House, shall be arranged every morning agreeably to seniority by the Clerk, placed on the Speaker's desk, taken up by them in due order, the date of their last reading announced, and read a second or third time, although no motion for a second or third reading may have been made.

RULE XLI.

The Speaker shall appoint the following committees:

Committee on Rules, five members, of which Speaker shall be one.

Committee on Judiciary, nine members.

Committee on Manufactures, nine members.

Committee on Elections, nine members.

Committee on Education, nine members.

Committee on Ways and Means, nine members.

Committee on Militia, nine members.

Committee on Internal Improvements, nine members.

Committee on Railroads and Canals, nine members.

Committee on Corporations, nine members.

Committee on Expiring Laws, nine members.

Committee on Engrossed Bills and Resolutions, nine members.

Committee on Public Buildings, nine members.

Committee on Claims, nine members.

Committee on Agricultural, nine members.

Committee on Currency, nine members.

Committee on Contingent Fund, at disposal of the Executive, nine members.

Committee on Roads and Highways, nine members.

Committee on Public Records, nine members.

Committee on Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries, nineteen members.

Committee on Immigration, nine members.

Committee on Section 24, Article 3 of the Constitution, nine members.

Committee on Library, nine members.

Committee on Federal Relations, nine members.

Committee on Insolvency, nine members.

Committee on Insurance and Loan Companies, nine members.

Committee on Pensions, nine members.

Committee on Printing, nine members.

Committee on Labor, nine members.

Committee on Inspections, nine members.

Committee on Public Hygiene, nine members.

Committee on Temperance, nine members.

Committee on Amendments to Constitution of the State, nine members.

Committee on Revaluation and Assessment of Property, nine members.

Committee on Civil Service Reform, nine members.

Committee of twenty members, of which the Speaker shall be one and be the chairman, be appointed by the Speaker, who shall report to this House the subordinate officers necessary for the furtherance of the business of the House, and the Speaker shall appoint his own private secretary, a messenger to the Speaker, a stenographer and a messenger to the printer, who shall also carry the mail.

RULE XLII.

When a bill has been returned to the House by the Governor without his signature, and with his objections thereto, the objections shall be entered at large upon the Journal, and the House shall proceed to reconsider the bill, and after such reconsideration, the Speaker shall put the question: "*Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Executive?*" and the vote thereupon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the votes of three-fifths of all the members of the House shall be necessary to pass the bill.

RULE XLIII.

Reports of committees on subjects of a private or local nature shall not, in future, be entered *in extenso* on the Journal, but the favorable or unfavorable character only of such reports shall be placed on the Journal.

RULE XLIV.

No standing rule or rules of the House shall be suspended unless by unanimous consent or by vote of two-thirds of the members present, to be ascertained by a call of the yeas and nays, except as may be otherwise required by the Constitution.

RULE XLV.

It shall not be necessary, in organizing the House of Delegates, to require the presence of any former officers, except the Chief Clerk, the Reading Clerk and Doorkeepers, and no other of the former officers shall receive compensation for attendance.

COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

RULE XLVI.

The House shall be resolved into a Committee of the Whole House on the condition of the State for the consideration of bills or Joint Resolutions of a general character by a majority vote upon motion made and seconded, as usual, designating the subject-matter for consideration therein, which committee may orignate bills or resolutions.

RULE XLVII.

In forming a Committee of the Whole House the Speaker shall leave his Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

RULE XLVIII.

Upon Bills and Resolutions being committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the same shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the title and preamble to be last considered. The body of the Bill or Resolution shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so report to the House.

RULE XLIX.

The Rules of Proceedings in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as applicable.

RULE L.

The officers of the House shall be one Chief Clerk, one Reading Clerk, one Journal Clerk, one Sergeant-at-arms, one Postmaster, one Assistant Postmaster, five Assistant Clerks, one Keeper of Cloak Room, three Doorkeepers, three Pages, five Folders, three Chaplains.

The Speaker shall appoint a suitable person to be Assistant Janitor, also a Messenger to the Printer, and Messenger to the Speaker, and shall provide, by appointment, such employees as may be found requisite and necessary for the care and custodianship of the rotunda, committee rooms and lavatory.

The Speaker shall appoint additional assistant engrossing and committee clerks, as the same may be necessary hereafter, not to exceed six, to be paid from date of appointment.

The Speaker shall assign and re-assign the employees of the House from one position to another, as their capacity and efficiency may indicate, and shall have power to suspend from duty without pay, for neglect of duty or other misconduct in his discretion.

He shall also select and appoint a private secretary, who shall be a stenographer and typewriter, to attend to the official correspondence and clerical work connected with the office of Speaker.

The Chairmen of the Committees on Ways and Means and Claims shall appoint a clerk each to their respective committees. The compensation of all the clerks and employees shall be five dollars a day, except the Chief Clerk, Reading Clerk and Journal Clerk, who shall be paid ten dollars a day; the Clerk to the Committee on Claims and Chief Engrossing Clerk, six dollars a day each.

The Pages shall be required, when necessary, to assist the folders and the officers of the House in such duties as may be assigned to them, when not actually engaged in the active duties of the office of Page.

No extra compensation shall be allowed to any member or officer of the House during the present session, except to the members of the Committee on Engrossed Bills and Resolutions, with such additional members of said committee as may be authorized to be appointed at or about the close of the session, and to the clerks of said committee, and such additional clerks as may be authorized to be appointed at or about the close of the session, and such others as may be required to remain in attendance upon the business of the House after final adjournment; but no extra compensation shall be paid in any event, except in pursuance of resolution or order of the House, to be reported upon by its appropriate committee, to be passed by aye and nay vote, by a majority of all the members elected to the House, which said order or resolution shall also fix the amonnt that shall be allowed.

All clerks, officers or employees shall be prompt in their attendance at each opening of the House, and shall remain at their several posts during the entire sitting of the House, ready to render any service in accordance with their several duties.

No clerk, officer or employee shall be absent at *any time* during the sitting of the House, unless by permission of the Speaker, nor absent himself from the service of the House, unless in pursuance of leave of absence obtained from the House.

THE CHIEF CLERK

Shall keep the Minutes of Proceedings in the House, and with the aid and co-operation of the Journal Clerk make out, subject to the control of the Speaker, the Journal of said proceedings, in readiness for the same to be read at the next meeting of the House.

He shall keep the files of the House, preserve all petitions and other papers belonging to the archives.

He shall place appropriate endorsements upon all papers presented to the House, and after entering the same in books kept for that purpose, send to the Printer of the House such as are to be printed, and to the appropriate Committees such as are referred without printing.

He shall convey all messages from the House to the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

He shall receive all messages from the Senate, when presented by that body.

He shall, every morning, arrange, agreeably to seniority, all resolutions which have been once read and are entitled to a second reading, and all bills which have been once or twice read and are entitled to a second or third reading, and place them on the Speaker's desk.

THE READING CLERK

Shall call the roll each day at the opening of the House, read all bills, resolutions and other matter when handed him by the Speaker.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Shall attend the House during its sitting, to aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the Speaker; to

execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed by the Speaker.

The symbol of his office (the Mace) shall be borne by him when in the execution of his office.

THE COMMITTEE CLERKS

Shall copy all manuscripts handed them by the Chief Clerk in such manner as he shall direct, and return the original copy to him when completed.

THE PAGES

Shall, each morning, lay upon the desks of the several members a copy of the printed Journal, and all other printed matter ordered by the House.

Shall wait upon the members in any matter directly connected with the House.

THE DOORKEEPERS

Shall close the doors leading into the Hall so soon as the Chaplain commences prayer, and shall prevent conversation, walking or any interruption whatever outside the Bar of the House during religious services.

Shall close and keep closed, both doors of the Bar of the House, and take and keep position directly thereat, allowing no person to pass unless in strict conformity to the Fifth Rule, viz:

"No person shall be admitted within the Bar of the House but members of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, members of the Senate, ex-Governors, former members of the Legislature, and such other persons as may be invited by the Speaker."

Shall prevent the abuse of property in the lobbies.

Shall keep the aisles outside the Bar of the House clear, so that ingress and egress of members shall not be interrupted.

Shall give full attention to the comfort and seating in the lobbies of all visitors.

THE POSTMASTER

Shall, on the arrival of the mails, promptly deliver to the members all mail matter addressed to them, and shall collect from their desks all matter prepared for mailing.

RULE LI.

All resolutions and orders requiring the expenditure of money, and all other resolutions and orders except those providing for leaves of absence, or relating to adjournment or recess and such others as in the judgment of the Chair are of such a character as to require immediate action, shall be referred to their appropriate committees.

RULE LII.

The manual of parliamentary practice in this body, in all cases in which the rules thereof may be applicable and not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of this House, shall be "Reed's Parliamentary Rules."

APPENDIX.

Showing Forms for the Preparation, Introduction, Amendment and Passage of Bills, and for Messages to the Senate.

PREPARATION OF BILLS.

FORM OF ACT TO REPEAL A SECTION.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be and the same is hereby repealed.

FORM TO AMEND A SECTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

(Here insert section as amended, with the number of the section, as in the Code.)

TO ADD NEW SECTIONS TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following sections (here describe subject) be added to Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, (here insert title) and be arranged under the head ——— in said Article.

Section 1.

Section 2, &c., &c.

TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following Article be added to the Code of Public General Laws, under the title of ———.

Section 1.

Section 2.

Section 3.

TITLE TO BILLS.

FORM OF TITLE TO AMEND A SECTION.

A bill entitled an Act to amend ——— Section of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title.) [Here briefly describe the subject of the bill.]

(The title of bills to repeal, to add to, &c., may be framed in a similar form, varying according to the object and intention of the Act.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Before a bill can be introduced, leave must be obtained. The proper proceeding after leave obtained is for the member on whose motion leave has been granted to prepare a draft of his bill, properly endorsed with the title thereof, and hand it to the engrossing clerk, who shall deliver it as soon as engrossed to the Chief Clerk. All general bills, after being thus handed to the Chief Clerk, shall be delivered by him at once to the printer, and shall be printed and delivered as soon as practicable to the chairman of the committee to which referred. Local bills shall not be printed unless ordered by the House, but shall, after being engrossed, be handed by the Clerk to the delegation or committee to which they shall be referred.

To insure speed and accuracy in the transaction of business, this form should be strictly observed.

AMENDING BILLS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

House bills are open to amendment on the second reading, and Senate bills on the third.

When a bill is before the House for amendment it is read by sections, and amendments are only in order to the section under consideration. After that is passed, it can be returned to and amended as a whole.

An amendment submitted should be plainly written, and endorsed with the name of the member submitting it, indicating the section and the line to be amended thus:

In section —, line —, after the word "—," insert the words "——;" or, in section —, line —, strike out the words "——," and insert the words "——;" or, in section —, strike out all after the word "——," and insert "——."

When an amendment has been submitted to a section under consideration, it is competent for any member to submit an amendment to the amendment, but there the amendments must cease until the latter has been disposed of.

When, however, an amendment has been submitted, the intention of which is to strike out the entire section, it is competent for a member to submit an amendment to the section, and another amendment to that amendment. When the two latter are disposed of, other amendments in the same degree can be proposed. The question on the motion to strike out being postponed until the friends of the measure have an opportunity of making it acceptable by amendments.

PREAMBLES AND TITLES.

After the bill has been considered the preamble comes up for adoption, and the vote is taken on the whole by yeas and nays. The title is then open to amendment.

HOUSE BILLS AMENDED BY THE SENATE.

When a bill is returned from the Senate with amendments, the question is taken upon the adoption of the Senate's amendments. The proper motion then is, if the amendments are agreeable to the committee which introduced the bill: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate." The question is taken upon the adoption of the motion. If agreed to, the bill, as amended, is passed by yeas and nays. If not agreeable to the Committee,

a motion that the House do not concur in the Senate's amendments is the proper one, and if sustained by a vote of the House, the chairman of the committee submits for adoption a message to the Senate, as follows:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

January , 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

The House of Delegates having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the Senate to the House Bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully request your Honorable Body to recede from said amendments, and herewith return said bill.

Or,

The House of Delegates having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the Senate to the House bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and herewith return said bill. We have named as conferees on the part of the House Messrs.

Should the Senate agree to recede, the bill stands as originally passed by the House. Should the Senate adhere to its amendments, a message is dispatched to the House, usually in this form:

BY THE SENATE,

January , 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We have received your message requesting the Senate to recede from its amendments to House bill entitled (title inserted). We respectfully inform you that the Senate adheres to its amendments, and propose, with your concurrence, the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. We have named on the part of the Senate Messrs. We herewith return said bill.

A message is then returned as follows:

By the House of Delegates,

January , 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill entitled (insert title), and respectfully inform you that we concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the Senate Messrs.

The report of the Committee on Conference is then submitted by the Chairman of the Senate Committee to the Senate and the Chairman of the House Committee to the House, and passed by yeas and nays. The bill then stands as amended by the Committee on Conference.

Should the Committee on Conference not be able to agree, the bill is rejected.

State Government, 1902.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—*Annapolis.*

Name of Office.	*Residence.*	*Term Expires.*
Governor,		
John Walter Smith	Worcester County	1904
Governor Elect,		
Edwin Warfield	Howard County	
Secretary of State,		
Wilfred Bateman	Talbot County	1904
Secretary to the Governor,		
Samuel King Dennis	Worcester County	
Executive Clerk,		
Carl Hardy	Anne Arundel County	
Stenographer,		
Miss Mary M. Bratten	Worcester County	
Messenger,		
Samuel W. Brooks	Anne Arundel County	

The Governor is elected by the people for a term of four years from the second Wednesday in January next ensuing his election; the Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor and holds his office until the end of the term of the Governor; the other officers are appointed by the Governor and hold their office during his pleasure.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

The Governor appoints one Quartermaster General, one Chief of Ordnance, one Inspector General, one Surgeon General, one Judge Advocate General, all of whom shall have the rank of Brigadier General, and ten Aids with the rank of Colonel, who with the Adjutant General constitute the Governor's staff. (Chapter 89, 1896).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
John Walter Smith ..... Snow Hill.
Adjutant General,
Major-General John S. Saunders ..... Baltimore.

GENERAL STAFF.

Quartermaster General,
Brigadier General Charles A. Chipley ..... Easton.
Chief of Ordnance,
Brigadier General Murray Vandiver ..... Havre de Grace.
Judge Advocate General,
Brigadier General Francis E. Waters ..... Baltimore.
Inspector General,
Brigadier General L. Victor Baughman ..... Frederick.
Surgeon General,
Brigadier General John B. Schwatka ..... Baltimore.

AIDS-DE-CAMP.

Colonel George M. Upshur ..... Baltimore.
Colonel John Waters ..... Baltimore.
Colonel Arthur P. Gorman, Jr ..... Baltimore.
Colonel Israel Rosenfeld ..... Baltimore.

Colonel Robert Taylor.....Catonsville.
Colonel Albert W. Sisk.....Preston.
Colonel W. Laird Henry.....Cambridge.
Colonel John P. Moore.....Snow Hill.
Colonel Arthur D. Foster.....Baltimore.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Governor,
John Walter Smith.....1904
Comptroller,
Joshua W. Hering.....1904
Treasurer,
Murray Vandiver.....1904
Secretary of Board,
Wilfred Bateman.....1904

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Terms: Second Monday in January and first Monday in April and October.

Chief Judge,
James McSherry.....Frederick County.....1918
Associate Judges,
Henry Page.....Somerset County.....1908
James Alfred Pearce.....Kent County.....1912
David Fowler.....Baltimore County.....1904
A. Hunter Boyd.....Allegany County.....1908
I. Thomas Jones.....Howard County.....1914
John P. Briscoe.....Calvert County.....1906
Samuel D. Schmucker.....Baltimore City.....1914
Reporter,
William T. Brantly.....Baltimore City.....
Clerk,
Thomas Parran.....Calvert County.....1907
Deputy Clerk,
Vinton Clayton.....Anne Arundel County.....
Crier,
John Whittington.....Anne Arundel County.....
Record Clerk,
Joseph T. Birckhead.....Calvert County.....
Collector,
Dennis Claude.....Anne Arundel County.....

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Isidor Rayner.....Baltimore City.....1904

ATTORNEY GENERAL ELECT.

William Shepard Bryan, Jr.....Baltimore City.....

CIRCUIT COURTS—FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Wicomico Counties.

Henry Page, C. J.....Somerset County.....1908
Henry Lloyd.....Dorchester County.....1908
Charles F. Holland.....Wicomico County.....1916

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil Counties.

James Alfred Pearce, C. J.....Kent County.....1912
Edwin H. Brown.....Queen Anne's County.....1916
William R. Martin.....Talbot County.....1912

THIRD CIRCUIT.

Baltimore and Harford Counties.

David Fowler, C. J.. .....Baltimore County.....1904
George L. Van Bibber.....Harford County.....1918
N. Charles Burke.....Baltimore Cou. ..y..... 1904

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Allegany, Washington and Garrett Counties.

A. Hunter Boyd, C. J.....Allegany County.....1908
Robert R. Henderson.....Allegany County.....1918
Martin Luther Keedy.....Washington County..... 1918

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel Counties.

I. Thomas Jones, C. J.....Howard County.....1914
James Revell.....Anne Arundel County..... 1908
William H. Thomas.....Carroll County.....1916

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Montgomery and Frederick Counties.

James McSherry, C. J.....Frederick County.....1918
James B. Henderson.....Montgomery County.....1910
John C. Motter.....Frederick County.....1912

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's Counties.

John P. Briscoe, C. J.....Calvert County.....1906
George C. Merrick.....Prince Georg. 's County.....1912
J. Parran Crane.....St. Mary's County.....1912

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

Baltimore City.

Samuel D. Schmucker, C. J.....Baltimore City.....1914

SUPREME BENCH OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Henry D. Harlan, C. J.....Baltimore City.....1904
Pere L. Wickes.....Baltimore City.....1908
Charles E. Phelps.....Baltimore City.....1912
John Upshur Dennis.....Baltimore City.....1918
Daniel Giraud Wright.....Baltimore City.....1918
John J. Dobler.....Baltimore City.....1909
Henry Stockbridge, Jr .....Baltimore City.....1911
George M. Sharp.....Baltimore City.....1912
Thomas S. Baer.....Baltimore City.....1918

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—

Annapolis.

Superintendent,
Charles H. Haslup.....Howard County.....1904
Assistant Superintendent,
John R. Sullivan.....Anne Arundel County.....
Janitor at Mansion,
Rudolph Kaiser.....Anne Arundel County.....

Janitor at State House,
John Cornish.....Allegany County.....
Day Watchman,
Arthur E. Burbage.....Worcester County.....
Night Watchman,
Michael Moore.....Harford County.....
Firemen,
W. D. McCready.....Somerset County.....
Thomas F. Monday.....Montgomery County.....
Carl Brauns.....Baltimore City.....
Janitor at Comptroller's Office,
J. Philip Beall.....Anne Arundel County.....
Laborer at Mansion,
Charles McPherson.....Anne Arundel County.....
Janitor Court of Appeals,
William M. Boucher.....Anne Arundel County.....

The Governor appoints the above officers, who hold office during his pleasure. (P. G. L., Art. 41, Sec. 18).

The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds is the Custodian of the State Buildings and grounds at Annapolis, and has charge of all matters pertaining to the lighting, heating and repairing of the property.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

Adjutant-General,
John S. Saunders.....Baltimore City.....1904
Clerk,
W. S. McMaster.....Somerset County.....

The Adjutant-General is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and holds his office for the term of the Governor and until the appointment and qualification of his successor; the Clerk is appointed by the Adjutant-General, and holds office during his pleasure.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

Comptroller,
Joshua W. Hering.....Carroll County.....1904
Comptroller Elect,
Gordon T Atkinson.....Somerset County.....
Chief Clerk,
Benjamin F. Crouse.....Carroll County.....
Assistant Clerks,
Harry J. Hopkins.....Talbot County.....
Miss Jeannette B. Dryden.....Worcester County.....
S. Frank Miles.....Somerset County.....
Benjamin P. Butler.....Baltimore County.....

The Comptroller is elected by the people for a term of two years from the third Monday in January next ensuing his election; all other officers are appointed by the Comptroller, and hold office during his pleasure.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

State Treasurer,
Murray Vandiver.....Harford County.....1904
Chief Clerk,
John Z. Bayless.....Harford County.....
Assistant Clerks,
Charles H. McComas.....Harford County.....
Samuel S. Bevard.....Harford County.....

Stenographer,
A. E. Leffler.....Harford County.....

The Treasurer is elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years; all other officers are appointed by the Treasurer, and hold office during his pleasure.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER—*Annapolis.*

State Tax Commissioner,
Buchanan Schley.....Washington County.....1908
Clerks,
Somerset R. Waters.....Carroll County.....
D. H. Staley.....Washington County.....
M. J. Clagett.....Montgomery County.....

The State Tax Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer for a term of four years from the date of his qualification; all other officers are appointed by the State Tax Commissioner, and hold office during his pleasure.

The State Tax Commissioner is charged with the duty of valuing the capital stock of corporations for the purpose of taxation. He also has charge of the collection of tax on distilled spirits. Surety companies are required to report to the State Tax Commissioner, and to obtain from him a permit authorizing them to do business in this State.

STATE AUDITOR.

State Auditor,
George B. Ash.....Cecil County.....1904

The Board of Public Works appoints one for a term of two years from the date of his qualification. It is the duty of the Auditor to examine the accounts of all Clerks of Courts, Register of Wills, Sheriffs, State's Attorneys and the Tobacco Warehouse, and make annual report to the Board of Public Works. (Chapter 257, 1902.)

LAND OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

Commissioner of the Land Office,
E. Stanley Toadvine.....Wicomico County.....1904
Chief Clerk,
George H. Shafer.....Anne Arundel County.....
Assistant Clerks,
John F. O'Malley.....Howard County.....
Frank A. Bond.....Anne Arundel County.....
Arthur Trader.....Wicomico County.....

The Commissioner of the Land Office is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and holds his office during the term of the Governor by whom he is appointed: all other officers are appointed by the Commissioner, and hold their office during his pleasure.

STATE LIBRARY—*Annapolis.*

State Librarian,
Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers.....Anne Arundel County.....1904
Indexer and Cataloguer,
Louis H. Dielman.....Carroll County.....1904

State Librarian is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and holds office during his pleasure. The Indexer and Cataloguer is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Library Committee, for a term of two years. (Chapter 272, 1900).

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Calvert Bldg., Baltimore.*

Chief of Bureau,
Thomas A. Smith.....Caroline County.....1904
Clerk,
J. G. Schonfarber.....Baltimore City.....
Deputies or Assistants,
Frank Armiger.....Baltimore City.....
Isaac B. Weinberg.....Baltimore City.....

The Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics is appointed by the Governor. with the consent of the Senate, for two years from the first Monday in May; all other officers are appoiuted by the Chief of Bureau, and hold office during his pleasure. (Chapter 29, 1892).

The Industrial Bureau is charged with the collection, classification and arrangement of information concerning the various industries of the State and the needs thereof; and with the annual publication of the data so obtained.

The Chief of the Bureau, under Chapter 101, 1902, appoints two Deputies or Assistants, whose duties are to make inspections of the tenements, dwelling-houses, factories, work-shops and such other places as may be designated, and do such other work as the Chief of the Bureau shall designate.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—*Mer. Nat. Bank Bldg., Baltimore.*

President,
Charles N. Hargett.....Frederick County.....1904
Superintendent,
Hattersly W. Talbott.....Montgomery County.....1904
Commissioner,
J. W. Kerr.....Caroline County.....1904
Secretary,
Herman Badenhoop.....Baltimore City.....
Stenographer,
Miss Katie Flynn.....Baltimore City.....
Clerk,
Anna E. Price.....Baltimore City.....

The Governor appoints, with the consent of the Senate, one President, one State Superintendent and one Commissioner of Immigration, who compose the Bureau of Immigration, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May; the Secretary is appointed by the Board. (Chapter 282, 1898).

The Bureau of Immigration is established for the purpose of encouraging immigration to this State. The Bureau is required to prepare and distribute maps, pamphlets and other printed matter pertaining to the resources of the State, the shipping and marketing facilities. The Bureau makes an anuual report to the Governor.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER—*Mer. Nat. Bank Bldg., Baltimore.*

Insurance Commissioner,
Lloyd Wilkinson.....Worcester County.....1904
Deputy,
George W. Truitt.....Roland Park.....
Assistant Clerks,
E. S. Hargis.....
W. B. Usilton.....

The Insurance Commissioner is appointed by the Board of Public Works, for a term of four years from date of qualification, and until

his successor is qualified; all other officers are appointed by the Insurance Commissioner and hold office during his pleasure. (Chapter 700, 1900).

The Insurance Commissioner has charge of the enforcement of the life, fire and marine Iusurance Laws of the State.

UNIFORM LAWS COMMISSION.

Commissioners,

George R. Gaither, Jr.....Baltimore City.....1904
Milton G. Urner.....Frederick County.....1904
Stevenson A. Williams.....Harford County.....1904

The Governor appoints three for a term not to exceed four years. (Chapter 264, 1896).

The Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States are required to examine the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency and other subjects, and to ascertain the best means to effect an assimilation and uniformity in the laws of the States. The Board is required to report to the Legislature.

STATE FISHERY FORCE—*Annapolis.*

Commander.

Thomas C. B. Howard..Dorchester Co.....“Governor Thomas”.1904

Deputy Commanders,

James A. Turner.....Wicomico Co.....“Governor McLane”.1904
George F. Satterfield...Kent Co.....“Anna B. Smith”.....1904
Alex. Thompson.....Queen Anne's Co..“Frolic”..... 1904
W. H. Taylor.....Talbot Co.....“Nannie Merryman”1904
C. C. Harper..... Talbot Co.....“Eliza Hayward”.....1904
Harrison Woolford.....Dorchester Co.....“Julia Hamilton”.....1904
B. C. Dean .....Dorchester Co.....“Brown,SmithJones”1904
W. K. Leatherbury.....Wicomico Co.....“Nellie Jackson”.....1904
Edward P. Tyler.....Somerset Co.....“Helen Baughman”.1904
Charles E. Martin.....Anne Arundel Co.“May Brown”... 1904
James H. Nowell.....Anne Arundel Co.“Daisy Archer”.....1904
John H. Buckler.....St. Mary's Co.....“Folly” 1904
G. W. Maddox .....St. Mary's Co.....“Bessie Jones”.....1904

Local boats during the oyster season, terms of Deputy Commanders from November 1st, 1900, to March 15th, 1901.

Deputy Commanders,

Josiah Cullen.....Somerset Co.....To guard the waters of Pocomoke river and sound.
James Benton.....Somerset Co .....To guard the waters of Manokin river.
Vacancy..... .....Dorchester Co.....To guard the waters of Holland straits.
Vacancy.....Dorchester Co.....For Hooper straits and Honga river.
W. W. Flowers.....Dorchester Co.....To guard the waters from the Long Wharf in Cambridge to Bowdle's house in Talbot County.
H. C. Rogers.....Anne Arundel Co...To guard the waters of Herring Bay.
H. E. Balderson.....Talbot Co.....To guard the waters of Tred-Avon river from October 15th, 1902, to March 15th, 1903, under Ch. 314, 1894.

Edgar Cullison	St. Mary's Co.	To guard the waters of St. Mary's and St. George's rivers and Smith's creek.
H. C. Gardiner	Queen Anne's Co.	To guard waters of Chester river from October 15th, 1902, to March 15th. 1903, under Ch. 214, 1894,

Clerk to the Commander,
Lloyd Lowndes ..... Talbot County.

These appointments are made by the Board of Public Works for two years, under Chapter 380, of the Acts of 1900. The local boats are appointed by the Board of Public Works for the term, from November 1st to March 15th following, under Chapter 380, of the Acts of 1900. The Clerk to the Commander is appointed by the Commander.

The State Fishery Force has charge of the enforcement of the Oyster Law and the policing of the waters of the State where oysters are caught.

GENERAL MEASURES AND INSPECTORS OF OYSTERS.

C. C. Sterling	Crisfield	1904
Robert F. Walter	Nanticoke	1904
Louis F. Larrimore	St. Michael's	1904
Joseph Lowe	Tilghman's Island	1904
J. A. Delahay	Oxford	1904
William P. Baldwin	Annapolis	1904
B. B. Sevier	Annapolis	1904
Walter Sherman	Cambridge	1904
P. Geoghegan	Cambridge	1904
Calvert Orem	Cambridge	1904
William Pohler	Baltimore City	1904
Isador C. Kathman	Baltimore City	1904
Benjamin K. Green	Baltimore City	1904
Thomas H. Tankersley	Baltimore City	1904
William J. Kennedy	Baltimore City	1904

The Governor at each session of the General Assembly appoints fifteen General Measurers and Inspectors of Oysters as follows: Five for Baltimore City, two for Annapolis, one for Oxford, one for Tilghman's Island, one for St. Michael's, three for Cambridge, one for Nanticoke, and one for Crisfield. Senate confirmation not required. (Chapter 380, 1900, Section 57).

The General Measurers and Inspectors of Oysters supervise the measuring of oysters in bulk in order to prevent the sale of small or unculled oysters, and generally to assist in the enforcement of the oyster law.

STATE GAME WARDEN—*Cumberland, Md.*

State Game Warden,
John W. Averitt ..... Allegany County 1904

The State Game Warden is appointed by the Governor for two years from the first day in April. (Chapter 293, 1896).

The State Game Warden has charge of the enforcement of the Game and Fish Laws of the State. He is assisted by numerous deputies located in the several counties.

