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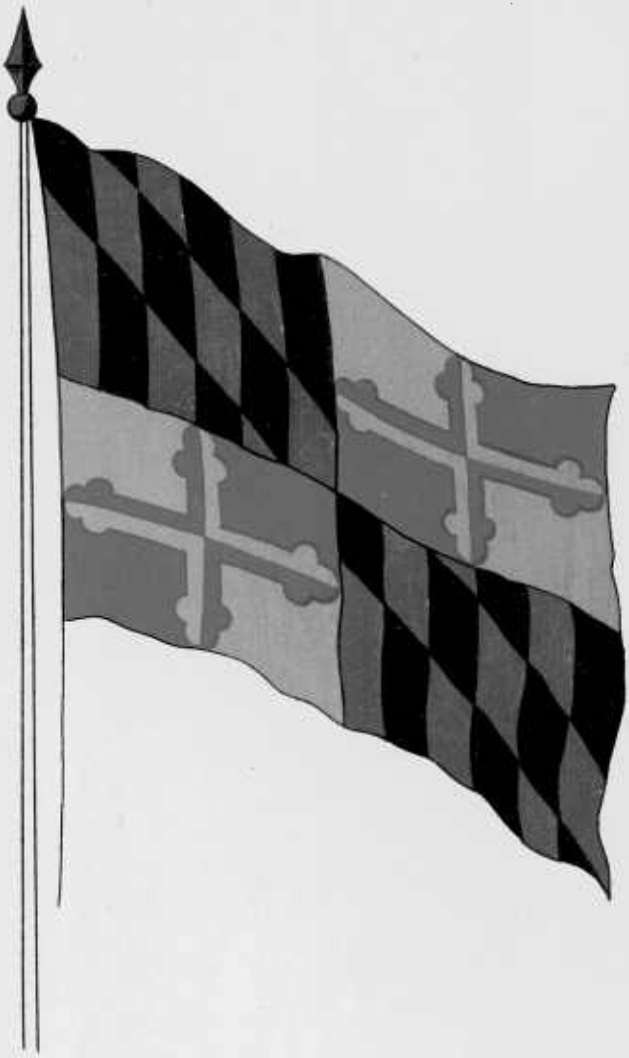

"TAKEN FROM THOMAS' CHRONICLES OF MARYLAND"

HALL OF RECORDS
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

MARYLAND MANUAL

1906-1907

A COMPENDIUM

—OF—

Legal, Historical and Statistical Information

RELATING TO THE

STATE OF MARYLAND

Published Under Act of 1900, Chapter 240

COMPILED BY OSWALD TILGHMAN
Secretary of State

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BALTIMORE:
WM. J. C. DULANY CO.

1005
1906-7

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Chapter 48, Acts of 1904.

An Act to formally adopt and legalize the Maryland Flag.

Whereas, It is represented to the General Assembly that the flag designed and used as the Flag of Maryland, under the Proprietary Government, and which is still known as the Maryland Flag, has never been formally adopted by Maryland as a State, its use having been continued by common consent only; and

Whereas, It is not only desirable that the official Flag of Maryland should be formally adopted and legalized, but it is eminently fitting that, by reason of its historic interest and meaning, as well as for its beauty and harmony of colors, the flag adopted should be the one which, from the earliest settlement of the Province to the present time, has been known and distinguished as the Flag of Maryland; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the flag heretofore, and now in use, and known as the Maryland Flag, be and the same is hereby legalized and adopted as the flag of the State of Maryland, which said flag is particularly described, as to coloring and arrangement, as follows: Quartered—the first and fourth quarters being paly of six pieces, or and sable, a bend dexter counterchanged; the second and third, quarterly, argent and gules, a cross bottonly countersigned; that is to say, the first and fourth quarters consist of six vertical bars alternately gold and black with a diagonal band on which the colors are reversed, the second and third consisting of a quartered field of red and white, charged with a Greek Cross, its arms terminating in trefoils, with the coloring transposed, red being on the white ground and white on the red, and all being as represented upon the escutcheon of the present Great Seal of Maryland.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Flag of Maryland shall be displayed from the State House at Annapolis, Maryland, continuously during the session of the General Assembly, and on such other public occasions as the Governor of the State shall order and direct, the flag always to be so arranged upon the flag-staff as to have the black stripe on the diagonal bands of the first quartering at the top of the staff as represented in the illustration of the Maryland Flag in "Chronicles of Colonial Maryland."

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 9, 1904.

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 5, 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.

XVIII. 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 *Westminster*, 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 INCLUDING 102 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. Beasley v. Ridout, 94 Md., 659.

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. Board of Supervisors Prince George's Co. vs. Mitchell, 97 Md., 330.

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. Carstairs v. Cochran, 94 Md., 500. Corry v. Baltimore, 96 Md., 320. M. & C. C. of Baltimore v. Johnson, 96 M., 737. Baltimore v. Safe Deposit and Trust Co., 97 Md., 662.

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. Guy v. State, 96 Md., 694.

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. Wagner v. Upshur, 95 Md., 519.

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 Md., 251. Supervisors v. Todd, 97 Md., 247.

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.

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.

Devises and grants to ministers and religious bodies, and for burying grounds.

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. Rogers v. Sisters of Charity, 97 Md., 550.

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.

Administering oaths.

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.

Liberty of the Press.

Negley v. Farrow, 60 Md., 148.

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.

Monopolies.

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

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

Titles of nobility.

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" became inoperative 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 elect 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. School Commissioners v. Goldsborough, 90 Md 204.

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. 645.

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. Ash v. McVey, 85 Md., 119.

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 eonvene 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.

Yeas and nays.

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.

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. Warfield v. Vandiver, 101 M., 78.

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 of the Governor.**

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 of State.**

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. Warfield v. Vandiver, 101 Md., 78.

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 County, 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.

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.

Proclamation.

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 writing 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. Herbert v. Balto. Co., 97 Md. 639. Swan v. Kemp, 97 Md. 691. Price v. Liquor License Commrs., 98 Md. 346. Queen Anne's County v. Talbot County, 98 Md. 13. Kalke v. Wilkinson, 99 Md. 238. Brown v. Md. Telephone Co., 101 Md. 574.

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. Allegany County v. Warfield, 100 Md. 516.

When laws take effect.

Sec. 31. No law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect until 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. Herbert v. Balto. Co., 97 Md. 634. Baltimore City v. Allegany County, 99 Md. 1.

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. State v. Hawkins, 96 Md. 133.

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. Charters of Banks, 102 M. 514, 619.

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. Beall v. Frank, 93 Md. 335.

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. Mealey v. Hagerstown, 92 Md. 745.

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. City v. Safe Deposit and Trust Co., 97 Md., 659. Baltimore City v. Allegany County, 99 Md., 1.

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 practiced 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 office, 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 either, 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. State v. Kiefer, 90 Md. 174.

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.

Prince George's Co. v. Mitchell, 97 Md. 330.

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 Judges 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. 383, 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 Peace 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 deeree, in the Courts, respectively, of the same name established 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. Vansant v. State, 96 Md. 127.

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. Herbert v. Balto. Co., 97 Md. 639.

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 such 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. Parker v. State, 99 Md. 189.

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 reeess 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. Worman, et al. v. Hagan, et al. 78 Md. 152. Brown v. Brooks, 95 Md. 739. Prince George's Co. v. Mitchell, 97 Md. 336.

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. Act of 1898, ch. 123, made the first Monday in May 1899, the day of election, and every four years afterward.

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. Further amended by Act of 1898, ch. 123.

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. Hagen, et al. 78 Md. 152. Warfield v. Vandiver, 101 Md. 78.

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.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

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.

Officers to continue in office.

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.

Right to jury.

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 family 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 of others by reproachful names on account of religious differences was 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 1649, 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 1661, 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 had been 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, paid the tax on 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 23, 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 commou 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 Puritan 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 1755.

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

OBVERSE

REVERSE

GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND UNDER THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT OF THE LORDS BALTIMORE, FROM WATER COLOR SKETCH AFTER THE STAINED GLASS WINDOW BY TIFFANY IN THE NEW COURT OF APPEALS BUILDING, ANNAPOLIS

(TAKEN FROM PASSANO'S HISTORY OF MARYLAND)

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 perpetuation 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., Article 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.)

Whenever the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, or twenty-fifth day of December, shall, either of them, occur on Sunday, the Monday next following shall de deemed and shall be treated as a public holiday, for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; provided, however, that in such case all bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts, and promissory notes, which would otherwise be presentable for acceptance or for payment on either of the Mondays so observed as a holiday, shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or for payment on the Saturday next preceding such holiday; and such Monday so observed shall, for all purposes whatever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes, be also treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. (P. G. L. Art. 13, Sec. 10, p. 116.)

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[3]	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	352
Worcester[3]	After the Earl of Worcester	1742	475
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 qualificatiou 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	December 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 on 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. 26th, 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	Annapolis	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 bienuial 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	January 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	Annapolis	April 16th.
1904	January 6th	Annapolis	April 4th.
1906	January 3d	Annapolis	April 2d.

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 Province 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.

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[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 and Local Laws, Johu P. Poe, 2 vols., Baltimore.....1903

1906 Code Public General Laws, John P. Poe, 2 vols., Baltimore...1906

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. 1-102.....1851-1906

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 appointment: 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 and 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 and 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, and 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.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1776.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, *President.*
GABRIEL DUVALL, *Secretary.*

St. Mary's County.....Richard Barnes, Ignatius Fenwick, George Plater, Jeremiah Jordan.
Charles County.....Robert T. Hooe, John Dent, Thomas Semmes, John Parnham.
Calvert County.....Benjamin Mackall, Charles Grahame, Wm. Fitzhugh, John Mackall.
Prince George's County..Walter Bowie, Benjamin Hall, Osborn Sprigg, Luke Marbury.
Anne Arundel County...John Hall, Brice T. B. Worthington, Rezin Hammond, Samuel Chase.
Frederick County.....Lower District (now Montgomery County)—Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Jonathan Wilson, William Bayley, Jr., Elisha Williams.
Frederick County.....Middle District—Adam Fischer, Upton Sheredine, Christopher Edelen, David Schriver.
Washington and Allegany Counties.....Upper District—Samuel Beall, Samuel Hughes, John Stull, Henry Schnebly.
Baltimore County.....Charles Ridgely, Thomas Cockey Deye, John Stevenson, Peter Shepherd.
Harford County.....Jacob Bond, Henry Wilson, Jr., John Love, John Archer.
Cecil County.....Joseph Gilpin, Patrick Ewing, David Smith, Benjamin Brevard.
Talbot County.....Pollard Edmondson, John Gibson, Matthew Tilghman, James Lloyd Chamberlaine.
Caroline County.....Nathaniel Potter, William Richardson, Richard Mason, Henry Dickinson.
Dorchester County.....Robert Goldsborough, James Murray, John Ennalls, James Ennalls.
Somerset County.....Gustavus Scott, George Scott, William Horsey, Henry Lowes.
Worcester County.....Samuel Handy, Peter Chaille, Smith Bishop, Josiah Mitchell.
Kent County.....Thomas Ringgold, William Ringgold, Joseph Earle, Thomas Smith.
Queen Anne's County...Turbutt Wright, James Kent, William Bruff, Solomon Wright.
Baltimore Town.....John Smith, Jeremiah T. Chase.
Annapolis.....William Paca, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

STATE CONVENTION OF 1788.

GEORGE PLATER, *President.*
WILLIAM HARWOOD, *Secretary.*

Annapolis.....Nicholas Carroll, Alexander Contee Hanson.
Baltimore Town.....James McHenry, John Coulter.
Anne Arundel County...Jeremiah T. Chase, Samuel Chase, John F. Mercer, Benjamin Harrison.
St. Mary's County.....George Plater, Richard Barnes, Charles Shelton, Nicholas L. Sewell.
Kent County.....William Tilghman, Donaldson Yates, Isaac Perkins, William Granger.
Calvert County.....Joseph Wilkinson, Charles Graham, Walter Smith, John Chesley.
Charles County.....Zeph. Turner, Gustavus R. Brown, Michael J. Stone, William Craik.
Somerset County.....George Gale, John Stewart, John Gale, Henry Waggaman.
Talbot County.....Robert Goldsborough, Edward Lloyd, John Stevens, Jeremiah Banning.
Dorchester County.....Robert Goldsborough, Nich. Hammond, James Shaw, Daniel Sulivane.
Baltimore County.....Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, of Wm., Edward Cockey, Nathan Cromwell.
Cecil County.....Henry Hollingsworth, James G. Heron, Joseph Gilpin, William Evans.
Prince George's County..Fielder Bowie, George Digges, Osborn Sprigg, Benjamin Hall.
Queen Anne's County...James Tilghman, 3rd, James Hollyday, William Hemsley, John Seney.
Worcester County.....John Done, Peter Chaille, William Morris, James Martin.
Frederick County.....Thomas Johnson, Thomas Sim Lee, Richard Potts, Abraham Faw.
Harford County.....Luther Martin, William Paca, William Pinkney, John Love.
Caroline County.....William Richardson, Joseph Richardson, Matt. Driver, Peter Edmondson.
Washington County.....John Stull, Moses Rawlings, Thomas Sprigg, Henry Shryock.
Montgomery County....Benjamin Edwards, Richard Thomas, Thomas Cramphin, William Deakins, Jr.

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. (1)

1. James Brice, of the Governor's Council, Acting Governor upon the death of Governor Plater in 1792.

1792—Thomas Sim Lee.
1794—John H. Stone.
1797—John Henry.
1798—Benjamin Ogle.
1801—John Francis Mercer.
1803—Robert Bowie.
1806—Robert Wright. (2)
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 Holliday Hicks.....Dorchester County.....1857
Augustus W. Bradford.....Baltimore County.....1861

Elected Under the Constitution of 1864, for Four 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
Edwin Warfield.....Howard County.....1904

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

John H. 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

2. Governor Robert Wright resigned May 6, 1808. James Butcher, of the Governor's Council, as Acting Governor, issued his proclamation calling the Legislature together for the purpose of electing a Governor.

R. C. Hollyday.....1884
Geo. B. Milligan.....1884
Edward W. LeCompte.....1886
William T. Brantly.....1893
Edwin Gott.....1894
Richard Dallam.....1896
Geo. E. Loweree.....1899
Wilfred Bateman.....1900
Oswald Tilghman.....1904

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL FROM 1777 TO 1837.

The Constitution of 1776 provided, in Article XXVI, that the Senators and Delegates, on the second Tuesday of November, 1777, and annually on the second Tuesday of November forever thereafter, elect by joint ballot (in the same manner as Senators are directed to be chosen) *five of the most sensible, discreet and experienced men, above twenty-five years of age,* residents in the State above three years next preceding the election, and having therein a freehold of lands and tenements, above the value of one thousand pounds current money, *to be the Council to the Governor,* whose proceedings shall be always entered on record, to any part whereof any member may enter his dissent; and their advice, if so required by the Governor, or any member of the Council, shall be given in writing, and signed by the members giving the same respectively; which proceedings of the Council shall be laid before the Senate, or House of Delegates, when called for by them or either of them. The Council may appoint their own Clerk, who shall take such oath of support and fidelity to this State as this Convention, or the Legislature, shall direct; and of secrecy, in such matters as he shall be directed by the board to keep secret.

YEAR.	GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.		SESSION.
1777—Chas. Carroll, Sr.,	Josiah Polk, Jr., John Rogers,	Edward Lloyd, John Contee.	Feb.
1778—Edward Lloyd,	Thomas Sim, James Hindman,	Daniel Carroll, James Brice.	
1779—Edward Lloyd,	Thomas Sim, James Hindman,	Daniel Carroll, James Brice.	
1780—John H. Stone,	Jeremiah T. Chase, Daniel Carroll,	James Brice, John Brice.	Nov.
1781—Daniel Carroll,	James Brice, Samuel T. Wright,	Jeremiah T. Chase, John H. Stone.	Oct.
1782—John H. Stone,	James Brice, Samuel T. Wright,	Jeremiah T. Chase, Benj. C. Stoddert,	Nov.
1783—Benj. C. Stoddert,	Gabriel Duval, James Brice,	Jeremiah T. Chase, John T. Stone.	Nov.
1784—John H. Stone,	James Brice, Gabriel Duval,	Jeremiah T. Chase, Benjamin Ogle.	Nov.
1785—Charles Wallace,	Aquila Paca, John H. Stone,	John Davidson, Samuel T. Wright.	Nov.
1786—Jeremiah T. Chase,	James Brice, John Kilty,	Gabriel Duval, Samuel T. Wright.	Nov.
1787—Jeremiah T. Chase,	James Brice, John Davidson,	John Kilty, Benj. Harrison.	Nov.
1788—Jeremiah T. Chase,	James Brice. John Davidson,	John Kilty, Benj. Harrison.	Nov.
1789—James Brice,	John Davidson, Josias C. Hall.	William Hindman, John Kilty.	Nov.
1790—John Kilty,	James Brice, William Hindman,	John Davidson, Rand. B. Latimer.	Nov.