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Jesse W. Downey	Frederick County	1904
Clarence L. Vincent	Worcester County	1904

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints two for two years from the first Monday in May. One shall be from the Eastern and one from the Western Shore. (P. G. L., Art. 39, Sec. 79).

Fish Commissioners have charge of the artificial propagation of fish, and the stocking of the waters of the State. One Commissioner is located on the Eastern Shore and one on the Western Shore.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL—*Merchants' National Bank Building, Baltimore.*

State Fire Marshal,
Robert M. Price.....Queen Anne's County.....1904
Clerk,
Charles V. Wantz.....Carroll County.....

The State Fire Marshal is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for two years from the first Monday in May; all other officers are appointed by the State Fire Marshal. (Chapter 248, 1894).

The State Fire Marshal is required to investigate all fires occurring in the State to which his attention is called with a view of discovering the cause thereof. He is especially charged with the duty of investigating incendiary fires and the prosecution of the guilty parties.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Clayton Purnell.....Allegany County.....1904
John G. Rogers.....Howard County.....1904
E. Stanley Gary.....Baltimore.....1904
Zadoc P. Wharton.....Worcester County.....1904

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints four persons (one of whom shall be from the Eastern Shore), who with the Governor and the President of the State Normal School constitute the State Board of Education. Term, two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 157, 1890).

The State Board of Education has the general care and supervision of public education. The Board makes an annual report to the Governor of the condition of the schools of the State.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Superintendent of Public Education,
M. Bates Stephens.....Caroline County.....1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints one for a term of four years from the first Monday in May and until successor is appointed and qualified. (Chapter 466, 1902; also 194, 1902).

Superintendent of Public Education. It is the duty of the State Superintendent to inform himself and the Board of Education of the condition of the public schools throughout the State, to recommend the best methods of instruction, to receive and present to the State Board of Education the reports of the various County Boards of School Commissioners, to examine the County Boards' expenses and make recommendation to the State Board of Education, to remove School Examiners for cause, and in every way promote public education in this State.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Vacancy.....
William H. Welch.....Baltimore City.....1906
Howard Brattan.....Cecil County.....1904
J. B. N. Wyatt.....Baltimore City.....1904
Secretary to Board,
Dr. John S. Fulton.....Baltimore City, 10 South street.

The Governor appoints, with the consent of the Senate, four members, two biennially for four years from the first day in January, who with a Secretary appointed by the Board, the Attorney General and the Health Commissioner of Baltimore City constitute the whole Board. There shall be three practicing physicians and one Civil Engineer on the Board.

The State Board of Health has the general care of the sanitary interests of the people of the State. The Board is required to inquire into and investigate, and cause to be abated all nuisances affecting the public health in any part of the State. The Secretary of the Board has charge of the collection of vital statistics.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The practice of medicine in the State of Maryland is regulated by the State Board of Medical Examiners, which consists of eight members, appointed by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and eight members appointed by the Maryland State Homœpathic Society. (Ch. 612-1902).

Secretary of the Board representing the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty—Dr. J. McPherson Scott, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Secretary representing the Maryland Homœpathic Society—Dr. W. Dulany Thomas, 16 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.

The State Board of Medical Examiners has charge of the enforcement of the law relating to the practice of medicine in Maryland.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

H. A. Wilson	Baltimore City	1906
William T. Kelly	Talbot County	1906
Frederick F Drew	Baltimore City	1904
Alexander C. McCurdy	Baltimore County	1904
M. G. Sykes	Howard County	1906
P. Ernest Sasscer	Charles County	1906

The Governor appoints six, two biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. Must be appointed from a list of nine practicing dentists furnished from the Maryland State Dental Association. (Chapter 378, 1896).

The Board of Dental Examiners has charge of the enforcement of the law relating to the practice of dentistry in Maryland.

STATE VACCINE AGENT—*1701 N. Caroline Street, Baltimore.*

W. B. Burch	Baltimore City	1908

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints one State Vaccine agent for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 43, Sec. 26).

The Vaccine Agent prepares and furnishes the medical profession pure virus for use in vaccination.

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD—*Merchants' National Bank Building, Baltimore.*

Frank H. Mackie	Cecil County	1904
Elisha F. Parks	Baltimore County	1904
W. H. D. Warfield	Carroll County	1904

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three for two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Article 58).

The State Live Stock Sanitary Board is charged with the duties of protecting the health of the domestic animals of the State from contagious and infectious diseases, and to maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary or other regulations as it may deem necessary.

CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR—*1133 Harford Avenue, Baltimore.*

Chief Veterinary Inspector,
H. A. Meisner.....Baltimore City.....1904

The Governor appoints one Chief Veterinary Inspector, who holds his office during the term of the Governor who appoints him. Senate confirmation not required. (P. G. L., Art. 58, Sec. 5).

The Chief Veterinary Inspector is required to visit all the stables of Baltimore City and of the counties whenever he has reason to believe contagious or infectious diseases exist. He is the executive officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD.

F. H. Mackie.....Cecil County.....1906
R. V. Smith.....Frederick County.....1906
Vacancy.....
Vacancy.....
John W. Reigle.....Frederick County.....1906

The Governor appoints five for four years from the first Monday in May. Senate confirmation not required. (Chapter 273, 1894).

The State Veterinary Medical Board has charge of the enforcement of the State Law relating to the practice of veterinary medicine.

EXAMINERS OF HORSESHOERS.

Vacancy.....
Vacancy.....
Vacancy.....
Michael J. Heagerty.....Baltimore City.....1904
John B. Byrnes.....Baltimore City.....1905

Board consists of five members. One shall be a veterinarian, two shall be master horseshoers, and two shall be journeymen horseshoers. Term four years from appointment. (Chapter 481, 1898).

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—*College Park, Md.*

Chas. A. Councilman, Baltimore City..2nd Congressional District.....1908
Charles W. Slagle, Baltimore City.....4th Congressional District.....1908
Jas. M. Munroe, Anne Arundel Co.....3th Congressional District.....1904
Charles H. Evans, Baltimore City.....3rd Congressional District.....1904
David Seibert, Washington Co.....6th Congressional District.....1906
Clayton J. Purnell, Worcestor Co.....1st Congressional District.....1906

The Board of Trustees consists of the Governor, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, the Attorney-General and the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, *ex-officio*, and one person appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, from each Congressional District of the State. The appointments are made two biennially for six years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 326, 1888).

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

College Park, Maryland.

Chapter 289 of the Acts of 1898 creates a State Horticultural Department, which consists of a State Entomologist, a State Pathologist and a State Horticulturist, who shall be respectively the professor of Entomology, the professor of Vegetable Pathology and the professor of

Horticulture of the Maryland Agricultural College. All elected by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College.

State Entomologist.....Prof. A. L. Quaintance.
State Pathologist.....Prof. J. R. S. Norton.
State Horticulturist.....Prof. James S. Robinson.

The State Horticultural Department is an adjunct of the Maryland Agricultural College. The department has charge of the suppression and eradication of the San Jose scale, peach yellow, pearblight and other injurious insect pests and plant diseases throughout the State of Maryland.

The Department of Farmers' Institutes is also an adjunct of the Maryland Agricultural College. Under the management of this department public institutes or meetings are held in the several counties of the State, where agricultural topics are discussed by persons skilled in the several branches of agriculture.

TOBACCO INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector,
J. Frank Smith .....St. Mary's County.....1904
Deputy Tobacco Inspectors,
Nathaniel Broome.....Calvert County..... 1904
Isaac S. Nutwell.....Anne Arundel County.....1904
Wm. D. Bowie.....Prince George's County.....1904
Chief Clerk,
James J. Greenwell.....

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints one Chief Tobacco Inspectors and three Deputy Tobacco Inspectors for two years from the first day of March. Chief Clerk appointed by Chief Iuspector. (Chapter 314, 1898).

The Chief Inspector of Tobacco and Deputy Inspectors conduct the storage and inspection of Maryland tobacco. The operations of the Inspectors are carried on in Baltimore City.

STATE WHARFINGER—*O'Donnell's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.*

Alexander Cutino.....Baltimore City.....1904

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints one or more State Wharfingers for two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 98, Sec. 1).

The State Wharfinger has charge of the State Wharves in Baltimore City, and the collection of wharfage dues therefrom.

STATE WEATHER SERVICE—*Office at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.*

Director,
William Bullock Clark.....Baltimore City.....1904
Secretary and Treasurer,
W. T. L. Taliaferro .....Prince George's County.....1904
Meteorologist,
Oliver L. Fassig.....Baltimore City.....1904

A director, designated by the President of the Johns Hopkins University; a Secretary and Treasurer, designated by the President of the Maryland Agricultural College, and a Meteorologist, designated by the Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, shall be commissioned by the Governor for two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 329, 1892).

The State Weather Service collects and publishes data relating to the climatic and weather conditions of the State.

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

COMMISSION.

Governor,
John Walter Smith.....Worcester County.
Comptroller,
Joshua W. Herring.....Carroll County.
President Maryland Agricultural College,
R. W. Sylvester.....Prince George's County.
President Johns Hopkins University,
Dr. Ira C. Remsen.....Baltimore City.

SCIENTIFIC STAFF.

State Geologist,
William Bullock Clark.....Baltimore City.
Assistant Geologists,
Edward B. Matthews.....Baltimore City.
C. C. O'Hara.....Baltimore City.
R. B. Rowe.....Baltimore City.
Chief of Appalachian Geology,
Charles S. Prosser.....
Chief of Division of Terrestial Magnetism,
L. A. Bauer .....

This Commission consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Presiden' of the Maryland Agricultural College and President of Johns Hopkins University, who appoint a Geologist of established reputation. (Chapter 51, 1896).

The State Geological and Economic Survey is established for the purpose of the examination of the Geological formation of the State with a special reference to their economic product, and the preparation of special geological and economic maps to illustrate the resources of the State.

STATE RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

For the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—
Arthur P. Gorman.....Howard County..... 1904
L. Victor Baughman.....Frederick County..... 1904
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central—
George S. Dare.....Cecil County..... 1904
Cherry Hill, Elkton and Chesapeake City Electric Railway Company of Cecil County. (Chapter 129, 1900). Two to be appointed.

MASON AND DIXON LINE RE-SURVEY.

Commission appointed under Acts of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland, 1899 and 1900.

Superintendent of United States Coast and Godetic Survey, O. H. Tittman.

Pennsylvania, General J. W. Lutta.

Maryland, Prof. Wm. Bullock Clark.

Surveyor in Charge, Capt. W. C. Hodgkins, U. S. C. and G. Survey.

EXAMINERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

J. Southgate Lemmon.....Baltimore City.....1903
Clayton C. Hall.....Baltimore City.....1904
Max Teichman.....Baltimore City.....1903
Frank Blacklock.....Baltimore City.....1904

The Governor appoints four as follows: Two shall be public accountants appointed from a list of six names proposed by the Maryland Association of Public Accountants, one for one year and one for two

years; and two practicing attorneys, one for one year and one for two years. At the expiration of these terms successors shall be appointed for two years. (Chapter 719, 1900).

Examiners of Public Accountants examine all applicants for the title of "Certified Public Accountant," and recommend to the Governor those fully qualified to be commissioned as such.

BOARD OF SIDEPATH COMMISSIONERS.

The Governor appoints five, one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years; and on the expiration of these terms, one annually for the term of five years. No confirmation. No salary. (Chapter 658, 1900).

Vacancy.....
Vacancy.....
James P. Curley.....Prince George's County.....1904
J. D. Murray.....Howard County.....1905
W. Eason Williams.....Baltimore City.....1906

Board of State Sidepath Commissioners for the building of sidepaths along the county roads of the State for the use of bicycles.

MINE INSPECTOR FOR GARRETT AND ALLEGANY COUNTIES.

James P. Carroll.....Allegany County.....1904

The Governor appoints, with the consent of the Senate, one Mine Inspector for a term of two years from the date of his appointment. (P. L. L., Art. 1, Sec. 196).

AGENT TO COLLECT MARYLAND CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

L. Allison Wilmer.....Charles County.....

The Governor appoints an agent to collect the claims of the State of Maryland against the United States, growing out of the furnishing and equipping of Maryland troops for the volunteer army in the Spanish-American war. (Chapter 438, 1900).

The Governor is authorized to appoint some suitable person to collect the claims of the State against the United States existing prior to the year 1898. This agent receives fees, but in no case is to receive more than 30 per cent. of collections. (Chapter 296, 1900).

Arthur D. Foster.....Baltimore City.....

MARYLAND STATE BUILDING COMMISSION.

Chairman,
Governor John Walter Smith.
Secretary,
George R. Gaither.
Executive Committee,

Ferdinand C. Latrobe, *Chairman.*	Isidor Rayner,
James McSherry,	Lloyd Wilkinson,
John Wirt Randall,	Austin L. Crothers,
Thomas J. C. Williams,	Stevenson A. Williams,
Joshua W. Hering,	Murray Vandiver.

The General Assembly of 1900 authorized the construction of a new State Building in Annapolis, to be used for the Court of Appeals, the State Library, the Comptroller's office, the Treasurer's office, and the Land Office. A lot binding on Bladen street, College avenue and State Circle was secured, and the building is being erected by Messrs. Baldwin & Pennington, Architects, of Baltimore.

STATE ANNEX BUILDING COMMISSION.

Governor John Walter Smith, *President.*

Joshua W. Hering,
Murray Vandiver,
James McSherry,
Samuel D. Schmucker,
Elijah Williams,
Spencer C. Jones,
Peter J. Campbell,
John D. F. Mathias,
Thomas J. C. Williams,
Ferdinand C. Latrobe.

(Appointed under Chapter 332, 1902).

BATTLE-FLAG COMMISSION.

George W. Johnson.....Baltimore City.
James R. Wheeler.....Baltimore City.
Spencer C. Jones.....Montgomery County.
John R. King.....Baltimore City.

The Governor appoints four, two of whom shall be Union soldiers, and two Confederate soldiers, whose duty is to provide a suitable place at the State Capital for the preservation and display of the battle-flags of the State. No confirmation; no salary. (Chapter 485, 1900).

ANTIETAM BATTLE-FIELD COMMISSION.

William H. Parker.....Baltimore City.
Osmun Latrobe.....Baltimore City.
Benjamin F. Taylor.....Baltimore County.
George R. Graham.....Baltimore City.
William Gibson.....Washington, D. C.
Henry Kyd Douglas.....Washington County.
Theodore J. Vaneman.....Cecil County.

(Chapter 294, 1898).

The Antietam Battlefield Commission is appointed to co-operate with the Antietam Battlefield Board in ascertaining and marking the positions occupied in this battle by the military organizations from Maryland, both Union and Confederate.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND, RESIDENT IN OTHER STATES.

Name.		Term Expires.
Maloncey C. Soniat	Louisiana	1904
Edward J. Jones	Massachusetts	1904
Frederick W. Wood	Massachusetts	1904
George H. Corey	New York	1904
Joseph B. Braman	New York	1904
Edwin F. Corey	New York	1904
Alfred Mackey	New York	1904
Henry Ballantyne	New York	1904
Samuel L. Taylor	Pennsylvania	1904
Thomas J. Hunt	Pennsylvania	1904
Charles W. Sparhawk	Pennsylvania	1904
Charles S. Bundy	District of Columbia	1904
Livingston W. Cleveland	Connecticut	1904
Henry C. King	Great Britain and Ireland	1904
J. Burke Hendry	Great Britain and Ireland	1904
Lucas D. Gray	Ireland	1904
Charles E. Mills	New York	1904
J. S. Wurts	Pennsylvania	1904
L. T. Carter	New York	1904
H. Johnson	Missouri	1904

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints a number in his discretion for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art., 18, Sec. 9).

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

John Walter Smith	Governor	
Joshua W. Hering	Comptroller	
Murry Vandiver	Treasurer	
Isidor Rayner	Attorney-General	
John S. Saunders	Adjutant-Genaral	
Frank Markoe	Colonel Fifth Regiment	
Harry M. Warfield	Major Fifth Regiment	
Lewis M. Rawlins	Major Fifth Regiment	
George L. Deichman	Major Fifth Regiment	
John S. Wirt	Cecil County	1906
John B. Ramsay	Baltimore City	1906
William T. Dixon	Baltimore City	1906

Board consists of Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Adjutant-General, a Colonel and three Majors of the Fifth Regiment, and three citizens appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. (Chapter 459, 1898).

BOARD OF STATE AID AND CHARITIES.

Ferdinand C. Latrobe, President	Baltimore City	1904
Reuben Foster	Baltimore City	1904
John Lee Carroll	Howard County	1904
Samuel Rosenthal, Jr.	Baltimore City	1904
James Bond	Baltimore City	1904

The Governor, biennially, with the consent of the Senate, appoints five members of this Board in the month of March. Term, two years from March. (Chapter 679, 1900).

This Commission investigates all applications of charitable and educational institutions for State aid, and makes recommendations to the Legislature of those worthy to receive aid.

STATE LUNACY COMMISSION.

Charles W. Wainwright	Somerset County	1906
Dr. Thomas S. Latimer	Baltimore City	1903
Dr. I. Edmonson Atkinson	Baltimore City	1904
Stewart Paton	Baltimore City	1905

Secretary to Board,
Dr. George J. Preston.....819 N. Charles St., Baltimore.....

The Governor appoints four, one annually for four years from first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 59, Sec 13).

The State Lunacy Commission has supervision over all institutions, public, corporate or private, in which insane persons are detained. The Secretary of the Commission, or one member thereof, is required at least once every six months to visit all institutions in the State, including almshouses and jails where the insane are kept. The Commission makes an annual report to the Governor in the month of December.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

George Warfield	Baltimore City	1908
A. D. Foster	Baltimore City	1908
J. S. Gibbs	Baltimore County	1908
Lawrason Riggs	Baltimore City	1904
Francis White	Baltimore City	1904
Wesley M. Oler	Baltimore City	1904
Charles G. W. McGill	Baltimore City	1906
W. H. Gorman	Baltimore County	1906
Robert Taylor	Baltimore City	1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints nine—three biennially for six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 44, Sec. 1).

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

J. Beasman	Carroll County	1908
Edward Lloyd	Talbot County	1908
William H. Forsythe	Howard County	1904
Richard F. Gundry,	Baltimore County	1904
John Hubner	Baltimore County	1906
Vacancy		

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints six—two biennially for six years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 231, 1894).

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE ASYLUM AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Lemuel T. Appold	Baltimore City.
Henry King	Baltimore City.
Levin T. Morris	Baltimore City.
Vacancy	Baltimore City.
Thomas Hill	Baltimore County.
J. Clarence Lane	Washington County.
Herman Stump	Harford County.
W. P. T. Turpin	Queen's Anne's County.
Milton G. Urner	Frederick County.
Thomas J. C. Williams	Baltimore City.
Abraham R. Price	Baltimore County.
H. Baynard Whiteley	Baltimore County.
H. J. Hebb	Baltimore County.
Charles G. Hill	Baltimore County.
Aubrey Pearre	Baltimore City.
Benjamin Bissell	Harford County.
Louis F. Dietrick	Baltimore City.
William G. Rinehart	Carroll County.

The Governor appoints to fill vacancies only on this Board. (Chapter 183, 1888.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

R. T. Richardson	Baltimore City	1908
S. J. Twilley	Worcester County	1908
Frank I. Duncan	Towson	1908
L. Marshall Haines	Cecil County	1904
E. Y. Goldsborough	Frederick County	1904
Alexander R. Hagner	Washington County	1904
R. D. Hynson	Kent County	1906
John O. Stearns	Harford County	1906
Charles A. Wells	Prince George's County	1906

The Board of Managers consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Attorney-General and Treasurer, together with nine persons appointed by the Governor, three biennially for six years from the first day of May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 306-307).

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Robert Dixon Hopkins.....Baltimore City.....1904
Aubrey Pearre.....Baltimore City.....1904
Robert B. Dixon.....Talbot County.....1904

The Governor appoints three for two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 385).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS BALTIMORE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION OF COLORED TEACHERS.

Bernard C. Steiner, *President*.....Baltimore City.....
F. Henry Boggs, *Sec.-Treas*.....Baltimore City.....
John M. Carter.....Baltimore City.....
John H. Butler.....Baltimore City.....
Jesse Tyson.....Baltimore City.....
Frederick D. Morrison.....Baltimore City.....
William B. Sands.....Baltimore City.....
Samuel H. Shriver.....Baltimore City.....
William A. Dixon.....Baltimore City.....
Carroll T. Bond.....Baltimore City.....

The school is situated at the northwest corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets. Principal, George Harrison.

The school was incorporated in 1868, and receives $2,000 annually from the State. The Board fills all vacancies in its own membership.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED GIRLS.

John S. Hayes.....Baltimore City.....1904
John H. Collett.....Baltimore City.....1904

The Governor appoints two for two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 376-377).

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

.....(Vacancy).....1902
.....(Vacancy).....1902

The Governor appoints two annually in the month of February. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 332).

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

James S. Woodside.....Baltimore City.....1903
John T. Morris.....Baltimore City.....1903
Edward H. Griffin.....Baltimore City.....1903
Robert H. P. Ellis.....Baltimore City.....1903

The Governor appoints four annually in the month of February.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEMALE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Charles B. McLean.....Baltimore County.....1903
J. F. H. Gorsuch.....Baltimore County.....1903
Joseph R. Owens.....Prince George's County.....1903
Louis M. Bacon.....Baltimore County.....1903

Harry Murray.....Anne Arundel County..... 1903
.....Vacancy.
.....Vacancy.
.....Vacancy.
.....Vacancy.
.....Vacancy.

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints ten biennially in the month of January. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 272).

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY—BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

F. A. Furst .....Baltimore City 1908
Andrew D. Jones.....Baltimore City.....1908
James Lee.....Harford County.....1904
Francis E. Waters.....Baltimore City.....1904
J. H. Cottman.....Baltimore City.....1906
Lloyd L. Jackson.....Baltimore City.....1906

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints six, two biennially for six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 389).

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

George M. Moore .....Baltimore County.
Francis V. King.....St. Mary's County.
Alexander D Irwin.....Worcester County.
Spencer C. Jones.....Montgomery County.
F. Snowden Hill.....Prince George's County.
John K. Shaw .....Baltimore City.
Henry Williams.....Frederick County.
H. Clay Naill .....Baltimore City.
B. F. M. Hurley .....Washington County.
James McSherry.....Frederick County.
Bernard C. Steiner.....Baltimore City.
Ferdinand C. Latrobe.....Baltimore City.
Charles W. Ross.....Frederick County.
James T. Briscoe.....Calvert County.
George R. Dennis.....Frederick County.
Charles W. Goldsborough.....Frederick County.
Charles E. Trail.....Baltimore City.
Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.....Allegany County.
Wm. G. Baker.....Frederick County.
Isaac T. Costen.....Worcester County.
W. T. P. Turpin .....Queen Anne's County.
T. J. C. Williams.....Baltimore City.
Arthur Potts.....Frederick County.
John Black.....Baltimore City.
Albert Jones.....Carroll County.

The Governor appoints to fill vacancies only on this Board. (Chapter 247, 1867).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR COLORED DEAF AND BLIND.

John T. Morris, *President*.....Baltimore City.....
T. J. C. Williams, *Secretary*.....Baltimore City.....
John Black.....Baltimore City.....
Bernard C. Steiner.....Baltimore City.....
Waldo Newcomer.....Baltimore City.....
Vacancy.....

This school is not incorporated but is an adjunct to the School for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb School. Board fills its own vacancies.

DIRECTORS OF THE HOME AND INFIRMARY OF WESTERN MARYLAND.

James W. Thomas.....Allegany County.....1904
Vacancy.....Allegany County.....1904
Samuel J. Edwards.....Allegany County.....1904
Murray White.....Allegany County.....1904
James A. Milholland.....Allegany County.....1904
D. James Blackiston.....Allegany County.....1904
James P. Gaffney.....Allegany County.....1904

The Governor appoints seven for two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 319, 1892).

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS COMMISSION.

Governor appoints not less than five, one of whom shall be the Pathologist of the Johns Hopkins University, and one of whom shall be the Veterinarian of the Maryland Agricultural College. Term two years from date of appointment. (Chapter 181, 1902).

William H. Welsh.....Baltimore.....1904
Samuel S. Buckley.....Prince George's County.....1904
Edwin J. Dirickson.....Worcester County.....1904
W. Irving Walker.....Queen Anne's County.....1904
Richard S. Hill.....Prince George's County.....1904

CHICAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION.

Members named in Act creating the commission. No term. (Chapter 58, 1902)

Thomas J. Cannon.....Baltimore City.
William L. Ritter.....Baltimore City.
J. Leonard Hoffman.....Baltimore City.
William Stahl.....Baltimore City.
Charles W. Hull.....Baltimore City.
John R. King.....Baltimore County.
Benjamin F. Taylor.....Baltimore County.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Vacancy.....Baltimore City.
Vacancy.....Baltimore City.
Vacancy.....Baltimore City.

The Governor appoints three members of the Baltimore Bar, recommended to him by the Bar Association of Baltimore City, to constitute a commission to examine into and report to the next session of the General Assembly, the method of appointment, jurisdiction, practice and procedure of Justices of the Peace in Baltimore City. (Chapter 445, 1902).

CORPORATION LAWS COMMISSION.

The Governor is authorized to appoint three members of the Bar to examine the corporation laws of the State, and report their views as to the necessary revision, to the General Assembly of 1904. (Chapter 446, 1902).

Arthur G. Brown.....Baltimore.....
S. A. Williams.....Harford County.....
Vacancy.....

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Mrs. Anne B. Jeffers, State Librarian.....1904
Bernard C. Steiner, Librarian Enoch Pratt Library.....1904
M. Bates Stephens, Superintendent Public Instruction.....1904
Mrs. Charlotte Sewell.....Cecil County.....1904
Mrs. John M. Carter.....Baltimore City.....1904
W. Scott Roberts.....Baltimore City.....1904
Thomas S. Mackall.....Baltimore City.....1904

The Governor biennially appoints four persons, two of whom shall be women, who with the State Librarian, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, shall constitute the State Library Commission. (Chapter 247, 1902).

LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Daniel F. McMullen	Allegany County	1903
.....	.....	1904
John G. Mills	Dorchester County	1905
T. J. C. Williams	Baltimore City	1907
Edward W. Mealey	Washington County	1907

Governor appoints five, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and thereafter for five years. (Chapter 367, 1902).

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

H. L. Meredith	Washington County	1908
Charles B. Henkle	Anne Arundel County	1904
David R. Millard	Baltimore City	1905
J. Webb Foster	Baltimore City	1906
William C. Powell	Worcester County	1907

Governor appoints five Commissioners, two of whom shall be residents of Baltimore City and three shall be residents of the counties, one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years, and thereafter one annually for five years from the first of May. (Chapter 179, 1902).

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

The Governor is authorized to appoint a Commission under the above Law. (Chapter 512, 1902, Sec. 74).

John E. Hurst	Baltimore City.
Frederick P. Stieff	Baltimore City.
William H. Grafflin	Baltimore City.
Martin Wagner	Baltimore City.
Francis E. Waters	Baltimore City.
Frank N. Hoen	Baltimore City.
William A. Marbury	Baltimore City.
Wesley M. Oler	Baltimore City.
Jacob M. Pearce	Baltimore County.
L. Victor Baughman	Frederick County.
Thomas A. Robinson	Harford County.
Orlando Harrison	Worcester County.

Samuel K. Dennis, Secretary, Merchants National Bank Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

SCHLEY COMMISSION.

Albert Jones	Carroll County.
Randolph Barton, Sr.	Baltimore City.
Willoughby N. Smith	Baltimore City.

Three to be appointed by the Governor. No term of office. (Chapter 31, 1902).

TROOP "A" ARMORY BUILDING COMMISSION.

John S. Saunders.....Baltimore City.
Lawrason Riggs.....Baltimore City.
Samuel M. Shoemaker.....Baltimore County.
Henry O. Devries.....Baltimore County.
Joseph W. Shirley.....Baltimore City.
C. Lyon Rogers, Jr.....Baltimore County.
Samuel C. Rowland.....Baltimore City.
Samuel P. Ryland.....Baltimore City.
Vacancy.....
Vacancy.....

Governor appoints a number in his discretion. (Chapter 512, 1902, Sec. 66).

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

Lillian Welsh.....Baltimore City.....1904
W. Frank Hines.....Kent County.....1904
George Stewart Brown.....Baltimore City.....1904
John M. Glenn.....Baltimore City.....1904
William A. Thayer.....Baltimore City.....1904

Governor appoints five, three of whom shall be physicians, for a term of two years from appointment. (Chapter 451, 1902).

STATE BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS.

E. Madison Mitchell.....Baltimore City.....1904
George Schilling.....Baltimore City.....1904
George M. Mowen.....Baltimore City.....1904
John B. Spence.....Baltimore City.....1904
Henry W. Mears.....Baltimore City.....1904
John S. Fulton, Secretary Board Health.....1904
C. Hampson Jones, Health Commissioner.....1904
James Bosley, Health Commissioner.....1902

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints five Undertakers, three of whom shall be residents of Baltimore, who, with the Secretary of the State Board of Health and the Health Commissioners of Baltimore, shall constitute the Board. Term two years. (Chapter 160, 1902).

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CLERKS OF COURTS are elected by the people and hold office for six years from the date of their election.

SHERIFFS are elected by the people and hold office for two years from the date of their election, (except when otherwise provided by local law).

REGISTERS OF WILLS are elected by the people and hold office for six years from the date of their election.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS are elected by the people and hold office for four years from the date of their election.

SURVEYORS are elected by the people and hold office for two years from the first Monday in January next ensuing from their election.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS are elected by the people and hold office for two, four or six years from the date of their election. The exact terms being regulated by different local laws.

JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURTS are elected by the people and hold office for four years from the time of their election.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. Unlike other State officers Justices of the Peace do not hold over until the appointment of their successors, but their jurisdiction ceases upon the expiration of their term. (Const., Art. IV, Sec. 42).

The number of Justices in the counties and in Baltimore City is fixed by Local Law, but Section 4 of Article 52, P. G. L., provides for the appointment of at least two justices for new election district in the counties, and for each additional ward in Baltimore City.

POLICE JUSTICES FOR BALTIMORE CITY, one for each station house and one at large, are selected by the Governor from the list of civil justices appointed for the city and by him assigned to the several stations. (Act of 1898, Chap. 123, Sec. 630).

THE BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS in the several counties and Baltimore City are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years. Two members of each board shall always be selected, one from each of the two leading political parties of the State. In making these appointments the Governor is required to call upon the State Central Committees of the two leading political parties from each county and from Baltimore City for at least four names from among which to make a selection. Supervisors in Baltimore City receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars and in the counties of one hundred and fifty dollars. Supervisors qualify before the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City and the clerk of the Circuit Courts in the counties. (1896, Chap. 202).

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed for the several counties and Baltimore City by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. They are required to be citizens of the United States, and to have resided in the State of Maryland for at least two years. The residence of the Notary is to be designated by the Governor in the commission. They hold office for a term of two years. The number of Notaries in the counties is not limited, but in Baltimore City the Governor may appoint not more than forty, one of whom shall be conversant with the German language. Within thirty days from the time of his appointment, each Notary must give a bond to the State of Maryland in the penalty of two thousand

dollars in the counties, and six thousand dollars in Baltimore City. Said bond to be approved by the Governor and filed with the Comptroller. (P. G. L., Art. 36, Sec. 24; Art. 68, Sec. 1. Act of 1890, Chap. 71; 1892, Chap. 373; 1894, Chap. 412; 1896, Chap. 137; 1898, Chap. 81).

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of six years from the first day of August next succeeding their appointment, one-third of the Board being appointed biennially. The Boards consist of three members in all of the counties except Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick and Washington Counties, where there are six Commissioners. (1892, Chap. 341).

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

POPULATION, 53,694.

COUNTY SEAT—Cumberland.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in January; second Monday in April and October. Non-jury, first Thursday in July.

Orphans' Court days—Every Tuesday and Friday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
John W. Young	Clerk Circuit Court	1907
Christian F. Kenneweg	County Commissioner	1905
William George	County Commissioner	1905
James Ash	County Commissioner	1907
Adam Hice	County Commissioner	1907
Adam Liebeck	County Commissioner	1907
Reuben Reed	Clerk County Commissioners	1905
Millard F. Davis	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William A. Brashears	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
James Daudo	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
George E. Deneen	Sheriff	1905
James Schuyler	Treasurer	1905
John B. Shannon	Register of Wills	1905
George Phillips	Surveyor	1906
A. A. Wilson	State's Attorney	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st	Joseph L. Higgins	Little Orleans	1904
1st	Charles T. Norris	Piney Grove	1904
2d	Charles F. Showacre	Oldtown	1904
2d	Daniel Thomas	Okonoko, W. Va	1904
3d	Francis R. Wilson	Flintstone	1904
4th	Arthur Dawson	Cumberland	1904
5th	Marcellus Martin	Cumberland	1904
6th	Joseph A. Gonder	Cumberland	1904
7th	Edward Cresap	Rawlins	1904
8th	George R. Murphy	Westernport	1904
8th	G. Ravenscroft	Westernport	1904
9th	James P. McConnell	Barton	1904
9th	H. J. Guyton	Barton	1904
10th	Cornelius S. Murphy	Lonaconing	1904
11th	John Chambers	Frostburg	1904
13th	Joseph G. Smith	Mt. Savage	1904
13th	John R. Workman	Mt. Savage	1904
14th	Henry W. Blocher	Cumberland	1904
15th	John T. Walsh	Lonaconing	1904

Justices of the Peace—Con.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
17th.....James Finn	Vale Summit	1904
18th.....Isaac A. Cavanaugh	Midland	1904
18th.....J. P. Cavanaugh	Midland	1904
19th.....George Britt	Midlothian	1904
22d.....Jacob B. Humbird	Cumberland	1904
23d.....Charles H. Wolford.	Cumberland	1904
24th.....Edward J. Decker	Eckhart	1904
25th.....William Donaldson	Pekin	1904
26th.....Perry Weimer.	Frostburg	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

George A. Seibert	Cumberland	1904
Robert S. Schriver	Cumberland	1904
Charles E. Metz	Cumberland	1904
Alexander King	Cumberland	1904
William P. Sullivan	Frostburg	1904
G. Dud. Hocking	Frostburg	1904
James R. Anderson	Lonaconing	1904
J. T. Richardson	Midland	1904
C. V. L. Harbaugh	Old Town	1904
Patrick A. Laughlin	Westernport	1904
U. B. McCandlish	Westernport	1904
John Mulvaney	Mt. Savage	1904
Henry Mayer	Frostburg	1904
F. S. Deekens	Cumberland	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Lorenzo D. Rohrer	Cumberland	1904
J. Marshall Price	Frostburg	1904
Archibald C. Willison	Cumberland	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Asahel Willison, (D)	Cumberland	1904
Lewis J. Ort	Midland	1904
David Walker, (R)	Cumberland	1904

CORONER.

Wm. T. Connor	Cumberland	1904

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

POPULATION, 39,260.

COUNTY SEAT—Annapolis.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in April and October; non-jury third Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court days—Every Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
George Wells	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Julian M. Beard	County Commissioner	1905
Samuel Brooke	County Commissioner	1905
William H. Hall	County Commissioner	1905
Thomas A. Cromwell	County Commissioner	1905
Rufus D. Phelps	County Commissioner	1905
Adam A. Shipley	County Commissioner	1905
William T. Jones	County Commissioner	1905

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Luther A. Palmer	Register of Wills	1905
Henry A. Tydings	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
James Cusack	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John T. Jeffreys	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Samuel B. Hardy	Sheriff	1905
Louis Green	Surveyor	1905
Joshua S. Linthicum	Treasurer	1906
Edward C. Gantt	State's Attorney	1907

Justices of the Peace.

1st	Edgar Shepherd	West River	1904
1st	James S. Marriott	Davidsonville	1904
1st	A. B. Best	Birdsville	1904
1st	William S. Glover	Gallaways	1904
1st	Henry F. Hinburg	Mayo	1904
2nd	E. Fletcher Joyce	Millersville	1904
2nd	Samuel S. Hatch,	Eastport	1904
2nd	Robert F. Dodson	Waterbury	1904
2nd	George A. Basil	Eastport	1904
3rd	M. S. Dunlap	Armiger	1904
3rd	Grafton Duvall	St. Margaret's	1904
3rd	Thomas Boone	Robinson	1904
4th	Louis H. E. Haslup	Annapolis Junction	1904
4th	James E. Moque	Gambrills	1004
5th	Sweetzer Linthicum, Jr.	Welhams	1904
5th	Lemuel G. Kelbaugh	Harmans	1904
5th	William L. Hawkins	Brooklyn	1904
5th	H. S. Mancha	Glen Burnie	1904
6th	John N. Davis	Annapolis	1904
6th	Charles T. Feldmeyer	Annapolis	1904
8th	John T. Hall	Lothian	1904
8th	Richard T. Estep	Darnalls	1904
8th	Manton Leitch	Friendship	1904
8th	Wilson T. Weems	Shadyside	1904
8th	James O. Drury, Jr.	Drury	1904

Notaries Public.

J. Roland Brady	Annapolis	1904
Miss Nannie Stockett	Annapolis	1904
James A. Walton	Annapolis	1904
J. Bibb Mills	Brooklyn	1904

School Commissioners.

Robert Murray	Cumberstone	1904
William S. Crisp	Brooklyn	1904
Elijah Williams		1904

Supervisors of Elections.

George F. Quaid (D.)	Annapolis	1904
Robert Moss	Annapolis	1904
Robert L. Werntz (R)	Annapolis	1904

BALTIMORE CITY.

POPULATION, 508,957.

Court Terms—Circuit Court and Circuit No. 2, second Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November. Criminal, Superior, Comuion Pleas and City Courts, second Monday of January, May and September. Orphans' Court Days—Daily, except Sunday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Henry A. Schultz	Clerk City Court	1905
Robert Ogle	Clerk Superior Court	1907
Max Ways	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
T. A. Robinson	Clerk Circuit Court No. 2	1907
Sam W. Pattison	Clerk Criminal Court	1909
Adam Deupert	Clerk Court Common Pleas	1909
William H. Greeu	Sheriff	1905
Bartholomew E. Smith	Register of Wills	1909
Myer J. Block	(Chief) Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Harry C. Gaither	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William J. O'Brien	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Raleigh C. Thomas	Surveyor	1906
Albert S. J. Owens	State's Attorney	1907

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Charles H. Carter (D.)	1904
William F. Porter	1904
James E. McClellan	1904

CORONERS.

William W. Requardt	Northern District	1904
C. Frank Jones	Southwestern District	1904
Patrick F. Martin	Central District	1904
Otto M. Reinhardt	Southern District	1904
Silas Baldwin	Northwestern District	1904
John H. Scally	Northeastern District	1904
John G. Wiltshire	Western District	1904
William T. Riley	Eastern District	1904
J. L. Hirsch	At large	1904

MEASURER OF WOODCARTS.

William Forrest	1904

The Governor appoints one, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for two years from the first Monday in May. (Ch. 123, 1898, 590).

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Ward.	Name.	Term Expires.
1st	Marcus Ritgart	1904
2nd	Charles C. Fridell	1904
3rd	Jacob Rab	1904
4th	James B. Loane	1904
5th	Simon Buckner	1904
6th	E. Key Buchanan	1904
7th	George M. Johnson	1904
8th	John Behrens	1994
9th	W. D. Gould	1904
10th	Howell C. Brown	1904
11th	Ward P. Littig	1904
12th	Wilmer Emory	1904
13th	Abraham H. Fisher	1904

Justices of the Peace—Con.

Ward.	Name.	Term Expires.
14th	David H. Lucchesi	1904
15th	Thomas B. McAllister	1904
16th	William B. Wheeler	1904
17th	Charles H. Stern	1904
18th	R. R. Warfield	1904
19th	James M. Correll	1904
20th	John Gansler	1904
21st	Daniel Bride	1904
22nd	Wm. N. Roby	1904
23rd	Charles Reviol	1904
24th	Caleb Griffin	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AT LARGE.

1st Leg. Dist., Adolph Sauber, Northern Station	1904
1st Leg. Dist., John T. Ross, Southwestern Station	1904
1st Leg. Dist., James W. Lewis, Northeastern District	1904
2nd Leg. Dist., William B. Reed	1904
2nd Leg. Dist., Thomas B. Campbell	1904
2nd Leg. Dist , James A. Fechtig, Jr., Central Station	1904
2nd Leg. Dist., J. McKenny White, Northern Station	1904
2nd Leg. Dist., Anthony Dimarco	1904
3nd Leg. Dist., Frank Brandy	1904
3rd Leg. Dist., D. Adrian Carrick	1904
3rd Leg. Dist., W. J. Robertson, Southern Station	1904
3rd Leg. Dist., Daniel J. Loden, Western Station	1904
3rd Leg. Dist., Wm. J. Ogden	1904

AT LARGE FOR ENTIRE CITY.

John L. Hebb	1904
Otto Benner	1904
Robert C. Rhodes	1904
Neilson Poe, Jr., Police Justice at Large	1904
Thomas C. Bailey	1904
Peter Sahm	1904
William J. Garland, Eastern Station	1904
Harry C. Mathieu	1904
William L. Llewellyn	1904
Frank Meehan	1904
Isidore Ash	1904
Henry Stark	1904
Charles W. Heuisler, Justice in Juvenile Causes	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

T. Kell Bradford	1904
William W. Cloud	1904
Louis N. Frank	1904
John R. Hooper	1904
Warren W. Brown	1904
T. Bayard Williams	1904
Charles L. Hutchins	1904
Miss Blanch E. Osing	1904
Telfair W. Marriott	1904
Thomas H. Fitchett	1904
Joseph W. Brooks	1904
T. Howard Embert	1904
Miss Anna M. Gorsuch	1904
John F. Young	1904
George L. Mattingly	1904
Hugh A. Norman	1904
Frederick F. Schneider	1904

Notaries Public—Con.

Name.	Term Expires.
Harry L. Drake	1904
Miss Mary M. Magraw	1904
William J. Roth	1904
Filmore Cook	1904
George W. Hauleubeek	1904
Charles H. Milliken	1904
Felix R. Sullivan	1904
Horace Slingluff	1904
Philemon H. Tuck	1904
George A. Foos	1904
George B. Gammie	1904
Murray Hanson	1904
Frederick S. Axtell	1904
Millard Leonard	1904
Mrs. Virginia Bond Maupin	1904
W. N. Finley	1904
William D. Poultney	1904
Meredith Janvier	1904
H. F. Van Lill	1904
J. Alexander Hilleary, Jr	1904
William A Schaumloeffel	1904
Edward Raine	1904
W. H. H. Raleigh	1904
Armistead Webb	1904
Howard D. Adams	1904
Harry L. Price	1904
Robert L. Rhodes	1904
Jasper M. Berry, Jr	1904
A. D. Patrick	1904
Gustave W. Ridgely	1904
John W. Hewes	1904
J. Randolph Smith	1904
William H. Masson	1904
Robert W. Beach	1904
Edward Eareckson, Jr.	1904
George E. Taylor	1904
George A. Solter	1904
Bernard A. Schmitz	1904
Miss Virginia McCarthy	1904
Oregon Milton Dennis	1904
J. William Sheffer	1904
N. Franklin Burke	1904

INSPECTORS OF HAY AND STRAW.

B. Frank Benson	Eastern Scales	1904
Robert Mercer	Western Scales	1904
Joseph F. Albou	Northwestern Scales	1904

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints four for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 123, 1898, Section 552-570).

AUCTIONEERS.

Name.	Term Expires.
O. A. Kirkland	1904
William H. Schwab	1904
Henry J. Lobe	1904
Samuel W. Pattison	1904
F. B. Miller	1904
J. B. Nyburg	1904
John J. McKenna	1904
James King	1904
Louis Fox	1904
Robert Fox	1904

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints a number in his discretion not to exceed thirty. (Chapter 123, 1898, Section 240). Term two years from the first Monday in May.

LIQUOR LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

Vacancy	1904
E. E. Grannan	1904
William H. Jones	1904

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 123, 1898, Section 668).

EXAMINERS OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

Michael H. Plunkett	1902
Thomas M. Dukehart	1902

The Governor biennially appoints two for two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 123, 1898, Section 426).

INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS.

Reginald Bowie	1904
Thomas Fitzgerald	1904

The Governor appoints two for two years from the first Monday in May. (Chap. 123, 1898, Sec. 572-589).

COMMISSIONERS OF PRACTICAL PLUMBING.

James Bosley	1902
H. C. Bowerman	1902
P. T. Barry	1902
John Trainor	1902
John Morris	1902

The Governor biennially appoints five persons, three skilled plumbers, of Baltimore City; the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore City, and one member of the State Board of Health. Term, two years from the first Monday in May. (Chap. 123, 1898, Sec. 509-515).

POLICE COMMSSIONERS.

George M. Upshur, (D)	1904
John T. Morris, (D)	1904
Edward H. Fowler, (R)	1904

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three, two of whom shall be adherents of the two leading political parties, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (Chapter 15, 1900).

POLICE EXAMINERS.

John Hannibal, (D)	1904
Joseph Y. Brattan, (D)	1904
Charles H. Linville, (R)	1904

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three for two years from the first Monday in May. Two shall be adherents of the two leading political parties. (Chapter 16, 1900).

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

POPULATION, 90,755.

COUNTY SEAT—Towson.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in March; third Monday in May; third Monday in September; first Monday in December. Non-jury—Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday and Wednesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
William P. Cole	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Robert H. Bussey	State's Attorney	1907
Henry P. Mann	County Commissioner	1905
George W. Yellott	County Commissioner	1905
John V. Slade	County Commissioner	1905
Melchor Hoshell	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
William Byerly	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William E. Zimmerman	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Charles B. McClean	Surveyor	1905
George Albert Mays	Treasurer	1905
James Rittenhouse	Sheriff	1905
Harrison Rider	Register of Wills	1905

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st	Henry B. Whitely	Catonsville	1904
1st	William E. Nagle	Catonsville	1904
1st	Charles Welsh	Ilchester	1904
1st	James Clements	Oella	1904
1st	John M. Bone	Ellicott City	1904
1st	August C. Lueis	Dickeyville	1904
1st	Albert Smith	Catonsville	1904
2d	William E. Fite	Hernwood	1904
2d	Nicholas H. Hope	Rockdale	1904
2d	W. C Euler	Powhatan	1904
2d	W H. Harker	Owing's Mills	1904
2d	John T. Isaac	Granite	1904
3d	Richard A. Bevan	Arlington	1904
3d	J. H. Berner	Howard Park	1904
3d	W. F. Coghlin	Pikesville	1904
4th	John H. Beckly	Reisterstown	1904
4th	J. Smith Orrick	Glyndon	1904
4th	F. G. Yingling	Reisterstown	1904
4th	Samuel H. Brown	Woodensburg	1904
5th	John T. Thompson	Mt. Carmel	1904
5th	Thomas H. Alban	Beckleysville	1904
5th	Abraham S. Cooper	Trenton	1904
5th	Noah F. Jackson	Mt. Carmel	1904
6th	William J. McCullogh	Rayville	1904
6th	John H. Copenhauer	Elks	1904
6th	Henry Dickmyer	Stiltz, Pa	1904
7th	Alfred R. Sparks	Parkton	1904
7th	W. E. Anderson	White Hall	1904
7th	Edwin C. Hawkins	Parkton	1904
8th	John D. C. Duncan	Cockeysville	1904
8th	Frank Emory	Lutherville	1904
8th	E. G. Wheeler	Texas	1904
8th	John W. Bull	Warren	1904
9th	T. J. Neal	Govanstown	1904
9th	J. C. Barley	Philopolis	1904
9th	D. C. Price	Texas	1904

Justices of the Peace—Con.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires
9th.....Albert W. Perrine	Towson	1904
9th.....Joseph B. Herbert	Towson	1904
9th.....Thomas B. Butler	Towson	1904
9th.....Thomas J. Hunter	Towson	1904
9th.....Charles D. Cugle	Roland Park	1904
9th.....John F. Kellar	Govanstown	1904
10th.....Thomas Kauffman	Monkton	1904
10th.....George Truet	Jacksonville	1904
11th.....John T. Ambrose	Jenkins	1904
11th.....Henry Walters	Perry Hall	1904
11th.....Andrew Gibson	Fork P. O	1904
11th.....William Smith	White Marsh	1904
11th.....Fred Schultz	Upper Falls	1904
12th.....John G. Mueller	Canton, Police Justice	1904
12th.....William H. Rever	704 Eastern Ave., Baltimore	1904
12th.....John Hevern	606 Eastern Ave., Baltimore	1904
12th.....Jno. G. Ray	320 Bank St., Baltimore	1904
13th.....H. Sultan, Jr	St. Denis, Police Justice	1904
13th.....August W. Miller	Mt. Winans, Police Justice	1904
13th .....F. A. Bond	Halethorp	1904
14th.....Charles Brockmeyer	Fullerton	1904
14th.....J. H. Schone	Gardenville	1904
14th.....Joseph A. Neumayer	Gardenville	1904
15th.....John W. Evering	Watters	1904
15th.....James F. Gibson	Chase	1904
15th.....William T. Jenkins	Middle River	1904
15th.....Joseph Blair	Sparrows' Point	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

William A. Slade (D.)	Reisterstown	1904
Charles H. Wise	White Hall	1904
G. E. Lynch (R.)	Pikesville	1904

NOTARIES PUBBLIC.

James Kelly	Towson	1904
Harvey L. Chase	Catonsville	1904
Peter Mulcahy	Cockeysville	1904
W. C. Fields	Pikesville	1904
George Ward	Owings Mills	1904
William V. Hummell	Sparrow's Point	1904
Charles J. Fox	Orangeville	1904
Madison E. Lloyd	Govanstown	1904
William L. Shriver	Reisterstown	1904
A. W. Robson	Catonsville	1904
Urban T. Linzey	Towson	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

S. M. Shoemaker	Stevenson	1908
John Arthur	Fork	1908
James B. Ensor	Belfast	1904
Reister Russell	Reisterstown	1904
Thomas B. Todd	North Point	1906
G. H. Rice	Catonsville	1906

ROAD ENGINEER.

Walter W. Crosby		1906

CALVERT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 10,223.

COUNTY SEAT—Prince Frederick.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in May and second Monday in November; non-jury, first Monday in July and February.

Orphans' Court Days—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Edward J. Sollers	County Commissioner	1905
William S. Morsell	County Commissioner	1905
John F. Hutchins	County Commissioner	1905
John W. Skinner	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Joseph W. Ireland	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
George P. Ross	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
George W. Dowell	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Harrison C. Long	Sheriff	1905
Joseph J. Bafford	Register of Wills	1909
Charles L. Marsh	Treasurer	1905
J. Briscoe Bunting	Surveyor	1906
J. Frank Parran	State's Attorney	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st William H. Files	Solomon's	1904
1st Thomas R. Graver	Bertha	1904
1st John M. Gott	Mutual	1904
1st John W. Hardesty	Mutual	1904
2d William W. Duke	Prince Frederick	1904
2d William B. Stafford	Bowen	1904
2d George F. Hardesty	Prince Frederick	1904
3d John M. B. Dalrymple	Lower Marlboro'	1904
3d W. H. Ward	Mt. Harmony	1904
3d S. G. Bowen	Huntingtown	1904
3d Thomas H. Jones	Dunkirk	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John Turner, (D)	Lushby's	1904
Abraham G. Bowen	Bowen's	1904
James T. Ross (R)	Mutual	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John W. Peterson	Prince Frederick	1908
Charles G. Spicknall	Lower Marlboro'	1904
William F. Robinson	Boston	1906

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Wm. H. Hellen	Solomons	1904
T. B. Turner	Prince Frederick	1904

CAROLINE COUNTY.

POPULATION, 16,248.

COUNTY SEAT—Denton.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in April and October. Non-jury, second Monday in January, fourth Monday in June.

Orphans' Court Days—Second Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Thomas Lockwood Day	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
James B. Wright	County Commissioner	1905
Wesley Jarrell	County Commissioner	1907
Frank P. Medford	County Commissioner	1909
John F. Dawson	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
James O. Clark	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William H. Deen	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Charles H. Whitby	Treasurer	1906
Robert J. Jump	Register of Wills	1909
William T. Hignutt of E	Sheriff	1905
Charles C. Deen	Surveyor	1906
Thomas A. Goldsborough	State's Attorney	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st	William George Smith	Marydel	1904
1st	W. L. Cooper	Goldsboro	1904
2d	William H. Cohee	Greensboro'	1904
3d	Z. Potter Steele	Denton	1904
4th	Charles B. Harrison	Preston	1904
4th	Jehu T. Blades	Choptank	1904
5th	Edward F. Davis	Federalsburg	1904
6th	George H. Bevans	Hillsboro'	1904
7th	William E. Temple	Ridgely	1904
8th	Thomas J. Daffin	American Corners	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

H. W. Temple (D)	Denton	1904
W. H. Thawley	Preston	1904
William B. Seward (R)	Ridgely	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

George H. Berry	Denton	1904
W. A. Noble	Federalsburg	1904
L. I. Jones	Greensboro	1904
Wm. T. Temple	Ridgely	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Albert W. Sisk	Preston	1908
Thomas W. Jones	Ridgely	1904
Harry C. Fisher	Denton	1906

CARROLL COUNTY.

POPULATION, 33,860.

COUNTY SEAT—Westminster.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in February, May and November. Non-jury, second Monday in August.

Orphans' Court days—Every Monday and Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Guy W Steel	State's Attorney	1907
David P. Smelser	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
William H. Wilson	Sheriff	1905
John J. Stewart	Register of Wills	1909
M. Theodore Yeiser	Surveyor	1906
Francis L. Hann	Treasurer	1905
A. Kurts Myers	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
John E. Eckenrode	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
George R. Rupp	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Jacob N. Dehoff	County Commissioner	1905
Daniel J. Hesson	County Commissioner	1907
George E. Benson	County Commissioner	1909

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st	John H. Diffendal	Taneytown	1904
1st	Norman B. Hagen	Taneytown	1904
2d	Jessie F. Billmyer	Uniontown	1904
3d	James J. Harner	Silver Run	1904
3d	Jacob R. Lippy	Silver Run	1904
3d	J. William Earhart	Union Mills	1904
4th	James P. Beam	Carrollton	1904
4th	John T. Hill	East View	1904
4th	Marion J. Leister	Finksburg	1904
4th	D. D. Byers	East View	1904
8th	Harry R. Deveries	Freedom	1904
5th	Michael Glennan	Daniel	1904
5th	Harry F. Curley	Eldersburg	1904
5th	D. Schriver Brandenberg	Freedom	1904
6th	John R. Strevig	Manchester	1904
6th	Jacob P. Baltozer	Manchester	1904
6th	Samuel I. Hoffacker	Alesia	1904
7th	William Moore	Westminster	1904
7th	Gustavus W. Crapster	Westminster	1904
7th	James F. Rinder	Westminster	1904
7th	Edward W. Devilbiss	Pleasant Valley	1904
8th	William H. Armacost	Hampstead	1904
8th	David E. Walsh	Carrollton	1904
9th	John Elgen	West Falls	1904
9,h	Jacob Farver	Taylorsville	1904
10th	D. Calvin Warner	Double Pipe Creek	1904
11th	Louis Dielman	New Windsor	1904
11th	J. Edward West	New Windsor	1904
12th	William J. Crabbs	Union Bridge	1904
13th	Frank I. Lewis	Mount Airy	1904
13th	George A. Harrison	Mount Airy	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John M. Roberts (D.)	Westminster	1904
Harry S. Musselman	Manchester	1904
Charles H. Smith (R.)	Mount Airy	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
N. H. Baumgartner	Westminster	1904
Charles E. Hering	Westminster	1904
J. Win. Snader	New Windsor	1904
Albert Jones	Mount Airy	1904
Frank J. Shriner	Union Bridge	1904
Calvin E. Bankert	Union Mills	1904
Thomas Tipton	Hampstead	1904
George A. Arnold	Taneytown	1904
Sadie G. Masenheimer	Manchester	1904
J. Fred Waesche	Sykesville	1904
Andrew J. Hauck	Hampstead	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Fred. D. Miller	Westminster	1908
J. O. Devries	Henryton	1908
John B. Eppley	Union Bridge	1904
Theodore F. Englar	Westminster	1904
Peter Buchman	Hampstead	1906
Jacob H. Blocher	Alesia	1906

CECIL COUNTY.

POPULATION, 24,662.

COUNTY SEAT—Elkton.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in March; third Monday in June; third Monday in September, and second Monday in December.

Orphans' Court Days—Second Tuesday in every month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Manly Drennen	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Thomas B. Miller	Register of Wills	1909
James W. Squier	State's Attorney	1907
William B. Davis	County Commissioner	1905
Levi E. Patterson	County Commissioner	1905
George R. Spence	County Commissioner	1907
George C. Biddle	Sheriff	1905
William H. Hohn	Treasurer	1904
William H. Hohn	Treasurer-Elect	1906
Robert H. Logan	Assistant Treasurer	1904
George G. Hopkins	Assistant Treasurer-Elect	1906
Alfred B. McVey	Surveyor	1906
Solomon K. Blake	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Thomas S. Miller	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William J. Clark	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st	William J. Duhamel	Earleville	1904
1st	Albert H. Redding	Georgetown	1904
1st	Powell F. Johns	Warwick	1904
2d	Harry Jones	Chesapeake City	1904
2d	George G. Morgan	Cecilton	1904
3d	Henry H. Gilpin	Elkton	1904
3d	Philip M. Groves	Elkton	1904
5th	Isaiah Biddle	Northeast	1904
5th	Thomas B. Cranmer	Northeast	1904
6th	Isaac R. Taylor	Rising Sun	1904
6th	Stephen Lynch	Principio	1904

Justices of the Peace—Con.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
6th.....William P. Coulson	Colora	1904
7th.....George J. Harwood	Port Deposit	1904
7th.....Charles S. Ward	Perryville	1904
7th.....Newton A. Nickle	Rowlandville	1904
8th .....Thomas H. Cummings	Pilot	1904
9th.....Edwin M. Kirk	Calvert	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John M. Tucker, (D)	Elkton	1904
Delmar Smithers	Chesapeake City	1904
William A. Cameron, (R)	Zion	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

T. B. Moore	Rising Sun	1904
Alonzo L. Barry	Port Deposit	1904
Thomas C. Bond, Jr	Port Deposit	1904
W. J. Falls	Northeast	1904
Adam B. Keen	Rising Sun	1904
Wm. H. Smith	Elkton	1904
J. C. Dunbar	Elkton	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John H. Jenness	Rising Sun	1908
George A. Blake	Elkton	1904
George O. Garey	Northeast	1906

CORONER.

Rickets Nelson	Elkton	1904

DUCKING POLICE.