YEAR.	GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.		SESSION.
1791—Henry Ridgely.	Rand. B. Latimer,	John Davidson.	Nov.
	John Kilty,	James Brice.	
1792—James Brice,	John Kilty,	Henry Ridgely,	Nov.
	Maj. Jno. Davidson,	Benj. Harrison.	
1793—William Pinkney,	John Davidson,	James Brice,	Nov.
	John Kilty,	Henry Ridgely.	
1794—William Pinkney,	John Davidson,	James Brice,	Nov.
	Henry Ridgely,	William Kilty.	
1795—William Pinkney,	John Davidson,	James Brice,	Nov.
	Henry Ridgely,	William Kilty,	
1796—James Brice,	Henry Ridgely,	John Davidson,	Nov.
	William Kilty,	James Thomas.	
1797—John Davidson,	James Thomas,	Jonathan Wilmer,	Nov.
	Arthur Schaaff,	John Johnson.	
1798—John Davidson,	James Thomas,	Arthur Schaaff,	
	Jonathan Wilmer,	John Johnson.	
1799—Arthur Schaaff,	John Davidson,	James Brice,	
	James Thomas,	Jonathan Wilmer.	
1800—Thos. Buchanan,	Arthur Schaaff,	James Thomas,	Nov.
	John Davidson,	Samuel Ridout.	
1801—Francis Diggs,	Allen B. Duckett,	Reverdy Ghiselin,	Nov.
	Edward Hall,	Davidson David.	
1802—Francis Diggs,	Allen B. Duckett,	Edward Hall,	Nov.
	Reverdy Ghiselin,	Davidson David.	
1803—Allen B. Duckett,	Francis Diggs,	Davidson David,	Nov.
	Reverdy Ghiselin,	Edward Hall.	
1804—Rich. H. Harwood,	Allen B. Duckett,	Reverdy Ghiselin,	Nov.
	Richard T. Earle,	Francis Diggs.	
1805—Allen B. Duckett,	Reverdy Ghiselin,	Richard T. Earle,	5th & 6th
	Francis Diggs,	Philip Reed.	Sessions
1806—Reverdy Ghiselin,	Thomas W. Hall,	Lewis Duvall,	Nov.
	Philip Reed,	James Nabb.	
1807—James Butcher,	Thomas W. Hall,	Lewis Duvall,	Nov.
	Reverdy Ghiselin,	James Nabb.	
1808—James Butcher,	Reverdy Ghiselin,	Lewis Duvall,	Nov.
	Thomas W. Hall,	Benjamin Hodges.	
1809—James Butcher,	Geo. E. Mitchell,	Thomas W. Hall,	Nov.
	Reverdy Ghiselin,	Lewis Duvall.	
1810—James Stephen,	James Butcher,	Thomas W. Hall,	Nov.
	Reverdy Ghiselin,	Geo. E. Mitchell.	
1811—Geo. E. Mitchell,	John Stephen,	James Butcher,	Nov.
	Thomas H. Hall,	Reverdy Ghiselin.	
1812—Benj. Stoddert,	Alex. C. Magruder,	Wm. H. Ward,	Nov.
	Wm. B. Martin,	Walter Dorsey.	
1813—Benj. Stoddert,	Alex. C. Magruder,	Wm. H. Ward,	Nov.
	Wm. B. Martin,	Walter Dorsey.	
1814—Wm. B. Martin,	Samuel Ridout,	Thos. G. Addison,	Dec.
	Wm. H. Ward,	Alex. Magruder.	
1815—Alex. C. Magruder,	James Shaw,	Virgil Maxey,	Dec.
	John Murray,	Wm. H. Ward.	
1816—William Potter,	Hy. G. Chapman,	Richard Frisby,	Dec.
	James Shaw,	Wm. H. Ward.	
1817—Daniel Murray,	Henry A. Callis,	John E. Howard,	Dec.
	John Stoops,	Arnold E. Jones.	
1818—John E. Howard,	Hy. G. Chapman,	Henry A. Callis,	Dec.
	Arnold E. Jones,	John Stoops.	

YEAR.	GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.		SESSION.
1819—James Nabb,	James Butcher, John Stephens,	Grafton Duvall, T. W. Wilkinson.	Dec.
1820—John Stephen,	T. W. Wilkinson, James Nabb,	Grafton Duvall, James Butcher.	Dec.
1821—Israel D. Maulsby,	T. W. Wilkinson, Nicholas Brewer,	James Butcher, James Nabb.	Dec.
1822—Thomas Emory,	Joshua Prideaux, Israel D. Maulsby,	Philemon Chew, Nicholas Brewer.	Dec.
1823—Thomas Emory,	Joshua Prideaux, Philemon Chew,	Nicholas Brewer, Robert H. Archer.	Dec.
1824—Philemon Chew,	Thomas Emory, Joseph Gabby,	Robert H. Archer, Joseph Prideaux.	Dec.
1825—Joseph Gabby,	William Stewart, James Roberts,	Robert H. Archer, Daniel Martin.	Dec.
1826—Joseph Gabby,	William Stewart, Daniel Martin,	Otho Scott, Arnold E. Jones.	Dec.
1827—Daniel Martin,	William Stewart, Arnold E. Jones,	Thomas Davis, Rezin Estep.	Dec.
1828—Thomas Davis,	Luke Tiernan, Littleton I. Dennis,	Rezin Estep, Thos. S. Thomas.	Dec.
1829—Hugh McElderry,	Robt. D. C. Wright, Benj. F. Mackall,	Otho Scott, Robert Wason.	Dec.
1830—George Howard,	T. C. Worthington, Samuel Turner,	Henry Page, William Potter.	Dec.
1831—William Potter,	T. C. Worthington, Geo. W. Purnell,	Samuel Turner, Robert W. Bowie.	Dec.
1832—Samuel Turner,	Robert W. Bowie, William Potter,	T. W. Worthington, John S. Martin.	Dec.
1833—Samuel Mass,	G. C. Worthington, John S. Martin,	Robert W. Bowie, Thos. W. Veasy.	Dec.
1834—Thos. W. Veasy,	G. C. Worthington, John S. Martin,	Nat. F. Williams, Gwynn Harris.	Dec.
1835—Gwynn Harris,	Nat. F. Williams, John C. Henry,	Wm. F. Johnson, John McKenny.	Dec.

COMPTROLLERS.

1851—Philip Francis Thomas.
1853—Henry E. Bateman.
1854—William Pinkney Whyte.
1856—William Henry Purnell.
1861—Dennis Claude.
1861—Abram Lingan Jarrett.
1862—Samuel Snowden Maffit.
1864—Henry Hollyday 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.
1904—Gordon T. Atkinson.

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. Lambdin.....1826 to 1840
John 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. Shryock.....1896
Murray Vandiver.....1900
Murray Vandiver.....1904

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. Gwynn.....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
William S. Bryan, Jr.....1904

*The office of Attorney-General was abolished by the Constitution of 1851, but was re-established by the Constitution of 1864.

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
William O. Mitchell 1896
E. Stanley Toadvin 1900
E. Stanley Toadvin 1904

LIBRARIANS OF MARYLAND.

David Ridgely 1827
J. H. T. Magruder 1842
Richard Swann 1845
Henry E. Bateman 1850
William 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
Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers.....1900
Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers.....1904

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	Washingtor
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	Sept. 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.
Charles J. Bonaparte	Sec'y of Navy	July 1, 1905	Roosevelt.
Charles J. Bonaparte	Atty.-Genl	Dec., 1906	Roosevelt.

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

Delegates from Maryland.

Matthew Tilghman, Chairman	1774-1777
Samuel Chase	1774-1778, 1784-1785
Robert Goldsborough	1774-1775
William Paca	1774-1779
Robert Alexander	1775-1777
John Hall	1775-1776, 1783-1784
Thomas Johnson	1775-1777
John Rogers	1775-1776
Thomas Stone	1775-1779, 1784-1785
Benjamin Rumsey	1776-1778
Charles Carroll of Carrollton	1776-1778
William Smith	1777-1778
William Carmichael	1778-1780
James Forbes	1778-1780
John Henry	1778-1781, 1784-1787
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer	1778-1782
George Plater	1778-1781
Daniel Carroll	1780-1784
John Hanson	1781-1783
William Hemsley	1782-1784
Richard Potts	1781-1782
Turbutt Wright	1781-1782
John F. Mercer	1782-1785

Edward Lloyd.....1783-1784
Thomas Sim Lee.....1783-1784
James McHenry.....1783-1786
Jeremiah Townley Chase.....1783-1784
Luther Martin.....1784-1785
Richard Ridgely.....1785-1786
Nathaniel Ramsey.....1785-1787
William Hindman.....1784-1787
Gustavus Scott.....1784-1785
William Harrison.....1785-1787
David Ross.....1786-1787
Uriah Forrest.....1786-1787
Benjamin Contee.....1787-1788
John Eager Howard.....1787-1788
Joshua Seney.....1787-1788

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Note.—Names with (*) are those who served also in the Continental Congress.

NAME.	COUNTY.	TERM.
*John Henry (1)	Dorchester	1789-1801
*Charles Carroll of Carrollton (2)	Anne Arundel	1789-1797
*Richard Potts (3)	Frederick	1792-1797
*John Eager Howard	Baltimore	1796-1803
James Lloyd (4)	Kent	1797-1801
*William Hindman (5)	Talbot	1800-1801
Robert Wright (6)	Queen Anne's	1801-1807
*Samuel Smith	Baltimore	1803-1815 1822-1833
Philip Reed	Kent	1806-1813
Robert H. Goldsborough (7)	Talbot	1813-1819 1835-1837
Alexander Contee Hanson (8)	Baltimore	1816-1821
Robert Goodloe Harper (9)	Baltimore	1816-1821
*Edward Lloyd (10)	Talbot	1819-1831
William Pinkney (11)	Baltimore City	1819-1827
Ezekiel F. Chambers (12)	Kent	1826-1837
Joseph Kent (13)	Prince George's	1833-1839
John S. Spence (14)	Dorchester	1836-1843
William D. Merrick	Charles	1838-1845
John Leeds Kerr	Talbot	1841-1843
James Alfred Pearce (15)	Kent	1843-1867
Reverdy Johnson (16)	Baltimore City	1845-1851 1863-1869

1. Resigned December 10, 1797.
2. Resigned 1792.
3. Resigned March 1, 1796.
4. Resigned 1800.
5. Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.
6. Resigned 1806.
7. Died October 4, 1836.
8. Died April 23, 1819.
9. Resigned 1816.
10. Resigned 1826.
11. Died February 25, 1822.
12. Resigned 1834.
13. Died November 24, 1837.
14. Died October 14, 1840.
15. Died December 20, 1862.
16. Resigned 1849. Resigned July 10, 1868.

NAME.	COUNTY.	TERM.
David Stewart (17)	Baltimore City	1849-1850
Thomas G. Pratt	Prince George's	1850-1857
Anthony P. Kennedy	Baltimore City	1857-1863
Thomas Holliday Hicks (18)	Dorchester	1862-1864 1864-1867
John A. J. Creswell	Cecil	1865-1867
Thomas Swann (19)	Baltimore City	1867 -
Philip Francis Thomas (20)	Talbot	1867 -
George Vickers	Kent	1867-1873
William Pinkney Whyte (21)	Baltimore City	1868-1869 1875-1881 1906-1908
William T. Hamilton	Washington	1869-1875
George R. Dennis	Somerset	1873-1879
James Black Groome	Cecil	1879-1885
Arthur Pue Gorman (22)	Howard	1881-1899 1903-1909
Ephraim King Wilson (23)	Worcester	1885-1891
Charles H. Gibson (24)	Talbot	1891-1897
George L. Wellington	Allegany	1897-1903
Louis Emery McComas	Washington	1899-1905
Isidor Rayner	Baltimore City	1905-1911

After being elected Governor of Maryland and after the expiration of the term of Governor, these were elected United States Senators, as follows:

James Black Groome.....1879-1885
Joseph Kent (1).....1833-1839
Edward Lloyd.....1819-1826
Thomas G. Pratt.....1847-1857
Elected United States Senator before being elected Governor:
William T. Hamilton.....1869-1875

Elected Governor while serving as United States Senator:

John Henry (2).....1797-1798
Robert Wright.....1806-1809

Elected United States Senator while in office as Governor:

William Pinkney Whyte.....1875-1881
Thomas Holliday Hicks.....1862-1864
Thomas Swann.....1867 (Declined)

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17. Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.
18. Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy. Died February 13, 1865.
19. Declined.
20. Not admitted on account of alleged disloyalty.
21. Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy 1906-1908.
22. Died June 4, 1906.
23. Elected for term 1891-1897, but died February 24, 1891.
24. Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy, November 19, 1891. Elected January, 1892.
1. Died November 24, 1837.
2. Died 1798.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM MARYLAND.

Note.—Names with (*) are those who served also in the Continental Congress; those with (§) served in the Senate.

CONGRESS.	NAME.	YEARS.
*1	Carroll, Daniel	1789-1791
*1	Contee, Benjamin	1789-1791
1	Gale, George	1789-1791
§1-2-14	Pinkney, William	1789-1792, 1815-1816
*1	Seney, Joshua	1789-1792
*1	Smith, William	1789-1791
1	Stone, Michael Jenifer	1789-1791
2-5	Hindman, William	1792-1799
2	Key, Philip	1791-1793
*2-3	Mercer, John F	1792-1794
2-4	Murray, Wm. Vans	1791-1797
2	Sheredine, Upton	1791-1792
2	Sterrett, Samuel	1791-1793
3-6	Christie, Gabriel	1793-1799, 1799-1801
3-6	Dent, George	1793-1801
3-4	Duvall, Gabriel	1794-1796
3	Edwards, Benjamin	1794-1795
*3	Forrest, Uriah	1793-1794
3-4	Sprigg, Thomas	1793-1796
4	Crabb, Jeremiah	1795-1796
4-7	Craik, William	1796-1801
4	Strudwick, William E	1796-1797
4-5-7	Sprigg, Richard	1796-1799, 1801-1802
5	Matthews, William	1797-1799
5-14-16	Baer, George	1797-1801, 1815-1817
6-9	Nicholson, Joseph Hopper	1799-1806
6	Thomas, John C	1799-1801
7-9	Archer, John	1801-1807
7-8	Bowie, Walter	1802-1805
7-8	Plater, Thomas	1801-1805
7-11	Campbell, John	1801-1811
8-11-13-14	Moore, Nicholas R	1803-1811, 1813-1816
8-10	McCleary, William	1803-1809
8-11	Nelson, Roger	1804-1810
9	Covington, Leonard	1805-1807
9-14	Goldsborough, Chas. W	1805-1817
*9-10	Lloyd, Edward	1806-1809
9	Magruder, Patrick	1805-1807
10-12	Key, Philip Barton	1807-1813
10-12	Montgomery, John	1807-1811
10-12	Van Horne, Archibald	1807-1811
11	Brown, John	1809-1810
11-13	McKim, Alexander	1809-1815
11-14-15-16	Ringgold, Samuel	1810-1815, 1817-1821
§11-14-17	Wright, Robert	1810-1817, 1821-1823
12-14-16	Archer, Stephenson	1811-1817, 1819-1821
§12-13-17-19	Kent, Joseph	1811-1815, 1821-1826
12-14-20	Little, Peter	1811-1813, 1816-1829
12-15	Stewart, Philip	1811-1819
13-15-24	Goldsborough, Robert H	1813-1819, 1835-1836
13-14	Hanson, Alexander Contee	1813-1816
14-15	Herbert, John C	1815-1819
14-15-19	Peter, George	1816-1819, 1825-1827

CONGRESS.	NAME.	YEARS.
15–17	Bayley, Thomas	1817-1823
15–16	Culbreth, Thomas	1817-1821
§15–17	Reed, Philip	1817-1819, 1821-1823
16–18	Neal, Raphael	1819-1825
16–18	Warfield, Henry B	1819-1825
17	Nelson, John	1821-1823
18	Hayward, William H	1823-1825
18	Lee, John	1823-1825
18–24–25	McKim, Isaac	1823-1825, 1835-1838
18–19–21–22	Mitchell, George R	1823-1827, 1829-1832
§18–24–26	Spence, John S	1823-1825, 1836-1840
19	Barney, John	1825-1827, 1825-1831
19–21	Dorsey, Clement	1825-1827, 1825-1831
§19–20–22	Kerr, John Leeds	1825-1829, 1831-1833
19	Martin, Robert N	1825-1827
19–20	Weems, John C	1826-1829
19	Worthington, Thos. C	1825-1827
20	Gale, Levin	1827-1829
20–21	Sprigg, Michael C	1827-1831
20–22–24	Washington, George C	1827-1833, 1835-1837
20–21	Wilson, E. King	1827-1831
21	Brown, Elias	1829-1831
21–22–24–25	Howard, Benjamin C	1829-1833, 1835-1839
21–22	Semmes, Benedict J	1829-1832
21	Spencer, Richard	1829-1831
22–24–26	Jenifer, Daniel	1821-1833, 1835-1841
22–25–26	Worthington, J. T. H	1831-1833, 1837-1841
22–26–37–40	Thomas, Francis	1831-1841, 1863-1869
23	Carmichael, Richard B	1833-1835
23	Dennis, Littleton P	1833-1834
23	Heath, James P	1833-1835
23–25–27	Johnson, William C	1833-1835, 1837-1843
23	Stoddart, John T	1833-1835
23–24	Turner, James	1833-1837
§24–25–27	Pearce, James Alfred	1835-1839, 1841-1843
24	Steele, John N	1835-1837
25–26	Dennis, John	1837-1841
25–27–28	Kennedy, John Pendleton	1837-1839, 1841-1845
26	Carroll, James	1839-1841
26	Hillen, Solomon H	1839-1841
§26	Thomas, Philip Francis	1839-1841
27	Jones, Isaac D	1841-1843
27	Mason, John Thompson	1841-1843
27	Randall, Alexander	1841-1843
27	Sewell, James, (1)	1842-1843
27–33	Sollers, Augustus S	1841-1843, 1853-1855
27	Williams, James W	1841-1842
28	Brengle, Francis	1843-1845
28	Causin, John M. S	1843-1845
28	Preston, Jacob A	1843-1845
28	Spence, Thomas A	1843-1845
28	Wethered, John	1843-1845
29	Constable, Albert	1845-1847
29–30	Chapman, John G	1845-1849
29–30	Ligon, Thomas Watkins	1845-1849
29	Long, Edward H	1845-1849