Joseph Clay	Elkton	1904
C. Mallory Toy	Chespeake City	1904
John Futty	Elk Neck	1904

CHARLES COUNTY.

POPULATION 17,662.

COUNTY SEAT—La Plata.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in May and November; non-jury, third Monday in February and July.

Orphans' Court Days—First aud third Tuesdays in each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
L. Allison Wilmer	State's Attorney	1907
Robert L. Tippett	Sheriff	1905
S. Henry Cox	Surveyor	1906
Francis D. Mudd	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Addison Marbury	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
James R. Carlin	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Marcena C. Gray	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Francis B. Matthews	Register of Wills	1909
James I. Naylor	County Commissioner	1905
Benjamin F. Dement	County Commissioner	1905
Harry B. Bowling	County Commissioner	1907
William P. Jameson	County Commissioner	1909
Price Gray	County Commissioner	1909

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
1st.....Henry G. Robertson	La Plata	1904
2d.....William T. Hindle	McConchie	1904
2d.....George M. Carpenter	Pisgah	1904
3d.....Francis E. Dunnington	Nanjemoy	1904
4th.....Peter W. Robey	Bel Alton	1904
4th.....R. E. L. Higgs	Dentsville	1904
4th.....H. Cox Nevitt	Newburg	1904
5th.....John B. Norris	Wayside	1904
5th.....Wm. Page	Issue	1904
6th.....Thomas C. Wilkerson	Waldorf	1904
7th.....J. R. Gray	Indian Head	1904
7th.....C. S. Rowe	Pomonkey	1904
8th.....Frederick L. Dent	Bryantown	1904
9th.....Harry C. Chappelear	Hughesville	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Samuel H. Speaks	Grayton	1904
J. D. Robertson, (D)	La Plata	1904
Thomas M. Carpenter, (R)	Wicomico	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

John M. Cochrane	La Plata	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph D. Gardiner	Bryantown	1908
Pere Wilmer	Faulkner	1904
Thomas T. Owen	La Plata	1906

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

POPULATION, 27,962.

COUNTY SEAT—Cambridge.

Court Terms—Jury, fourth Monday in April, second Monday in November. Non-jury, fourth Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court day—Every Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
William N. Andrews	State's Attorney	1907
Charles Lake	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
William J. Watkins	Sheriff	1905
John W. Fletcher	Register of Wills	1909
John H. Bosley	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
George M. Phillips	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Edward P. Smith	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
George W. Woolford	County Commissioner	1905
W. R. Thomas	County Commissioner	1907
Ollie R. Wright	County Commissioner	1909
Clarence L. Northrup	Surveyor	1906

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st.....James J. M. Gordy	Galestown	1901
1st.....N. N. Jones	Fork P. O.	1904
2d.....William J. Abdell	East New Market	1904
2d.....Charles N. Spence	Secretary	1904
2d.....Theophilus A. Mowbray	Cabin Creek	1904
3d.....William Cochran	Vienna	1904

Justices of the Peace—Con.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
3d.....J. A. Reese, Jr	Vienna	1904
3d.....H. C. Lord	Rhodesdale	1904
4th.....Thomas W. Stapleforth	Taylor's Island	1904
5th.....Joseph W. Bradshaw	Golden Hill	1904
6th.....Alonzo Travers	Fishing Creek	1904
6th.....Lawrence P. Ashton	Applegarth	1904
7th.....Clement Sullivane	Cambridge	1904
7th.....Francis P. Phelps	Cambridge	1904
7th.....William R. Shenton	Cambridge	1904
8th.....Daniel Moore	Cornersville	1904
9th.....J. R. Jester	Church Creek	1904
10th.....James T. Robinson	Toddville	1904
10th.....William E. McGlaughlin	Bishop's Head	1904
10th.....Elijah K. Hurley	Elliott's	1904
10th.....George W. Walter	Holland's Island	1904
12th.....Enoch Lowe	Williamsburg	1904
13th.....William Fox	Airey's	1904
14th.....Anthony M. Vincent	Linkwood	1904
15th.....William Harper	Hurlock's	1904
16th.....John W. Maguire	Woolford's	1904
16th.....John L. Marshall	Madison	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Edwin T. Mace, (D)	Cambridge	1904
G. G. Shenton	Golden Hill	1904
T. E. Keenan (R)	Cambridge	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

George A. Smith	Cambridge	1904
John F. Ryan	East New Market	1904
Clarence L. Northrop	Hurlock's	1904
M. G. Hooper	Cambridge	1904
L. E. Ross	Cambridge	1904
J. F. Barton	Cambridge	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Irving M. Langrall	Wingate	1908
John G. Mills	Cambridge	1908
Martin J. Perkins	Cambridge	1904
George C. Insley	Lakesville	1904
W. Grason Smith	Williamsburg	1906
James N. Sherman	Bucktown	1906

ADMEASURER.

Daniel Seward	Cambridge	1903

FREDERICK COUNTY.

POPULATION, 51,920.

COUNTY SEAT—Frederick.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in February, first Monday in September and second Monday in December; non-jury, second Monday in May.

Orphans' Court days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, and daily during sittings of Court.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Arthur D. Willard	State's Attorney	1907
Samuel T. Haffner	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
William B. Cutshall	Register of Wills	1909

Charles C. Biser	Treasurer	1906
Charles T. K. Young	Sheriff	1905
Russell E. Ligher	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Jacob M. Birely	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William H. Pearre	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John H. Etzler	County Commissioner	1905
Lewis H. Bolus	County Commissioner	1905
William H. Bleutlinger	County Commissioner	1905
William H. Hogarth	County Commissioner	1907
David G. Zentz	County Commissioner	1907
Rufus A. Rager	Surveyor	1906

Justices of the Peace.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires
1st Jonathan Talbott	Point of Rocks	1904
1st J. C. Michael	Doubs'	1904
2d John Wood	Frederick	1904
2d John Francis Smith	Frederick	1904
2d Christian H. Eckstein	Frederick	1904
5th Millard F. Shuff	Emmitsburg	1904
5th Henry Stokes	Emmitsburg	1904
5th Isaac M. Fisher	Emmitsburg	1904
6th John W. Hoover	Wolfsville	1904
6th Alvin E. Sensenbaugh	Wolfsville	1904
7th Francis A. Kessler	Hopeland	1904
7th James L. Leather	Park Mills	1904
7th Thomas Grunwell	Urbana	1904
7th Chas. Moore	Della	1904
8th H. Clayton Trundel	Liberty	1904
8th Francis E. Swadener	Liberty	1904
9th U. S. Hobbs	New Market	1904
9th George M. Smith	New Market	1904
9th John E. King	Kemptown	1904
9th J. H. Shipley	Ijamsville	1904
10th Calvin N. Stem	Sabillasville	1904
10th Calvin T. Fox	Foxville	1904
11th George M. Shaw	Woodsboro	1904
12th John L. Jordan	Brunswick, Police Justice	1904
12th S. V. Blessing	Petersville	1904
13th J. Grahame Johnson	Walkerville	1904
13th H. Binebrink	Mt. Pleasant	1904
14th George J. B. Lewis	Jefferson	1904
15th John Jones	Thurmont	1904
15th Joseph A. Gernand	Graceham	1904
15th Wm. S. McPherson	Catoctin Furnace	1904
16th Samuel Brandenburg	Harmony	1904
17th Reuben S. Grabill	Johnsville	1904
17th John E. Unkefer	Ladiesburg	1904
19th John H. Sundergill	Unionville	1904
20th Christopher Baker	Lewistown	1904
21st J. Lawrence Rothenhoefer	Yellow Springs	1904
22nd Henry M. Wiener	Burkittsville	1904

Supervisors of Elections

Jacob Rosenstock, (D.)	Frederick	1904
John W. Hunn	Frederick	1904
Samuel V. Doll, (R)	Frederick	1904

FOR FREDERICK CITY.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Time Expires
Marion S. Moberly, (D.)	Frederick	1904
Francis Granville Thomas	Frederick	1904
Vacancy		

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Charles B. T. Hendrickson	Frederick	1904
George W. Kiudley	Frederick	1904
Marshall Fout	Frederick	1904
William B. Storm	Frederick	1904
J. Travis Thomas	Frederick	1904
Adrian LeRoy McCardell	Frederick	1904
George W. Heinlein	Frederick	1904
John L. Routzahn	Middletown	1904
William H. Troxell	Emmitsburg	1904
Edward C. Shafer	Brunswick	1904
Wm. W. Zimmerman	Thurmont	1904
Joseph Wolf	Myersville	1904
William Graham	Burkittsville	1904
Clarence A. Lindsay	Unionville	1904
Clarence H. Lamar	Licksville.	1904
John Gardner	Urbana	1904
F. C. Remsburg	Woodsboro	1904
W. B. Stambaugh	Le Gore	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel Dutrow	Frederick	1908
L. Tiernan Brien	Urbana	1908
Charles W. Wright	Point of Rocks	1904
Charles W. Slagle	Woodsboro	1904
J. Henry Stokes	Emmitsburg	1906
H. Boteler Gross	Jefferson	1906

REGISTER OF VOTERS FOR BRUNSWICK,

Charles F. Moore	Brunswick	1904

GARRETT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 17,701.

COUNTY SEAT—Oakland.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in March, second Monday in September; non-jury, first Monday in July, second Monday in December.

Orphaus' Court days—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Frederick A. Thayer	State's Attorney	1907
E. E. Friend	Register of Wills	1907
Edward Z. Tower,	Clerk Circuit Court	1905
Edward J. Frantz	Sheriff	1905
Jacob Stump	County Commissioner	1905
Taylor Friend	County Commissioner	1905
Peter J. Stephen	County Commissioner	1907
Daniel Wilson	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Jacob Feik	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
George B. McMillan	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Franklin P. Greeu	Surveyor	1906
J. W. White	Treasurer	1904
Edwin A. Weimer	Treasurer-Elect	1906

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st	J. L. Sharpless	Swanton	1904
1st	Wade H. Lohr	Swanton	1904
2d	N. Spielman	Guard	1904
2d	William H. H. Friend	Friendsville	1904
3d	Peter Nathan	Grantsville	1904
3d	Daniel Dorsey	New Germany	1904
4th	Marcus M. Fazenbaker	Westernport	1904
5th	Henry Kahl	Accident	1904
6th	D. Harrison Friend	McHenry	1904
7th	Andrew S. Teats	Oakland	1904
8th	William A. Harvey	Sunnyside	1904
10th	W. D. Hayes	Deer Creek	1904
12th	George Ralston	Bittinger	1904
13th	Edward J. Hamill	Blaine, W. Va	1904
14th	Andrew B. Gouder	Oakland	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

E. Jamison, (D)	Oakland	1904
Charles M. Miller	Swanton	1904
A. G. Sturgiss, (R)	Oakland	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Edward M. Listou	Selbysport	1904
George A. Fraley	Oakland	1904
John Felty, Jr	Oakland	1904
W. R. Getty	Grantsville	1904
P. T. Garthright	Mt. Lake Park	1904
H. L. Bevans	Grantsville	1904
C. V. Guard	Friendsville	1904
W. W. Savage	Friendsville	1904
H. C. Grubendorf	Hutton	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

C. E. Ellithorp	Bittinger	1908
George E. Bishoff	Sang Run	1904
Moses R. Hamill	Oakland	1906

HARFORD COUNTY.

POPULATION, 28,269.

COUNTY SEAT—Belair.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in February, May and November; non-jury, second Monday iu September.

Orphans' Court Days—First Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
John R. Stifler	State's Attorney	1907
William S. Forwood, Jr	Clerk Circuit Court	1900
Hugh T. Bay	Register of Wills	1907
B. Frank Hanway	County Commissioner	1905
George Archer	County Commissioner	1907
Albert L. M. McCann	County Commissioner	1909
Stevenson A. Whiteford	Sheriff	1905
George J. Finney	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Edward C. Tolley	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William P. Trimble	Judge Orphaus' Court	1907
William T. Clark	Surveyor	1906
J. F. Wells	Treasurer	1904
John F. Wells	Treasurer-Elect	1906

Justices of the Peace.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st	Alexander P. Norris	Edgewood	1904
1st	Cyrus C. Cronin	Sewell	1904
1st	Charles E. Cresswell	Clayton	1904
2d	Jacob P. Osborn	Aberdeen	1904
2d	James T. Pritchard	Aberdeen	1904
2d	R. M. Taylor	Perrymans	1904
2d	Henry W. Earle	Earlton	1904
3d	James A. Lyle	Belair	1904
3d	Alexander Norris	Belair	1904
3d	Harper H. Black	Chestnut Hill	1904
3d	Joseph G. Favour	Fallston	1904
3d	Isaac W. Thompson	Belair	1904
3d	Alfred A. Caulbanon	Churchville	1904
3d	George W. Richardson	Belair	1904
3d	W. R. McComas	Belair	1904
3d	Jno. N. Girvin	Belair	1904
4th	John W. Barton	Black Horse	1904
4th	Thomas Johnson	Upper Cross Roads	1904
4th	William M. Barton	Harkins	1904
4th	William B. Wright	Dry Branch	1904
4th	J. Frank Devoe	Federal Hill	1904
4th	Alfred S. Tipton	Jarrettsville	1904
5th	John O. Stearns	Whiteford	1904
5th	Richard G. S. Smith	Castleton	1904
5th	James S. Davis	Mill Green	1904
5th	William B. Jordan	Poole	1904
5th	Luther H. McNabb	Macton	1904
5th	Joseph R. Ely	Darlington	1904
6th	Michael H. Fahey	Havre de Grace	1904
6th	Sylvester E. Penning	Havre de Grace	1904

Supervisors of Elections.

William J. Forsythe	Poole P. O	1904
William A. Hope, (D)	Norrisville	1904
M. F. Wright, (R)	Belair	1904

Notaries Public.

Dora Morgan	Aberdeen	1904
Orion C. Michael	Aberdeen	1904
Clifford D. Rosan	Belair	1904
G. G. Street	Belair	1904
Harman E. Hoblitzell	Belair	1904
Henry C. Foster	Havre de Grace	1904

School Commissioners.

John D. Worthington	Belair	1908
Charles W. Baker	Aberdeen	1904
Martin L. Jarrett	Jarrettsville	1906

Ducking Police.

W. A. Fletcher	Aberdeen	1904
H. J. Murray	Havre de Grace	1904

Inspector of Hay and Straw.

Jacob P. Walker	Havre de Grace	1904

HOWARD COUNTY.

POPULATION, 16,715.

COUNTY SEAT—Ellicott City.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in March and first Monday in September; non-jury, third Monday in June, first Monday in December.
Orphans' Court Days—First and third Tuesdays in each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Martin F. Burke	State's Attorney	1907
William W. L. Cissel	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
William H. Marlow	Register of Wills	1905
James T. Clark	Treasurer	1904
Samuel C. Musgrove	Treasurer-Elect	1906
John F. Kyne	Sheriff	1905
William T. Day	Judge Orphan's Court (Chief)	1907
Pulaski Dorsey	Judge Orphaus' Court	1907
Henry Mollman	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John T. R. R. Carroll	Surveyor	1906
Thomas O'Neill	County Commissioner	1905
J. J. Werner	County Commissioner	1907
Beujamin F. Hess	County Commissioner	1909

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st	Henry S. Bell	Elkridge	1904
1st	John H. Resan	Elkridge	1904
2d	B. H. Wallenhorst	Ellicott City	1904
2d	Robert T. Baker	Ellicott City	1904
3d	John W. Hobbs	Alphea	1904
3d	Robert Saumenig	Ivory	1904
4th	James W. Pearre	Lisbon	1904
4th	Alfred Matthews	Glenwood	1904
5th	Charles T. Disney	Highland	1904
5th	Charles Wilson	Simpsonville	1904
5th	Thomas Maynard	Clarksville	1904
5th	Hamilton H. Simpson	Dayton	1904
6th	Harrison C. White	Guilford	1904
6th	James P. Haslup	Savage	1904
6th	J. W. Linthicum	Laurel	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

H. D. Walfer, (D)	Gleuwood	1904
H. Timmink	Ellicott City	1904
P. S. W. Smallwood, (R)	Fulton	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR ELLICOTT CITY.

R. C. Wilsou	Ellicott City	1904
J. M. O'Brien	Ellicott City	1904
W. G. Meade	Ellicott City	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Thomas H. Hunt, Jr.	Ellicott City	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Joshua N. Warfield	Florence	1908
John W. Selby	Glenelg	1904
Thomas M. Johnson	Ellicott City	1906

REGISTER OF VOTERS.

T. Hunt Mayfield	Ellicott City	1904

KENT COUNTY.

POPULATION 18,786

COUNTY SEAT—Chestertown.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in April and October; non-Jury third Monday in January; second Monday in July.
Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
James T. Dixon	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
James E. Morris	Register of Wills	1909
Lionel J. Keyser	Sheriff	1905
Milton Melvin	Surveyor	1906
Jesse R. Copper	Treasurer	1904
Walter H. Haddaway	Treasurer-Elect	1906
John H. Simpers	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Edwin S. Morris	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John P. Nicholson	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
L. C. Ayres	County Commissioner	1905
P. B. Rasin	County Commissioner	1905
Harry Davis	County Commissioner	1907
Charles S. Dudley	County Commissioner	1907
Alfred C. Loud	County Commissioner	1907
William W. Beck	State's Attorney	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st.....Henry Parr	Galena	1904
1st.....George C. Townsend	Millington	1904
2d.....Joseph C. Rasin	Still Pond	1904
2d.....D. T. Nickerson	Kennedyville	1904
3d.....Richard F. Moffett	Worton	1904
4th.....Williard Melvin	Chestertown	1904
4th.....T. Walters Russell	Chestertown	1904
4th.....Thomas D. France	Chestertown, Police Justice	1904
5th.....Robert F. Jewell	Rock Hall	1904
5th.....T. J. Parsons	Rock Hall	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

James R. Bowers, (D.)	Chestertown	1904
D. J. McCauley	Galena	1904
J. C. Davis (R)	Chestertown	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Charles Estes	Chestertown	1904
Joseph Mallalieu	Millington	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

W. Frank Hines	Chestertown	1908
Cornelius C. Brown	Pomona	1904
J. P. Ahern	Millington	1906

CORONER.

Enoch R. Roland	Chestertown	1902

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

POPULATION, 30,451.

COUNTY SEAT—Rockville.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in March, second Monday in November; non-jury, third Monday in January, first Monday in June.
Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Robert B. Peter	State's Attorney	1907
John L. Brunett	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Henry C. Allnutt	Register of Wills	1909
Arthur Williams	Sheriff	1905
Charles J. Maddox	Surveyor	1906
George W. Meem	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Remus R. Darby	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Willie T. Wheeler	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Philip B. Souder	County Commissioner	1905
Stephen B. Lyddane	County Commissioner	1905
William H. Griffith	County Commissioner	1905
Charles G. Griffith	County Commissionet	1907
John H. Bogley	County Commissione.r	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st.....Edward O. Brown	Laytonsville	1904
1st.....Hugh C. Townsend	Laytonsville	1904
2d.....William J. Dronenburg	Clarksburg	1904
2d.....J. B. Waters	Germantown	1904
2d.....Jesse H. Wolfe	Hyattstown	1904
3d.....Charles F. Elgin	Poolsville	1904
3d.....Benjamin R. Poole	Poolsville	1904
4th.....Clifford H. Robertson	Rockville	1904
4th.....John B. Brewer	Rockville	1904
4th.....Joseph Reading	Rockville	1904
5th.....Francis T. Murphy	Spencerville	1904
5th.....John McCeney	Burnt Mills	1904
6th.....John T. Kelley	Darnestown	1904
6th.....James Small	Quince Orchard	1904
7th.....J. H. Loughborough	Tennellytown	1904
7th.....Mahlon Austin	Glen Echo	1904
7th.....Dennis Claude	Chevy Chase	1904
8th.....Leonard Weir, Jr.	Sandy Springs	1904
8th.....Alfred F. Fairall	Sandy Springs	1904
9th.....Israel G. Warfield, Jr	Gaithersburg	1904
9th.....Roszell Woodward	Gaithersburg	1904
10th.....William T. Redden	Potomac	1904
11th.....T. Story	Barnesville	1904
11th.....James F. Bryne	Dickerson	1904
11th.....James H. Norris	Boyds	1904
12th.....Rufus Kent King	Damascus	1904
12th.....J. L. Snyder	Browningville	1904
13th.....Charles S. Nichols	Kensington	1904
13th.....Homer Guerry	Takoma Park	1904
13th.....Patrick O'Donnell	Sligo	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Elisha C. Etchison (D.)	Gaithersburg	1904
Charles F. Brooke	Sandy Springs	1904
Henry M. Lindig (R.)	Rockville	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
George M. Hunter	Rockville	1904
David H. Warfield	Rockville	1904
James E. Trundle	Gaithersburg	1904
C. H. Burdette	Damascus	1904
George Bibb Brown	Kensington	1904
William H. Talbott	Gaithersburg	1904
F. D. Leizear	Sandy Springs	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

George R. Rice	Travillah	1908
James E. Ayton	Laytonsville	1904
Crittenden King	King's Valley	1906

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

POPULATION, 29,898.

COUNTY SEAT—Upper Marlboro.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in April and October; non-jury, third Monday in January and June.

Orphans' Court Days—Third Tuesday in each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Marner B. Magruder	State's Attorney	1907
Benjamin D. Stephen	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
W. R. Smith	Register of Wills	1907
George W. Hardy	Treasurer	1907
Theodore B. Middletown	Sheriff	1905
William J. Latimer	Surveyor	1906
Dinysius T. Sheriff	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Richmond I. Bowie	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John C. Jones	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Edward W. Beall	County Commissioner	1905
Walter R. Pyles	County Commissioner	1905
John Miller	County Commissioner	1907
R. L. Manning	County Commissioner	1907
Richard J. Swann	County Commissioner	1909
Samuel G. Malloy	Road Commissioner	1904
George W. Hardy	Road Commissioner	1904
J. A. Sweeney	Road Commissioner	1904
Samuel G. Mulloy, 1st dist.	Road Commissioner-Elect	1906
James A. Sweeney, 2nd dist.	Road Commissioner-Elect	1906
John W. F. Hatton, 3rd dist.	Road Commissioner-Elect	1906

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires
1st.....Benedict J. Gallant	Beltsville	1904
1st.....Ezra P. Vanvalkenburg	Lakeland	1904
1st.....John T. Burch	Berwyn	1904
2d.....Alexander Sakers	Hyattsville	1904
2d.....A. H. Dahler	Bladensburg	1904
2d.....Alfred D. Bailey	Hyattsville	1904
3d.....James E. Sears	Upper Marlboro	1904
3d.....A. Ridgeley	Upper Marlboro	1904
4th.....William F. Pearre	Westwood	1904
4th.....Joseph S. Rawlings	Upper Marlboro	1904
5th.....John W. T. Hatton	Piscataway	1904
5th.....Joseph M. Kendrick	Accokeek	1904

Justices of the Peace—Con.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires,
5th	Millard Thorne	Friendly	1904
6th	Edward Tolson	Camp Spring	1904
6th	Samuel E. Cox	Silver Hill	1904
6th	J. E. Tolson	Forrestville	1904
7th	Walter Ryan	Mitchelville	1904
7th	N. R. Nicholson	Leland	1904
8th	H. Contee	Aquasco	1904
8th	Joseph S. Fowler	Baden	1904
9th	John L. Warring	Clinton	1904
9th	John B. Merchant	Clinton	1904
10th	Charles B. Tavenner	Laurel	1904
10th	T. M. Baldwin	Laurel	1904
10th	J. F. Neal	Laurel	1904
11th	William H. Squires	Braudywine	1904
12th	John M. Roberts	Oxen Hill	1904
13th	Benjamin H. Cross	Glendale	1904
13th	Elon Behrend	Seat Pleasant	1904
13th	John E. Morrison	Seat Pleasant	1904
14th	Milton A. Botts	Bowie	1904
14th	Robert G. Billopp	Glendale	1904
14th	J. Nicholson	Bowie	1904
15th	J. F. Wilson	Croome	1904
15th	A. Dorsey	Westphalia	1904
16th	Arthur Carr	Hyattsville	1904
16th	John F. Hickey	Hyattsville	1904
16th	B. Finley	Hyattsville	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

M. D. Humes (D)	Upper Marlboro	1904
Charles A. Fox	Beltsville	1904
J. F. Waters (R)	Brandywine	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Woodville T. Ashby	Laurel	1904
William S. Hill	Upper Marlboro	1904
W. Hampton Hickery	Hyattsville	1904
T. H. Duckett	Bladensburg	1904
John D. Cronmiller	Laurel	1904
B. L. Gibbs	Hardesty	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Wm. B. H. Blanford	Clinton	1908
Fraucis W. Hill	Upper Marlboro	1904
Charles H. Stanley	Laurel	1906

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

POPULATION, 18,364.

COUNTY SEAT—Centerville.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in May and November; uon-jury, fourth Monday in January and third Monday in July.

Orphaus' Court Days—Every Tuesday.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Thomas J. Keating	State's Attorney	1907
John E. George	Clerk Circuit Court	1905
R. W. Thomas	Register of Wills	1907
George A. Whitely	Sheriff	1905
Benjamin S. Elliott	Surveyor	1906

Name	Office.	Term Expires.
Albert Story	Treasurer	1904
Benjamin L. Coppage	Treasurer-Elect	1908
Alfred Tucker	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Samuel S. Goodhand	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Hiram G. Tarbutton	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
James F. Temple	County Commissioner	1905
George L. Harrison	County Commissioner	1905
J. Louis Rhodes	County Commissioner	1905

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st John C. Hackett	Sudlersville	1904
1st David T. Richards	Templeville	1904
2d Robert E. Graham	Ingleside	1904
2d John H. Carter	Church Hill	1904
2d Charles E. Smith	Church Hill	1904
2d Robert T. Armstrong	Church Hill	1904
3d J. W. W. Woodford	Centerville	1904
3d Blanchard Emory, Jr	Centerville	1904
3d R. Hooper Smith	Centerville	1904
4th Thomas Harry Jones	Chester	1904
4th Robert F. Cook	Stevensville	1904
5th John M. Aker	Queenstown	1904
5th Charles O. Coursey	Ford's Store	1904
6th S. P. Jump	Queen Anne	1904
7th Benjamin F. Hartley	Crumpton	1904
7th I. Asbury Ryland	Crumpton	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John R. Cook, (D)	Centerville	1904
John F. Ruth	Stevensville	1904
W. E. Thompson, (R)	Centerville	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William L. Holston	Centerville	1904
J. Louis Evans	Centerville	1904
Alfred Tucker, Jr	Centerville	1904
Ogle Tilghman Davidson	Queenstown	1904
B. H. Bright	Stevensville	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

A. E. Sudler	Sudlersville	1908
James M. Corkran	Centerville	1904
John R. Benton	Kent Island	1906

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

POPULATION, 17,182.

COUNTY SEAT—Leonardtown.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in March and September; non-jury, first Monday in June and December.

Orphans' Court Days—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Enoch B. Abell	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
J. Philip Greenwell	Register of Wills	1909
J. Wesley Freeman	Sheriff	1905
George B. Dent	Surveyor	1906
J. M. Dent	Treasurer	1904
James J. Gough	Treasurer-Elect	1906
Joseph H. Key	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William S. Coppage	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
J. Hilary Parsons	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John C. H. Lilburn	County Commissioner	1905
John H. Bailey	County Commissioner	1907
J. Thomas Abell	County Commissioner	1909
B. Harris Camalier	State's Attorney	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st .....Stanislaus Clarke	Ridge	1904
1st.....George M. Bohanan	St. Inigoes	1904
1st. ....James Roche	St. Inigoes	1904
2d.....George B. Dent	Drayden	1904
2d.....Charles A. Watts	Valley Lee	1904
3d .....Joseph F. Morgan	Leonardtown	1904
3d.....William M. Loker	Leonardtown	1904
4th.....George R. Slye	Maddox	1904
4th.....George R. Garner	Chaptico	1904
4th.....Theodore B. Carpenter	Budd's Creek	1904
4th..... J J. Alvey	Morganza	1904
5th.....Henry C. Adams	Mechanicsville	1904
5th.....L. Johnson Canter	Charlotte Hall	1904
6th.....Enoch R. Evans	Hollywood	1904
6th.....Fred A. Moran	Laurel Grove	1904
6th .....W. S. Bailey	Morganza	1904
7th.....R. Johnson Colton	Oakley	1904
7th.....James J. Stone	Milestone	1904
8th .....John A. B. Shermantine	California	1904
8th.....J. B. Jarboe	Jacksonville	1904
9th.....James D. Hayden	St. George's Island	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Joseph T. Gough, (D.)	Leonardtown	1904
Walter B. Dent	Oakley	1904
W. D. Henry	Leonardtown	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John F. Duke	Leonardtown	1908
Zack R. Morgan	Mechanicsville	1904
James H. Miles	Leonardtown	1906

NOTARY PUBLIC.

F. V. King	Leonardtown	1904

SOMERSET COUNTY.

POPULATION, 25,923.