1. Sat in 3rd, Session 27th, Congress, vice J. W. Williams, deceased.

CONGRESS.	NAME.	YEARS.
29	Perry, Thomas	1845-1847
30–37	Chrisfield, John W	1847-1849, 1861-1863
30–32	Evans, Alexander	1847-1853
30–31	McLane, Robert M	1847-1851
30	Roman, James D	1847-1849
31–32	Bowie, Richard I	1849-1853
§31–33	Hamilton, William T	1849-1855
31–32	Hammond, Edward	1849-1853
31	Kerr, John Bozman	1845-1853
32	Cottman, Joseph S	1851-1853
32	Walsh, Thomsa Y	1851-1853
33	Franklin, John R	1853-1855
33–37	May, Henry	1853-1855, 1861-1863
33	Showers, Jacob	1853-1855
33	Vansant, Joshua	1853-1855
34–35	Bowie, Thomas F	1857-1859
34–36–38	Davis, Henry Winter	1855-1861, 1863-1865
34–36	Harris, J. Morrison	1855-1861
34	Hoffman, Henry W	1855-1857
34–35	Ricaud, James B	1855-1859
34–36	Stewart, James A	1855-1861
35–36	Kunckel, Jacob M	1857-1861
36	Hughes, George W	1859-1861
36–39	Webster, Edwin H	1859-1865
37	Calvert, Charles B	1861-1863
37	Leary, Cornelius L. L	1861-1863
§38	Creswell, John A. J	1863-1865
38–39	Harris, Benjamin Gwinn	1863-1865
39	McCullough, Hiram	1865-1867
39–40	Phelps, Charles E	1865-1869
39	Thomas, John L., Jr., (2)	1865-1869
40–43	Archer, Stephenson	1867-1875
40–41	Stone, Frederick	1867-1871
41–42	Hambleton, Samuel	1869-1873
41	Hamill, Patrick	1869-1871
41–45	Swann, Thomas	1869-1879
42	Merrick, William M	1871-1873
42	Ritchie, John	1871-1873
43	Albert, William J	1873-1875
43	Lowndes, Lloyd, Jr	1873-1875
43–44	O'Brien, Wiliam J	1873-1877
§43	Wilson, Ephraim K	1873-1875
44–46	Henkle, Eli J	1875-1871
44–45	Roberts, Charles B	1875-1879
44	Thomas, Philip F	1875-1877
44–45	Walsh, William	1875-1879
45	Henry, Daniel M	1877-1881
45–46	Kimmell, William	1877-1881
46–47	McLane, Robert M	1879-1883
46–48–58–59–60	Talbot, J. Fred. C	1879-1885, 1903-1905
46–47	Urner, Milton G	1879-1883
47	Chapman, Andrew G	1881-1883
47–48	Covington, Geo. W	1881-1885
47–48	Hoblitzell, Fetter S	1881-1885
48–49	Findlay, John V. L	1883-1887
48	Holton, Hart B	1883-1885

2. Elected to fill vacancy; E. H. Webster, resigned.

CONGRESS.	NAME.	YEARS.
§48–51	McComas, Louis E	1883-1891
49	Cole, William H., (3)	1885-1887
49–53	Compton, Barnes, (4)	1885-1889, 1891-1895
§49–51	Gibson, Charles H	1885-1889
49–54	Rusk, Harry Welles (5)	1886-1897
49–50	Shaw, Frank T	1885-1889
50–52–53	Rayner, Isidor	1887-1889, 1891-1895
51–55–57–58–59–60	Mudd, Sydney E.	1891-1893, 1897-1899, 1901-1909
51	Stockbridge, Henry W	1899-1901
51–52	Stump, Herman	1889-1893
52	Brown, John B	1893-1895
52–53	McKaig, William M	1891-1895
52	Page, Henry	1891-1893
53	Brattan, Robert F	1893-1895
53–54	Coffin, Charles E	1893-1897
53—3rd Session	Henry W. Laird	1895
54–56	Baker, William B	1895-1901
54	Cowen, John K	1895-1897
54	Miles, Joshua W	1896-1897
§54	Wellington, George L	1897-1899
55	Barber, Isaac Ambrose	1897-1899
55	Booze, William S	1897-1899
55	McDonald, John	1897-1899
55	McIntire, William Watson	1897-1899
56–58	Denny, James W	1899-1901, 1903-1905
56	Kerr, Josiah Leeds	1900-1901
56–57–58–59–60	Pearre, George Alexander	1899-1909
56	Smith, John Walter (6)	1899-1901
56–57–58–59	Waehter, Frank C	1899-1907
57	Blakeney, Albert A	1901-1903
57–58–60	Jackson, William H	1901-1905, 1907-1909
57	Sehirm, Charles R	1901-1903
59	Smith, Thomas A	1905-1907
59–60	Gill, John, Jr	1905-1909
60	Wolf, Harry B	1907-1909

PRESENT UNITED STATES SENATORS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Isidor Rayner	Baltimore City	1911
William Pinkney Whyte	Baltimore City	1908

PRESENT UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DISTRICT.	TERM EXPIRES.
Thomas A. Smith	Caroline County	1st	1907
J. Fred. C. Talbott	Baltimore County	2nd	1907
Frank C. Waehter	Baltimore City	3rd	1907
John Gill, Jr	Baltimore City	4th	1907
Sydney E. Mudd	Charles County	5th	1907
George A. Pearre	Allegany County	6th	1907

3. Died 1886.
4. Unseated from 51st Congress in favor of Sydney E. Mudd.
5. Elected to fill vacancy; vice William H. Cole, deceased.
6. Resigned to assume Executive Office.

UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN-ELECT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DISTRICT.	TERM EXPIRES.
William H. Jackson	Wicomico County	1st	1909
J. Fred. C. Talbott	Baltimore County	2nd	1909
Harry B. Wolf	Baltimore City	3rd	1909
John Gill, Jr	Baltimore City	4th	1909
Sydney E. Mudd	Charles County	5th	1909
George A. Pearre	Allegany County	6th	1909

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION AND DISTRICTS.

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

The boundaries 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 fifteen 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.)

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE OF MARYLAND.

NAME.	COUNTY.	SESSION.
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer	Charles Co	1777-'78-'79
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer	Charles Co	1780
George Plater	St. Mary's Co	1781-1782
Matthew Tilghman	Talbot Co	1783
George Plater	St. Mary's Co	1784-'85-'86-'87
John Smith	Baltimore Co	1789-'90
George Dent	Charles Co	1792
William Perry	Talbot Co	1793
John Eager Howard (Daniel Carroll, resigned)	Baltimore City	1794
John Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1797
John Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1800
Richard Harwood	Anne Arundel Co	1801
Richard Harwood	Anne Arundel Co	1802
Richard Harwood	Anne Arundel Co	1803
Richard Harwood	Anne Arundel Co	1804
Richard Harwood	Anne Arundel Co	1805
William Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1806

NAME.	COUNTY.	SESSION.	
Stephen Lowry	Queen Anne's Co	1807	
William Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1808	
William Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1809	June
Stephen Lowry	Queen Anne's Co	1809	November.
William Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1810	
William Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1811	
William Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1812	June.
William Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1812	November.
William Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1813	May.
Elijah Davis	Harford Co	1813	December.
Elijah Davis	Harford Co	1814	December.
Elijah Davis	Harford Co	1815	December.
William Spencer	Kent Co	1816	
William Spencer	Kent Co	1817-'18.	
William Spencer	Kent Co	1819	December.
William Spencer	Kent Co	1820	December.
William R. Stewart	Anne Arundel Co	1821	December.
William R. Stewart	Anne Arundel Co	1822	December.
William R. Stewart	Anne Arundel Co	1823	December.
William R. Stewart	Anne Arundel Co	1824	December.
William R. Stewart	Anne Arundel Co	1825	December.
Edward Lloyd	Talbot Co	1826	December.
William H. Marriott	Anne Arundel Co	1827	December.
William H. Marriott	Anne Arundel Co	1828	December.
William H. Marriott	Anne Arundel Co	1829	December.
William H. Marriott	Anne Arundel Co	1830	December.
Benjamin F. Forest	Montgomery Co	1831	December.
Benjamin F. Forest	Montgomery Co	1832	December.
Benjamin F. Forest	Montgomery Co	1833	December.
Benjamin F. Forest	Montgomery Co	1834	December.
John G. Chapman	Charles Co	1835	December.
John G. Chapman	Charles Co	1836	May.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1836	December.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1837	December.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1838	December.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1839	December.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1840	December.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1841	December.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1842	December.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1843	December.
William Williams	Somerset Co	1844	December.
William Williams	Somerset Co	1845	December.
William Williams	Somerset Co	1846	December.
William Williams	Somerset Co	1847	December.
William L. Gaither	Montgomery Co	1849	December.
William L. Gaither	Montgomery Co	1852	December.
Edward Lloyd	Talbot Co	1853	December.
William L. Gaither	Montgomery Co	1854	January.
George Wells	Anne Arundel Co	1856	January.
Edwin H. Webster	Harford Co	1858	January.
John B. Brooke	Prince George's Co	1860	January.
John B. Brooke	Prince George's Co	1861	Extra.
Henry H. Goldsborough	Talbot Co	1861-'62	January.
John Sellman	Anne Arundel Co	1864	January.
Charles H. Ohr	Allegany Co	1865	January.
Lieut.-Gov. Christopher C. Cox	Baltimore City	1866	Extra.
Lieut.-Gov. Christopher C. Cox	Baltimore City	1867	January.

NAME.	COUNTY.		SESSION.
Barnes Compton	Charles County	1868	January.
Barnes Compton	Charles County	1870	January.
Henry Snyder	Baltimore City	1872	January.
John Lee Carroll	Howard County	1874	January.
Daniel Fields	Caroline Co	1876	January.
Edward Lloyd	Talbot Co	1878	January.
Herman Stump, Jr	Harford Co	1880	January.
George Hawkins Williams	Baltimore Co	1882	January.
Henry Lloyd	Dorchester Co	1884	January.
Edwin Warfield	Howard Co	1886	January.
George Peter	Montgomery Co	1888	January.
Robert T. Bratton	Somerset Co	1890	January.
Edward Lloyd	Talbot Co	1892	January.
John Walter Smith	Worcester Co	1894	January.
William Cabell Bruce	Baltimore City	1896	January.
John Wirt Randall	Anne Arundel Co	1898	January.
John Hubner	Baltimore Co	1900	January.
John Hubner	Baltimore Co	1900	Extra.
John Hubner	Baltimore Co	1902	January.
Spencer C. Jones	Montgomery Co	1904	January.
Joseph B. Seth	Talbot Co	1906	January.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND.

NAME.	COUNTY.		SESSION.
Nicholas Thomas	Talbot Co	1777	March.
William Fitzhugh	Calvert Co	1778	October.
William Fitzhugh	Calvert Co	1779	June.
Josiah Beall	Prince George's Co.	1780	June.
William Bruff	Queen Anne'e Co	1781	May.
Thomas Cockey Deye	Baltimore Co	1782	April.
Thomas Cockey Deye	Baltimore Co	1783	April.
Thomas Cockey Deye	Baltimore Co	1784	November.
Thomas Cockey Deye	Baltimore Co	1785	November.
Thomas Cockey Deye	Baltimore Co	1786	November.
Thomas Cockey Deye	Baltimore Co	1787	April.
Thomas Cockey Deye	Baltimore Co	1787	November.
Thomas Cockey Deye	Baltimore Co	1788	May.
Thomas Cockey Deye	Baltimore Co	1788	May.
George Dent	Charles Co	1789	November.
George Dent	Charles Co	1790	November.
Levin Winder	Somerset Co	1791	November.
Levin Winder	Somerset Co	1792	April.
Levin Winder	Somerset Co	1792	November.
Levin Winder	Somerset Co	1793	November.
Matthew Tilghman	Kent Co	1794	November.
Philip Key	St. Mary's Co	1795	November.
Philip Key	St. Mary's Co	1796	November.
James Carroll	Baltimore Co	1797	November.
Henry H. Chapman	Charles Co	1798	November.
Henry H. Chapman	Charles Co	1799	November.
Edward Hall	Anne Arundel Co	1800	November.
Charles Frazier	Queen Anne's Co	1801	November.
Charles Frazier	Queen Anne's Co	1802	November.
Tobias E. Stansbury	Baltimore Co	1803	November.

NAME.	COUNTY.		SESSION.
Charles Frazier	Queen Anne's Co	1804	November.
Archibald Van Horn	Prince George's Co	1805	November.
Tobias E. Stansbury	Baltimore Co	1806	November.
Tobias E. Stansbury	Baltimore Co	1807	November.
Levin Winder	Somerset Co	1808	November.
Tobias E. Stansbury	Baltimore Co	1809	November.
Tobias E. Stansbury	Baltimore Co	1810	December.
Tobias E. Stansbury	Baltimore Co	1811	November.
John C. Herbert	Prince George's Co	1812	November.
John C. Herbert	Prince George's Co	1813	May.
Henry H. Chapman	Charles Co	1814	December.
Henry H. Chapman	Charles Co	1815	December.
Nicholas Stonestreet	Charles Co	1816	December.
Nicholas Stonestreet	Charles Co	1817	December.
James Brown	Queen Anne's Co	1818	December.
Tobias E. Stansbury	Baltimore Co	1819	December.
Tobias E. Stansbury	Baltimore Co	1820	December.
Tobias E. Stansbury	Baltimore Co	1821	December.
William H. Marriott	Anne Arundel Co	1822	December.
Tobias E. Stansbury	Baltimore Co	1823	December.
William H. Marriott	Anne Arundel Co	1824	December.
Benedict I. Semmes	Prince George'sCo	1825	December.
James W. McCulloh	Baltimore Co	1826	December.
John G. Chapman	Charles Co	1827	December.
John G. Chapman	Charles Co	1828	December.
Francis Thomas	Frederick Co	1829	December.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1830	December.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1831	December.
Richard Thomas	St. Mary's Co	1832	December.
Thomas Wright	Queen Anne's Co	1833	December.
William J. Blackistone	St. Mary's Co	1834	December.
Benjamin L. Gantt	Prince George's Co	1835	December.
Benjamin L. Gantt	Prince George's Co	1836	December.
William H. Luck	Prince George's Co	1837	December.
Charles Sterret Ridgely	Anne Arundel Co	1838	December.
James W. Williams	Harford Co	1839	December.
Charles Sterret Ridgely	Anne Arundel Co	1840	December.
John C. LeGrand	Baltimore City	1841	December.
Daniel S. Biser	Frederick Co	1842	December.
William H. Watson	Baltimore City	1843	December.
John G. Chapman	Charles Co	1844	December.
William S. Waters	Somerset Co	1845	December.
John P. Kennedy	Baltimore City	1846	December.
William J. Blackistone	St. Mary's Co	1847	December.
John R. Franklin	Worcester Co	1849	December.
Elias Ware	Baltimore City	1852	January.
Elias Ware	Baltimore City	1853	January.
John F. Dent	St. Mary's Co	1854	January.
William H. Travers	Baltimore City	1856	January.
Edwin H. Webster	Harford Co	1858	January.
E. G. Kilbourn	Anne Arundel Co	1860	January.
E. G. Kilbourn	Anne Arundel Co	1861	April, Extra.
John I. Berry	Baltimore Co	1862	Special.
John M. Frazier	Baltimore City	1865	
John M. Frazier	Baltimore City	1866	Extra.
Oliver Miller	Anne Arundel Co	1867	January.
William A. Stewart	Baltimore City	1868	January.

NAME.	COUNTY.	SESSION.
Frederick C. Latrobe	Baltimore City	1870 January.
Arthur P. Gorman	Howard Co.	1872 January.
Jesse K. Hines	Kent Co.	1874 January.
Lewis C. Smith	Washington Co.	1876 January.
Fetter S. Hoblitzell	Baltimore City	1878 January.
Hiram McCullough	Cecil Co.	1880 January.
Otis Keilholtz	Baltimore City	1882 January.
J. Pembroke Thom	Baltimore City	1884 January.
Joseph B. Seth	Talbot Co.	1886 January.
George M. Upshur	Worcester Co.	1888 January.
John Hubner	Baltimore Co.	1890 January.
J. Murray Vandiver	Harford Co.	1892 January.
James H. Preston	Baltimore City	1894 January.
Sydney E. Mudd	Charles Co.	1896 January.
Louis Schaefer	Baltimore City	1898 January.
Lloyd Wilkinson	Worcester Co.	1900 January.
Noble L. Mitchell	Harford Co.	1902 January.
Dr. George Y. Everhart	Baltimore Co.	1904 January.
Carville D. Benson	Baltimore Co.	1906 January.

CHRONOLOGY.

1632. June 20—Charter of Maryland granted.
1633. November 22—Sailing of the Ark and Dove.
1634. March 25—Landing of the Colonists.
1635. February 26—First Meeting of the Assembly.
1635. April 23—The first naval battle by white men in America was fought on the Little Pocomoke River, Eastern Shore of Maryland, between Clayborne's pinnace *Long Tail* and Governor Calvert's two pinnaces, the *St. Margaret* and the *St. Helen.*
1639. July ..—Protestant Revolution.
1649. Toleration Act passed.
1652. Maryland seized by the Commissioners of Parliament.
1657. November 30—Restoration of the Province to Lord Baltimore.
1666. Augustine Herman and family naturalized. The first foreigners ever naturalized in Maryland.
1682. December 19—William Penn met Charles Calvert, 3d, Lord Baltimore, at West River, for an interview on the divisional line between their lands.
1683. The old Treasury Building on Capitol Hill was built for "the Court House for the Port of Entry." Used as the Treasury both by the Provincial and State government.
16—. The first regularly constituted Presbyterian Church in the United States was erected at Rehoboth, Somerset (now Wicomico) County, by Rev. Frank Mackemie, who was the first regularly ordained Presbyterian minister in America.
1692. Church of England made the established church of the Province.
1694. Seat of Government removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis, under Francis Nicholson, Governor.
1694. February 28—The first Provincial Assembly held in Annapolis in Major Edward Dorsey's house, 83 Prince George Street.
1696. April 30—Foundation of first State House laid.
1696. King William's School founded at Annapolis.
1702. The English "Toleration Act for Dissenters" was extended to Maryland.
1704. An Act was passed "to prevent the growth of popery."
1704. The first State House was entirely destroyed by fire.