COUNTY SEAT—Princess Anne.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in April and October; non-jury, second Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court days—Second and fourth Tuesdays in February, April, June, August, October and December.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Henry J. Waters	State's Attorney	1907
Oliver T. Beauchamp	Clerk Circuit Court	1907
Thomas Dixon	Register of Wills	1909
Josiah W. Pollitt	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Samuel H. Gibson	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William J. F. Gibbons	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
L. Wesley Beauchamp	County Commissioner	1905
J. H. Cullen	County Commissioner	1907
Willliam J. Webster	County Commissioner	1909
Charles A. Miller	Sheriff	1905
Frederick J. Johnson	Surveyor	1906

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st.....S. H. Colona	Princess Anne	1904
1st.....Hiram W. Lankford	Princess Anne	1904
1st.....William Waller	Habnab	1904
2d.....Frank M. Waters	Oriole	1904
3d.....William M. Hunt	Kingston	1904
4th.....Levin H. Hall	Pocomoke City	1904
4th.....David J. Dryden	Costen	1904
5th.....George R. Marsh	Widgeon	1904
6th.....Francis H. Ballard	Manokin	1904
6th.....Thomas W. Landon	Landonville	1904
7th.....William V. Sterling	Crisfield	1904
7th.....Samuel W. Kennerly	Crisfield	1904
8th.....William J. Coulbourn	Hopewell	1904
9th.....James D. Anderson	Deal's Island	1904
9th.....Joseph T. Tarlton	Chance	1904
10th..... C. C. Laws	Ewell.	1904
11th.....T. Crocke[illegible]	Dame's Quarter.	1904
12th.....Thomas K. Whelton	Crisfield	1904
13th.....George H. Hardy	Westover	1904
13th.....J. S. Smith	Edwin	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

E. P. Fitzgerald, (D)	Princess Anne	1904
I. P. Horsey	Crisfield	1904
F. Sterling, (R)	Crisfield	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William J. Peyton	Crisfield	1904
H. P. Dashiell	Princess Anne	1904
Samuel H. Sudler	Princess Anne	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Lorie C. Quinn	Crisfield	1908
Thomas H. Bock	Princess Anne	1904
John S. Sudler	Manokin	1906

TALBOT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 20,342.

COUNTY SEAT—Easton.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in May and November; non-jury, first Monday in February, fourth Monday in July.

Orphans' Court days—Every Tuesday (except election day).

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
James H. Covington	State's Attorney	1907
Francis G. Wrightson	Clerk Circuit Court.	1909
Charles R. Wooters	Register of Wills	1909
Joseph B. Harrington	Treasurer.	1906
James A. Gannon	Sheriff	1905
John H. Craig	Surveyor	1905
James M. Lowe.	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Thomas Hopkins	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John F. A. Elliott	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
James H. Caulk	County Commissioner	1905
J. F. McKnett	County Commissioner	1907
Edward C. Stoops	County Commissioner	1909

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address	Term Expires.
1st.....William Reddie.....	Easton, Police Justice.	1904
1st.....R. H. Hardesty.....	Easton.....	1904
1st.....John B. Fairbank.....	Easton.....	1904
2d.....C. E. Willey.....	St. Michael's	1904
2d.....Edwin P. Sparks.....	St. Michael's.....	1904
2d.....F. F. Avalier.....	Royal Oak.....	1904
2d.....James D. Haddaway.....	Neavitt.....	1904
3d.....John S. Sullivan.....	Trappe.....	1904
3d.....William H. H. Pastorfield.	Trappe.....	1904
3d.....William E. Hollyday.....	Oxford.....	1904
4th.....Alga Smith.....	Cordova	1904
5th.....Joseph G. Skinner.....	McDaniel	1904
5th.....W. F. May.....	Tilghman.....	1904
5th.....Benjamin F. Sherwood....	Wittman	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

J. Harry Radcliffe.....	St. Michael's	1904
Courtland W. Roe, (D).....	Easton.....	1904
T. H. H. Blades, (R).....	St. Michael's	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

John C. Anderson.....	Easton	1904
W. S. Wilson.....	Easton.....	1904
O. Harper Benson.....	St. Michael's.....	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

H. Spencer Matthews.....	Oxford.....	1908
R. A. Dodson.....	St. Michael's.....	1904
Michael B. Nichols.....	Easton	1906

ADMEASURER.

Walter Skinner.....	St. Michael's.....	1904

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

POPULATION, 45,133.

COUNTY SEAT—Hagerstown.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in February, May and November; non-jury, first Monday in August.

Orphans' Court days—Tuesday and Friday of each week.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Albert J. Long.....	State's Attorney.....	1907
George B. Oswald.....	Clerk Circuit Court.....	1909
Thomas E. Hilliard.....	Register of Wills.....	1909
Elmer E. Piper.....	Surveyor	1906
Hammond A. Downin.....	Sheriff	1905
S. S. Stouffer.....	County Commissioner.....	1905
J. M. Newcomer.....	County Commissioner.....	1905
Fred. F. Foltz.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
J. Winger Draper.....	County Commissioner.....	1907
Joseph Ernst	County Commissioner.....	1907
Aaron D. Sager.....	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)..	1907
William Gassman.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907
J. Nicholas Brumbaugh.....	Judge Orphans' Court.....	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st	James Morrow	Sharpsburg	1904
1st	Van S. Brashears	Sharpsburg	1904
2d	James E. Hawken	Williamsport	1904
4th	T. Belt Johnson	Clearspring	1904
4th	James M. Little	Clearspring	1904
5th	Joseph Harrison	Hancock	1904
5th	Charles H. Sutton	Hancock	1904
5th	Sylvester Summers	Lock No. 53	1904
6th	O. Jesse Stotlemeyer	Boonesboro	1904
6th	Chas. C. Ford	Boonsboro	1904
7th	John H. Ferguson	Smithsburg	1904
8th	Eugene A. Brown	Brownsville	1904
9th	Harry G. Sheiss	Leitersburg	1904
10th	Martin L. Miller	Funkstown	1904
11th	Albert G. Lewis	Harper's Ferry, W. Va.	1904
13th	John H. Baughman	Maugansville	1904
15th	John Myers	Green Spring Furnace	1904
16th	John Clark	Beaver Creek	1904
19th	Joshua C. Hine	Keedysville	1904
20th	A. M. Scott	Downsville	1904
	Earnest Hoffman	Hagerstown	1904
	C. E. Johnson	Hagerstown	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

John B. Sweeney, (D.)	Hagerstown	1904
D. M. Nierkirk	Keedysville	1904
John H. Harp, (R.)	Chewsville	1904

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR HAGERSTOWN.

Otho V. Middlekauff	Hagerstown	1904
William Penn Rauth,	Hagerstown	1904
S. M. Wolfinger	Hagerstown	1904

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

A. A. Swingle	Hancock	1904
Robert B. Wright	Williamsport	1904
Harvey H. Heyser	Hagerstown	1904
John H. Blake	Hagerstown	1904
A. W. Reeder	Hagerstown	1904
John W. Biershing	Hagerstown	1904
Alexander Neill, Jr	Hagerstown	1904
Harry K. Mumma	Hagerstown	1904
J. F. Staub	Sharpsburg	1904
J. William Cook	Hagerstown	1904
John V. Alexander	Boonsboro	1904
D. H. Garner	Hagerstown	1904
G. B. Stonebraker	Hagerstown	1904
Allen Ying.ing	Hagerstown	1904
W. B. Brenner	Smithsburg	1904

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

George M. Bushey	Cavetown	1908
William H. Hoffman	Hagerstown	1908
David Lesher	Clearspring	1904
Newton S. Cook	Hagerstown	1904
Edmund Cohill	Hancock	1906
Frank W. Mish	Hagerstown	1906

REGISTERS OF VOTERS FOR HAGERSTOWN.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st.....H. K. Hoch	Hagerstown	1904
2d.....Harry E. Bester	Hagerstown	1904
3d.....C. E. Hammond	Hagerstown	1904
4th.....Frank Witmer.	Hagerstown	1904
5th.....W. J. Klipp	Hagerstown	1904

WICOMICO COUNTY.

POPULATION, 22,852.

COUNTY SEAT—Salisbury.

Court Terms—Jury, fourth Monday in March and September; non jury, first Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court days—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Joseph L. Bailey	State's Attorney	1907
Ernest A. Toadvine	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
John W. Dashiell	Register of Wils	1909
Jesse D. Price	Treasurer	1905
William Gillis	Sheriff	1905
Peter S. Shockley	Surveyor.	1906
Levin J. Dashiell	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief).	1907
I. Joseph Hearn	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Charles H. Wood	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
James A. Waller	County Commissioner	1905
John W. Jones	County Commissioner	1905
Dean W. Perdue	County Commissioner	1905
George C. H. Larmore	County Commissioner	1907
Littleton B. Brittingham	County Commissioner	1907

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st.....Isaac L. English	Mardela	1904
1st.....William Bailey	Mardela	1904
2d.....H. S. Phillips	Hebron	1904
2d.....George W. Freeny	Quantico	1904
3d.....Levin T. Walter	Jesterville	1904
3d.....William Denton	Tyaskin	1904
3d.....Minos B. Downing	White Haven	1904
3d.....John F. Phillips	Capitola	1904
4th.....Samuel P. Parsons	Parsonsburg	1904
4th.....H. James Truitt	Pittsville	1904
4th.....Wesley D. Truitt	Willards	1904
5th.....William A. Trader	Salisbury	1904
5th.....William S. Boston	Salisbury	1904
6th.....Marcellus Dennis	Powellsville	1904
7th.....Isaac F. Messick	Fruitland	1904
8th.....Henry D. Powell	Salisbury	1904
9th.....Thomas J. Turpin	Salisbury	1904
9th.....William J. Riggin	Fruitland	1904
10th.....Walter C. Mann	Sharptown	1904
11th.....Samuel E. Foskey	Delmar, Del	1904
11th.....W. A. C. Williams	Delmar, Del	1904

Supervisors of Elections.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
George A. Bownds	Quantico	1904
Samuel S. Smyth (D)	Salisbury	1904
A. J. Benjamin, (R)	Salisbury	1904

Notaries Public.

Elizabeth L. Wailes	Salisbury	1904
G. Vickers White	Salisbury	1904
Edward O. Fulton	Salisbury	1904
Theodore A. Veasey	Delmar, Del	1904
James O. Adams	Sharptown	1904
J. G. W. Perdue	Delmar	1904
I. L. Price	Salisbury	1904

School Commissioners.

W. Jeff Staton	Salisbury	1908
Levin T. Cooper	Sharptown	1904
Charles E. Williams	Salisbury	1906

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Population, 20,865.

County Seat—Snow Hill.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in May and fourth Monday in October; non-jury, third Monday in January and July.

Orphans' Court Days—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
William F. Johnson	State's Attorney	1907
Francis H. Purnell	Clerk Circuit Court	1907
Edward P. Davis	Register of Wills	1909
William U. Schoolfield	Surveyor	1906
William E. Lankford	Sheriff	1905
Littleton B. Birch	Wreckmaster	1906
Ara P. Bowen	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
William A. Taylor	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William E. Boston	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
J. L. Robins	County Commissioner	1905
E. H. Taylor	County Commissioner	1905
Thomas J. Whaley	County Commissioner	1907
Samuel E. Shockley	County Commissioner	1907
John L. Pardee	County Commissioner	1907

Justices of the Peace.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
1st. Tubman F. Bonneville	Pocomoke City	1904
1st. Alfred Whittington	Pocomoke City	1904
2d. William I. Rownds	Snow Hill	1904
2d. Daniel H. Lewis	Snow Hill	1904
3d. Daniel A. Massey	Berlin	1904
3d. James H. Mumford	Ocean City	1904
4th. Leslie P. Bowen	Newark	1904
5th. Timothy Rayne, Sr.	Bishopville	1904
7th. Ernest P. Downing	West	1904
7th. D. J. Staton	West	1904
8th. W. O. Payne	Stockton	1904
8th. Ephraim Hillman	Klej Grange	1904
8th. W. J. Onley	Girdletree	1904

Supervisors of Elections.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
Uriah F. Shockley, (D)	Snow Hill	1904
Edw. H. Benson	Newark	1904
E. S. Furbush, (R.)	Snow Hill	1904

Notaries Public.

Sydney T. Selby	Snow Hill	1904
Eben Hearne	Snow Hill	1904
Horace Payne	Snow Hill	1904
Howard Hall	Pocomoke City	1904
Emerson W. Polk	Pocomoke City	1904
Sidney A. Bowen	Berlin	1904
Theodore Palmatory	Berlin	1904
Charles W. Keas	Berlin	1904
Clarence Burbage	Stockton	1904

School Commissioners.

Zadok Powell	Snow Hill	1908
Laban T. Quillen	Berlin	1904
Lemuel W. Onley	Girdletree	1906

State Printer.

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Biographical Sketches of State Officers.

Governor of Maryland: JOHN WALTER SMITH, (Democrat) of Worcester County.

John Walter Smith was born at Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, on the 5th day of February, 1845. He was educated at private schools and at Union Academy, in Snow Hill, where he obtained an English and classical education. He is the son of John Walter Smith, and Charlotte Whittington Smith, his mother, having been the daughter of Judge William Whittington, who was one of the early judges of the judicial circuit, a part of which now constitutes the first judicial circuit of Maryland. His parents died while he was quite a child, and he was at one time the ward of the late United States Senator Ephraim K. Wilson. In 1869 he married Miss Mary Frances Richardson. One of his daughters, Miss Charlotte Whittington Smith, died in August, 1896, and his only surviving child is Mrs. Arthur D. Foster. Governor Smith left school at the age of eighteen to accept a position as clerk in the large mercantile house of George S. Richardson & Bro., of Snow Hill, and soon after became a partner in the said firm. The firm was afterwards changed to Richardson, Smith, Moore & Co., and after the death of the senior partner, Mr. George S. Richardson, to Smith, Moore & Co., as it now exists. This firm, in addition to the mercantile and grain business, has been and still is largely engaged in the lumber business, both in Maryland and Virginia. Governor Smith is president of the First National Bank of Snow Hill, which he assisted in organizing in 1887, and is also president of The Equitable Fire Insurance Company of Snow Hill. He is also interested in other business enterprises in his county. He is one of the largest real-estate owners in his county, and has large timber interests in Virginia and North Carolina. He is connected, as director, with a number of important financial institutions in Baltimore, and is also connected with the Surry Lumber Company of Virginia, owning some of the largest lumber mills and timber interests in the South. In 1889 Governor Smith was elected, as a Democrat, to represent his county in the State Senate of Maryland. He was successively re-elected to the same position in 1893 and 1897. He was made President of the Senate

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.

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

were made purely upon the merits of the questions, and his decisions were never appealed from.

President Cleveland appointed Mr. Warfield Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore on April 5, 1886. He made no application for this office, and was the unopposed choice of his party. He entered upon his duties on the first of May, 1886, and served until the first of May, 1890. Upon assuming the duties of this office he resigned as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, in recognition of Mr. Cleveland's known views as to the participation of his appointees in politics.

He became a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee in 1885. In the Presidential contest of 1884 he was an active worker for Mr. Cleveland, and rendered special services as a correspondent of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Warfield in 1882 bought the Ellicott City *Times*. He edited this paper, in conjunction with the practice of law, until 1886. In 1886 he originated and organized the meeting that resulted in the establishment of the Patapsco National Bank of Ellicott City. He was a director in this institution until 1890, when he resigned because of the pressure of other business.

In 1887 Mr. Warfield bought the *Maryland Law Record*, and in 1888 changed it to a daily issue, under the name of the *Daily Record*.

Since May 1, 1890, when his term as Surveyor of the Port expired, Mr. Warfield has not been actively engaged in politics, but has devoted his time to the affairs of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, of which he was the founder and is now president. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the National Democratic Convention in 1896. He was a member of the Committee on Credentials, and fought against the unseating of the delegates from Michigan, headed by Don Dickinson, and after a continuous session of twenty-four hours succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Mr. Warfield voted for ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania. Although his choice did not win, he felt that, as he had participated in the convention, he was in duty bound to support the nominee, and he voted for Mr. Bryan at the regular election.

Mr. Warfield is a director of the Central Savings Bank, the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, both of Baltimore, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Baltimore and one of its directors. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, Maryland Club and several patriotic societies and social organizations.

On September 16, 1903, Mr. Warfield was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention as the party's candidate for Governor. On November 3, 1903, he was elected Governor by a plurality of 12,625 votes over his Republican opponent.

Secretary of State: WILFRED BATEMAN (Democrat), of Talbot County.

Wilfred Bateman, youngest son of the late Col. H. E. Bateman, was born in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1859; was educated at the public schools of Talbot County and Bethel Academy, Virginia. He taught school for two years, read law with the late Ex-Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, and was admitted to the bar December, 1881. He was the Examiner in Chancery for the Circuit Court for Talbot County, and held that office until his appointment as Clerk of the Circuit Court to succeed the late Col. Thomas Hughlett.

Comptroller: DR. J. W. HERING (Democrat), of Westminster, Carroll County.

Dr. J. W. Hering is a resident of Westminster, and has been prominent for some years in the political and public life of Carroll County. As a member of the State Senate he made a favorable impression by his faithful performance of duty and his impartial rulings upon matters that came before him as the chairman of a number of important committees. He is a bank cashier and a keen and successful business man, and was until recently president of the Maryland Bankers' Association. He is the only layman who has been president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of the United States. He has for many years been connected with educational work; was one of the founders of Western Maryland College, and is at this time president of its Board of Trustees. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. John's College, at Annapolis, in June, 1902.

Comptroller-Elect: DR. GORDON T. ATKINSON (Democrat), of Crisfield, Somerset County.

Dr. Atkinson holds a high rank among the professional and business men of Somerset County, Maryland. He is a son of Levin Atkinson, and was born December 28, 1846, on a farm in Somerset County, Md. He attended the local schools in Pocomoke City, Md., and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He left the college in his junior year to matricu-

late as a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., where he graduated in the class of 1869. He settled in the town of Crisfield in 1871, where he now resides. The only office that he has ever held has been that of Commissioner of Crisfield and School Commissioner of Somerset County. He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1895, but was defeated with his party. Dr. Atkinson has always taken an active part in the councils of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for office. He was for over two years president of the Bank of Crisfield, but retired for business reasons. He is now president of the Crisfield Ice Manufacturing Company and a member of the well-known drug firm of Hall, Atkinson & Co. Dr. Atkinson is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and is connected with the official board of this organization.

State Treasurer: MURRAY VANDIVER (Democrat), of Harford County.

Mr. Murray Vandiver was born in 1845 at Havre de Grace, Md. He is the son of the late Robert R. Vandiver, a descendant of some of the first settlers of Delaware. He was educated in the public schools of Harford County and Havre de Grace Academy, and graduated from a business college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1864. He early engaged in the lumber business in Havre de Grace. He was elected a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland of 1876, 1878, 1880, and was Speaker of the House in 1892. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention of 1892, which nominated Cleveland; of 1896, which nominated Bryan the first time, and a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention of 1900. From 1888 to 1893 he was secretary and treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1897 became chairman of the committee by appointment of Col. Buchanan Schley. He was reappointed chairman of the committee by Col. L. Victor Baughman in August, 1899, with the full concurrence of the State Convention. As chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Mr. Vandiver conducted the reorganization primary campaign in Baltimore City in the fall of 1898, which resulted in the precinct organization in Baltimore City of which Hon. James P. Gorter is the head. Mr. Vandiver managed the State campaign in 1899, which restored the Democratic party to power in the State, as well as exercised an influence in his advisory capacity in the municipal campaign in Baltimore City in the spring of 1899, which restored the Democratic party to power in the city. From July, 1893, to October 1, 1897, Mr. Vandiver was Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland, District of

Columbia and Delaware and two counties in Virginia, being appointed by President Cleveland and serving at the time of the preparation for the collection of the income tax. On January 11, 1900, Mr. Vandiver was elected Treasurer of the Sttae of Maryland, receiving the entire vote of his party in both Senate and House in open session and without a party caucus. He is a director in the First National Bank of Havre de Grace, Third National Bank of Baltimore, the Commonwealth Bank of Baltimore and the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore, National Bank of Port Deposit, a director in the Delaware Railroad and was one of the World's Fair Commissioners for the State of Maryland appointed by Governor Brown in 1892. He is a director in nearly all the incorporated companies located at Havre de Grace, and was Mayor of the city in 1885 and 1886. He wrote the charter which incorporated Havre de Grace as a city in 1878.

Attorney General: ISIDOR RAYNER (Democrat), of Baltimore City.

Mr. Isidor Rayner was born in Baltimore fifty-four years ago. He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1870, and then studied law. Soon after his admission to the bar he attracted public attention by his ability as a lawyer and an advocate. In 1878 he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate. In that body his course was so brilliant that in 1888 he was nominated for and elected to Congress from the Fourth District. His record there was a splendid one, and he was returned in 1890 and 1892. He was, while in Congress, a member of Committees on Foreign Relations and on Coinage and Currency, and took a most prominent position before the country in the important debates upon the floor. Mr. Rayner is known to the general masses of the people by his powers as a public speaker, always commanding attention, whether in court or on the hustings. He has taken a leading part for his party in the State and the country in all political discussions of the times.

Attorney General-Elect: WILLIAM S. BRYAN, JR. (Democrat), of Baltimore City.

Mr. Bryan was born in Baltimore on the 23d of December, 1859, and educated at Bethel Military Academy and University of Virginia. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. In 1890 he was appointed one of the counsel to the Board of Supervisors, and held that place until appointed City Attorney by Mayor

Latrobe, March 19, 1892. On the 27th of September following he was appointed City Counsellor, and on the death of Mr. William A. Hammond on October 4, 1892, he was appointed City Solicitor by Mayor Latrobe, which position he held until March, 1896. He has never before held an elective office, but has always taken an active interest in Democratic politics.

Adjutant-General: GEN. JOHN S. SAUNDERS (Democrat).

Gen. John S. Saunders was born at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 30th day of January, 1836. His father, grandfather and great grandfather were successively officers of the Navy and Army of the United States. At the age of 15 he entered St. James' College, Md. He was appointed a cadet to West Point at large by President Franklin Pierce in 1854, and graduated No. 5 in his class June 11, 1858. He was temporarily assigned to the artillery arm on graduating, but in September was transferred to the Ordnance Department, where he served until his resignation was accepted in April, 1861. He entered the Confederate States Army soon afterwards, and served as Ordnance Officer in Richmond, Virginia; Chief of Artillery at Norfolk, Virginia; Vicksburg, Miss.; in field with Army Northern Virginia; in command of battalion of artillery and Assistant Inspector General Confederate States Army, surrendering as Assistant Ordnance Officer Army Northern Virginia at Appomattox with General Lee.

He came to Maryland in 1867, settling in Baltimore, where he has resided since. He entered the Maryland National Guard as Inspector General of Brigade on May 7, 1887, with the rank of Colonel, resigning his commission to accept the appointment of Adjutant-General of the State of Maryland, February 7, 1900.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals: THOMAS PARRAN (Republican).

Thomas Parran was born in Calvert County, February 12, 1860. He was educated in Charlotte Hall Academy. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1883 and re-elected in 1885. He was Chief Deputy in the Internal Revenue Service at Baltimore from 1889 to 1893, which year he was elected to the State Senate. He was appointed assistant enrolling clerk in 1895 and index clerk in 1897 in the House of Representatives of the United States. The latter position he held at the time of his election, November 5, 1901, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, 1904

Allegany—Senator:
David J. Lewis, (D).....Cumberland
Allegany—Delegates:
Francis J. Drum, (D).....Vale Summit
Wm. J. Feaga, (R).....Cumberland
John H. Loar, (R).....Vale Summit
John J. Stump, (R).....Cumberland
Wm. J. Jenkins, (R).....Ocean
Anne Arundel—Senator:
Luther H. Gadd, (D).....Annapolis
Anne Arundel—Delegates:
James C. Atwell, (D).....Churchton
Enoch W. Downs, (D).....Glenburnie
Frank M. Duvall, (D).....St. Margaret's
John M. Lowman, (D).....Odenton
Baltimore County—Senator:
John S. Biddison, (D).....Gardenville
Baltimore County—Delegates:
Carville D Benson, (D).....Glenn Building, Baltimore
Joshua H. Cockey, (D).....Manor P. O.
G. Y. Everhart, (D).....Dickeyville
Chas. E. Fitzsimmons, (D).....Arlington
John Green, (D).....Rossville, Walter P. O.
Allen Stevenson, (D).....Rider P. O.
Baltimore City—Senators:
James Young, (D).....127 Aisquith street
Clarence W. Perkins, (D).....Park Heights and Kate avenues
John Gill, Jr., (D).....1007 N. Charles street
John W. Thomas, (R).....1413 Light street
Baltimore City—Delegates:
Louis Becker, (D).....Pratt and Ann streets
H. A. Bosse, (D).....213 S. Collington avenue
Charles F. Evans, (D).....1000 E. Baltimore street
M. D. H. Lipman, (D).....1505 E. Baltimore street
Wm. I. Norris, (D).....2 N. Luzerne street
W. H. W. Reed, (D).....15 Pleasant street
Robert E. L. Hall, (D).....939 Gorsuch avenue
George C. Morrison, (D).....220 E. North avenue
John L. V. Murphy, (D).....2001 Bolton street
Wm. L. Orem, (D).....1616 E. Preston street
Louis J. Roth, (D).....1679 W. North avenue
Henry Trager, (D).....527 N. Washington street
Charles J. Bouchet, (D).....304 E. Chase street
J. A. Dawkins, (D).....1220 W. Lafayette avenue
Jas. O. Durham, (D).....26 Millington avenue
Charles W. Grant, (D).....1803 Frederick avenue
J. C. Linthicum, (D).....705 St. Paul street
Geo. W. Moore, (D).....1806 Eutaw Place
Charles W. Bald (R).....1340 Hanover street
J. E. Godwin, (R).....109 N. Carey street
Wm. G. Henkel, (R).....1021 Light street
Daniel A. Lock, (R).....805 W. Cross street
A. E. Miller, (R).....526 Hanover street
Wm. H. Pairo (R).....826 Harlem avenue
Calvert—Senator:
Lewis McK. Griffith, (R).....Chaney

Calvert—Delegates:
Benson B. D. Bond, (R) ..... St. Leonards
Oliver D. Simmons, (R) ..... Bowens
Caroline—Senator:
Harry A. Roe, (R) ..... Denton
Caroline—Delegates:
Edward E. Goslin, (D) ..... Federalsburg
Monroe W. Willey, (D) ..... Choptank
Carroll—Senator:
Johnzie E. Beasman, (D) ..... Sykesville
Carroll—Delegates:
Jesse W. Fuss, (D) ..... Union Bridge
James D. Haines, (D) ..... Taneytown
Joseph H. Kain, (D) ..... Mt. Airy
A. F. Oursler, (D) ..... Patapsco
Cecil—Senator:
Henry M. McCullough, (R) ..... Elkton
Cecil—Delegates:
William T. Fryer, (D) ..... Colora
Samuel J. Keys, (D) ..... Elkton
Cecil Kirk, (R) ..... Port Deposit
Charles—Senator:
George T. C. Gray, (R) ..... Nanjemoy
Charles—Delegates:
Hungerford Smoot, (R) ..... Cooksey
J. de B. Walbach, (R) ..... Bryantown
Dorchester—Senator:
Wm. F. Applegarth, (D) ..... Golden Hill
Dorchester—Delegates:
William D. Hopkins, (R) ..... Cambridge
E. A. P. Jones, (R) ..... Crapo
J. H. Murphy, (R) ..... Drawbridge
C. M. M. Wingate, (R) ..... Crapo
Frederick—Senator:
David M. Devilbiss, (R) ..... Woodville
Frederick—Delegates:
L. D. Crawford, (R) ..... Sabillasville
E. L. Harrison, (R) ..... Brunswick
William H Harry, (R) ..... Frederick
P. L. Hiteshew, (R) ..... Frederick
James W. Smith, (R) ..... Woodsboro
Garrett—Senator:
Ulysses G. Palmer, (R) ..... Huttons
Garrett—Delegates:
Elliott C. Harvey, (R) ..... Gormania, W. Va.
H. A. C. Howard, (R) ..... Bloomington
Harford—Senator:
Thomas H. Robinson, (D) ..... Belair
Harford—Delegates:
Charles A. Andrew, (D) ..... Berkley
Daniel H. Carroll of P, (D) ..... Belair
Thomas Hitchcock, (D) ..... Upper Cross Roads
George W. McComas, (D) ..... Singer
Howard—Senator:
Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., (D) ..... Laurel
Howard—Delegates:
Matthew H. Gill, (D) ..... St. Denis
James W. Pearre, (D) ..... Lisbon
Kent—Senator:
Garrett Foxwell, (D) ..... Blacks

Kent—Delegates:
Cecil R. Atkinson, (D)..... Chestertown
Isaac Gibbs, (D).....Massey's
Montgomery—Senator:
Spencer C. Jones, (D)..... .....Rockville
Montgomery—Delegates:
Edmund L. Amiss, (D).....Gaithersburg
Walter A. Johnson, (D).....Kensington
B. F. Lansdale, (D) .....Damascus
John W. Williams, (D)..... ....Boyds
Prince George's—Senator:
Joseph S. Wilson, (D)..... ..Upper Marlboro'
Prince George's—Delegates:
Richard S. Hill, (D)..... .....Upper Marlboro'
James E. Ray, Jr , (D)..... .....Hyattsville
Michael J. Tighe, (D).....Laurel
Robert W. Wells, (D)..... .....Hyattsville
Queen Anne's—Senator:
James E. Kirwan, (D)..... .....Chester
Queen Anne's—Delegates:
Charles W. Butler, (D).....Guys
Charles R. Walls, (D).....Ruthsburg
William H. Wilson, (D).....Ingleside
Somerset—Senator:
S. Frank Dashiell, (D)..... .....Dame's Quarter
Somerset—Delegates:
Lewis M. Milbourne, (D).....Kingston
Edward S. Miles, (D).....Fairmount
Lloyd Riggin, (D).....Crisfield
St. Mary's—Senator:
James J. Greenwell, (D).....Beauvue
St. Mary's—Delegates:
George L. Buckler, (D).....Laurel Grove
William T. Wilkinson, (R)..... Hollywood
Talbot—Senator:
Robert B. Dixon, (R).....Eastou
Talbot—Delegates:
William Collins, (D).....Trappe
Richard S. Dodson, (D).....St. Michael's
William J. Jackson, (D).....Tilghman
Washington—Senator:
B. Abner Betts, (D).....Chewsville
Washington—Delegates:
Harry E. Baker, (R)..... Hagerstown
A. B. Bingham, (D)..... .....Weverton
B. F. Charles, (R).....Big Springs
Benjamin Mitchell, Jr., (D).....Hancock
Palmer Tennant, (D).....Hagerstown
Wicomico—Senator:
Marion V. Brewington, (D).....Salisbury
Wicomico—Delegates:
L. Atwood Bennett, (D).....Salisbury
C. Ernest Hearn, (D)..... Pittsville
H. James Messick, (D).....Nanticoke
Worcester—Senator:
John P. Moore, (D).....Snow Hill
Worcester—Delegates:
William Lee Carey, (D).....Berlin
Samuel K. Dennis, (D).....Pocomoke City
William G. Kerbin, (D).....Snow Hill

Senate—Democrats 19, Republicans 8.
House—Democrats 71, Republicans 30.
On joint ballot, Democrats 90, Republicans 38.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

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Members of the Senate of 1904.