1706. Relief was granted to the Quakers or Friends.
1706. The second State House was finished. On the north side of it stood the Armory, which was also the ball room.
1730. Baltimore City laid out.
1763. Mason and Dixon's line survey begun.
1764. The log meeting-house, called Strawbridge Methodist Chapel, built in Frederick County, the first Methodist Church in America.
1765. March 22—Passage of Stamp Act.
1766. March 18—Repeal of Stamp Act.
1767. May 13—Duty imposed on tea.
1769. June 22—Maryland Convention met.
1772. The second State House was torn down, and the foundation of the present State House was laid by Governor Robert Eden. The dome was added after the Revolution.
1774. The present State House completed.
1774. October 19—Burning of the "Peggy Stewart."
1775. July 26—Formation of "Association of Freemen."
1776. July 3—Maryland declared her independence.
1776. November 10—First State Constitution adopted.
1777. March 21—Thomas Johnson, first State Governor, inaugurated.
1781. March 1—Maryland entered the Confederation.
1783. November 26—Continental Congress met in Annapolis.
1783. December 23—Washington resigned his military commission to Congress, in old Senate Chamber of Capitol, Annapolis.
1784. Saint John's College, Annapolis, chartered. The third oldest college in the United States.
1784. January 14—Treaty of Peace with Great Britain ratified.
1785. December 11—First steamboat in the United States, invented by James Rumsey, made trial trip on Potomac River, near Shepherdstown.
1786. September 11—Convention of six States to inaugurate movement for a precursor of the Federal Constitutional Convention met in Annapolis.
1786. The Pope appointed Rev. John Carroll Apostolic Vicar, afterwards Bishop of Baltimore. He became later the first Archbishop of the United States.
1788. April 28—Maryland ratified Federal Constitution.
1791. Maryland ceded the District of Columbia to the United States.
1792. September . .—Rev. Thomas John Claggett consecrated the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland.
1810. Property qualification for Electors abolished.
1814. September 12—Battle of North Point.
1814. Bombardment of Fort McHenry, during which Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," September 13.
1824. Religious tests for office removed.
1825. Jewish disabilities removed.
1828. July 4—Corner-stone of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad laid by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.
1836. Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, the inventor of the first reaper and mower, cut the first field of grain ever harvested by a reaper (180 acres of wheat, oats and timothy), on the farm of Gen. Tench Tilghman, near Oxford, Talbot County, Md., under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Owen Dorsey, of Howard County, Md., invented the first successful side-rake reaper attachment.
1837. Governor's Council abolished and the office of Secretary of State created.
1841. The Eastern Shore Land Office abolished.

1844. First telegraph line in the world built between Baltimore and Washington.
1845. United States Naval Academy established at Annapolis.
1851. July 4—Second State Constitution adopted.
1851. Office of Chancellor abolished and a Commissioner of the Land Office created.
1864. October 12—Third State Constitution adopted.
1867. September 18—Fourth State Constitution adopted.
1879. New foundation placed under State House and interior of building modernized.
1901. Court of Appeals building completed.
1902. Annex to State House commenced. Occupied by Legislature of 1904.
1906. The historic old Senate Chamber restored by Governor Edwin Warfield.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

Adopted by the Session of 1904.

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 consideration 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. None 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 PRESIDENT'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 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 Adopted at January Session, 1904.

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, mem bers 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. Introduction of bills.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Introduction of resolutions.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
7. Reports of Select Committees.
8. 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.

RULE 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 and 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 on bill paper in the regular form, which shall be read the first time, and then referred by the Speaker to its appropriate Standing Committee or Select 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. The Journal Clerk shall keep the minutes of proceedings in the House, and with the aid and co-operation of the Chief 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. The Committee Clerks shall copy all manuscripts handed them by any member of the House in such manner as he shall direct, and return the original copy to him when completed.

OLD RULE—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.

*This rule was evidently replaced by Rule XXXV, adopted January 26, 1904, but no provision was made by the report and proceedings for striking out the old rule. (See House Journal of 1904, pages 112 and 113.)

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 Loans, 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 amount 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.

The proper proceeding is for the member 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 or member who originated it. The bill is then introduced by the member into the House. All general bills, after being thus presented to the House, shall be delivered by the Chief Clerk 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. ———, ———, and ———.

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. ——— and ———. 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. ———, ———, and ———.

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, 1906-1907.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—*Annapolis.*

(All Terms Expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Governor, Edwin Warfield	Annapolis.
Secretary of State, Oswald Tilghman	Annapolis.
Chief Clerk, Carl Hardy	Annapolis.
Secretary to Governor, Robert S. Hart	Baltimore.
Stenographer, Clarence C. Dorsey	Annapolis.
Messenger, Samuel W. Brooks	Annapolis.

The Governor is elected by the people for a term of four years from the second Wednesday in January next ensuing his election (Constitution Art. 2, Sec. 2); the Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, with consent of Senate, to hold office during the term of the Governor; all other officers are appointed by the Governor and hold their office during his pleasure.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

(All Terms Expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Commander-in-Chief, Edwin Warfield, Governor	Annapolis.
Adjutant General, Major General Clinton L. Riggs	Baltimore.
Quartermaster General, Brigadier General Van Lear Black	Baltimore.
Chief of Ordnance, Brigadier General Frank S. Hambleton	Baltimore.
Judge Advocate General, Brigadier General N. Winslow Williams	Baltimore.
Inspector General, Brigadier General Allan McLane	Baltimore.
Surgeon General, Brigadier General John M. T. Finney	Baltimore.

AIDES-DE-CAMP, WITH RANK OF COLONEL.

(All Terms Expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Colonel Edmund L. Woodside	Annapolis.
Colonel H. Carroll Brown	Baltimore.
Colonel Richard S. Hill	Upper Marlboro.
Colonel J. Charles Macgill	Catonsville.
Colonel Henry Hollyday, Jr	Easton.
Colonel Joseph L. Wickes	Baltimore.
Colonel E. Austin Baughman	Frederick.
Colonel W. Hopper Gibson	Centreville.
Colonel John L. G. Lee	Bel Air.
Colonel M. Gillet Gill, Jr	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints one Quartermaster General, one Chief of Ordnance, one Inspector General, one Surgeon General and one Judge Advocate General, all of whom have the rank of Brigadier General; ten aides with the rank of Colonel. These, with the Adjutant General, constitute the Governor's Staff (Ch. 89, 1896).

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

(All Terms Expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Governor,	
Edwin Warfield	Annapolis.
Comptroller of the Treasury,	
Gordon T. Atkinson	Crisfield.
State Treasurer,	
Murray Vandiver	Havre de Grace.
Secretary to Board,	
Oswald Tilghman	Annapolis.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF APPEALS—*Annapolis.*

Terms, second Monday in January, first Monday in April and first Monday in October.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Chief Judge,		
James McSherry	Frederick	1918
Associate Judges,		
Henry Page	Princess Anne	1908
James Alfred Pearce	Chestertown	1912
N. Charles Burke	Towson	1920
A. Hunter Boyd	Cumberland	1908
John G. Rogers	Ellicott City	1907
John P. Briscoe	Prince Frederick	1908
Samuel D. Schmucker	Baltimore	1914
Reporter,		
William T. Brantly	Baltimore	
Clerk of the Court,		
Thomas Parran	St. Leonard's	1907

Deputy Clerk,
Vinton Clayton.....Annapolis 1907
Clerks,
John D. Keller.....Middletown 1907
James G. Thompson.....Annapolis 1907
Joseph T. Birckhead.....Annapolis 1907
Court Crier,
John Whittington.....Annapolis 1907
Collector,
Dennis Claude.....Annapolis 1907

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

William Shepard Bryan, Jr.....Baltimore 1908

CIRCUIT COURTS—FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Wicomico.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Henry Page, Chief Judge	Princess Anne	1908
Henry Lloyd	Cambridge	1908
Charles F. Holland	Salisbury	1916

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
James Alfred Pearce, Chief Judge	Chestertown	1912
Austin L. Crothers (1)	Elkton	1907
William H. Adkins (2)	Easton	1907

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Baltimore and Harford.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
N. Charles Burke, Chief Judge	Towson	1920
George L. VanBibber	Bel Air	1918
Frank I. Duncan	Towson	1920

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Allegany, Washington and Garrett.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
A. Hunter Boyd, Chief Judge	Cumberland	1908
Robert R. Henderson	Cumberland	1918
Martin Luther Keedy	Hagerstown	1918

1. Appointed 1906, vice Edwin H. Brown, deceased.
2. Appointed 1906, vice William R. Martin, deceased.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
John G. Rogers, Chief Judge (3)	Ellicott City	1907
James Revell	Annapolis	1908
William H. Thomas	Westminster	1916

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Montgomery and Frederick.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
James McSherry, Chief Judge	Frederick	1918
James B. Henderson	Rockville	1910
John C. Motter	Frederick	1912

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of the Counties of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
John P. Briscoe, Chief Judge	Prince Frederick	1908
George C. Merrick	Upper Marlboro	1912
J. Parran Crane	California	1912

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Composed of Baltimore City.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Samuel D. Schmucker	Baltimore	1914

SUPREME BENCH OF BALTIMORE CITY.

(All residents of Baltimore City.)

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.
Henry D. Harlan	1920
Pere L. Wickes	1908
Charles E. Phelps	1912
John Upshur Dennis	1918
Daniel Giraud Wright	1918
John J. Dobler	1909
Henry Stockbridge, Jr	1911
George N. Sharp	1912
Alfred S. Niles	1908
Thomas Ireland Elliott	1921

3. Appointed January 15, 1907. vice I. Thomas Jones.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Comptroller,	
Gordon T. Atkinson	Crisfield.
Chief Clerk,	
Harry J. Hopkins	Annapolis.
Assistant Clerks,	
Benjamin P. Butler	Towson.
Louis S. Clayton	Annapolis.
King A. Horsey	Crisfield.
Newton L. Tull	Kingston.
Lloyd Riggin	Crisfield.
Stenographer,	
Raymond C. Reik	Baltimore.
Messenger,	
Philip Beall	Annapolis.

The Comptroller of the Treasury is elected by the people for a term of two years, from the third Monday in January next ensuing his election, and appoints all officers in his office.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
State Treasurer,	
Murray Vandiver	Havre de Grace.
Chief Clerk,	
John Z. Bayless	Glenville.
Assistant Clerks,	
George Y. Everhart	Dickeyville.
Samuel S. Bevard	Wheel.
Stenographer,	
Worthington Hopkins	Bel Air.

The State Treasurer is elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years, and appoints all officers in his office.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
State Tax Commissioner,	
Buchanan Schley	Hagerstown.
Chief Clerk,	
Daniel H. Staley	Hagerstown.
Assistant Clerks,	
Maurice J. Clagett	Linden.
Scott L. Heffenger	Relay.
Stenographer,	
Alfred E. Leffler	Havre de Grace.

The State Tax Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, Comptroller and State Treasurer, for a term of four years from the date of his qualification (Ch. 178, 1878). He appoints all officers in his office.

STATE AUDITOR—*Elkton.*

George R. Ash.....Elkton.

The State Auditor is appointed by the Board of Public Works for a term of two years from the date of his qualification (Ch. 257, 1902).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—*Annapolis.*

Office of the State Superintendent—*Annapolis.*

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
State Superintendent of Education,	
M. Bates Stephens	Denton.
Assistant Superintendent,	
B. K. Purdum	Annapolis.
Stenographer,	
Miss Elizabeth Schaefer	Annapolis.

State Board of Education,

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Zadoc P. Wharton	Stockton	1908
Clayton Purnell	Frostburg	1908
Rufus K. Wood	Sparrow's Point	1910
Glen H. Worthington	Frederick	1910
Vacancy.		
Robert C. Cole	Baltimore	1912
Secretary to Board,		
M. Bates Stephens		1910

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints the Superintendent of Public Education for a term of four years from the first Monday in May (Ch. 466, 1902). The Superintendent appoints all officers in his office.

The State Board of Education is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, as follows: two biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May next ensuing their appointment (Ch. 584, 1904). Two of the six appointed must be chosen from the political party which at the last election for Governor received next to the highest number of votes. Those six members, together with the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Education, constitute the State Board of Education.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

(All Terms Expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Adjutant General,	
Clinton L. Riggs, Major General	Baltimore.
Acting Assistant Adjutant General,	
Edmund L. Woodside, Colonel	Annapolis.
Officer designated by the War Department,	
William Baird, Captain, U. S. A., Retired	Annapolis.
Clerk,	
Frank B. Culver	Baltimore.
Stenographer,	
Miss Frances B. Wells	Annapolis.

The Adjutant General is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during the term of the Governor (Constitu-

tion Art. 9, Sec. 2). The designation of an officer of the United States Army for duty in connection with the State Militia, is made by the War Department under an Act of Congress providing that any State having a regularly organized militia conforming to the Act of Congress, may, through its Governor, request the designation. The Adjutant General appoints all other officers in his office.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS —*Annapolis.*

(All Terms Expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Superintendent,	
Charles W. Haslup	Savage.
Assistant,	
John R. Sullivan	Annapolis.
Assistant at Mansion,	
Ernest Duvall	Annapolis.
Day Watchmen,	
Arthur B. Burbage	Annapolis.
William B. McCready	Annapolis.
Fuller R. Wright	Annapolis.
Night Watchmen,	
Carl Brauns	Annapolis.
John R. Arnold	Annapolis.
Wm. G. Higgins	Annapolis.
Charwomen,	
Annie M. Trott	Annapolis.
Mollie Miller	Annapolis.
Matilda Hubbard	Annapolis.
Laura Carr	Annapolis.
Alice Cutchley	Annapolis.
Eliza Cannan	Annapolis.
Rose White	Annapolis.
Julia B. Anderson	Annaplois.
Chief Engineer and Electrician,	
Robert F. Ellers	Annapolis.
Firemen,	
Thomas F. Munday	Annapolis.
Frank Stinchcomb	Annapolis.
Coal Passers,	
Walter W. Hurlock	Annapolis.
Michael Hogan	Annapolis.
Janitors,	
George Newton	Annapolis.
George W. Saffield	Annapolis.
Isaiah Harridy	Annapolis.
John Cornish	Annapolis.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints all others in this department (Ch. 551, 1906).

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

(All Terms Expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Commissioner,	
E. Stanley Toadvin	Salisbury.
Chief Clerk,	
John F. O'Malley	Elk Ridge.
Assistant Clerks,	
Arthur Trader	Annapolis.
Frank A. Bond	Jessups.
Jerome T. Hayman	Annapolis.

The Commissioner of the Land Office is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during the term of the Governor (Constitution Art. 7, Sec. 4). The Commissioner appoints all officers in his office.

STATE LIBRARY—*Annapolis.*

(Terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Librarian,	
Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers	Annapolis.
Custodian of Works of Reference,	
Mrs. Alice T. Williams	Annapolis.
Indexer and Cataloguer,	
Edward G. Kenly	Annapolis.

The State Librarian is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during the term of the Governor (Constitution Art. 7, Sec. 3); the Custodian of Works and Reference is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years (Ch. 50, 1906); the Indexer and Cataloguer is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Library Committee, for a term of two years (Ch. 271, 1900).

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

(Terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Decourcy W. Thom	Centreville.
Thomas C. Mackall	Baltimore.
Mrs. John M. Carter	Baltimore.
Mrs. Charles Newell	Port Deposit.
Ex-officio Members,	
Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers, State Librarian	Annapolis.
M. Bates Stephens, Sup't Public Education	Annapolis.
Bernard C. Steiner, Librarian Pratt Library	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints four members of this Commission, two of whom to be women, for a term of two years, who, with the State Librarian, Superintendent of Public Education and Librarian of the Pratt Library of Baltimore, shall constitute the Commission (Ch. 247, 1902).

LIBRARY COMMISSION.

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.	POST OFFICE.
Edward W. Mealey	1907	Hagerstown.
Thomas J. C. Williams	1907	Baltimore.
Edmund D. Murdough	1908	Frostburg.
Joseph B. Perkins	1909	Towson.
John G. Mills	1911	Cambridge.

The Governor appoints five members, one for three years; one for two years; one for one year and two for five years. Thereafter, as these terms expire, the term is for five years (Ch. 387, 1902).

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.	POST OFFICE.
Robert Crain, 4th Dist	1908	Baltimore.
Charles A. Councilman, 2d Dist	1908	Baltimore.
James M. Munroe, 5th Dist	1910	Annapolis.
Charles H. Evans, 3d Dist	1910	Baltimore.
David Seibert, 6th Dist	1912	Clearspring.
Clayton J. Purnell, 1st Dist	1912	Snow Hill.

The Governor, with consent of Senatc, appoints six Trustees, one from each Congressional District, two biennially for a term of six years from the first day in February (Ch. 326, 1888).

BARBER EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

(Terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
John W. Langdorf	Baltimore.
C. F. J. Schaffer	Baltimore.
John P. Wagner	Baltimore.

Governor appoints three for two years (Ch. 226, 1904).

BLIND, COMMISSION TO IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
George C. Morrison	Baltimore.
Waldo Newcomer	Baltimore.
George W. Connor	Baltimore.
Jesse L. Robinson	Bel Air.
Charles W. Ely	Frederick.

This Commission is appointed by the Governor to compile a list of all blind persons in the State, with a record of their ages and financial condition, together with the cause and extent of their blindness, their capacity for educational and industrial training and such other facts as may seem of value, and report the same to the Governor not later than December 31, 1907. Their report shall contain their recommendations for improving the condition of the adult blind in this State as to them may seem advisable (Ch. 290, 1906).

CLAIMS, AGENT TO COLLECT.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Gustav W. Ridgely	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints an agent to collect the Maryland claims against the U. S. Government, growing out of the furnishing and equipping of troops for the Spanish-American War (Ch. 443, 1900).

CLAIMS, AGENT TO COLLECT.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Arthur D. Foster	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints an agent to collect the general claims of the State against the United States (Ch. 296, 1900).

DENTAL EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.	POST OFFICE.
William F. Kelly	1908	Easton.
Harry A. Wilson	1908	Baltimore.
Frederick F. Drew	1910	Baltimore.
Wm. W. Dunbracco	1910	Baltimore.
M. Gist Sykes	1912	Ellicott City.
P. Ernest Sasscer	1912	La Plata.

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 the Governor by the Maryland State Dental Association (Ch. 378, 1896).

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, BOARD OF VISITORS.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
John Black, President of Board	Baltimore.
Spencer C. Jones, Vice-President of Board	Rockville.
H. Clay Naill	Baltimore.
Henry Williams	Frederick.
Alexander D. Irwin	Frederick.
James McSherry	Frederick.
F. Snowden Hill	Upper Marlboro.
Bernard C. Steiner	Baltimore.
I. T. Costen	Pocomoke City.
Wm. T. P. Turpin	Centreville.
William G. Baker	Frederick.
Charles W. Goldsborough	Walkersville.
Francis V. King	Leonardtown.
Charles E. Traill	Baltimore.
Albert Jones	Mt. Airy.
Thomas J. C. Williams	Baltimore.
Arthur Potts	Frederick.
George W. Moore	Baltimore.
Steiner Schley	Frederick.
James McNabb	Catonsville.
Palmer Tennant	Hagerstown.
Mortimer D. Crapster	Florence.
John W. Bromwell	Mt. Airy.
J. Tyler Gray	Baltimore.
William B. Mobley	Latonsville.
George R. Dennis	Frederick.
John K. Shaw, Jr	Baltimore.
Jesse O. Snyder	Hagerstown.
Vacancy vice Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., deceased.	
Vacancy vice Clarence C. Perkins, resigned.	

The Board consists of thirty members. The Governor appoints to fill vacancies only (Ch. 247, 1867).

ELECTRICAL COMMISSION, BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND SUPERVISORS.—*Baltimore.*

(Terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	REPRESENTING.	POST OFFICE.
Gwyllyn R. Holmes	Electrical Contractors' Association	Baltimore.
H. Kemp McCoy	Electrical Contractors' Association	Baltimore.
J. Frank Eline	Municipal Electrical Inspector	Baltimore.
Arthur B. James	Association of Fire Underwriters	Baltimore.
Charles E. Mooney	Journeyman Electrician	Baltimore.

The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of two years, as follows: two from nominations made by the Electrical Contractors' Association of Maryland; one from nominations made by the Chief of the Municipal Electrical Inspectors of Baltimore City; one from nominations made by the Association of Fire Underwriters of Baltimore City, and one shall be a journeyman electrician (Ch. 244, 1906).

EXAMINERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

Terms expire: two in April, 1907; two in April, 1908, in the order named.

NAME.		POST OFFICE.
John A. Tompkins	Attorney	Baltimore.
Frederick G. Boyce, Jr.	Accountant	Baltimore.
Clayton C. Hall	Attorney	Baltimore.
Carl V. Starkloff	Accountant	Baltimore.

Secretary to Board,
Carl V. Starkloff.....Baltimore.

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 a term of one and one for a term of two years; thereafter each for a term of two years; and two practicing attorneys for terms as above (Ch. 719, 1900).

FARMERS' INSTITUTES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Address W. L. Amoss, Benson, Maryland, for information.

FEEBLE MINDED, BOARD OF VISITORS OF ASYLUM AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR.

Institution located at Owings Mills, Maryland.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Julius H. Wayman	Baltimore.
Henry King	Baltimore.
Lemuel T. Appold	Baltimore.
Thomas Hill	Howardville.
H. Baynard Whiteley	Catonsville.
Benjamin Bissell	Bel Air.
Charles G. Hill	Arlington.
Henry J. Hebb	Randallstown.
J. Clarence Lane	Hagerstown.
Herman Stump	Bel Air.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Milton G. Urner	Frederick.
Edward E. Goslin	Federalsburg.
William H. H. Campbell	Baltimore.
C. Lyon Rogers, Jr.	Mt. Wilson.
Thomas J. Ewell	Baltimore.
Joshua W. Hering	Westminster.
John S. Biddison	Gardenville.

The Governor appoints to fill vacancies only. Board consists of seventeen members (Ch. 183, 1888).

FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE.

Ex-officio Members,

Edwin Warfield, Governor	Annapolis.
Gordon T. Atkinson, State Comptroller	Crisfield.
Murray Vandiver, State Treasurer	Havre de Grace.
William S. Bryan, Jr., Attorney General	Baltimore.
Clinton L. Riggs, Adjutant General	Baltimore.
Henry M. Warfield, Colonel 5th Regiment	Baltimore.
Lewis M. Rawlings, Major 5th Regiment	Baltimore.
John Hinkley, Major 5th Regiment	Baltimore.
C. Baker Clotworthy, Major 5th Regiment	Baltimore.

Appointed by the Governor (Terms expire 1910.)

Frank Markoe	Baltimore.
John B. Ramsay	Baltimore.
Frederick M. Colston	Baltimore.

The Board consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Adjutant General, Colonel and three Majors of the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., as ex-officio members, and three citizens appointed by the Governor for a term of four years (Ch. 459, 1898).

FIRE MARSHAL, STATE.

(Term expires 1908.)

Office: 809 American Building, Baltimore.

Lloyd T. Gill, Jr. ..... Baltimore.

Assistant,

Harry M. Hutton ..... Baltimore.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one for a term of two years from the first Monday in May next ensuing his appointment. The Fire Marshal appoints all officers in his office (Ch. 248, 1894).

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire 1908.)

James D. Anderson	For Eastern Shore	Deal's Island.
Charles F. Brooke	For Western Shore	Sandy Spring.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints two for a term of two years from the first Monday in May next ensuing the appointment, one for the Eastern and one for the Western Shore (P. G. L. Art. 39, Sec. 79).

FORESTRY, STATE BOARD OF.

(Terms expire 1908.)

Ex-officio Members,
Edwin Warfield, Governor.....Annapolis.
Gordon T. Atkinson, State Comptroller.....Crisfield.
Ira Remsen, Pres't Johns Hopkins University...Baltimore.
R. W. Silvester, Pres't Agricultural College.....College Park.
William Bullock Clark, State Geologist.....Baltimore.

Appointed by the Governor. (Terms expire 1908.)
Norman W. James.....Baltimore.
Elihu E. Jackson.....Salisbury.

The Board consists of the Governor, Comptroller, President of Johns Hopkins University, President of Maryland Agricultural College, State Geologist, and two members appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. One appointed by the Governor shall be a practical lumberman and one known to be interested in the advancement of forestry (Ch. 294, 1906).

GAME WARDEN, STATE.

Office: 130 Law Building, Baltimore.

(Term expires 1908.)

Oregon Milton Dennis.....Baltimore.

The Governor appoints one for a term of two years (Ch. 346, 1904).

GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

Governor of Maryland,
Edwin Warfield.....President .....Annapolis.

Comptroller of Maryland,
Gordon T. Atkinson.....Crisfield.

President of Johns Hopkins University,
Ira Remsen.....Executive Officer..Baltimore.

President Maryland Agricultural College,
R. W. Silvester.....Secretary .....College Park.

State Geologist,
Wm. Bullock Clark.....Superintendent ...Baltimore.

Engineer of Highways Division,
Walter W. Crosby.....Baltimore.

Division of Geology,
Edward B. Mathews.....Chief of Division..Baltimore.
Charles K. Swartz.....Assistant .....Baltimore.
Edward W. Berry.....Assistant .....Baltimore.

Division of Highways,
Walter W. Crosby.....Chief of Division..Baltimore.
Edward F. Ruggles.....Assistant .....Baltimore.
Arthur R. Hirst.....Assistant .....Baltimore.

The Commission consists of the Governor, Comptroller, President of the Maryland Agricultural College and President of the Johns Hopkins University, who appoint a Geologist of established reputation (Chapter 51, 1896). (434, 1898.) (225, 1904.)

The State Geological and Economic Survey is established for the purpose of examining the geological functions and mineral resources of the State of Maryland with reference to their economic products, and for the preparation of reports and maps illustrating the character and distribution of the mineral resources. The Survey also maintains a Highway Division under special Acts of the General Assembly. It likewise carries on work in hydrography, forestry, terrestrial magnetism, and the mapping of the agricultural soils in co-operation with the National Government. The most important feature of this joint work is the preparation and publication of a topographic map of the State on the scale of 1 mile to 1 inch.

The Public Highway, known as State Road No. 1, between the cities of Baltimore and Washington, is being constructed under the supervision of this Commission according to the provisions of Chapter 312, Acts of 1906.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, STATE.—*College Park, Md.*

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
State Entomologist, Prof. Thomas B. Symons	College Park.
State Pathologist, Prof. J. B. S. Norton	College Park.
State Horticulturist, Prof. C. L. Close	College Park.

The State Horticultural Department is an adjunct of the Maryland Agricultural College, and has charge of the suppression and eradication of all plant diseases and insect pests.

The Department consists of a State Entomologist, a State Pathologist and a State Horticulturist, who shall be respectively the professor of Entomology, the professor of Pathology and the professor of Horticulture of the Maryland Agricultural College (Ch. 289, 1898).

HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF.—*No. 10 South Street, Baltimore.*

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.	POST OFFICE.
Eugene L. Jones, M. D.	1908	Kensington.
Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., Eng'r.	1908	Baltimore.
William H. Welsh, M.D.	1910	Baltimore.
Lewis A. Griffith, M.D.	1910	Upper Marlboro.

John S. Fulton, M.D., Secretary, 10 South Street, Baltimore.

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints four, two biennially for a term of 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, constitute the Board. Three members shall be practicing physicians and one a civil engineer (P. G. L. Art. 43, Sec. 1).

HOME AND INFIRMARY OF WESTERN MARYLAND—*Cumberland.*

(Terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
George A. Rinehart	Cumberland.
Matthew H. Sloan	Cumberland.
James A. Milholland	Cumberland.
Murray White	Cumberland.
Samuel J. Edwards	Cumberland.
Robert Shriver	Cumberland.
James W. Thomas	Cumberland.

The Governor appoints seven members of the Board of Directors for a term of two years from the first Monday in May (Ch. 319, 1892).

HORSESHOERS, EXAMINERS OF—*Baltimore City.*

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.	POST OFFICE.
Timothy Walsh, Master Horseshoer	1908	Baltimore.
Henry Kershaw, Journeyman	1909	Baltimore.
Vacancy	1909	
Harry Twist	1910	Baltimore.
Frederick L. Felber, Veterinarian	1910	Baltimore.

The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor for four years from their appointment. One shall be a veterinarian, two journeymen and two master horseshoers (Ch. 491, 1898).

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOARD OF MANAGERS MARYLAND—*Location, Bridewell, Md.*

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.	POST OFFICE.
Samuel J. Twilly	1908	Pocomoke City.
Thomas J. Hunt	1908	Ellicott City.
Richard T. Richardson	1908	Baltimore.
Ignatius Dorsey	1910	New Market.
John R. Pattison	1910	Cambridge.
I. Herbert Wade	1910	Boonsboro.
Richard D. Hynson	1912	Chestertown.
Charles A. Wells	1912	Hyattsville.
John O. Stearns	1912	Whiteford.

The Board consists of the Governor, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General and nine members appointed by the Governor, three biennially for a term of six years from the first day in May (P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 463, 464).

HOUSE OF REFORMATION, BOARD OF MANAGERS—*Located at Cheltenham, Md.*

(Terms expire in February, 1907.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
William M. Isaac	Baltimore.
Thomas J. Meehan	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints two annually in the month of February (P. G. L. Art. 27, Sec. 332).

HOUSE OF REFUGE—*See Maryland School for Boys.*

HOUSE OF REFUGE, BOARD OF DIRECTORS FEMALE—*Baker and Carey Streets, Baltimore.*

(Terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
J. F. H. Gorsuch	Baltimore County.
William M. Abbott	Anne Arundel County.
James E. Williams	Montgomery County.
Michael Nichols	Talbot County.
John W. Renehan	St. Mary's County.
Charles B. McClean	Baltimore County.

Four vacancies on this Board.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints ten Directors biennially, in the month of January (P. G. L. Art. 27, Sec. 372).

HISTORIAN, SPECIAL EXECUTIVE.

To represent the Executive Department of the State of Maryland, in connection with the historic work of the Jamestown Exposition, and to collect and put in shape such historic data and documents as will redound to the fame and glory of Maryland.

Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson..... 817 N. Charles St., Baltimore City.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED GIRLS, BOARD OF MANAGERS—*Located at Melvale, Md.*

(All terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Clifton E. Krebs	Baltimore.
John S. Hayes	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints two for two years from the first Monday in May (P. G. L. Art. 27, Secs. 376-377).

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU—*Equitable Building, Baltimore.*

(Terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Chief of Bureau,	
Charles J. Fox	Baltimore County.
Assistant,	
Jacob G. Schonfarber	Baltimore.
Clerk,	
Mrs. Anna E. Price	Baltimore.
Stenographer,	
Miss Jennie V. Kenney	Baltimore County.
Inspectors,	
Frank Armiger	Baltimore.
Joseph B. Joyner	Baltimore County.
Michael T. Lindsay	Baltimore County.
T. Hunt Mayfield	Howard County.
Mack Herzog	Baltimore County.
Miss S. Elizabeth Spicer	Baltimore.
Mrs. Mary A. Richardson	Baltimore.
Mrs. Blanche A. C. Wells	Baltimore County.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. The Chief appoints all clerks and employees in the Bureau. (Ch. 29, 1892).

The Chief of the Bureau appoints the two Inspectors, whose duties are to inspect the tenements, dwelling houses, factories, workshops, together with other duties prescribed by the Chief of Bureau. (Chap. ter 101, 1902.)

This Bureau is charged with the duty of collecting and classifying information relating to the industrial interests of the State and the needs of the same, and with the annual publication of the data so obtained.

This Bureau is also charged with the duty of superintending the proper execution of the provisions of the Dorton Child Labor Law. (Ch. 192, 1906.)

INSANE, BOARD OF MANAGERS MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR—*Catonsville.*

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.	POST OFFICE.
Arthur D. Foster	1908	Baltimore.
John S. Gibbs	1908	Baltimore County.
George Warfield	1908	Baltimore.
John Gill of R.	1910	Baltimore County.
Lawrason Riggs	1910	Baltimore.
John W. Renehan	1910	St. Mary's County.
William G. Gorman	1912	Baltimore County.
Charles C. W. McGill	1912	Baltimore County.
Robert Taylor	1912	Baltimore.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints nine Managers, three biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L. Art. 44, Sec. 1.)

INSANE, BOARD OF MANAGERS SECOND HOSPITAL FOR—*Sykesville.*

NAME.	TERM EXPIRES.	POST OFFICE.
Edward Lloyd	1908	Talbot County.
Johnzie E. Beasman	1908	Carroll County.
Frank Brown	1910	Carroll County.
William H. Forsythe	1910	Howard County.
John O. Wadlow	1912	Carroll County.
John Hubner	1912	Baltimore County.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints six, two biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May (Ch. 231, 1894).

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER—*Baltimore.*

(Terms expire 1909.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Commissioner,	
Benjamin F. Crouse	Carroll County.
Deputy Commissioner,	
James E. Green	Baltimore County.
Clerks,	
S. Frank Miles	Carroll County.
Ira E. Crouse	Somerset County.
Stenographer,	
John D. C. Duncan, Jr.	Baltimore County.
Messenger,	
Frank Kenney	Baltimore County.

The Insurance Commissioner is appointed by the Board of Public Works for a term of four years from the date of his qualification. All officers in his office are appointed by himself. (Ch. 700, 1900.)

IMMIGRATION, BUREAU OF—*319 N. Charles St. Baltimore.*

(Terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Superintendent,	
Wm. T. P. Turpin	Queen Anne's County.
Commissioner,	
Henry S. Mancha	Anne Arundel County.
President,	
Maximus Whitehill	Frederick County.
Secretary,	
A. F. Trappe	Baltimore.
Stenographer,	
Florence I. Cohee	Baltimore.
Clerk,	
Nikolaus Reichert	Baltimore.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints a President, a State Superintendent and a Commissioner of Immigration, for the term of two years from the first Monday in May. The Bureau appoints all other officers. (Ch. 295, 1896.)

The Bureau of Immigration is established for the purpose of encouraging beneficial immigration to the State. It is required to prepare and distribute maps, pamphlets and other printed matter pertaining to the resources of the State and the shipping and marketing facilities, an annual report of which is made to the Governor.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

Appointed under Joint Resolution, Session of 1904.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Carter L. Bowie	Baltimore.
Lynn R. Meekins	Baltimore.
Douglas H. Thomas	Baltimore.
Frederick Colston	Baltimore.
S. Frank Dashiell	Dame's Quarter.
James W. Owens	Annapolis.
David G. McIntosh	Towson.
Alan Farquhar	Sandy Spring.
Oliver D. Collins	Snow Hill.
Richard S. Dodson	St. Michael's.
Jacob Rohrbach	Frederick.
T. Herbert Shriver	Union Mills.
Palmer Tennant	Hagerstown.
Appointed under Chapter 779, Acts of 1906,	
J. Martin McNabb	Macton.
John B. Shannon	Cumberland.
William W. Goldsborough	Greensboro.
Reuben Foster	Baltimore.
John K. Shaw, Jr	Baltimore.
Seymour Mandelbaum	Baltimore.
George M. Thomas	Charlotte Hall.
Hope H. Barroll	Chestertown.
William H. Price, Jr	Centreville.
John Warfield	Florence.
J. H. Jamar	Elkton.
Charles A. Councilman	Glyndon.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Auxiliary Commission,	
Mrs. Fanny J. D. Rogers	Baltimore.
Mrs. Jesse Tyson	Baltimore.
Mrs. Elihu E. Jackson	Salisbury.
Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes	Cumberland.
Mrs. John Ridgely	Hampton.
Secretary of Commission,	
Lynn R. Meekins, 1621 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.	

Thirteen of Commission appointed by the Governor under the provisions of Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of 1904, No. 5, to report to the General Assembly of 1906 their recommendations as to Maryland's participation in the Jamestown Exposition to be held at Hampton Roads May 13, 1907. Under the Act of 1906, Chapter 779, the Governor was authorized to increase the number of Commissioners to twenty-five, and to appoint an Auxiliary Commission.

LUNACY COMMISSION, STATE—*819 N. Charles St., Baltimore.*

NAME.	TERMS EXPIRE.	POSTOFFICE.
Dr. John D. Blake	1907	Baltimore.
Dr. Charles F. Bevan	1908	Baltimore.
Dr. Edwin J. Dirickson	1909	Worcester County.
Dr. William E. Gaver	1910	Carroll County.
Secretary to Board,		

Dr. George J. Preston, 819 North Charles Street, Baltimore.

The Governor appoints four, one annually for four years from the 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, jails, etc., where the insane are kept. This Commission makes an annual report to the Governor in the month of December.

LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD—*Baltimore.*

(All terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Grosvenor Hanson	Howard County.
E. Gittings Merryman	Baltimore County.
Wade H. D. Warfield	Carroll County.
Secretary to Board,	

Wade H. D. Warfield, 507 Carroll Bldg., Baltimore.

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three for a term of two years, from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 58.)

The State Livestock Sanitary Board is charged with the duties of protecting the health of domestic animals from contagious and infectious diseases, and to maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary or other regulations as it may deem necessary.

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR BOYS (Formerly House of Refuge)—*Baltimore.*

(Terms expire 1907.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Robert H. P. Ellis	Baltimore.
A. Webster Smith	Baltimore.
Edward H. Griffin	Baltimore.
Vacancy.	

The Governor appoints four members of the Board of Managers annually in the month of February. By Chapter 28, 1906, the name of the House of Refuge was changed to the Maryland School for Bays. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 351.) Ch. 396, 1892.)

MASON AND DIXON LINE RESURVEY.

Commission appointed under the Acts of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland of 1899 and 1900.

Superintendent of U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, O. H. Tittman.

Pennsylvania, General J. J. Lutta.

Maryland, Prof. William Bullock Clark.

Survey in charge of Capt. W. C. Hodgkins, U. S. C. and G. Survey.

MINE INSPECTOR FOR GARRETT AND ALLEGANY COUNTIES.

(Term expires 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Thomas Murphy	Midland.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one for a term of two years from the date of his appointment. (Ch. 124, 1902.)

MEDICAL EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

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 Homeopathic Society. (Ch. 612, 1902.)

Secretary of the Board representing the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty—Dr. J. McPherson Scott, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Secretary representing the Maryland Homeopathic Society—Dr. W. Dulany Thomas, 16 W. Saratoga street, Baltimore, Maryland.

NURSES, STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF.

NAME.	TERMS EXPIRE.	POSTOFFICE.
Miss Mary S. Brown	1907	Baltimore.
Miss Susie M. Jones	1907	Baltimore.
Miss Mary C. Packard	1908	Baltimore.
Miss Georgiana C. Ross	1909	Baltimore.
Miss Emma J. Daly	1909	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints five members of this Board from a list of twelve members furnished by the Maryland State Association of Grad-

uate Nurses, one for one year, two for two years and two for three years, and as these terms expire a successor is appointed from a list of five names, furnished the Governor as above, for a term of three years. All vacancies are filled by the Governor. (Ch. 172, 1904.)

It is the duty of this Board to examine all applicants for registration as "Registered Nurse," and if found competent, to issue the proper certificate.

OYSTER INSPECTORS.

(All terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Thomas S. Tankersley	Baltimore.
A. J. Berger	Baltimore.
William J. Kennedy	Baltimore.
John W. Ringrose	Baltimore.
John H. Branzell	Annapolis.
William S. Dawson	Oxford.
Philemon Geoghegan	Cambridge.
Christopher C. Sterling	Crisfield.
Wade H. Bedsworth	Nanticoke.

The Governor, at each session of the General Assembly, appoints four for the City of Baltimore, one for Cambridge, one for Annapolis, one for Oxford, one for Crisfield and one for Nanticoke. (Ch. 188, 1906.)

PENITENTIARY, BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NAME.	TERMS EXPIRE.	POSTOFFICE.
Gustav Siegmund	1908	Baltimore.
Frank A. Furst	1908	Baltimore.
James Lee	1910	Harford County.
Charles T. Crane	1910	Baltimore.
Lloyd L. Jackson	1912	Baltimore.
J. Hough Cottman	1912	Baltimore.

The Governor, w,tih consent of Senate, appoints six, two bienially for six years from the first Monday in May (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 389.)

PHARMACY, STATE BOARD OF.

NAME.	TERMS EXPIRE.	POSTOFFICE.
William C. Powell	1907	Worcester County.
H. Lionel Meredith	1908	Washington County.
Ephraim Bacon	1909	Baltimore County.
John A. Davis	1910	Baltimore.
Louis Schulze	1911	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints five, one annually for a term of five years. Two shall be residents of Baltimore City and three residents of the counties. (Ch. 179, 1902.)

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

(Terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Robert D. Hopkins	Baltimore.
Aubrey Pearre	Baltimore.
Robert B. Dixon	Talbot County.

The Governor appoints three for two years from first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 385.)

SIDE-PATH COMMISSION.

NAME.	TERMS EXPIRE.	POSTOFFICE.
Conway W. Sams	1907	Baltimore.
H. V. Casey	1908	Baltimore.
James P. Curley	1909	Prince George's County.
J. D. Murray	1910	Baltimore.
W. Eason Williams	1911	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints five, one annually for a term of five years. (Ch. 658, 1900.)

STATE AID AND CHARITIES, BOARD OF.

(All terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Ferdinand C. Latrobe, President	Baltimore.
John S. Gittings	Baltimore.
Harry M. Bensinger	Baltimore County.
David Hutzler	Baltimore County.
Garrett Foxwell	Kent County.
Herbert G. Crisp	Baltimore.
A. Webster Smith	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints seven members, two of whom shall be residents of the counties and not more than four of whom shall be eligible to reappointment to succeed themselves on the next Board. The term of office is two years from the first Monday in May. (Ch. 549, 1904.)

Secretary to Board,
James R. Brewer, 302 Maryland Telephone Building, Baltimore.

STATE RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

Vacancy	For Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
Vacancy	For Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
George S. Dare	For Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad.

STATE FISHERY FORCE—*Annapolis.*

(All terms expire 1908.)

	BOAT.	POSTOFFICE.
Commander,		
T. C. B. Howard	Governor Thomas	Dorchester County.
Deputy Commanders,		
James A. Turner	Governor McLane	Wicomico County.
J. C. Ashley	Anna B. Smith	Kent County.
John W. Jones	Frolic	Queen Anne's County.
Orem N. Harrison	Cornet	Talbot County.
John W. Bridges	Elizabeth Hayward	Talbot County.
Thos. N. Wheatley	Julia Hamilton	Dorchester County.
F. Orlie Langrall	Brown Smith Jones	Dorchester County.
Robert F. Walter	Nellie Jackson	Wicomico County.
Alfred T. Lawson	Helen Baughman	Somerset County.
Wm. H. Saunders	May Brown	Anne Arundel County.
James H. Nowell	Daisy Archer	Anne Arundel County.
J. Thos. Bond, Jr	Folly	St. Mary's County.
Geo. W. Maddox	Bessie Jones	St. Mary's County.
Wm. W. Clark	For St. Mary's River	St. Mary's County.

Clerk to Commander,
William F. Johnson.....Annapolis.

Local Boats to do guard duty during the oyster season only,
S. S. Todd, local boat for Tangier Sts.....Somerset County.
Warren S. Lankford, local boat for Pocomoke Sound .....Somerset County.
Solomon T. Bradshaw, local boat for Manokin River .....Somerset County.
William W. Flowers, local boat for Choptank River .....Dorchester County.
Richard P. Insley, local boat for Honga River, etc.....Dorchester County.
John H. Rogers, local boat for Herring Bay .....Anne Arundel County.
John T. Gibson, local boat for Tred Avon River .....Talbot County.
William E. Thomas, local boat for Chester River .....Queen Anne's County.

The State Fishery Force is appointed by the Board of Public Works. The Commander and Deputy Commanders of the regular boats are appointed for a term of two years. The Deputy Commanders for the local boats are appointed for the oyster season only. (Ch. 314 1894; 380, 1900.)

The State Fishery Force has charge of the enforcement of the oyster laws of the State.

SHELL FISH COMMISSION—*Annapolis.*

(All terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
President,	
Walter J. Mitchell	Charles County.
Treasurer,	
Benjamin K. Green	Somerset County.
Secretary,	
Caswell Grave	Baltimore County.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Hydrographic Engineers,	
Swepson Earle	Harford County.
W. Gibson Emory	Queen Anne's County.
Clerks,	
Samuel A. Harper	Talbot County.
H. Courtney Jenifer	Baltimore County.

The Shell Fish Commission is appointed by the Board of Public Works for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. One must be a resident of one of the tidewater counties of the Eastern Shore, one a resident of one of the tidewater counties of the Western Shore and one a resident of Baltimore City. The Commission appoint all officers in the office. (Ch. 711, 1906.)

Upon the request of the Governor of Maryland and under the authority of an Act of Congress, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor designated the following officers to co-operate with the Maryland Shell Fish Commission:

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,	
Captain Charles C. Yates	Chief of Party.
Eugene A. Borst	Triangulator.
N. Lowell Arbuckle	Topographic Draftsman.
John D. Torrey	Topographic Draftsman.
Frank W. Seth	Surveyman.
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries,	
Dr. H. F. Moore.	

TROOP "A" ARMORY BUILDING COMMISSION.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Clinton L. Riggs	Baltimore.
Lawrason Riggs	Baltimore.
Samuel M. Shoemaker	Baltimore County.
Henry O. Devries	Baltimore County.
Joseph W. Shirley	Baltimore.
C. Lyon Rogers, Jr.	Baltimore County.
Samuel C. Rowland	Baltimore.
Samuel P. Ryland	Baltimore.

Two vacancies on Commission.
Appointed under Chapter 512, 1902.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

(All terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Dr. Lillian Welsh	Baltimore.
Dr. William A. Thayer	Baltimore.
Dr. H. Warren Buckler	Baltimore.
John M. Glenn	Baltimore.
Daniel W. Hopper	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints five for two years from appointment. Three must be physicians. (Ch. 476, 1904.)

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM COMMISSION.

NAME.	TERMS EXPIRE.	POSTOFFICE.
Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs	1908	Baltimore.
Dr. Guy Steele	1908	Dorchester County.
Dr. Charles M. Ellis	1910	Cecil County.
Dr. H. Warren Buckler	1910	Baltimore.
Dr. Charles H. Conley	1912	Frederick County.
Hon. John Walter Smith	1912	Worcester County.

The Governor appoints six, two for two years, two for four years and two for six years from May 1, 1906; and as these terms expire the successor is appointed for six years. (Ch. 306, 1906.)

TOBACCO INSPECTORS.

(All terms expire in March, 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Chief Inspector,	
Aquila T. Robinson	Prince George's County.
Deputy Inspectors,	
Hayden M. H. Yates	St. Mary's County.
Frank O. Smith	Calvert County.
Benjamin Watkins	Anne Arundel County.
Chief Clerk,	
R. Bernard Berry	Prince George's County.

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints one Chief and three Deputy Tobacco Inspectors for a term of two years from the first day in March. The Chief Clerk is appointed by the Chief Inspector. (Ch. 314, 1898.)

The Chief and Deputy Inspectors conduct the storage and inspection of Maryland tobacco, the warehouses being located in Baltimore City.

UNDERTAKERS, STATE BOARD OF.

(All terms epire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
George W. Mowen	Baltimore.
George Schilling	Baltimore.
Henry W. Mears	Baltimore.
John J. Fahey	Baltimore.
Henry C. Wiedenfeld	Baltimore.
Ex-officio Members,	
Dr. John S. Fulton, Sec. State Board Health	Baltimore.
Dr. William H. Welsh, Health Commissioner	Baltimore.
Dr. James Bosley, Health Commissioner	Baltimore.

The Board consists of eight members. (Ch. 389, 1904.) The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints five experienced undertakers for a term of two years, who, with the Secretary of the State Board of Health and the Health Commissioner for Baltimore City, compose the Board. (Ch. 160, 1902.)

UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT COMMISSION.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Col. George W. F. Vernon	Baltimore.
Gen. R. N. Bowerman	Baltimore.
Capt. John R. King	Baltimore.
Capt. William Stahl	Baltimore.
Capt. Henry F. Dorton	Baltimore.
Admiral Yates Stirling	Baltimore.
C. Augustus E. Spamer, Secretary	Baltimore.

The Governor is authorized to appoint a Commission composed of seven Union soldiers or sailors of honorable record, representing different branches of the military or naval service during the Civil War. (Ch. 539, 1906.)

VACCINE AGENT, STATE.

(Term expires 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Dr. William B. Burch	Baltimore.

The Governor, with consent of the Senate, appoints one for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 43, Sec. 26.)

VETERINARY INSPECTOR, CHIEF.

(Term expires 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
G. Allen Jarman	Kent County.

The Governor appoints one, whose term of office expires with that of the Governor. (P. G. L., Art. 58, Sec. 5.)

VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD, STATE.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Harry A. Meisner	Baltimore.
William H. Martenet	Baltimore.
R. V. Smith	Frederick County.
Frank H. Mackie	Cecil County.
G. Allen Jarman	Kent County.

The Governor appoints five for four years from the first Monday in May. (Ch. 273, 1894.)

WEATHER SERVICE, STATE.

(Terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
William Bullock Clark, Director	Baltimore.
Chas. F. von Herrmann, Meteorologist	Baltimore.
W. T. L. Taliaferro, Sec. and Treasurer	College Park.

The Governor commissions a Director, designated by the President of Johns Hopkins University; a Meteorologist, designated by the Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and a Secretary and Treasurer, designated by the President of the Maryland Agricultural College, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (Ch. 329, 1892.)

MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSIONS.

BATTLE-FLAG.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
George W. Johnson	Baltimore.
James R. Wheeler	Baltimore.
Spencer C. Jones	Montgomery County.
John R. King	Baltimore.

Secretary of Commission,

George W. Johnson, 224 West Fayette Street, Baltimore.

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 Capitol for the preservation and display of the battle-flags of the State. (Ch. 485, 1900.)

FORT FREDERICK RESTORATION.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Governor Edwin Warfield	Annapolis.
Miss Leonore Hamilton	Hagerstown.
Alexander Armstrong, Jr	Hagerstown.
Ferdinand Williams	Cumberland.

Commission appointed by Joint Resolution No. 7 of the General Assembly of 1904, to prepare a plan of Fort Frederick and obtain an estimate of the cost of restoring such parts as have been torn away; to ascertain the probable cost of securing title to the property for the State and to report to General Assembly of 1906.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

(Terms expire 1906.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Albert L. Richardson, Chairman	Baltimore.
Samuel K. Dennis	Worcester County.
Bernard C. Steiner	Baltimore.

The Governor appoints, with the consent of the Senate, three members of this Board for a term of two years. (Ch. 282, 1904.)

This Commission examines into the condition of the public records of the State, and makes a report thereon to the General Assembly of 1906, with such recommendations as they may think proper for the better custody and preservation of the same.

STATE ANNEX BUILDING.

Appointed by Chapter 332, Acts of 1902.

Governor, Edwin Warfield, Comptroller, Gordon T. Atkinson, Treasurer, Murray Vandiver.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
James McSherry	Frederick County.
Samuel D. Schmucker	Baltimore.
Spencer C. Jones	Montgomery County.
Peter J. Campbell	Baltimore.
John D. F. Mathias	Baltimore.
Thomas J. C. Williams	Baltimore.
Ferdinand C. Latrobe	Baltimore.

Vacancy, vice Elijah Williams, deceased.

UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
S. A. Williams	Harford County.
George R. Gaither	Baltimore.
Milton G. Urner	Frederick County.

Commission appointed by the Governor. Object, to uniform the laws relating to marriage, divorce, insolvency, the form of Notarial certificates and to ascertain the best means to effect uniformity of these laws in the several States. (Ch. 264, 1900.)

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FOR THE STATE RESIDENT IN OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES.

(All terms expire 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
George H. Corey	New York, N. Y.
Edwin F. Corey	New York, N. Y.
Joseph B. Braman	New York, N. Y.
Thomas J. Hunt	Philadelphia, Pa.
John S. Wurts	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fergus F. McWilkie	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lucas D. Gray	Bally Bay, Ireland.
Alexander Fraser	London, England.

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 districts 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 fixed by the Governor and Senate at the session of the General Assembly next preceding the month of May in which their term of office begins, it being the number for each county nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The number allowed in the City of Baltimore is one hundred and twenty-five. Notaries bond in the Baltimore City in the sum of six thousand dollars and in the counties in the sum of two thousand dollars.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, as follows: In the counties of Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Dorchester and Washington the Board consists of six members, and in the other counties of three. One-third of each Board are appointed for two years, one-third for four years and one-third for six years, and at the expiration of these terms of office the successor is appointed for six years, thus making one-third of each Board's members expire every two years. The Governor is also required to appoint one-third of each Board from the political party which at the last preceding election for Governor polled next to the highest number of votes in the State, thus securing minority representation on each Board. (Chapter 29, 1900).

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.

ELECTED OFFICERS

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Archibald A. Wilson	State's Attorney	1907
John W. Young	Clerk Circuit Court	1907
Hervey W. Shuck	Register of Wills	1911
Horace R. Hamilton	Sheriff	1907
William Harvey	Surveyor	1908
John H. Holzshu	Treasurer	1907
James Ash	County Commissioner	1907
Adam Hice	County Commissioner	1907
Adam Liebeck	County Commissioner	1907
Angus Ireland	Clerk County Commissioners	1909
Millard F. Davis	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
William A. Brashears	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Samuel Jackson	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Henry Creutzburg	Road Director	1908
James Findlay	Road Director	1908
Elza W Nave	Road Director	1908
G. Clinton Uhl	Road Director	1908

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
James L. Higgins	1st	Little Orleans.
Riley H. Yonker	1st	Little Orleans.
Charles Showacre	2d	Oldtown.
Francis R. Wilson	3d	Flintstone.
Arthur Dawson	4th	Cumberland.
Marcellus Martin	5th	Cumberland.
Joseph A. Gonder	6th	Cumberland.
Edward Cresap	7th	Rawlings.
John O. Hauley	8th	Westernport.
George R. Murphy	8th	Westernport.
William Birmingham	9th	Barton.
Cornelius S. Murphy	10th	Lonaconing.
John Chambers	11th	Lonaconing.
John R. Workman	13th	Mt. Savage.
Joseph G. Smith	13th	Mt. Savage.
Henry W. Blocher	14th	Cumberland.
John T. Walsh	15th	Lonaconing.
James Finn	17th	Vale Summit.
John P. Cavanaugh	18th	Midland.
George Britt	19th	Midland.
Jacob B. Humbird	22d	Cumberland.
Charles H. Wolford	23d	Cumberland.
Edward J. Decker	24th	Cumberland.
William Donaldson	25th	Pekin.
Perry Weimer	26th	Frostburg.
Michael McGoye	27th	Gilmore.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Miss Emma Conway	Cumberland.
Charles E. Metz	Cumberland.
George A. Seibert	Cumberland.
Alvin F. Getty	Cumberland.
Francis F. Deekins	Cumberland.
John E. Zilch	Cumberland.
J. Nelson Alsip	Cumberland.
Joseph White	Cumberland.
Joseph H. Lippold	Cumberland.
John R. Warfield	Cumberland.
William P. Sullivan	Frostburg.
G. Dud Hocking	Frostburg.
Henry Mayer	Frostburg.
Thomas N. Payne	Frostburg.
M. B. Tyler	Frostburg.
John E. Price	Frostburg.
James R. Anderson	Lonaconing.
Patrick A. Laughlin	Westernport.
John T. Richardson	Midland.
Patrick Barrett	Mt. Savage.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAME.		POST OFFICE.
Asahel Willison	Democratic	Cumberland.
Lewis J. Ort		Midland.
Harry Irvine	Republican	Cumberland.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910, and May 6, 1912, in order named.)