Allegany County—DAVID J. LEWIS, Democrat.

Senator Lewis is a Cumberland lawyer, and is a partner of the Hon. G. A. Pearre. He was born of Welsh parentage in 1869, near Osceola, in Pennsylvania. His father was a miner, and at the age of nine he began mining coal, and continued until he was nineteen. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar of Allegany. Until 1896 he was a Republican. He was elected to the Senate of 1902, and took an important part in all its proceedings.

Anne Arundel County—LUTHER H. GADD, Democrat.

Senator Gadd is a native of Caroline County, but since 1892 has resided in Annapolis. He was Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline County two terms, at the expiration of which he was appointed State Librarian by Governor Brown. He was a member of Governor Lloyd's staff.

Baltimore City (First District)—JAMES YOUNG, Democrat.

Senator Young was born in Baltimore July 5, 1848, and educated in private schools and Irving College. He is a publisher, and editor of the *Baltimore Telegram*.

Baltimore City (Second District)—CLARENCE W. PERKINS, Democrat.

Clarence Warwick Perkins, State Senator from the Second Legislative District of Baltimore City, is a lawyer, and was born in Chestertown, Kent county, Md., March 18, 1871. He is a son of Eben F. Perkins, late of Kent county. Senator Perkins received his early education at the public schools and Washington College, in his native town. He came to Baltimore in 1891, and entered the law office of Messrs. Hinkley & Morris as a student, and finished his legal education at the Maryland University, graduating in 1894.

Mr. Perkins was secretary to the Ways and Means Committee of the General Assembly of 1900, which is the only office of political character he has ever occupied. Prior to his election to the State Senate he was for five years referee in bankruptcy of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. He is married, and resides on the Reisterstown road.

Baltimore City (Third District)—JOHN GILL, JR., Democrat.

Senator Gill comes to the Legislature with experience, having served in the House of Delegates in 1874 and 1876, and in the Senate in 1882 and 1884.

He is a member of the law firm of Gill & Preston. He was born June 9, 1850, in Baltimore, and received his education at Hampden-Sidney College.

Baltimore City (Fourth District)—JOHN WEBB THOMAS, Republican.

Mr. Thomas was born March 5, 1873, near Cambridge. In 1890 he came to Baltimore and served an apprenticeship with Mr. James F. Morgan, ex-member of the House of Delegates. He is now holding a position with the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point. He is a member of the Board of Governors of Union League, Junior Order United American Mechanics and Masonic Fraternity.

Baltimore County—JOHN S. BIDDISON, Democrat.

Mr. Biddison is an attorney-at-law, residing at Gardenville, Baltimore County, where he was born February 18, 1873. After attending the public schools he took a course at Sadler's Business College, in Baltimore, and later entered the Law Department of the University of Maryland. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1894. Senator Biddison was elected in 1903 for a term of four years.

Calvert County—LEWIS MCK. GRIFFITH, Republican.

Mr. Griffith is a farmer of Calvert County, born in 1838, and educated at Dickinson. In connection with farming he is interested in mining silica. He is a conservative Republican, interested in politics, but with no special desire for office. He was a member of the House in 1888 and 1902, and has served one term as School Examiner.

Caroline County—HARRY A. ROE, Republican.

Senator Roe is the son of the late Andrew B. Roe, who was Senator in 1882 and 1884. He was born in Minnesota, in 1857, but in 1859 moved to Caroline county, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools and Dover Conference Academy. He has been closely identified with the fruit and vegetable packing business, and until 1902 had never taken much interest in politics. He was elected for a term of four years in 1901.

Carroll County—JOHNZIE E. BEASMAN, Democrat.

Senator Beasman was born near Sykesville, and is 51 years of age. He is the son of Capt. Joshua Beasman. His early education was received in the public schools of Carroll County. Subsequently he entered the Maryland Agricultural College, where he graduated. From his graduation up to the present time he has been engaged in farming and dairying at Sykesville. He has been actively identified with his party affairs all his life. He was elected three times to the House of Delegates—namely, in 1884, 1886 and 1894, and twice to the Senate, in 1899 and 1903. As a member of the General Assembly he served on many important committees, including that of the Ways and Means. He was a member of the State Live Stock Board for four years.

Cecil County—HENRY M. MCCULLOUGH, Republican.

Mr. McCullough was born September 24, 1858, at Elkton. His father, James T. McCullough, was a prominent member of the Cecil bar, and represented his county in the Senate in 1855. His mother was a daughter of Col. George E. Mitchell, who served with distinction in the United States Army in the War of 1812, and who was a member of Congress for three terms. Mr. McCullough acquired his education at the Elkton Academy and at Princeton. He read law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1881. In 1900 he was elected one of the Presidential Electors at large by the Republican party. In 1901 he was elected to the State Senate, defeating Senator Austin L. Crowthers, who was a candidate for re-election.

Charles County—GEORGE T. C. GRAY, Republican.

Senator Gray was born in Charles County, May 6, 1852. He was educated at the public schools, and afterwards engaged in farming and merchandising. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners in 1895, and was chosen president of the Board. In 1897 Mr. Gray was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1901.

Dorchester County—WM. F. APPLEGARTH, Democrat.

Senator Applegarth was re-elected to the Senate in 1901, and is one of the workers of that body. He is a graduate of St. John's College. He taught school for a number of years, but for a long period has been merchandising. He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1894. He is one of the directors of the Dorchester National Bank.

Frederick County—DAVID M. DEVILBISS, Republican.

Dr. Devilbiss was born near Libertytown, April 3, 1845, on a farm, and until he was twenty-five followed farming as vocation. He then studied medicine, graduating from the University of Maryland in the class of 1872, and is now engaged in the active practice of his profession. He was health officer of the county for several years, and this fall elected to the Senate.

Garrett County—ULYSSES G. PALMER, Republican.

Mr. Palmer, the newly elected Senator from Garrett, was born July 3, 1863, in Pennsylvania. He attended the common schools and graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School, and later received bachelor's degree from Scientific Department of Lafayette College. He taught until thirty years of age—the last eight years as principal at Easton—and then came to Hutton, where he became secretary-treasurer of the Enterprise Tanning Company. During Governor Lowndes' administration he was secretary-treasurer and examiner of Garrett County School Board. He was instrumental in establishing the First National Bank of Oakland, and served as its cashier for six months. He is a member of the Disciples Church and Masonic fraternity.

Harford County—THOMAS H. ROBINSON, Democrat.

Senator Robinson was born March 2, 1859; educated in the schools of Harford County; studied law with the Hon. Henry D. Farnandis, and was admitted to the Belair bar May 11, 1882. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since.

In 1891 he was elected to the State Senate for the unexpired term of Benjamin Silver, who had been elected in 1889, and who died after the first session of the Senate. In January, 1894, Mr. Robinson was elected president of the Second National Bank of Belair, which position he still holds. In the fall of 1901 he was elected to the Senate of Maryland by 396 majority, former Congressman William B. Baker being the Republican nominee for that office.

Mr. Robinson was married in 1884 to Miss Clara C., the daughter of Judge James M. Cain.

Howard County—ARTHUR P. GORMAN, JR., Democrat.

Mr. Gorman is a son of Senator Gorman, and was born March 27, 1873. He attended private schools in Washington, Episcopal High School in Virginia and Lawrenceville, N. J., and received his legal education at Columbian University, University of Maryland, and in the office of Attorney-General John P. Poe. He is a member of the firm of Miles & Gorman. Mr. Gorman was elected in the fall of 1903, the first elective office he has held.

Kent County—GARRETT FOXWELL, Democrat.

Mr. Foxwell was born near Odessa, New Castle County, Del., September 25, 1844. He is a farmer, and very much interested in agriculture. Mr. Foxwell was elected to the Senate for a term of four years in the fall of 1903.

Montgomery County—SPENCER C. JONES, Democrat.

Mr. Jones, president of the Montgomery County National Bank, is a native of Rockville. After completing a course at Frederick College he read law with the late William J. Ross, and was admitted to the bar. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private in Company D of the First Maryland Confederate Cavalry. At the close of the war he went to Texas and taught for two years. In 1867 he returned to Maryland and began to practice law, and in 1871 was elected State's Attorney and re-elected in 1875. In 1879 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals and re-elected in 1885. In 1892 he became State Treasurer and was re-elected in 1894. He was the Democratic nominee for the same position in 1896, but the Legislature being Republican he was defeated by General Thomas J. Shryock. In 1898 he was elected Mayor of Rockville, and re-elected in 1900, but resigned to accept the Senatorship. In 1901 he was tendered the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals, but declined.

Prince George's County—JOSEPH S. WILSON, Democrat.

Mr. Wilson was born in Calvert county, in 1857, and educated at St. John's College. In 1881 he commenced the practice of law in Upper Marlboro'. He was a member of the House in 1894, and a candidate for State's Attorney in 1895. He was a delegate to the State Convention that nominated Governor Smith, also a delegate to the National Convention in Kansas City. He is president of the First National Bank of Southern Maryland. Senator Wilson was elected to the Senate in 1901.

Queen Anne's County—JAMES E. KIRWAN, Democrat.

Mr. Kirwan was born in Baltimore City, June 9, 1848. His father was Capt. Lemuel Kirwan, of Dorchester County. For two years he was department commander of the oyster navy, and was one of the most active men in the service. While still commander of a bay vessel he engaged in mercantile business in Stevensville, Kent Island, and made himself one of the most successful business men in the county. He is a large real estate owner on Kent Island, and is a director in the Centreville National Bank. He is connected with Arcana Lodge of Masons in Baltimore, and is also a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs and Knights of Pythias on Kent Island. He was re-elected to the Senate this fall.

St. Mary's County—JAMES J. GREENWELL, Democrat.

Senator Greenwell was born in 1863, and educated at Mount St. Mary's College and Fordham, N. Y. In 1871 he was nominated and elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and in 1897 was renominated, but defeated. In 1899 he was nominated for the House of Delegates, but declined. In 1900 he was appointed chief clerk in State Tobacco Warehouse. In 1901 he reluctantly accepted the nomination for the House, and successfully defeated the "tall sycamore of the Patuxent," thereby earning the title of the "tall hickory of the Potomac." Senator Greenwell rendered important service in the session of 1902.

Somerset County—STEPHEN FRANK DASHIELL, Democrat.

Mr. Dashiell, one of the new members of the Senate, was born at Dame's Quarter, Somerset County, October 29, 1862. He is a merchant and canner, but has held the position of postmaster and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. Senator Dashiell was elected November, 1903.

Talbot County—ROBERT B. DIXON, Republican.

Senator Dixon was born in Baltimore, August 22, 1834. A few years thereafter his father, James Dixon, moved to Talbot county, settling on land that has been in his wife's family—the Bartletts—for over two hundred years. Here the subject of this sketch was educated by a private tutor, then the public schools, and afterwards graduated, in 1852, from West Town Boarding School, in Chester county, Pa. He then commenced farming on Miles river—same farm he still resides

on. In 1856 he undertook a mercantile business at Easton—lumber, coal, phosphate, steamboating and insurance—which is still conducted under the firm name of Robert B. Dixon & Co. He also later took an active interest in many local enterprises, and became director in a number in various parts of the State. At the present time he is president of the Easton National Bank, the oldest and largest financial institution on the Eastern Shore; also, treasurer Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association, president Easton Furniture Company, treasurer Easton Water Company, treasurer Easton Ice Company, director B. C. & A. Railroad Company, Director United States Fidelity and Deposit Company, also Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, and others.

In politics he is a Republican, but not a partisan, desiring to secure the very best men for office.

He is a member of the Society of Friends, his ancestors on both father's and mother's side for over two centuries being consistent members thereof.

In 1861 he married Miss Amanda Amoss, of near Belair. They have four daughters and two sons; three daughters and one son married.

In 1886 he was elected to the House of Delegates, the only political position he ever held.

Washington County—B. ABNER BETTS, Democrat.

Mr. Betts was born January 8, 1852. At the age of twenty he purchased a half interest in his father's store and later engaged in the grain and fertilizer business. In 1889 Mr. Betts was elected a County Commissioner, being the only Democrat elected on the ticket that year. In 1891 he was elected a director of the Western Maryland Railroad, serving four years. In 1895 he again received the nomination for County Commissioner, but was defeated with the balance of his ticket. In 1897 he was elected a member of the Legislature. In 1899 he received from his party a unanimous nomination for the State Senate and was elected. In 1903 he was again renominated by acclamation for the same office and was elected.

Wicomico County—MARION V. BREWINGTON, Democrat.

Mr. Brewington, Democratic member of the Senate from Wicomico County, was born at Salisbury, Maryland, December 26, 1866. He entered politics when he was twenty years of age, and managed several of the hottest campaigns in Wicomico. He is junior editor of the *Wicomico News*, the

Democratic organ of the county. Mr. Brewington was first elected to the Senate in 1899, after one of the most memorable fights in the State, defeating the Hon. William H. Jackson, now Congressman from the First District. During his four years' service in the Senate he served on many of the most important committees, and offered some of the most important bills of 1900 and 1902. Mr. Brewington was re-elected this year by a good majority. He is a high Mason, a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a big Elk, a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is married and has one son.

Worcester County—JOHN P. MOORE, Democrat.

Mr. Moore, one of the most prominent citizens of Snow Hill, is an excellent business man, having accumulated a fortune while yet a young man. He was educated at Delaware College, and is a well-read man, possessing a splendid library. He has been Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for a number of years, and has also served as chairman of the Committee on Corporations and Executive Nominations in the Senate of 1900, to which he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John Walter Smith. He was unanimously nominated and re-elected by an increased majority to the Senate of 1902, though not even in the country at the time of nomination or election, being detained in France on account of the illness of his son. He was appointed a colonel on the Governor's staff. Mr. Moore is a Mason and a member of the committee of the Presbyterian Church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

—OF—

Members of the House of Delegates,

JANUARY SESSION, 1904.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—*Five Members.*

FRANCIS J. DRUMM, Democrat.

Mr. Drumm, since the age of ten years, has worked in the mines of the Consolidated Coal Company. In 1900 he was blacklisted on account of the strike. He then became secretary-treasurer of the W. M. W. of A., District 10, and by reason of his acquaintance among the miners was elected a member of the House for 1902 and re-elected this year. He was born at Vale Summit, June 28, 1869.

WILLIAM J. FEAGA, Republican.

Mr. Feaga was born in Cumberland in 1870, and received his education at his home and in the public schools. For several years he served as private secretary to ex-Governor Lowndes at the Second National Bank. In 1895 he became private secretary to Representative G. L. Wellington and retained this position when Mr. Wellington went to the United States Senate. Later he was made secretary to Senate committee to establish University of the United States, serving six years in that capacity. Mr. Feaga returned to Cumberland in March last to take up his present work as secretary and director of the new Storage Warehouse and Real Estate Company, which he helped to organize in the early part of the present year. He has always been active in Republican politics, was an ardent supporter of the late President McKinley and his policies at home and abroad. He is a deep student, and through the training received at Washington is well fitted to make a splendid legislator.

JOHN H. LOAR, Republican.

Mr. Loar has been identified with local and national politics for several years. He was born September 7, 1873, and attended the public schools at Vale Summit. He is engaged in mining and farming.

JOHN J. STUMP, Republican.

Mr. Stump was born at Oldtown, September 24, 1873. He is a wholesale liquor dealer, and is now serving a second term as member of the City Council.

WILLIAM J. JENKINS, Republican.

Mr. Jenkins, Republican member from Ocean, Allegany County, was elected to the House of Delegates at the recent election.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY—*Four Members.*

JAMES O. ATWELL, Democrat.

Mr. Atwell was born at Tracy Landing, Anne Arundel County, January 31, 1862, and received his education in the Baltimore schools. He is a carpenter, and also engaged in the oyster business.

ENOCH W. DOWNS, Democrat.

Mr. Downs is a young man who, by his own energies and labor, has succeeded in his chosen vocation and is to-day a representative citizen of the community. He was born near Glenburnie, March 26, 1868, and after going to the public schools of the county took a course at a business college in Baltimore.

FRANK M. DUVALL, Democrat.

Mr. Duvall was born at St. Margaret's, September 21, 1872, and educated in the public schools of Maryland. He is a merchant and farmer.

JOHN M. LOWMAN, Democrat.

Mr. Lowman was born at Odenton, July 1, 1860, and, after attending the public schools, went to Anne Arundel Academy at Millersville. He is interested in agriculture.

BALTIMORE CITY—(First Legislative District).
Six Members.

LOUIS BECKER, Democrat.

Mr. Becker was born in Germany, October 7, 1850, and at the age of one year came with his parents to Baltimore, where he has since resided. He is a graduate of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, class 1870, and is now engaged in the drug business.

H. A. BOSSE, Democrat.

Mr. Bosse was born in Baltimore, June 9, 1852, and attended St. Michael's Parochial School and St. Charles' College, in Howard County, and St. Vincent College, in Pennsylvania. He is vice-president and treasurer of Germania Savings Bank, director in St. Mary's Industrial School, St. Michael's Permanent Loan and Saving Association and other financial institutions.

CHARLES F. EVANS, Democrat.

Mr. Evans is a member of the firm of Evans & Spence, undertakers and liverymen. He was born in Boston, October 13, 1856.

MYER D. H. LIPMAN, Democrat.

Mr. Lipman is a cigar manufacturer, living at No. 1505 East Baltimore street. He was born at Tauroggen, March 7, 1873.

WILLIAM I. NORRIS, Democrat.

Mr. Norris is a member of the law firm of Foutz & Norris. He was born in Baltimore, July 18, 1880, and after attending the public schools and Baltimore City College he graduated from Baltimore Law School, taking prizes both for highest average and best thesis. Mr. Norris received the highest vote in his district at the recent election.

WILLIAM H. W. REED, Democrat.

Mr. Reed served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and since that time has spent most of his time on a farm in Baltimore County. For the last nine years he has lived in Baltimore, and is salesman for the Amyl-Kijo Chemical Company. Mr. Reed was born in Harford County, May 1, 1842.

BALTIMORE CITY (Second Legislative District.

Six Members.

ROBERT E. LEE HALL, Democrat.

Mr. Hall is a native of Missouri, but since the age of twenty has resided in Baltimore. In 1884 he graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1894 graduated with first honors from the Baltimore Law School and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He has been active in every campaign for the last sixteen years, and has gained a reputation as an able and forceful speaker.

He has never before held an elective office. He is a member of the Baltimore Reform League, vice-president Waverly Improvement and Protective Association, and is also a member of Concordia Lodge, No. 13, A.F. and A.M., Carrollton Council, No. 257, Royal Arcanum and Progressive Castle, No. 20, Knights of Golden Eagle.

GEORGE C. MORRISON, Democrat.

Mr. Morrison is a Baltimore lawyer. He was born June 13, 1869, and received his education in private schools and Johns Hopkins University and University of Maryland.

JOHN L. V. MURPHY, Democrat.

Mr. Murphy was born in Baltimore City in 1878. He received his primary education at the public schools, and was afterwards graduated from Calvert Hall College, Rock Hill College and the University of Maryland. He was admitted to the bar in 1899, and has since practiced law in Baltimore City.

WILLIAM L. OREM, Democrat.

Mr. Orem is a clerk living at 1616 East Preston street. He was born in Baltimore, January 21, 1857, and attended public and private schools of that city.

LOUIS J. ROTH, Democrat.

Mr. Roth is a lawyer and pharmacist of Baltimore. He was born in Baltimore, August 30, 1868, and educated in the public and private schools, and later attended Maryland College of Pharmacy and University of Law.

HENRY TRAGER, Democrat.

Mr. Trager was born in Baltimore, February 21, 1856, and has resided in Baltimore all his life. He is engaged in the feed and grain business.

BALTIMORE CITY (Third Legislative District.)

Six Members.

CHARLES J. BOUCHET, Democrat.

Mr. Bouchet has been a member of the law firm of Benzinger & Calwell for the past ten years. He received his education at Loyola College and University of Maryland. He is a stockholder in Loyola, Kendrick and Institute Building Associations and a member of several fraternal orders. He has always taken an interest in educational and public matters, and has traveled extensively in United States, Canada and abroad.

JAMES A. DAWKINS, Democrat.

Mr. Dawkins was born September 21, 1845, in Calvert County, and was educated at Charlotte Hall Academy. He taught school one year and then entered the mercantile business. In 1869 he came to Baltimore and entered the commission house of W. A. Padgett & Co. as a clerk. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Mr. John H. Chrispin. In 1900 Mr. Chrispin retired, and he then formed a partnership with Mr. Duke. This is his first political office, but he has always been interested in his party's affairs.

JAMES O. DURHAM, Democrat.

Mr. Durham is a plumber and metal worker, residing at 26 Millington avenue. He was born October 15, 1864, in Baltimore County. Mr. Durham has never held office before. He is married and has one daughter.

CHARLES W. GRANT, Democrat.

Mr. Grant is a descendant of an old Virginia family, and was born at Winchester, December 9, 1859. He was employed for a number of years as clerk by the Old Bay Line Steamship Company, and later was in service of B. and O. Railroad Company. He is now engaged as a painter and decorator.

J. CHARLES LINTHICUM, Democrat.

Mr. Linthicum was born at Linthicum, Anne Arundel County, November 26, 1867, and received his early education in the public schools of that county and Baltimore City, later entering the State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1886. He taught for some time and then returned to Baltimore City, taking a special course in the Historical-Political Department, after which he entered the University of Maryland School of Law, where he graduated in 1890. He has since practiced law, being the senior member of the firm of J. Charles Linthicum & Bro. He is also Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Maryland Medical College of Baltimore, which conferred the honorary degree of M.D. upon him. Mr. Linthicum has always been a Democrat, and of recent years has taken a great interest in party affairs, though he has never held any public office. He is married, his wife being formerly Mrs. Gabriel D. Clark, nee Helen A. Perry of Saratoga, New York.

GEORGE W. MOORE, Democrat.

Mr. Moore, whose residence is at 1806 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, was born November 11, 1842, in Somerset County, and was educated in the county schools.

His business is that of oyster and fruit packing, being the president of the Moore & Brady Company, the outgrowth of a business started by him in a small way in 1873, and it is with much pride that he tells of the way he shipped his first out-of-town order for canned raw oysters, which was to shoulder the case in which the cans were packed and carry it himself to the express office.

Of English-Scotch parentage, the tenacity of purpose of the one, coupled with the thrift of the other, could not help but succeed in this country, and it has been abundantly shown in his successful career.

For two terms he was president of the Canned Goods Exchange of Baltimore, and for a like number was president of the National Canned Goods Association of the United States.

Besides serving as director in national banks, he was vice-president of the Continental National Bank. Always an ardent Democrat, he was loath to become a candidate for office, and only his strong sense of duty prevailed upon him to become a candidate for the Legislature, believing that his knowledge of the need of better legislation for the preservation of the oyster supply of the State and his intimate acquaintance with the present conditions and proper remedy needed overcame any desire for personal comfort. Among his acquaintances, both business and social, he is often called "the oyster-man" from his intimate knowledge of the subject.

BALTIMORE CITY—(Fourth Legislative District).

Six Members.

Charles W. Bald, Republican.

Mr. Bald was born in Baltimore January 2, 1867, and educated in the public and private schools, later taking a course at a business college. For thirteen years he has been very successfully conducting a bakery and confectionery business.

James E. Godwin, Republican.

Mr. Godwin was a member of the House in 1902, and introduced a bill establishing a separate court for trial of children known as Juvenile Court bill. He was born in Norfolk, in 1874, and studied law in the office of Neely, Selden & Warrington, of that city, and was admitted to the bar in 1896.

Mr. Godwin is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 158, A.F. and A.M.; Druid Chapter, No. 28, R.A.M.; Union League and Eighteenth Ward Republican Club.

WILLIAM G. HENKEL, Republican.

Mr. Henkel, a successful plumber of Baltimore, was born in that city in 1866, and attended the public schools of the city until twelve years of age, when he began to learn his trade. He is a member of several orders, and highly esteemed by his friends. Mr. Henkel was a member of the Legislature of 1902.

DANIEL A. LOCK, Republican.

Mr. Lock is a plumber, gasfitter and worker in tin and iron. He is a native of Baltimore, born February 7, 1866, and educated in the public schools.

ARTHUR E. MILLER, Republican.

Mr. Miller was born October 4, 1871, in Baltimore, and received his education at the public schools of that city. He is a produce commission merchant.

WILLIAM HENRY PAIRO, Republican.

Mr. Pairo, a native of Baltimore, was born March 7, 1875, and educated in the public schools of Baltimore, subsequently taking a two-year course in the Law Department of the University of Maryland, and passing the State bar examination with an exceptionally high average. He is now engaged in the practice of law before the courts of this State, the Court of Appeals and United States District. Mr. Pairo is an ardent Republican, and that he is popular is attested by his ward giving him one hundred and twenty-eight plurality, more than that accorded the Republican candidate for Governor, and by running second in the district. Mr. Pairo comes from an old and distinguished Virginia family, his grandfather, Henry T. Pairo, having been prominent in banking and social circles in Richmond at the outbreak of the Civil War. Mr. Pairo was married in 1898 to Miss Mary Hughes, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and has one daughter.

BALTIMORE COUNTY—*Six Members.*

CARVILLE D. BENSON, Democrat.

Mr. Benson was born in Baltimore County, August 24, 1872, and educated in public schools of Baltimore and University School of Law. He is a lawyer.

JOSHUA H. COCKEY, Democrat.

Col. Cockey was born at Harmony Hall, and attended the private schools and Newton Academy of Baltimore City. When twenty years of age he went to the West Indies on a

merchant vessel as supercargo, and after visiting different parts of the Bahamas returned home and engaged in farming. Early in life he took an active part in politics. In 1883 he was elected to the House of Delegates, and in 1884 was appointed Colonel on Governor McLane's staff. In 1887 he was made Inspector of Customs by the Collector of the Port, Governor James B. Groome, and was twice promoted. After leaving the Custom-house he engaged more extensively in farming, dairying and raising blooded stock.

G. Y. EVERHART, Democrat.

Dr. Everhart was born in Westminster, December 23, 1862. He graduated from Western Maryland College in 1881, and came to Baltimore in 1883. He completed the course in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1885, and then removed to Dickeyville, where he has a large and lucrative practice. He was a member of the Legislature of 1902, and served on important committees.

CHRISTOPHER E. FITZSIMMONS, Democrat.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, of Arlington, was born in Baltimore City on January 19, 1861. He was educated in the public and private schools of the city, and is now engaged as a practical horseshoer.

JOHN GREEN, Democrat.

Mr. Green was born in 1859 and educated in the private schools of Baltimore and Bryant & Stratton's Business College. For several years he was bookkeeper and salesman for different firms, and later conducted a grocery business. He is now engaged in farming and trucking at Walnut Grove.

ALLEN STEVENSON, Democrat.

Mr. Stevenson is a coal and wood merchant, farmer and retired marine engineer. He was born in Baltimore, January 30, 1868, and educated in the public schools and Maryland Agricultural College.

CALVERT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

OLIVER D. SIMMONS, Republican.

Dr. Simmons was born in Calvert County in 1869. He is a farmer, but chose medicine as a profession, graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1898. He served on important committees of the House in 1900, 1901 and 1902. He is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church.

BENSON B. D. BOND, Republican.

Mr. Bond has been Clerk to the County Commissioners since July, 1894, and previous to that was Clerk from 1877 to 1881, and was Examiner to the School Commissioners from January, 1889, to May, 1890. He is a farmer, and was born November 22, 1848, and educated at Charlotte Hall School.

CAROLINE COUNTY—*Two Members.*

EDWARD E. GOSLIN, Democrat.

Mr. Goslin is a merchant and farmer of Federalsburg. He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1890 and a member of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1892 he was made president of the board of auditors of the accounts of public officials of Caroline County, and retained the position for seven years. He was successful in improving the financial condition of the county, and thereby saved the taxpayers much interest. His interest in this work was the cause of his receiving the unprecedented majority of three hundred and eighty-four in the recent election. Mr. Goslin was born May, 1857.