James W. Thomas	Cumberland.
Alexander Adams	Cumberland.
J. Marshall Price	Frostburg.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Appointed by School Commissioners.

A. C. Willison ..... Cumberland.

CORONER.

Term expires May 4, 1908.

George H. Martz ..... Cumberland.

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.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Nicholas H. Green	State's Attorney	1907
George Wells	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Benjamin R. Davidson	Register of Wills	1911
Joshua Linthicum	Sheriff	1907
Louis Green	Surveyor	1908
Alton R. Arnold	Treasurer	1910
Julian H. Beard	County Commissioner	1907
John H. Wayson	County Commissioner	1907
James S. Smith	County Commissioner	1907
Adam A. Shipley	County Commissioner	1907
Grafton D. Ridout	County Commissioner	1907
Percy Lyles	County Commissioner	1907
Henry D. Cook	County Commissioner	1907
Henry A. Tydings	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
James Cusac	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William M. Abbott	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Edgar Shepherd	1st	West River.
James S. Marriott	1st	Davidsonville.
Alfred B. Best	1st	Birdsville.
Henry F. Hinburg	1st	Mayo.
E. Fletcher Joyce	2d	Millersville.
William D. K. Lee	2d	Annapolis.
Vacancy	2d	Waterbury.
Melville S. Dunlop	3d	Armiger.
Grafton Duvall	3d	St. Margaret's.
Jacob L. Reigle	3d	Glen Burnie.
Louis H. E. Haslup	4th	Annapolis Junction.
Lester L. Disney	4th	Odenton.
Sweetser Linthicum	5th	Welhams.
Lemuel G. Kelbaugh	5th	Harmans.
William G. Gischel	5th	Police Justice at South Baltimore.
John N. Davis	6th	Annapolis.
Charles G. Feldmeyer	6th	Annapolis.
John T. Hall	8th	Lothian.
Richard T. Estep	8th	Darnalls.
Wilson T. Weems	8th	Shady Side.
William F. Owens	8th	Drury.
Thomas Leitch	8th	Friendship.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Miss Nannie Stockett	Annapolis.
Miss Bertie A. Baldwin	Annapolis.
James A. Walton	Annapolis.
Winson G. Gott	Annapolis.
J. Roland Brady	Annapolis.
Seth Hance Linthicum	Brooklyn.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

George T. Melvin	Annapolis.
Robert Murray	Cumberstone.
William S. Crisp	Brooklyn.

School Superintendent.

Appointed by School Commissioners.

Harry R. Wallis	Annapolis.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

A. Hall Perrie	Democratic	McKendree.
William M. Holladay		Annapolis.
Daniel R. Randall	Republican	Annapolis.

BALTIMORE CITY.

POPULATION, 506,957.

Court Terms—Circuit Court and Circuit Court No. 2, second Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November. Criminal, Superior, Common Pleas and City Courts, second Monday in January, May and September. Orphans' Court days, daily.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Albert S. J. Owens	State's Attorney	1907
George C. Lindsay	Clerk Baltimore City Court	1911
Robert Ogle	Clerk Superior Court	1907
Max Ways	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Thomas A. Robinson	Clerk Circuit Court No. 2	1907
Samuel W. Pattison	Clerk Criminal Court	1909
Adam Deupert	Clerk Court Common Pleas	1909
George W. Padgett	Sheriff	1907
Bartholomew E. Smith	Register of Wills	1909
Myer J. Block	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Harry C. Gaither	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William M. Dunn	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Raleigh C. Thomas	Surveyor	1908

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

AUCTIONEERS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908. Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints a number not to exceed thirty.)

F. B. Miller	210 Hanover Building.
Henry J. Lobe	502 Fidelity Building.
Joseph B. Nyburg	303 North Gay Street.
William H. Schwab	601 Fidelity Building.
Joseph DiGiorgio	109 South Charles Street.
George A. Bryant	414 North Howard Street.
Sam. W. Pattison	7 East Lexington Street.
William H. Gahan	7 East Lexington Street.
Robert Fox	318 North Street.
James King	808 East Fayette Street.
Henry W. Straus	307 West Baltimore Street.
J. H. Seward	821 McHenry Street.
Joseph M. Winkler	Bloomingdale Road and Presstman St.
Charles F. Schultz	421 East Lanvale Street.
Leo Friedenwald	315 North Calvert Street.
Napoleon B. Lobe	502 Fidelity Building.
Sylvan L. Waterman	1729 Linden Avenue.
Charles J. Morse	48 South Charles Street.

Police Justices.

Designated by the Governor.

January and alternate months.	Station.	February and alternate months.
Bernard A. McNally	Eastern	John T. Ochs.
Fleet W. Cox	Southern	John G. Leake.
Harry Goldman	Northwestern	Robert H. Carr.
John B. Keplinger	Northeastern	C. Charles Friedel.
Robert W. Beach	Southwestern	Edward S. Stanley.
Morrill N. Packard	At large	Ward P. Littig.
J. McKenny White	Northern	No alternate.
Daniel J. Loden	Western	No alternate.
Eugene E. Grannan	Central	No alternate.

Justices of the Peace.

The Governor, with consent of the Senate, appoints one for each of the twenty-four wards; six at large for each of the four legislative districts, and twelve at large for the city. (All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Marcus Ritgert	1st Ward.
C. Charles Freidel	2d Ward.
Jacob Rab	3d Ward.
Walter C. Curry	4th Ward.
Simon Buckner	5th Ward.
Frank Meehan	6th Ward.
George M. Johnson	7th Ward.
Philip G. Schwaab	8th Ward.
William D. Gould	9th Ward.
Howell C. Brown	10th Ward.
Ward P. Littig	11th Ward.
Wilmer Emory	12th Ward.
Frank Driscoll	13th Ward.
Stephen D. Broadbent	14th Ward.
James F. Gurry	15th Ward.
Walter H. Harrison, Jr	16th Ward.
David E. Mehlinger	17th Ward.
Randolph R. Warfield	18th Ward.
James M. Correll	19th Ward.
John Gensler	20th Ward.
Daniel Bride	21st Ward.
Julius G. J. Gude	22d Ward.
Charles Reviol	23d Ward.
John H. Leach	24th Ward.
Simon L. Felber	1st Leg. Dist.
David B. Grothaus	1st Leg. Dist.
James B. Loane	1st Leg. Dist.
William McCawley	1st Leg. Dist.
John T. Ochs	1st Leg. Dist.
E. Key Buchanan	1st Leg. Dist.
Henry T. Daly	2d Leg. Dist.
John B. Keplinger	2d Leg. Dist.
John J. Ledden	2d Leg. Dist.
David H. Lucchesi	2d Leg. Dist.
Harry C. Mathieu	2d Leg. Dist.
William H. Watson	2d Leg. Dist.
Robert W. Beach	3d Leg. Dist.

Fleet W. Cox..... 3d Leg. Dist.
Daniel J. Loden..... 3d Leg. Dist.
Neilson Poe, Jr..... 3d Leg. Dist.
Edward G. Rosenheim..... 3d Leg. Dist.
Edward S. Stanley..... 3d Leg. Dist.
Walter E. Smith.....4th Leg. Dist.
D. Adreon Carrick.....4th Leg. Dist.
Abraham H. Fisher.....4th Leg. Dist.
James G. Leake.....4th Leg. Dist.
Bernard A. McNally.....4th Leg. Dist.
William B. Wheeler.....4th Leg. Dist.
Otto Banner.....At large.
Robert H. Carr.....At large.
Harry Goldman.....At large.
Eugene E. Grannan.....At large.
John L. Hebb.....At large.
Oscar C. Martenet.....At large.
Morrill N. Packard.....At large.
Robert C. Rhodes.....At large.
Peter Sahm.....At large.
Henry Stark.....At large.
Charles H. Stern.....At large.
J. McKenny White.....At large.

Justice for Juvenile Causes.

(Term expires May 4, 1908. One appointed.)

Charles H. Heuisler.....At large.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.) The Governor, with consent of the Senate, appoints one hundred and forty-five, fifteen of whom may be women.

Barrett, Miss Florence.....33 South Gay Street.
Blondell, Miss Teresa M.....408 St. Paul Street.
Collins, Miss Josephine L.....1429 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Fusting, Miss M. Caroline.....Calvert Building.
Frinke, Miss Louisa.....75 Gunther Building.
Funk, Miss Mamie F.....106 East Saratoga Street.
Jennison, Miss Mary E.....107 Gaither Building.
Loane, Miss Emma F.....1716 West Lexington Street.
Magraw, Miss Mary M.....715 Equitable Building.
McCarthy, Miss Virginia M.....2433 Madison Avenue.
Osing, Miss Blanche E.....405 West Fayette Street.
Reik, Miss Mary E.....Johns Hopkins Hospital.
Ackler, William F.....706 Continental Building.
Adams, Howard D.....622 Equitable Building.
Allen, Brown M.....310 Presstman Street.
Axtell, Fred. S.....Fidelity Building.
Ball, Pierre J. G.....612 Aisquith Street.
Barrett, Frank M.....11 East Saratoga Street.
Bash, Edward L.....17 West Twentieth Street.
Bell, George A. W.....Reisterstown Road.
Berry, James W.....225 St. Paul Street.
Berry, Jasper, M., Jr.....225 St. Paul Street.

Blackburn, James M.....220 St. Paul Street.
Blamberg, William H.....407 Piper Building.
Blume, Albert, Jr.....2014 York Road.
Bond, G. Morris.....210 East Lexington Street.
Bowling, Aloysius W.....711 Fidelity Building.
Boyce, Howard E.....217 East Preston Street.
Boyd, John A.....1707 Bank Street.
Bradford, Augustus W.....Lexington and Courtland Streets.
Brown, Warren W.....225 St. Paul Street.
Bryant, Marc .....112 East Lexington Street.
Buck, Samuel D.....The St. Paul.
Burbank, Parker S.....7 Abell Building.
Burke, N. Franklin.....3037 West North Avenue.
Carlin, Maurice B.....217 East Baltimore Street.
Carroll, Wilson G.....917 Equitable Building.
Chesnut, Calvin .....744 North Fulton Avenue.
Cloud, William W.....513 Cathedral Street.
Cohn, Charles M.....Lexington and Liberty Streets.
Conn, George M.....310 Law Building.
Cook, Filmore .....Maryland Telephone Building.
Cruse, Howard E.....114 East Lexington Street.
Curry, Walter A.....621 North Schroeder Street.
Dames, John H.....1955 West Lexington Street.
Denhard, Emil R.....505 Fidelity Building.
Dickerson, Edwin T.....2414 Madison Avenue.
Diedeman, George M.....22 East Lexington Street.
Diggs, Ross M.....205 North Charles Street.
Drake, Harry L.....809 Calvert Building.
Dunn, Matthew J.....942 Ensor Street.
Edmondson; J. Hooper.....500 Maryland Telephone Build'g.
Embert, T. Howard.....1620 McCulloh Street.
Ferguson, Robert .....Maryland Casualty Building.
Findley, William N.....9 East Lexington Street.
Fitchett, Thomas H.....607 North Calhoun Street.
Foos, George A.....8 East Lexington Street.
Frank, Louis N.....706 Fidelity Building.
Gammie, George B.....1527 North Broadway.
Garnett, J. Mercer, Jr.....10 East Lexington Street.
Gerhardt, Robert E.....200 Maryland Telephone Build'g.
Gill, Albert S.....215 St. Paul Street.
Goodrich, Alfred G.....337 Bloom Street.
Gwynn, Richard .....4 Calvert Bank Building.
Hall, William T.....Mardel Mobile Company.
Hall, Cary D.....914 North Gay Street.
Hanson, Murray .....111 West Mulberry Street.
Haulenbeek, George W.....610 Cathedral Street.
Henkus, John A.....601 Fidelity Building.
Herman, Irvin G.....6 East Lexington Street.
Hewes, John W.....2006 Park Avenue.
Hilleary, J. Alexander, Jr.....411 Fidelity Building.
Hissey, William, Jr.....705 North Fulton Avenue.
Hooper, John R.....1425 Linden Avenue.
Hull, Thomas G.....421 St. Paul Street.
Hutchens, Charles L.....1055 Calvert Street.
Johannsen, Paul .....407 Gaither Building.
Kahn, Isaac .....914 Stiles Street.
Kenny, Martin .....800 Equitable Building.
Kepler, William E.....Maryland Loan Company.

Klerlein, Louis C.....1630 East Madison Street.
Knight, Rodgers O.....643 Calvert Building.
Lavarello, Fortunato .....1829 East Baltimore Street.
Leonard, Millard .....American Bonding Company.
Levy, William S.....8 East Lexington Street.
Lindsay, Harry M.....1007 West North Avenue.
Lloyd, Henry L.....227 St. Paul Street.
Luber, Michael .....205 Union Trust Building.
Maisch, F. Harry.....112 East Lexington street.
Marriott, Telfair W.....323 North Charles Street.
Masson, William H.....2414 North Calvert Street.
Mattingly, George L.....6 East Lexington Street.
Miles, Harry E.....508 East Twentieth Street.
Myers, Winter W.....10 East Lexington Street.
McBride, William J.....1615 North Bond Street.
McGrath, James J.....207 North Calvert Street.
McRea, George P.....Mt. Royal Apartments.
Nolly, W. Tolar.....1509 Linden Avenue.
Norman, Hugh A.....861 Harlem Avenue.
O'Meara, John F.....125 South Fulton Avenue.
Oliver, Frank M.....
Olmstead, Walter G.....2 East Saratoga Street.
Orem, J. Morris.....13 Clay Street.
Orth, Charles E.....225 Law Building.
Patrick, Albert D.....U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.
Pegram, Francis E.....301 St. Paul St.
Pollard, Walter W.....27 West Twentieth Street.
Poultney, William D.....202 North Calvert Street.
Powell, William W.....716 West Lanvale Street.
Price, Harry L.....337 St. Paul Street.
Pruzan, Isaac M.....1509 East Baltimore Street.
Pue, Richard B.....Central Savings Bank Building.
Quigley, Charles H.....406 St. Paul Street.
Raine, Edward .....1810 Madison Avenue.
Raleigh, William H. H.....Gaither Building.
Ralston, David A.....Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
Ramey, Frank F.....225 Law Building.
Rasin, W. Preston.....Security Storage and Trust Co.
Reinheimer, Frederick V.....110 East Lexington Street.
Rhodes, Robert L.....224 St. Paul Street.
Ridgely, Gustav W.....227 St. Paul Street.
Robinson, E. Walter.....421 St. Paul Street.
Rosenaur, Abram J.....Baltimore Bargain House.
Roth, Louis J.....207 St. Paul Street.
Roth, William J.....127 East Baltimore Street.
Sappington, Edward H.....308 Maryland Telephone Build'g.
Schilpp, John G.....853 Calvert Building.
Schmitz, Bernard A.....110 East Lexington Street.
Schneider, Frederick F.....7 South Gay Street.
Schwartz, John A.....2116 East Baltimore Street.
Sheffer, J. William.....27 Post Office Building.
Shimer, H. Carhart.....1007 Union Trust Building.
Smith, John R.....213 Courtland Street.
Spillman, William .....German Savings Bank Building.
Stringer, Edwin R.....816 St. Paul Street.
Sullivan, Felix R.....510 Fidelity Building.
Taylor, George E.....306 East Lexington Street.
Taylor, William S., Jr.....19 East Saratoga Street.

Thomas, Harry T.....1310 Continental Building.
Tuck, Philemon H.....207 North Calvert Street.
Warner, John F.....1515 West Lafayette Avenue.
Webb, Armstead .....209 St. Paul Street.
Williams, T. Bayard.....1163 Calvert Building.
Wolfenden, Arthur G.....223 St. Paul Street.
Young, Thomas G.....11 East Franlin Street.

Coroners.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints nine, one for each Police Station and one at large for the city. (All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Silas Baldwin.....Northwestern.....700 W. Lafayette Ave.
Frederick Caruthers.....Northeastern.....2229 E. Baltimore St.
Benjamin S. Hayden.....Central.....408 N. Exeter St.
James D. Iglehart.....At large.....211 W. Lanvale St.
C. Frank Jones.....Southwestern.....1744 W. North Ave.
G. Milton Linthicum.....Northern.....1818 N. Charles St.
Patrick F. Martin.....Western.....649 W. Lafayette Ave.
Otto M. Reinhardt.....Southern.....1017 S. Charles St.
Thomas H. Sudler.....Eastern.....32 W. Lexington St.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Charles H. Carter.....Democratic....Cent. Savings Bank Bldg.
Henry Fenge.....21 W. Lexington St.
Thomas J. Webb.....Republican.....1413 Light St.

State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing.

The Governor appoints five. (All terms expire May 1, 1908.)

John Trainor.....Plumber.....877 N. Howard St.
Charles H. Frederick.....Plumber.....518 N. Mulberry St.
William H. Rothrock.....Plumber.....619 N. Carey St.
James Bosley.....Health Commissioner... 1701 Hollins St.
Douglas H. Thomas, Jr...State Board of Health... 1033 St. Paul St.