MONROE M. WILLEY, Democrat.

Mr. Willey was born at Drawbridge, February 16, 1869, and after going through the public schools, took a business course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Baltimore. He was engaged in merchandising until 1896, since then has been a packer of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Willey is married and has one son.

CARROLL COUNTY—*Four Members.*

JESSE W. FUSS, Democrat.

Mr. Fuss is a farmer, and one of the inventors of the Russell & Fuss Brothers' patent mail transportation. He was born near Union Bridge, on August 14, 1863. He is now serving his second term in the Legislature, having led the legislative ticket this fall by 284.

JAMES D. HAINES, Democrat.

Mr. Haines was born December 18, 1850, at Union Bridge, and after attending the public schools of the county entered Western Maryland College. He is a farmer.

JOSEPH H. KAIN, Democrat.

Mr. Kain was born July 15, 1855, in West Virginia. He was educated at Williamsport, Pa., and Baltimore. He is a druggist, but since 1884 has been in the hotel business.

AZARIAH F. OURSLER, Democrat.

Mr. Oursler, of Patapsco, was born at Carrollton January 15, 1857, and educated in the public schools. He is interested in agriculture.

CECIL COUNTY—*Three Members.*

WILLIAM T. FRYER, Democrat.

Mr. Fryer was born at Harrisville December 31, 1853, and educated at West Nottingham Academy. He is a merchant, and has twice been elected County Treasurer.

SAMUEL J. KEYS, Democrat.

Mr. Keys is one of Elkton's most successful business men. He is president of the Keys & Miller Lumber Company. He was born in August, 1847, in Dorchester County. He attended school at Vienna Academy, and after completing his education engaged in the produce business at Vienna. In 1892 he moved to Elkton, and since then has been engaged extensively in the lumber business. He is at present Mayor of Elkton, and has also served in the capacity of Town Commissioner on several occasions. He is connected with all the leading fraternal organizations in Elkton. He was a member of the House in 1902.

CECIL KIRK, Republican.

Mr. Kirk is a farmer of Rising Sun. He was born March 1868, at Principio, and educated at West Nottingham Academy.

CHARLES COUNTY—*Two Members.*

HUNGERFORD SMOOT, Republican.

Mr. Smoot was a clerk in the Baltimore Postoffice until recently. He is a son of Dr. A. J. Smoot and a brother of the late T. J. Jackson Smoot, member of the Legislature in 1902. He was born in Charles County in 1872, and graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College.

JAMES DEB. WALBACH, Republican.

Mr. Walbach enters upon his fifth term as a member of the House of Delegates. He changed his name by legal process, adopting the maiden name of his mother, who was the daughter of Gen. Walbach, U. S. A. Upon the completion of his course at Rock Hill College he taught in Baltimore and Charles counties, and during that time read law and was

admitted to the bar in 1891. In that year he changed his political faith and refused the nominations for the House of Delegates, Register of Wills and School Commissioner. In 1895 he declined the nomination on the Republican ticket, though he took an active part in the campaign. In 1897 he was nominated by the House by acclamation, and again in 1899 he was elected. As an evidence of the high regard which his colleagues entertain for him, he was made the leader of his party and assigned to important positions on the Ways and Means and other committees. He introduced the first anti-trust bill ever introduced in the House. Mr. Walbach resigned a lucrative and important position as Special Inspector of the Rural Free Delivery Service to accept the nomination again.

DORCHESTER COUNTY—*Four Members.*

William D. Hopkins, Republican.

Mr. Hopkins was born April 3, 1847, in Dorchester County. He is a retired merchant, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1896.

Edgar A. P. Jones, Republican.

Dr. Jones was born at Madison, June 17, 1872. He received his education in the public schools and Baltimore City College. In 1893 he graduated from the Baltimore Medical College and since that time has practiced his profession at Crapo.

J. Holiday Murphy, Republican.

Mr. Murphy was born May 2, 1862, and educated in the public schools. He is engaged in the farming and lumber business.

Charles M. M. Wingate, Republican.

Mr. Wingate is the agent of the Standard Oil Company at Wingate. He was born June 13, 1863, and received his education in the public schools.

FREDERICK COUNTY—*Five Members.*

Lewis D. Crawford, Republican.

Mr. Crawford, of Lantz, was born November 9, 1868, at Sabillasville. He has been engaged in teaching since 1889.

EUGENE L. HARRISON, Republican.

Mr. Harrison was born at Keep Tryst, July 29, 1865. At the age of fifteen years he entered the telegraph service, and is now manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Brunswick. In 1897 he was appointed a member of a committee to revise the charter of Brunswick, and also a member of the Board of Health, in both of which positions he rendered most efficient service.

WILLIAM H. HARRY, Republican.

Mr. Harry comes to the Legislature for the second time, having served during the session of 1902. He was born in Winchester, Va. He completed the classical course in Winchester Seminary in 1859, and then took a business course at York, Pa. In 1865 he became principal of the public schools in Frederick, and in 1870 he was elected a member of the faculty of Frederick College, where he remained until 1897. In 1898 he resigned to accept an appointment as deputy clerk of the Circuit Court. He is a Mason and member of the Evangelical Reformed Church.

PHILIP L. HITESHEW, Republican.

Mr. Hiteshew is a native of Frederick, born September 11, 1840. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted as private in Company I, First Maryland Cavalry. In an engagement at Harper's Ferry on September 13, 1862, he was severely wounded, from the effects of which he has never recovered. He was made captain October 29, 1864, and during Appomattox campaign commanded a squadron composed of three companies.

JAMES W. SMITH, Republican.

Mr. Smith was a member of the House in 1902. He is a farmer and was born near Woodsboro, January, 1849, and attended the public schools of that place.

GARRETT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

ELLIOTT C. HARVEY, Republican.

Mr. Harvey was born in Garrett County, July 23, 1868, and attended the public schools. He is a stock dealer and farmer.

ROBERT A. C. HOWARD, Republican.

Mr. Howard, son of the Rev. J. W. Howard, was born at Green Spring, in 1877, and educated in the public schools. He served in the Third United States Volunteer Engineer Corps during the Spanish-American War and was three months in Cuba.

HARFORD COUNTY—*Four Members.*

CHARLES A. ANDREW, Democrat.

Mr. Charles A. Andrew, who resides at Berkley, was born at Darlington, Md., September 19, 1857. He is a canner and farmer.

DANIEL H. CARROLL OF P., Democrat.

Mr. Carroll is engaged in merchandising and insurance, having relinquished milling, in which he was interested for six years. He was born near Belair in 1878, and is a graduate of Eaton & Burnett's Business College of Baltimore. This is Mr. Carroll's second term in the Legislature, having served in the session of 1902.

THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Democrat.

Mr. Hitchcock, one of the Harford members, was born at Upper Cross Roads, May 14, 1864, and received his education in the public schools of the county. He is a farmer and merchant.

GEORGE W. MCCOMAS, Democrat.

Mr. McComas is acquainted with legislative affairs, having represented his county in 1902. He was born in Harford County in 1841, and educated at Newton Academy in Baltimore. He is a farmer and canner of farm products. His great-uncle, Henry C. McComas, fell in defense of Baltimore in 1812.

HOWARD COUNTY—*Two Members.*

MATTHEW H. GILL, Democrat.

Mr. Gill was born at Elkridge April 4, 1869, and received his education in the public schools and Baltimore. For awhile he was employed by the Viaduct Manufacturing Company, and in 1887 he became interested with the company in conducting experiments with storage battery for street car purposes, and claims to be one of the first to run a car by this process.

JAMES W. PEARRE, Democrat.

Mr. Pearre, son of Rev. James and Eliza Pearre, was born near Unionville, August 9, 1839. He was educated at Dickinson Seminary and Asbury University, Indiana, and afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. Until 1886 he practiced his profession, when ill-health compelled him to seek a less sedentary life. He purchased a farm in Howard County, and has been interested in farming ever since. He has been president of the Board of School Commissioners and a Justice of the Peace.

KENT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

Cecil R. Atkinson, Democrat.

Mr. Atkinson was born in Chicago, June 30, 1870, and educated in Philadelphia. He is engaged in farming and bay freighting.

Isaac Gibbs, Democrat.

Mr. Gibbs is a farmer living at Massey. He was born near Middletown, Del., August 5, 1854, and went to school in New Castle county.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—*Four Members.*

Edmund L. Amiss, Democrat.

Mr. Amiss is a grandson of John Amiss, who fought under Washington in the Revolutionary War, and son of Elijah Amiss, captain in the War of 1812, and was himself a soldier in the Civil War, since which time he has been engaged in teaching. He was born April 26, 1844.

W. A. Johnston, Democrat.

Mr. Johnston was a member of the House in 1902, and was again elected this fall to the same position. He was born in 1865. After leaving Dartmouth College he studied law in Washington, and attended the National University Law School of the District of Columbia, graduating in 1888. Since that time he has practiced his profession.

Benjamin F. Lansdale, Democrat.

Mr. Lansdale's ancestors settled in Maryland early in the seventeenth century. His father figured prominently in Washington from 1845 to 1870 as a real estate broker and contractor. Mr. Lansdale was born in Washington in February, 1845.

John W. Williams, Democrat.

Mr. Williams, son of Mr. James Williams, a prominent business man of the county, was born at Boyds, May 24, 1873, and educated in the schools of the county and Business College of Washington. He is a telegraph operator, and has been connected with leading newspapers as correspondent.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY—*Four Members.*

RICHARD S. HILL, Democrat.

Dr. Hill is an active and progressive farmer and stockman, residing upon his farm "Stratford," where he is successfully cultivating six hundred and fifty acres of land. He practiced medicine in Washington for five years, but relinquished that profession and returned to the country. He has always been a staunch Democrat, and takes a deep interest in all that tends to the benefit of the party. He has been active in primaries and committee work, but has never before been a candidate for office. He was the organizer and has been president of the Southern Maryland Fair for eleven years; president of the Patuxent Planters' Club, a very active and progressive organization of farmers; president and now member of the executive committee of the Farmers' League of Maryland; trustee of Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and an active member of the South River Club, the oldest social club in the world.

JAMES ENOS RAY, Democrat.

Mr. Ray was born January 12, 1874, at Chillum. He is a graduate of the Maryland Agricultural College and Georgetown University. He is practicing law in Maryland, and is also a practical farmer. He has always been deeply interested in all public matters, but has never before held office.

MICHAEL J. TIGHE, Democrat.

Mr. Tighe was born at Indian Head, March 15, 1857, and educated in the public schools. He lived on a farm until he was twenty one, then engaged in telegraph construction work. Since 1890 he has been conducting a general merchandise store in connection with the agricultural implement business.

ROBERT W. WELLS, Democrat.

Mr. Wells was a member of the House in 1902, and took an important part in its proceedings. He was born near Bladensburg, in 1875. After receiving the degree of Master of Laws from the Columbian University he went to Kansas and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court. In 1897 he returned to Washington, and is a member of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, of the Business Men's Association of the District of Columbia, and chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Trade of Hyattsville, and of various social organizations. He is very much interested in politics, and was an alternate to the Kansas City Democratic Convention in 1900.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY—*Three Members.*

CHARLES W. BUTLER, Democrat.

Mr. Butler was born August 27, 1849, in Queen Anne's County, and attended the public schools. He is interested in agriculture.

CHARLES R. WALLS, Democrat.

Mr. Walls is a farmer. He was born near Ingleside, March, 1860, and attended the public schools. In 1895 he was elected judge of the Orphans' Court and re-elected in 1899.

WILLIAM R. WILSON, Democrat.

Mr. William R. Wilson is a native of Ingleside, the date of his birth being July 28, 1868. After graduating from Bryant & Stratton's Business College he went into business, and is now merchandising, farming and canning.. He is a director in the Centreville National Bank.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY—*Two Members.*

GEORGE L. BUCKLER, Democrat.

Mr. Buckler, of Laurel Grove, was born in Baltimore, January 13, 1875, and educated at Charlotte Hall Military Academy. He is a lawyer and farmer.

WILLIAM T. WILKINSON, Republican.

Mr. Wilkinson is a brother of ex-Senator Washington Wilkinson. He was born October 24, 1849, and attended the primary schools of his native county. Mr. Wilkinson is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

SOMERSET COUNTY—*Three Members.*

LEWIS M. MILBOURNE, Democrat.

Lewis M. Milbourne, of Kingston, Md., is a merchant and packer of canned goods. He has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee two years, but never a candidate for office before. He was born March 14, 1869, at Kingston. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

EDWARD S. MILES, Democrat.

Dr. Miles was born at Fairmount, December 25, 1850. After leaving Fairmount Academy he studied medicine at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, and Bellevue, New York.

LLOYD RIGGIN, Democrat.

Mr. Riggin is extensively engaged in the business of packing oysters and crabs. He was born at Crisfield in 1875, and educated in the public schools of that town, afterward taking a business course. He is now reading law.

TALBOT COUNTY—*Three Members.*

WILLIAM COLLINS, Democrat.

Mr. Collins is a lawyer by profession and a farmer by choice and occupation. He was born at "Frankfort," the Collins homestead, near Trappe, which is now his residence. He is a graduate of the Trappe High School. At 18 years of age he taught school a year in Dorchester County. He studied law in the office of Senator Charles H. Gibson, and after a few years' practice with the late I. C. W. Powell, he went into agriculture as a business, and is regarded as one of the most progressive and successful farmers in the county. He was elected to the Legislature in 1890, 1892 and 1894, and served on a number of committees, among them being the Judiciary, Chesapeake Bay, Agriculture, Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Collins was one of the organizers of the Talbot Fair Association, the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Club; is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and a director in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Easton.

RICHARD S. DODSON, Democrat.

Mr. Dodson was born in Baltimore County, August 3, 1863, and received his education in Norfolk and at Glenwood Institute, Howard County. He is the son of the late Colonel Richard Dodson, who was a philanthropist of wide notoriety, owner of the Atlantic Hotel at Norfolk, Va., which was the largest hotel in the South. Mr. Dodson's ancestors on his father's side came to Talbot County from England. They have filled public offices in his county for over a century, having taken a leading part in all movements for the promotion of society. He was a delegate to the State Convention in 1901, and for several years was one of the judges of elections. Mr. Dodson is a most successful farmer.

WILLIAM J. JACKSON, Democrat.

Mr. Jackson was born in Talbot County, November 27, 1854. He taught in the public schools for ten years, but is now engaged in the drug business. He was a Justice of the Peace for a number of years and was reappointed to the same position by Governor Smith. He was Tax Collector in 1890 and 1891.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—*Five Members.*

Harry E. Baker, Republican.

Mr. Baker is a descendant from one of the oldest families in the county. He was born November 30, 1869, at Boonsboro, and educated in the public schools. At twenty-one years of age he began farming, but in 1898 he started a building and monumental stone business, in which he is now engaged.

Abner B. Bingham, Republican.

Mr. Bingham, member of the House from Weverton, was born at that town on May 13, 1871, and educated in the public schools of Washington and Frederick Counties. He is a successful merchant.

Benjamin F. Charles, Republican.

Mr. Benjamin F. Charles, a native of Washington County, was born in 1850. After completing a course at a commercial college in Baltimore, in 1867 he entered the milling and grain business. Mr. Charles was elected to the House in the fall of 1901 by nearly six hundred majority, and was renominated in the fall of 1903 by acclamation, and elected by a handsome majority.

Benjamin Mitchell, Jr., Democrat.

Mr. Benjamin Mitchell was born March 10, 1850, at Hancock, and received his education in the public schools of that town. He was a boat builder on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal until 1889, and since that time has conducted a business dealing in musical instruments.

Palmer Tennant, Democrat.

Mr. Tennant is one of the rising young men of the county. He was born in Norfolk in 1869, and graduated from Bethel Military Academy. For ten years he was connected with the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company. After this he was employed by the Seaboard Air Line Company at Augusta, but later returned to Hagerstown and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1900. He is secretary of the Washington County Fair Association and president of the Antietam Fire Company.

WICOMICO COUNTY—*Three Members.*

L. Atwood Bennett, Democrat.

Mr. Bennett, one of Salisbury's lawyers, was born at Monie, Somerset county, October 25, 1873. He is a graduate of the Western Maryland College and Maryland University Department of Law.

G. Ernest Hearn, Democrat.

Mr. Hearn has always taken great interest in politics, but never before held public office He was born near Pittsville, August 9, 1869, and is engaged in farming and the lumber business.

H. James Messick, Democrat.

Mr. Messick is one of the substantial men of Wicomico County and comes from a family of sterling Democrats. He was born in Nanticoke district, August 23, 1857, and educated in the public schools of the county, and is now engaged in the mercantile and oyster business. Having been connected with the oyster business all his life he will take an important part in the oyster legislation this winter. He entered politics when quite young, and in 1895 was elected County Commissioner of Wicomico County, serving four years, during which time many improvements were made in the county affairs. His popularity was shown by the flattering vote received at the last election. He is married and has two daughters.

WORCESTER COUNTY—*Three Members.*

William Lee Carey, Democrat.

Mr. Carey is a son of Judge Elijah B. Carey, formerly Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court for Worcester County. He was born August 2, 1863, in Berlin, and is a graduate of the Buckingham Academy of that town. He is now representative for the State of Maryland of Ginn & Co., publishers of school books. He is not only thoroughly acquainted with the needs of Worcester County agriculturists and watermen, but his experience in educational matters gained as principal of Berlin High School, and since by his contact with the various school boards of the State, fits him especially for service on committees dealing with these most important matters to the people of the State. He is one of the best known men in the State, and has a host of friends. Mr. Carey is married and has one son.

SAMUEL KING DENNIS, Democrat.

Mr. Dennis was born September 28, 1874, at "Beverly," the old Dennis homestead, in Worcester County. His father, the late State Senator Samuel K. Dennis, died when the subject of this sketch was seventeen, and the care of the large landed interests his father managed devolved immediately upon him. Mr. Dennis became private secretary to Governor John Walter Smith in 1899. He is a graduate of the Blairstown Preparatory School and of the Law Department of the University of Maryland, class of 1903.

WILLIAM G. KERBIN, Democrat.

Mr. Kerbin was born in Dover, Del., November 28, 1862, and after attending the Dover public schools went to the Conference Academy. He is a lawyer of Snow Hill, and led the legislative ticket in his county this fall by 47.

Public Institutions.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Anne Arundel County Academy receives under Chapter 512, 1902, the sum of $2,400 for the year 1903 and $2,400 for 1904.

Baltimore Manual Labor School receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $3,000 for the year 1903 and $3,000 for the year 1904. Apply to Gustav Lurman, President, or Joseph Merrefield, Secretary, 33 South Holliday street.

Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's County, receives under Chapter 512, 1902, annually for two years, $5,000, and a further sum of $5,000 for 1903 for buildings. Its postoffice is Charlotte Hall. It is required to furnish 26 Senatorial free scholarships. Apply to George M. Thomas, A.M., Principal.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, receives under Chapter 512, 1902, for 1903, $25,000, and for 1904, $25,000. No state scholarships are awarded in this Institution, but the University has, since its foundation, offered a large number of free scholarships to students from Maryland, and in addition, Marylanders can compete for twenty University Scholarships and twenty fellowships. There are also five "Woodyear" scholarships open to undergraduates. Apply to T. R. Ball, Registrar.

F. Knapp's English and German Institute receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,200 for year 1903 and $1,200 for year 1904. It is required to maintain twelve free scholarships for training and education of indigent mutes, and to furnish them with text-books, "appliances and so forth," and to train and educate them. Apply to F. Knapp, Principal, 851 and 853 Hollins street, Baltimore.

Maryland Academy of Sciences, corner Franklin and Cathedral streets, Baltimore, receives $500 for the year 1903 and $500 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). There are no scholarships to the Academy, as the only requirements for admission to all but two or three expensive specialties are a good character and interest in the subject discussed. Apply to P. R. Uhler, President.

Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md., receives an appropriation of $9,000 for the year 1903 and $9,000 for the year 1904, (Act of 1902, Chapter 512), in addition to the endowment of $6,142.30, together with further sum of $3,996 for 1903, and together with further sum of $1,776 for 1904. By the Act of Incorporation, Chapter 97, of the Acts of 1856, the Instructor of Chemistry at the College is required "to analyze specimens of soil that may be submitted to him by any citizen of the State." The College is required to receive one scholar from each Senatorial district, each of whom is required to pay $79 per annum. Apply to Joseph R. Owens, Registrar, College Park, Md.

Maryland Industrial and Agricultural Institute for Colored Youths receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,000 for 1903 and $1,000 for 1904.

Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, under Chapter 512, 1902, receives $8,000 for the year 1903 and $8,000 for the year 1904. It is located on Baltimore street, opposite Harrison, Baltimore. It is required to receive one free scholar from each county in the State, and one from each Legislative district in the city of Baltimore, selections to be made by the School Commissioners in the several counties and the city of Baltimore. Special scholarships are given through members of the Baltimore City Council. Apply to George L. McCahan, Actuary, Baltimore.

State Normal School, Baltimore, is supported by the State. It is located on the corner of Carrollton and Lafayette avenues. Females are admitted at the age of sixteen, and males at seventeen. Students are apportioned by the State Board of Education among the several counties and the city of Baltimore in proportion to their respective representation in the General Assembly. Apply to E. B. Prettyman, Principal State Normal School, Baltimore. (Code, Article 77, section 73). The object of the school is to educate teachers for the State public schools.

State Normal School No. 2, Frostburg, receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $5,000 for maintenance and $5,000 for equipment for 1903, and $5,000 for maintenance for 1904.

The State Normal School for the Colored. The State appropriates annually $2,000 for the support of this school, which is to educate colored teachers for the colored public schools of the State.

St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. The General Assembly of the State, by Act of 1872, Chapter 303, and 1879, Chapter 315, has provided for furnishing board, fuel, lights and washing to the incumbent of one State scholarship for each Senatorial district in the State, to be appointed by the Board of School Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senators in their respective districts after competitive examination.

By the Act of 1894, an additional appropriation to the College provided for *the education of twenty-six* State students in addition to the foregoing, free of expenses for tuition.

The Board of Visitors also grants ten additional scholarships to the above number, making a sum total of *sixty-two* scholarships providing free tuition.

State appropriation for 1903, $5,000, with further sum of $15,000 for buildings and $5,000 for repairs; $5,000 for 1904.

These scholarships are awarded as follows:

Twenty-six State Senatorial Scholarships by the Board of School Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senators in their respective districts. Twenty-six State Scholarships are distributed among the counties of Maryland, in order of priority of application, either, first, by the appointment of the Board of School Commissioners; or in the event second, of no candidate being selected by them, by the Board of Visitors and Governors of the College; or third, by the President of St. John's College.

The balance of the Tuition Scholarships are given to deserving students, resident of Maryland, by the Board of Visitors and Governors, at a meeting which shall be held after the opening of the College

session, and after due notice of vacancies has been advertised by them in the daily journals.

There are also (15) Fifteen Foundation Scholarships providing free tuition, awarded by the Board of Visitors and Governors to deserving youth, resident in the city of Annapolis, Md.

St. Peter Clavier Colored Industrial School of Baltimore, $300 for 1903 and $300 for 1904.

St. Francis Xavier School for Deaf and Dumb (white) Children, $500 for 1903 and $500 for 1904.

Washington College, at Chestertown, receives $2,500 for the year 1903; $2,500 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902).

It is required to furnish a free scholarship in every Senatorial district in the State. Apply to Dr. Charles W. Reid, Principal. Normal Department, created by Act of 1896, gives one free scholarship to each county on the Eastern Shore. The scholarships are appointed through the Boards of School Commissioners in the several counties.

Western Maryland College, at Westminster, receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,300 for 1903 and $1,300 for 1904; also annual appropriations under Chapter 239, 1878, $5,200; under 279, 1890, $1,000, and under 106, 1898, $6,500.

It is required to furnish two free scholarships, one to a male and one to a female, to each of the Senatorial districts of the State, said scholarships giving tuition, boarding, washing, fuel and lights free. These scholars are selected by the school commissioners and the State Senator, after a competitive examination conducted by the School Examiner of each district. The scholarships may be held by the same person for four years, each person holding same, gives bond to teach school in the State for two years after graduation. All applications for these scholarships must be made to the school commissioners of the district in which the applicant resides. Free tuition is given to two students from each election district of Carroll County. Apply to Dr. Thomas H. Lewis, President.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Aged Men and Women's Home of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the Washington Annual Conference of Baltimore City receives $500 for the year 1903 and $500 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902).

It is located on the corner of Fulton avenue and Franklin street.

Its object is to give aged and needy members of the M. E. Church a home. No one under sixty years admitted. Proper recommendations required and the payment of $150. Apply to Barbara S. Winks, Corresponding Secretary.

Baltimore City Hospital receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $7,000 for the year 1903 and $7,000 for the year 1904. It is located at Calvert and Saratoga streets.

It is required to furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time from each Senatorial district of the State, "during two years from the date of the passage of this Act." Apply to Sister Mary Benedicta, Superior.

Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, $1,000 for 1903, and $1,000 for 1904.

Baltimore Day Nursery receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,500 for the year 1903, and $1,500 for the year 1904. It is located on Patterson Park avenue and Gough street. Its object is to care for, during the day, children whose parents are at work. Charges, per day, one child, five cents; two children, seven cents; three children, ten cents. Apply to Mrs. M. C. Paine, President.

Baltimore General Dispensary receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,000 for 1903 and $1,000 for 1904.

Baltimore Humane Impartial Society and Aged Women's and Men's Home receives $3,000 for the year 1903 and $3,000 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). Apply to W. W. Spence, President, or Leigh Bonsal, Treasurer.

Baltimore Orphan Asylum receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,000 for the year 1903 and $1,000 for the year 1904. It is located at 215 North Stricker street, Baltimore. Its object is the physical, moral and intellectual training of orphan children, and the securement of good positions when they leave. All denominations. Terms of admission: The child must have lost one or both parents, and must be five years of age, and the girls must remain under the control of the institution until eighteen years old, and the boys until twenty-one. Apply to Mrs. J. Appleton Wilson, President.

Baltimore University School of Medicine receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,000 for 1903 and $1,000 for 1904.

Boys' Home Society of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,000 for the year 1903 and $1,000 for the year 1904. It is located at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets. Any destitute or homeless boy between the ages of nine and eighteen years may be admitted. Apply to John H. Lynch, Superintendent.

Country Home for the Children of Baltimore receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,000 for the year 1903 and $1,000 for the year 1904. Apply to Romaine Le Moyne, President, or Miss E. L. Clark, 835 Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore.

Emergency Hospital Association of Annapolis receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $3,500 for purchase of ground and building for hospital, provided title of property shall be in the name of the State of Maryland, also under Chapter 578, 1902, receives $1,500 for 1902 and $1,500 for 1903.

This institution also receives appropriations from Anne Arundel County and the city of Annapolis.

Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland receives $5,000 for the year 1903 and $5,000 for the year 1904. The University is located on the corner of Lombard and Greene streets, Baltimore. Provided, that the said Baltimore Infirmary shall furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time, for each Senatorial district of the State, during two years from the date of the passage of this Act; provided that the hospital shall furnish to the Comptroller satisfactory evidence that it has so received, maintained and treated all patients free of charge sent to them under the provisions of this Act, in consideration of the sum of money hereby appropriated and payable. (Chapter 512, 1902). Apply to Dr. S. P. Latane, Superintendent.

Franklin Square Hospital of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 512, 1902, the sum of $2,000 for the year 1903 and $2,000 for the year 1904. They shall receive from each county in the State and from each Legislative district of Baltimore city, one free patient at a time each year upon the certificate of the County Commissioners and the Board of Health of Baltimore city, and the further sum of $1,000 for the year 1903, to aid said hospital in its equipment.

Frederick City Hospital Association receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $3,500 for 1903 and $3,500 for 1904.

General German Orphan Asylum for Baltimore City receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $2,500 for the year 1903 and $2,500 for the year 1904. It is located on Aisquith street, south of Orleans, Baltimore. Its object is to care for and educate destitute children. Boys and girls of any nationality from two to ten years of age are admitted, and are sent to the public schools and taught German and English. The girls are taught sewing and household work and the boys given trades. Apply to John W. Claussen, Treasurer.

General German Aged People's Home of Baltimore City, under Chapter 512, 1902, receives $1,500 for the year 1903 and $1,500 for the year 1904. It is located on the corner of Baltimore and Payson streets, Baltimore. Its object is to give permanent homes to aged men and women of Baltimore without regard to nationality. None under sixty received. Admission fee from $150 to $300, according to age. No stipulated number received from the State. Apply to Mary Long, Matron.

Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, under Chapter 512, 1902, receives $4,000 for the year 1903 and $4,000 for the year 1904. It is located at Monument and Ann streets, Baltimore. Its object is to give surgical and medical service and care to the sick, and a permanent home for the destitute. It is non-sectarian. For admission apply to the physician in charge for a certificate to the directors. Free to residents of Maryland who are unable to pay board.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Baltimore City, under Chapter 512, 1902, receives $2,500 for the year 1903 and $2,500 for the year 1904. It is located on Rayner avenue, Calverton Heights. Children of any denomination between the ages of four and twelve are received. Apply to S. Freudenthal, Superintendent.

Hollywood Children's Summer Home receives $500 for the year 1903 and $500 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). Apply to Laura Sinclair Matthews, Treasurer, 1608 Mt. Royal avenue, Baltimore.

Home for Confederate Mothers and Children receives $2,500 for the year 1903 and $2,500 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). It is located at 2101 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Its object is to provide a home for the widows and children of Confederate soldiers. Apply to Mrs. John K. Cowen, 2327 North Charles street, Baltimore.

Home of the Friendless of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $3,000 for the year 1903 and $3,000 for the year 1904. It is located at Druid Hill and Lafayette avenues. Receives destitute boys and girls under twelve. Apply at the home at any time and also to Emily H. Berry, Treasurer.

Home for the Friendless Children of the Eastern Shore, at Easton, receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $2,000 for the year 1903 and $2,000 for the year 1904. Its object is to provide a home for friendless white girls of the diocese of Easton. It gives a plain English education and instructions in sewing and housework. It is under the management of the P. E. Bishop of the diocese. Apply to Bishop Adams, Easton, Maryland.

Home of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $3,000 for 1903 and $3,000 for 1904.

Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland, in Cumberland, receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $7,500 for the year 1903 and $5,000 for the year 1904. Apply to J. W. Thomas, President, or Mrs. B. S. Randolph, Secretary. It is required to keep six free beds under the State appropriation.

Home for Incurables in Baltimore City receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $2,500 for the year 1903 and $2,500 for the year 1904. It is located at Twenty-first street and Guilford avenue. Persons are admitted only on a physician's certificate. It is an asylum for white women afflicted with any incurable disease, except mental derangement, contagious diseases, epilepsy or cancer. Except in extreme cases, a fee of $300 and an outfit are required. Apply to Mrs. Albert Day, President; Mrs. J. Walton Hooper, Secretary.

Home for Mothers and Infants, Barclay and Twenty-first streets, Baltimore, receives $500 for the year 1903 and $500 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). Its object is a temporary home for friendless and destitute women with infants. Requirements of admission: Need of a proper home and freedom from contagious diseases. Apply to Mrs. W. Graham Bowdoin, Treasurer.

Hospital for the Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children of Baltimore, Maryland, 6 West Twentieth street, receives $3,000 for the year 1903 and $3,000 for the year 1904. The capacity of the hospital is thirty beds. No needy case is turned away. As a rule, each case has to be under care of the hospital from six weeks to two months in the wards, and when convalescent from six months or longer, has access to the Free Dispensary. Apply to Dr. R. Tunstall Taylor, Secretary.

Hospital for the Women of Maryland receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $4,000 for the year 1903 and $4,000 for the year 1904. It is located at John street and Lafayette avenue. Its object is the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, but is not a Lying-in Hospital. Every applicant must bring a certificate from her physician that she needs treatment and from some respectable person that she is unable to pay for it. Apply to Corresponding Secrctaries: Mrs. George Huntington Williams, 803 Cathedral street; Mrs. John P. Poe (for counties), 1500 Park avenue, Baltimore.

Little Sisters of the Poor of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,000 for the year 1903 and $1,000 for the year 1904. It is located at Valley street, corner Preston. Inmates are received without distinction of color or religious faith. Intended for the aged and infirm who are indigent. Applications should be made direct to the Mother of the Institution.

Locust Point Social Settlement receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $500 for 1903 and $500 for 1904.

Lying-in Hospital of the Maternite of Maryland receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $3,000 for the year 1903 and $3,000 for the year 1904.

Maccabeans of Baltimore City receive under Chapter 512, 1902, $250 for 1903 and $250 for 1904.

Maryland Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore City receives $3,000 for the year 1903 and $3,000 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). It is located at 323 North Paca street. Ten free beds. Apply to John B. Van Meter, President; Thos. Schweckbebier, Treasurer.

Maryland Lying-in Hospital for Baltimore City receives $3,000 for the year 1903 and $3,000 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). It is located at 113-115 West Lombard street. Women are received two weeks before confinement. No charges. Apply to Wilmer Brinton, President.

Maryland and Normal and Preparatory School at LaPlata, Charles County, on such terms and conditions as they prescribe, $1,000 for 1903 and $1,000 for 1904.

Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Frederick City, receives under Chapter 345, 1902, $25,000 and $5,840 for repairs and heating and lighting; also under Chapter 512, 1902, receives $2,000 for repairs. This is a public school for the deaf and dumb of the State, and is supported entirely by the State. The aim of the school is to give a good education in the branches of knowledge taught in the public schools. Manual training is also provided for. The County Commissioners and City Council of Baltimore recommend admissions to the institution. (Code, Article 30, Section 1). Apply to Charles M. Ely, President.

Maryland Medical College receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,000 for the year 1903 and $1,000 for the year 1904, provided that the course be extended to four years.

The Maryland Hospital for the Insane is one of the State institutions for the care of the insane. It is located at Catonsville, Baltimore County. The hospital receives an appropriation of $25,000 for 1903, and under Chapter 512, 1902, $10,000 for 1903 and $10,000 for 1904.

Springfield State Hospital for the Insane of the State of Maryland receives under Chapter 345, 1902, $36,000 for the year 1903.

Maryland School for the Colored Blind and Deaf receives under Chapter 345, 1902, $10,000 per annum. It is free to residents of Maryland. Apply to F. D. Morrison, Superintendent, 649 West Saratoga street, Baltimore.

Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded receives under Chapter 345, 1902, $15,000 for maintenance and $10,883 to pay debt now due. Persons of either sex admitted between the ages of seven and seventeen. Apply to Dr. Frank Keating, Superintendent, Owings Mills, Baltimore county, Md.

Maryland General Hospital, Linden avenue, near Madison street, Baltimore, receives $5,000 for the year 1903 and $5,000 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). It is required to furnish a free bed for each Senatorial district. Apply to Robert W. Johnson, President, or Duncan McCalman, Resident Physician.

Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville receives an appropriation from the State of $12,000 for 1903 and $12,000 for 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). Applicants for admission must present satisfactory evidence of their honorable record in the Confederate service and

are required to be citizens of the State, or members of a Maryland command during the war. Apply to George W. Booth, Secretary, Pikesville, or at B. & O. office, corner Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Maryland School for the Blind, 220 East North avenue, Baltimore. It receives a regular annual appropriation of $21,000. (Chapter 205, 1868; amended by Act of 1892, Chapter 272). Children of seven years and upwards are admitted. All applicants are recommended to the Governor by the County Commissioners of the several counties and by the Judges of the Orphans' Court of the City of Baltimore. Apply to F. D. Morrison, Superintendent.

Northeastern Day Nursery receives $500 for the year 1903 and $500 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). It is located at 429 Aisquith street, Baltimore. Children from six weeks to six years admitted. Its object is to care for children while the mothers are at work. Charge of five cents a day for one, seven cents for two, and ten cents for three. Apply to Mrs. A. E. Peterman, President, or Mrs. C. Hitt, Treasurer.

Northeastern Dispensary receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $1,500 for 1902 and $1,500 for 1903, maintenance of Dispensary.

Nursery and Child's Hospital of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $2,500 for the year 1903 and $2,500 for the year 1904. It is located on the corner of Franklin and Schroeder streets. Admission to this institution is by commitment of magistrate or by application to the institution for temporary care or treatment. Apply to Sarah J. Bevan, President.

Oblate Sisters of Providence, having charge of St. Frances' Orphan Asylum and Academy for Colored Girls, receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $500 for the year 1903 and $500 for the year 1904. Apply to Sister M. Magdelen, Superior, Chase street, corner Forrest, Baltimore.

Peninsula General Hospital of Salisbury, Maryland, receives under Chapter 512, 1902, for 1903 $5,000, and for 1904 $5,000. It is required to receive from the State four patients, and treat them free of charge, upon the certificate of the Board of Commissioners of the several counties. (Act of 1898, Chapter 107). Apply to Dr. George W. Todd, Superintendent, Salisbury.

Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore City, 413 W. Biddle street, receives $1,500 for the year 1903 and $1,500 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). The institution treats free, as State patients, all who come to it, provided not more than five come in any one week. Apply to Milton D. Brown, M.D., Superintendent.

St. Agnes' Hospital receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $3,500 for the year 1903 and $3,500 for the year 1904. It is required to furnish free beds to the respective counties of the State. The institution is for the care of the sick and indigent poor. In 1897 the institution treated seventy-eight persons. Apply to Sister M. Olymphia, Mt. Dougherty, Carroll P. O., Baltimore.

St. Elizabeth's Home of Baltimore City for Colored Children receives $1,500 for the year 1903 and $1,500 for the year 1904. (Chapter 512, 1902). Its object is to care for colored orphans and foundlings and neglected children. Children are received under four years. It is located at 317 St. Paul street. Apply to Mother M. Leonard, President.

St. Mary's Female Seminary, under Chapter 512, 1902, receives for the year 1903 $3,500 and for the year 1904 $3,500, together with $8,000 for building and equipment. It is required to receive twenty-six pupils, free of all charges. (Acts of 1868, Chapter 193. Act of 1898,

Chapter 379). Each pupil is received from a Senatorial district, selected by the school commissioners of the several counties and the city of Baltimore. Apply to D. C. Hammett, Treasurer, Leonardtown, Maryland.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum of Baltimore, under Chapter 512, 1902, receives $5,000 for the year 1903 and $5,000 for the year 1904. It is located on Cold Spring lane, near Roland avenue, Hampton P. O., Baltimore county. The object is the care and education of destitute girls from four to fourteen years. They are given an elementary English education, sewing and housework. Those that show special aptitude are taught music and stenography. Girls are sent to homes or other institutions from fourteen to sixteen. Apply to Sister Gertrude, Sister in charge.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum of Baltimore, Lafayette avenue and Division street, receives from the State $5,000 under Chapter 512, 1902, for 1903 and $5,000 for 1904. Infants of six years are received and kept until seven, when they are transferred to asylums for other children unless homes have been provided for them. Apply to Sister Marie, Sister in charge.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $5,000 for 1903 and $5,000 for 1904; provided that it furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time from each Senatorial district of the State.

Lying-in Hospital for Indigent Women receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $3,000 for the fiscal year 1903, and a like sum of $3,000 for the fiscal year 1904.

Maryland Home for Friendless Children receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $500 for the fiscal year 1903, and a like sum of $500 for the fiscal year 1904.

St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $500 for the fiscal year 1903, and a like sum of $500 for the fiscal year 1904.

Hospital for Consumptives receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $2,500 for the fiscal year 1903, and a like sum of $2,500 for the fiscal year 1904.

St. Mary's Home for Little Colored Boys receives under Chapter 512, 1902, the sum of $250 for the fiscal year 1903 and a like sum of $250 for the fiscal year 1904.

Southern Dispensary of Baltimore receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $600 for 1903 and $600 for 1904.

Southern Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $2,500 for 1903 and $2,500 for 1904.

University of Maryland, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Baltimore Medical College receive under Chapter 512, 1902, $12,000 for the fiscal year 1903 and a like sum of $12,000 for the fiscal year 1904; provided that this sum be equally divided between the institutions.

St. Joseph's House of Industry receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $950 for the fiscal year 1903 and $1,250 for the fiscal year 1904.

The Hebrew Aged Home of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $500 for the fiscal year 1903 and a like sum of $500 for the fiscal year 1904.

United Charities Hospital Association of Dorchester County, Maryland, receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $5,000 for maintenance

and $5,000 for buildings for 1903, and $5,000 for 1904. It is required to furnish ten beds for State patients, and to support free county patients. (Act of 1898, Chapter 462). Apply to the Association, Cambridge, Md.

Women's Medical College of Baltimore receives by Chapter 512, 1902, for the Hospital of the Good Samaritans, $1,500 for the year 1903 and $1,500 for the year 1904. For this the hospital is required to receive one free patient from each county in the State and one from each Legislative district in the city of Baltimore. Apply to Ida Pollack, M.D., Corresponding Secretary, southwest corner of McCulloh and Hoffman streets, Baltimore.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

House of Good Shepherd receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $3,000 for the year 1903 and $3,000 for the year 1904, and is required to receive and board females for twenty cents a day who shall have been committed by any court or justice of the peace. (Article 27, Sections 221-329, Code).

House of Reformation. The Board of Managers shall have power, in their discretion, to take vagrant or incorrigible colored boys. Justices of the peace or courts may commit to the House of Reformation. (Code, Article 27, Sections 344, 347, 349). Appropriation, $10,000.

House of Refuge. The Board of Managers have power to take white vagrants or incorrigible male children. (Article 27, Section 365 of Code). Justices of the peace and courts may commit to the House of Refuge. (Ibid., Sections 369 and 379). Appropriation, $20,000.

The Female House of Refuge, situated at the corner of Baker and Carey streets, Baltimore city, receives an annual appropriation from the State of $5,000. This institution aims at the reformation of destitute females, who are received free of cost. Officers of the institution: Wm. K. Bibb, Superintendent; Secretary, D. Hopper Emory, Baltimore city.

Industrial Home for Colored Girls receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $3,500 for the year 1903 and $3,500 for the year 1904. It is located at Melvale, Baltimore county. It is required to receive inmates on application or commitment of justice. (Article 27, Sections 374-383, Code). Apply to Edward Markell, Treasurer.

St. Mary's Industrial School receives under Chapter 512, 1902, $20,000 for the year 1903 and $20,000 for the year 1904. It is located on Wilkens avenue and Maiden's Choice lane, Baltimore. Its object is to provide a home, education and industrial training for orphans, destitute or incorrigible boys, and to reform juveniles. Boys between the ages of ten and sixteen are admitted. Any court or justice may commit youthful offenders to the school. (Article 27, Sections 384-388, Code). Apply to William F. Wheatley, Secretary of Board of Directors, or Brother Dominic, Superintendent.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Maryland House of Correction is located at Jessups, Anne Arundel county. This institution is for the confinement of short-term prisoners. The institution is partly self-sustaining. The State appropriation for 1903 is $25,000.

The Maryland Penitentiary, located in Baltimore city. This institution is supported entirely by the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners, and a handsome balance is annually turned over to the State Treasury.

ELECTION RETURNS,

FINANCES,

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1903, FOR GOVERNOR AND COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Counties and Baltimore City.	For Governor.				For Comptroller.			
	Edwin Warfield, Democratic.	S. A. Williams, Republican.	William Gisriel, Prohibition.	S. M. Crabill, Socialist.	Gordon T. Atkinson, Democratic.	L. E. P. Dennis, Republican.	Daniel W. Miles, Prohibition.	George L. Wild, Socialist.
Allegany County	3,263	4,228	289	186	3,141	4,067	318	177
Anne Arundel County	3,033	2,270	58	15	2,979	2,182	70	12
Baltimore City	47,724	41,082	686	836	46,297	40,002	804	999
Baltimore County	8,774	6,939	208	72	8,667	6,675	231	75
Calvert County	622	795	16	0	606	754	14	1
Caroline County	1,783	1,450	91	7	1,755	1,459	88	8
Carroll County	3,521	3,221	115	5	3,474	3,142	136	6
Cecil County	2,578	2,200	43	11	2,543	2,168	50	5
Charles County	1,109	1,204	14	2	1,100	1,181	11	2
Dorchester County	2,294	2,383	120	8	2,254	2,303	104	4
Frederick County	5,005	5,340	152	10	4,950	5,287	172	5
Garrett County	918	1,714	27	7	904	1,691	31	6
Harford County	3,082	2,645	84	14	3,170	2,255	127	7
Howard County	2,031	1,257	31	6	1,967	1,220	46	1
Kent County	1,905	1,680	31	0	1,886	1,672	38	1
Montgomery County	3,192	2,458	67	8	3,130	2,396	81	8
Prince George's County	2,255	1,900	50	14	2,201	1,794	35	7
Queen Anne's County	2,100	1,195	130	4	2,070	1,210	129	4
St. Mary's County	1,120	1,072	17	5	1,072	1,029	19	5
Somerset County	2,014	1,527	156	1	2,009	1,473	169	5
Talbot County	1,907	1,658	100	3	1,900	1,644	105	5
Washington County	4,088	4,256	128	82	4,044	4,190	125	84
Wicomico County	2,323	1,898	140	3	2,297	1,866	148	2
Worcester County	1,907	1,551	160	3	1,876	1,441	177	4
Totals	108,548	95,923	2,913	1,302	106,292	93,101	3,228	1,433

STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1903, FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

COUNTIES AND BALTIMORE CITY.	Wm. S. Bryan, Jr., Democrat.	Geo. Whitelock, Republican.	Frank Higgins, Prohibition.	Chas. B. Backman, Socialist.
Allegany County	3,077	3,978	341	183
Anne Arundel County	2,937	2,157	78	15
Baltimore City	45,860	39,902	870	1,079
Baltimore County	8,500	6,687	255	75
Calvert County	604	743	14	0
Caroline County	1,731	1,444	102	7
Carroll County	3,458	3,129	148	8
Cecil County	2,509	2,159	59	12
Charles County	1,082	1,159	24	6
Dorchester County	2,170	2,267	144	13
Frederick County	4,927	5,283	196	8
Garrett County	890	1,655	51	7
Harford County	3,132	2,318	146	16
Howard County	1,955	1,217	59	1
Kent County	1,883	1,671	36	3
Montgomery County	3,109	2,361	121	6
Prince George's County	2,132	1,793	48	12
Queen Anne's County	2,073	1,227	131	5
St. Mary's County	1,062	982	49	5
Somerset County	2,000	1,374	175	3
Talbot County	1,878	1,662	107	5
Washington County	3,985	4,156	144	78
Wicomico County	2,287	1,836	161	9
Worcester County	1,869	1,427	181	4
Totals	105,110	92,587	3,640	1,560

STATEMENT

Showing the Public School, Outstanding Debt, Free Books, Penitentiary Loan, Insane Asylum, State Building and Improvement Loan and State Loan of 1902, Tax in each County and Baltimore City for the year 1903, based upon the assessment of 1903.

Counties and Baltimore City.	Assessed Value of Property for State Levy in 1903.	Amount of Levy for 1903 at 17 cents on each $100.
Allegany County	$17,581,113	$29,887 89
Anne Arundel County	12,131,801	20,624 06
Baltimore City	385,348,528	655,092 50
Baltimore County	78,125,578	132,813 48
Calvert County	2,280,094	3,876 15
Caroline County	4,894,306	8,320 32
Carroll County	16,485,538	28,025 41
Cecil County	11,585,260	19,694 94
Charles County	3,473,100	5,904 27
Dorchester County	6,839,534	11,627 22
Frederick County	20,004,834	34,008 22
Garrett County	7,220,205	12,274 34
Harford County	12,973,152	22,054 36
Howard County	9,032,396	15,355 07
Kent County	7,611,333	12,939 27
Montgomery County	12,475,040	21,207 58
Prince George's County	11,551,866	19,638 17
Queen Anne's County	8,388,517	14,260 49
St. Mary's County	3,169,000	5,387 30
Somerset County	4,441,696	7,550 88
Talbot County	8,296,847	14,104 64
Washington County	19,181,679	32,608 85
Wicomico County	5,051,298	8,587 20
Worcester County	5,194,584	8,830 79
Totals	$673,337,299	$1,144,673 40

Recapitulation.

Amount of Levy for Public School Tax at 10½ cents on each $100	$707,004 16
Outstanding Debt at 2⅞ cents on each $100	193,584 47
Free School Books at 1¾ cents on each $100	117,834 03
State Loan of 1902, at ¾ of one cent on each $100	50,500 30
Penitentiary Loan at ½ of one cent on each $100	33,666 86
State Building and Improvement Loan at ½ of one cent on each $100	33,666 86
Insane Asylum Loan at ⅛ of one cent on each $100	8,416 72
Total	$1,144,673 40

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE TAX RATE FROM THE YEAR 1849 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Rate.	Year.	Rate.
1849	25	1877	17¼
1850	25	1878	18¾
1851	25	1879	18¾
1852	25	1880	18¾
1853	15	1881	18¾
1854	15	1882	18¾
1855	15	1883	18¾
1856	10	1884	18¾
1857	10	1885	18¾
1858	10	1886	18¾
1859	10	1887	18¾
1860	10	1888	17¾
1861	10	1889	17¾
1862	25	1890	17¾
1863	25	1891	17¾
1864	15	1892	17¾
1865	30	1893	17¾
1866	30	1894	17¾
1867	20	1895	17¾
1868	19	1896	17¾
1869	19	1897	17¾
1870	19¼	1898	17¾
1871	19¼	1899	17¾
1972	17	1900	17¾
1873	17	1901	17
1874	20 5-16	1902	17
1875	20 5-16	1903	17
1876	17¼		

STATEMENT

Showing the Levy, Receipts and Disbursements on account of Public School Tax, as authorized by Chapters 377 of 1872; 533 of 1888; 285 of 1894; 165 of 1896; 220, 221 of 1898; 204, 428 and 500 of 1900, 345 of 1902, and Chapter 1 of the Extraordinary Session of 1902, and the balance to the credit of said account at the close of the fiscal year ended September 30, 1903:

Counties and Baltimore City.	Amount of Levy	Receipts.	Disbursements
Allegany County	$18,460 17	$17,578 27	$29,638 18
Anne Arundel County	12,738 39	10,172 64	26,976 74
Baltimore City	404,615 95	369,155 26	267,602 38
Baltimore County	82,031 86	76,727 36	49,254 72
Calvert "	2,394 10	2,315 21	8,862 52
Caroline "	5,139 02	4,772 97	11,562 73
Carroll "	17,309 81	17,206 65	17,747 24
Cecil "	12,164 52	6,391 71	13,909 14
Charles "	3,646 76	5,182 86	15,643 01
Dorchester "	7,181 51	6,864 16	20,660 69
Frederick "	21,005 08	19,954 81	28,671 32
Garrett "	7,581 22	6,990 97	13,976 38
Harford "	13,621 81	19,449 91	17,580 91
Howard "	9,484 02	11,723 20	10,753 91
Kent "	7,991 90	6,930 29	12,540 34
Montgomery "	13,098 79	12,914 20	21,545 09
Prince George's "	12,129 46	10,933 89	22,313 02
Queen Anne's "	8,807 94	7,997 07	13,988 10
St. Mary's "	3,327 45	2,594 56	14,957 15
Somerset "	4,663 78	4,025 92	19,394 10
Talbot "	8,711 69	8,117 55	15,127 52
Washington "	20,140 76	19,796 03	23,193 27
Wicomico "	5,303 86	5,003 75	15,755 14
Worcester "	5,454 31	7,339 10	15,536 64
Incorporated Institutions	.....	61,525 52	.....
Tax on Baltimore City Stock	.....	28,745 08	.....
State Normal School—White	.....	.....	20,000 00
State Normal School—Colored	.....	.....	2,000 00
Superintendent Public Education—Salary	.....	.....	3,000 00
Superintendent Public Education—Expenses	.....	.....	1,000 00
Superintendent Public Education—Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	500 00
State Board of Education—Expenses of	.....	.....	992 81
Total	$707,004 16	$750,408 94	$734,683 05

SUMMARY.

Balance applicable to school year, commencing October 1, 1902		$330,708 79
Receipts of Public School Tax from all sources during the fiscal year 1903		750,408 94
Total receipts fiscal year 1903 and balance from 1902		$1,081,117 73
Total disbursements of Public School Tax during fiscal year 1903		734,683 05
Balance applicable to school year, commencing October 1, 1903		$346,434 68
Of this balance of $346,434.68, there was distributed October 1, 1903, to wit:		
To white schools	$130,000	
To colored schools	37,500	
		167,500 00
Amount on hand to equalize future distribution		$178,934 68

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE AS OF THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1903.

CHARACTER OF LOANS.		Amount of Loans.	Maturity of Loans.	For What Account.
3.50 per cent. Penitentiary Loan, per Chapter 166 of 1896		$ 500,000 00	1911	Extension of the Md. Penitentiary.
3.50 per cent. Insane Asylum Loan, per Chapter 164 of 1896		100,000 00	1911	Second Hospital for the Insane.
3 per cent. Consolidated Loan of 1899, per Chapter 219 of 1898		5,401,926 13	1914	Exchange of State Debt and for New Public Buildings.
3 per cent. State Building and Improvement Loan, per Chapter 607 of 1900		500,000 00	1915	Public Buildings.
3 per cent. State Loan of 1902, Chapter 200 of 1902		600,000 00	1917	Public Buildings.
Making an aggregate of		$7,101,926 13		
As an offset to this debt. the State holds the following Bonds and Stocks on which interest or dividends have been promptly paid, to wit:				
Stock of the Annapolis Water Company	$ 30,000 00			
Stock Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis	46,470 00			
Stock in Baltimore & Fredericktown Turnpike Company	11,000 00			
*Stock of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	550,000 00			
Bonds of the Northern Central Railway—Mortgage	1,500,000 00			
Stocks, Bonds and Cash to credit of the Sinking Funds	2,347,751 90			
		4,485,221 90		
Net debt after productive stocks held by State and the Sinking Funds are deducted		$2,616,704 23		

*No dividend paid since 1896.

STATE PAY ROLL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor	$4,500
Secretary of State	2,000
Stenographer	1,200
Messenger	1,000

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Eight Chief Judges	each	$4,500
Fourteen Associate Judges	each	3,600
Nine Judges, Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	each	4,500
Attorney-General		3,000
Reporter		1,000
Clerk Court of Appeals		3,000
Deputy Clerk		1,600
Deputy Clerk		1,200
Messenger		1,000
Crier		1,000
Collector		1,600

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE.

President	per day	$8 00
Secretary	per day	10 00
Reading Clerk	per day	10 00
Journal Clerk	per day	10 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	per day	5 00
Three Doorkeepers	each per day	5 00
Two Pages	each per day	5 00
Messenger to President	per day	5 00
Chief Engrossing Clerk	per day	7 00
Nine Assistant Engrossing Clerks	each per day	5 00
Four Folders	each per day	5 00
Keeper of Cloak-rooms	per day	5 00
Postmaster	per day	5 00
Assistant Postmaster	per day	5 00
Twenty-six Senators	each per day	5 00

House of Delegates.

Speaker	per day	$8 00
Chief Clerk	per day	10 00
Chief Engrossing Clerk	per day	6 00
Reading Clerk	per day	10 00
Journal Clerk	per day	10 00
Clerk to the Speaker	per day	5 00
Messenger to the Speaker	per day	5 00
Two Attendants for Cloak-rooms	each per day	5 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	per day	5 00
Three Doorkeepers	each per day	5 00
Four Pages	each per day	5 00
Two Police for Rotunda	each per day	5 00
Eight Folders	each per day	5 00
Ten Assistant Engrossing Clerks	each per day	5 00
Clerk to the Ways and Means Committee	per day	6 00
Flag Raiser	per day	5 00
Engineer	per day	5 00
Two Assistant Engineers	each per day	2 50
Postmaster	per day	5 00
Assistant Postmaster	per day	5 00
One hundred and one Members	each per day	5 00

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant-General	$2,000
Clerk to Adjutant-General	1,200

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller's Office.

Comptroller		$2,500
Chief Clerk		1,800
Two Assistant Clerks	each	1,500
Two Assistant Clerks	each	1,200
Stenographer and Typewriter		600

Treasurer's Office.

Treasurer		$2,500
Chief Clerk		1,800
Two Assistant Clerks	each	1,200

Tax Commissioner's Office.

Tax Commissioner		$2,500
Two Clerks	each	1,200

State Auditor.

Auditor	$1,800

Land Office.

Land Commissioner		$1,500
Chief Clerk		1,200
One Assistant Clerk		1,000
Two Assistant Clerks	each	900

State Library.

Librarian		$1,500
Indexer and Cataloguer		600
A Clerk is allowed during the session of the Legislature		450

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds		$1,000
Two Watchmen	each	600
Three Firemen	each	600
Janitor		600
Janitor of Mansion		600

State Fishery Force.

Commander		$1,500
Clerk		700
Deputy Commander of Steamer		1,000
Eleven Deputy Commanders of Sailing Vessels	each	800
Six Deputy Commanders (employed six months)	each	240

Industrial Bureau.

Chief		$2,500
One Clerk		1,200

Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Three Members (actual service)	each per day	$5 00
Chief Veterinarian		1,000

Bureau of Immigration.

Superintendent		$2,000
Clerk		1,200
Fund for expenses		1,800

Insurance Commissioner.

Insurance Commissioner		$2,500
Chief Clerk		2,000
Clerk		1,500
Stenographer		720

Fire Marshal.

State Fire Marshal		$2,500
Clerk		1,200

Fish Commissioner's Office.

Two Fish Commissioners	each	$1,500

Mine Inspector's Office.

Mine Inspector		$1,500

Tobacco Inspectors.

Chief Inspector		$2,000 00
Three Deputy Inspectors	each	1,800 00
Chief Clerk to Chief Inspector		1,200 00
Three Tobacco Note Clerks	each	1,000 00
Three Receiving Clerks	each	800 00
Three Shipping Clerks	each	800 00
Three Weighing Clerks	each	800 00
Three Assistant Clerks	each per day	2 00
Three Sample Tiers	each	700 00
Three Janitors	each per day	2 00
Three Finders	each per day	2 00
Three Elevator and Stay-floor men	each per day	2 00
Thirty Screwmen	each per day	2 00
Twelve Laborers	each per day	1 50

State Wharfinger.

State Wharfinger	fees and	$500

General Measurers and Inspectors of Oysters.

Ten General Measurers and Inspectors	each per month	$100

Coroners.

Nine Coroners for Baltimore City	each	$1,000

State Vaccine Agent.

State Vaccine Agent	Salary	$600
	Expenses	1,200

State Superintendent of Public Education.

State Superintendent of Public Education		$3,000

Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

Two Inspectors	each	$1,500

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NOTE.—Any one noticing errors of fact or form in this work, will confer a favor on the Secretary of State by reporting them to his office.