Inspectors of Hay and Straw.

The Governor appoints three, with consent of Senate. (All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

B. Frank Benson..... Eastern Scales.....900 Greenmount Ave.
Charles C. F. Schroeder.. Northwestern Scales... 1123 Patterson Ave.
Charles A. Silance..... Western Scales.....Howard County.

Liquor License Commissioners.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints three. All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Allen Bowie Howard.....306 Court House.
Bernard Wiesenfeld.....706 Fidelity Building.
Edward L. Bracco.....West Arlington.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

The Governor appoints two. (All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

James A. Townsend.....1420 N. Highland Ave.
Noah R. Pierson.....912 Fidelity Building.

INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS.

The Governor appoints two. (All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Thomas Fitzgerald.....819 Equitable Building.
Reginald Bowie.....819 Equitable Building.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints three. (All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

James H. Preston.....815 N. Charles St.
George R. Willis.....2126 Maryland Ave.
Thomas J. Shryock, minority member.....1401 Madison Ave.

POLICE EXAMINERS.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints three. (All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Joseph Y. Brattan.....319 E. 22nd St.
John Hannibal.....2113 E. Baltimore St.
Edward W. Tudor, minority member.....3502 Clifton Ave.

MEASURER OF WOOD CARTS.

s The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one. (Term expire May 4, 1908.)

James B. Stafford.....329 S. Caroline St.

STATE WHARFINGER.

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one or more. (Term expires May 8, 1908.)

Alexander Cutino.....2042 E. Baltimore St.

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. Orphans' Court days, every Tuesday and Wednesday.

Elected Officers.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Robert H. Bussey	State's Attorney	1907
William P. Cole	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
John E. Bolte	Register of Wills	1911
Jacob Elliott	Sheriff	1907
Charles B. McClean	Surveyor	1908
Charles Lyon Rogers, Jr	Treasurer	1907
George W. Yellott	County Commissioner	1907
John V. Slade	County Commissioner	1907
Henry P. Mann	County Commissioner	1907
Melchor Hoshall	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
William Byerly	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William E. Zimmerman	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Henry B. Whiteley	1st	Catonsville.
August C. Luers	1st	Dickeyville.
John M. Bone	1st	Ellicott City.
William E. Nagle	1st	Catonsville.
William E. Euler	2d	Woodlawn.
William E. Fite	2d	Roslyn.
John T. Isaac	2d	Granite.
Lloyd N. Randall	2d	North Branch.
Richard A. Bevan	3d	Arlington.
William F. Coghlan	3d	Pikesville.
H. Holliday Emich	3d	Arlington.
John H. Beckley	4th	Reisterstown.
J. Smith Orrick	4th	Glyndon.
Samuel H. Brown	4th	Woodensburg.
David L. Slade	4th	Owings Mills.
Abraham S. Cooper	5th	Upperco.
John T. Thompson	5th	Mt. Carmel.
Noah F. Jackson	5th	Mt. Carmel.
John H. Copenhaver	6th	Freeland.
Samuel S. Miller	6th	Freeland.
William I. McCullough	6th	Rayville.
William E. Anderson	7th	White Hall.
Edward C. Hawkins	7th	Parkton.
John W. Hicks	7th	Hereford.
Alfred A. Sparks	7th	Parkton.
John D. C. Duncan	8th	Cockeysville.
David C. Price	8th	Texas.
Frank W. Emory	8th	Lutherville.
Joseph B. Herbert	9th	Towson.
John B. Timanus	9th	Towson.
Albert W. Pierre	9th	Towson.
Charles T. Bowen	9th	Brooklandville.
Thomas J. Hunter	9th	Towson.
George J. Holland	9th	Loch Raven.
Michael P. Kehoe	9th	Govanstown.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Thomas E. Shanley	9th	Roland Park.
George Truet	10th	Jacksonville.
Patrick Bradley	11th	Loreley.
Charles G. Francis	11th	White Marsh.
John T. Ambrose	11th	Jankins.
Henry Walters	11th	Perry Hall.
Harry Schutz	11th	Upper Falls.
W. O. B. Wright	11th	Baldwin.
Dayid Thompson	12th	Highlandtown.
Philip A. Dunnigan police jus.	12th	Canton.
Robert C. Clark, police justice.	13th	St. Denis.
August W. Miller	13th	Mt. Winans.
Frank A. Bond	13th	Halethorpe.
Joseph A. Neumayer	14th	Gardenville.
J. Harman Schone	14th	Gardenville.
George H. Langfelder	14th	Lauraville.
Joseph Blair	15th	Sparrow's Point.
James F. Gibson	15th	Chance.
John Gettman	15th	Rossville.
William H. Haut	15th	Rossville.
James Mitchell	15th	Rossville.
James Gilmore	15th	Rossville.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Mrs. C. Marley Hipsley	Towson.
James Kelley	Towson.
Urban T. Linzey	Towson.
Miss Laura M. Platt	Catonsville.
Harvey L. Chase	Catonsville.
Arthur W. Robson	Catonsville.
William L. Shriver	Reisterstown.
George Ward	Owings Mills.
Peter Mulcahy	Cockeysville.
O. Parker Baker	Roland Park.
Miss Elizabeth A. Parker	Roland Park.
Jacob S. Parr	Govanstown.
Madison E. Lloyd	Govanstown.
Titus L. Mason	Orangeville.
Joseph Plumer	Raspeburg.
Edward A. Pfisterer	Highlandtown.
Francis E. Sparks	Corbett.
William V. Hummel	Sparrow's Point.
Raymond H. Whiting	Mt. Washington.
Theodore E. Machen	Woodlawn.
Jacob H. Kraft	Pikesville.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

George A. Davis	Democrat	Reisterstown.
Charles H. Wise		White Hall.
Jarrett N. Zimmerman	Republican	Arlington.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire, two on May 4, 1908; two on May 2, 1910, and two on May 6, 1912, in order named.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
John Arthur	Fork.
Samuel M. Shoemaker	Stevenson.
Reister Russell	Reisterstown.
Frank G. Scott	Cockeysville.
Thomas B. Todd	North Point.
G. Herbert Rice	Catonsville.

School Superintendent.

Appointed by School Commissioners.

Albert S. Cook ..... Towson.

Road Engineer.

Governor appoints one, to hold office during his pleasure.

Henry G. Shirley ..... Towson.

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.

Elected Officers.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
J. Frank Parran	State's Attorney	1907
George W. Dowell	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Joseph J. Bafford	Register of Wills	1909
Edward J. Sollers	Sheriff	1907
James C. Chaney	Treasurer	1907
Thomas L. Hutchins	County Commissioner	1907
Augustus E. Birckhead	County Commissioner	1907
Benson B. D. Bond	County Commissioner	1907
John W. Skinner	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Joseph W. Ireland	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
George P. Ross	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Basil A. Duke	1st	Broom's Island.
William H. Files	1st	Solomon's Island.
John M. Gott	1st	Wallville.
George W. Long	1st	St. Leonard's.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Richard E. Humphries	1st	Mutual.
William W. Duke	2d	Prince Frederick.
William B. Stafford	2d	Bowen's.
George D. Essex, Jr.	2d	Willows.
John R. Griffin	3d	Lower Marlboro.
Stephen G. Bowen	3d	Huntington.
Eliel Wilson	3d	Jewell.
William E. Ward	3d	Mt. Harmony.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

John W. Preston.....Prince Frederick.
Charles G. Spicknall.....Lower Marlboro.
William F. Robinson.....Boston.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Appointed by School Commissioners.

J. Brisçoe Bunting.....Prince Frederick.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Abram G. Bowen.....Democrat.....Bowen's.
Philip Briscoe.....Mutual.
Philip H. Jones.....Republican.....Chaney.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

William H. Hellen.....Solomon's.
Rutherford B. Smoot.....Prince Frederick.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

POPULATION, 16,248.

COUNTY SEAT—DENTON.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in April and October. Non-Jury, second Monday in January and fourth Monday in June. Orphans' Court days, second Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Thomas A. Goldsborough	State's Attorney	1907
Thomas Lockwood Day	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Robert J. Jump	Register of Wills	1909
T. Frank Seward	Sheriff	1907
J. Walter Noble	Surveyor	1908
Samuel G. Nuttle	Treasurer	1910
Wesley Jarrell	County Commissioner	1907

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE
Frank P. Medford	County Commissioner	1909
William J. Wright	County Commissioner	1911
John F. Dawson	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
James O. Clark	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William H. Deen	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
William G. Smith	1st	Marydel.
William L. Cooper	1st	Goldsboro.
William H. Cohee	2d	Greensborough.
Z. Potter Steele	3d	Denton.
Charles B. Harrison	4th	Preston.
Jehu T. Blades	4th	Choptank.
Edward F. Davis	5th	Federalsburg.
George H. Beaven	6th	Hillsboro.
William E. Temple	7th	Ridgely.
James S. Willis	8th	American Corner.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Thomas M. Green	Greensboro.
Ernest G. Cooper	Denton.
G. Edgar Williamson	Preston.
J. Jerome Frampton	Federalsburg.
William T. Temple	Ridgely.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

Albert Sisk	Preston.
Harry A. Roe	Denton.
John E. Wilson	Denton.

School Superintendent.

Appointed by School Commissioners.

Edward M. Noble	Denton.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

James T. Sylvester	Democrat	Denton.
William H. Thawley		Preston.
William H. Beauchamp	Republican	Denton.

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.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Guy W. Steele	State's Attorney	1907
David P. Smelser	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
John J. Stewart	Register of Wills	1909
Joseph L. Franklin	Sheriff	1907
M. Theodore Yeiser	Surveyor	1908
Francis L. Hann	Treasurer	1907
Daniel J. Hesson	County Commissioner	1907
George E. Benson	County Commissioner	1909
George W. Brown	County Commissioner	1911
A. Kurtz Myers	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
John E. Eckenrode	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
George R. Rupp	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
John H. Diffendal	1st	Taneytown.
Norman B. Hagan	1st	Taneytown.
Jesse F. Billmeyer	2d	Uniontown.
Jacob Rinehart	2d	Frizzelburg.
James J. Horner	3d	Silver Run.
Jacob R. Lippy	3d	Silver Run.
J. William Earhart	3d	Union Mills.
William H. Shamer	4th	Patapsco.
John T. Hill	4th	Gamber.
D. Dixon Byers	4th	East View.
Harry F. Curley	5th	Sykesville.
D. Shriver Brandenburg	5th	Sykesville.
Michael Glannan	5th	Woodbine.
Robert H. H. Shipley	5th	Gist.
John R. Strevig	6th	Lineboro.
Jacob P. Baltozer	6th	Manchester.
Gustavus W. Crapster	7th	Westminster.
James F. Rinker	7th	Westminster.
Edwin W. Shriver	7th	Westminster.
William H. Armacost	8th	Hampstead.
William A. Abbott	8th	Hampstead.
Louis A. Koontz	9th	Bloom.
Jacob Farver	9th	Sam's Creek.
Granville S. J. Fox	10th	Double Pipe Creek.
J. Edward West	11th	New Windsor.
Elsworth E. Lovell	11th	Daniel.
William J. Crabbs	12th	Union Bridge.
E. Lee Erb	12th	Union Bridge.
Frank I. Lewis	13th	Mt. Airy.
Caleb O. Cross	13th	Mt. Airy.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

N. H. Baumgartner.....Westminster.
Charles E. Hering.....Westminster.
J. Win Snader.....New Windsor.
Byron S. Dorsey.....Mt. Airy.
Frank J. Shriver.....Union Bridge.
Calvin E. Bankert.....Union Mills.
George A. Arnold.....Taneytown.
J. Fred Wasche.....Sykesville.
Miss Sadie G. Maisenheimer.....Manchester.
Andrew J. Houck.....Hampstead.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire, two on May 4, 1908; two on May 2, 1910, and two on May 6, 1912, in order named.)

John O. Devries.....Freedom.
Frederick D. Miller.....Westminster.
John B. Eppley.....Union Bridge.
Theodore F. Englar.....Westminster.
Jacob H. Blocher.....Alesia.
Peter Buckman .....Hampstead.

School Superintendent.

Appointed by School Commissioners.

S. Simpson .....Westminster.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Henry S. Musselman.....Democrat.....Manchester.
Francis A. Crawford .....Taylorsville.
Charles H. Smith.....Republican.....Mt. Airy.

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 each month.

Elected Officers.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
James W. Squier	State's Attorney	1907
Manley Drennen	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Thomas B. Miller	Register of Wills	1909
Cecil Kirk	Sheriff	1907

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Alfred B. McVey	Surveyor	1908
William A. Mitchell	Treasurer	1908
George C. Hopkins	Assistant Treasurer	1908
George B. Spence	County Commissioner	1907
Charles A. Benjamin	County Commissioner	1909
Millard F. McDowell	County Commissioner	1907
Solomon K. Blake	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Thomas S. Miller	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William J. Clark	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
William J. Duhamel	1st	Earleville.
George G. Morgan	1st	Cecilton.
Albert J. Redding	1st	Georgetown.
Powell F. Johns	1st	Warwick.
Henry Jones	2d	Chesapeake City.
William T. Boulden	3d	Elkton.
Henry H. Gilpin	3d	Elkton.
William H. May	3d	Elkton.
Joseph S. Scarborough	4th	Pleasant Hill.
Thomas B. Cranmer	5th	North East.
Isaiah Biddle	5th	North East.
Nathan T. Lackland	5th	Principio.
Samuel A. Taylor	6th	Rising Sun.
George T. Harwood	7th	Port Deposit.
Charles W. Ward	7th	Perryville.
Thomas H. Cummings	8th	Pilot.
Edwin M. Kirk	9th	Calvert.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

William H. Smith	Elkton.
John W. Anthony	Elkton.
Justus C. Dunbar	Elkton.
Robert C. Reeder	North East.
Mrs. Anne E. Jenkins	Rising Sun.
John A. Pogue	Rising Sun.
Henry J. Effing	Rising Sun.
Thomas C. Bond	Port Deposit.
Alonzo L. Barry	Port Deposit.
Bennett Steele	Chesapeake City.
Harry Bouchelle	Chesapeake City.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

John H. Jeness	Rising Sun.
George A. Blake	Elkton.
George O. Garey	North East.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Appointed by the School Commissioners.

George Biddle.....Elkton.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

John M. Tucker.....Democrat.....Elkton.
Delmar Smithers.....Chesapeake City.
William A. Cameron.....Republican.....Zion.

DUCKING POLICE.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Ross Watson.....Chesapeake City.
Charles J. Campbell.....Port Deposit.
Thomas R. Hall.....Cecilton.

CORONER.

(Term expires May 4, 1908.)

Ricketts Nelson.....Elkton.

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 and third Tuesdays in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
L. Allison Wilmer	State's Attorney	1907
Francis D. Mudd	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Francis B. Matthews	Register of Wills	1909
George S. Trotter	Sheriff	1907
James A. Franklin	Surveyor	1908
Cataldus H. Posey	Treasurer	1910
Harry R. Bowling	County Commissioner	1907
William P. Jameson	County Commissioner	1909
Price Gray	County Commissioner	1909
Alexander Haislip	County Commissioner	1911
J. Percival Ryon	County Commissioner	1911
Addison Marbury	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
James R. Carlin	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Marcena C. Gray	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Henry G. Robertson	1st	La Plata.
George M. Carpenter	2d	Pisgah.
Francis E. Dunnington	3d	Doncaster.
Peter W. Roby	4th	Bel Alton.
H. Cox Nevitt	4th	Bel Alton.
Robert E. L. Higgs	4th	Newport.
John B. Norris	5th	Wayside.
Charles E. Neale	5th	Tompkinsville.
John W. Selby	5th	Rock Point.
William R. Hamilton	6th	Waldorf.
William R. Billingslea	6th	Pomfret.
Henry P. Burroughs	7th	Indian Head.
Bernard W. Downs	7th	Pomonkey.
Frederick L. Dent	8th	Bryantown.
Harry C. Chappelear	8th	Hughesville.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

J. Mitchell Cochran.....La Plata.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

Joseph D. Gardiner.....Bryantown.
Bruce M. Wilmer.....Faulkner.
P. Preston Williams.....Doncaster.

School Superintendent.

Appointed by the School Commissioners.

Michael R. Stone.....La Plata.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Charles H. Cox	Democrat	Pomfret.
P. Ernest Sasscer		La Plata.
Alexander M. Bryan	Republican	Pomonkey.

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 days, every Tuesday.

Elected Officers.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
William N. Andrews	State's Attorney	1907
Charles Lake	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
John W. Fletcher	Register of Wills	1909
Milford Phillips	Sheriff	1907
James W. Thompson	Surveyor	1908
William R. Thomas	County Commissioner	1907
Ollie R. Wright	County Commissioner	1909
Arthur J. Kirwan	County Commissioner	1909
Samuel E. Lecompte	County Commissioner	1911
Eugene Cocheran	County Commissioner	1911
John H. Bosley	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
George M. Phillips	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Joseph E. McKnett	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
James J. M. Gordy	1st	Rhodesdale.
N. N. Jones	1st	Galestown.
William J. Abdell	2d	East New Market.
Charles N. Spence	2d	Secretary.
Arthur C. Humphreys	2d	East New Market.
William Corkran	3d	Vienna.
Peyton B. Hodson	3d	Vienna.
Otho McWilliams	3d	Rhodesdale.
Thomas W. Staplefort	4th	Taylor's Island.
Charles E. Keene	4th	Golden Hill.
Joseph W. Bradshaw	4th	Golden Hill.
Robert R. Tyler	5th	Lakesville.
Alonzo Travers	6th	Fishing Creek.
Lawrence P. Ashton	6th	Hooper's Island.
John H. North	6th	Hooper's Island.
Clement Sullivane	7th	Cambridge.
Frank O. Bryan	7th	Cambridge.
William R. Shenton	7th	Cambridge.
Robert G. Hanry	7th	Cambridge.
Daniel L. Moore	8th	Cornersville.
John R. Jester	9th	Church Creek.
Elijah K. Hurley	10th	Elliots.
George B. Walter	10th	Holland's Island.
Robert W. W. Parks	10th	Bishop's Head.
James T. Robinson	10th	Toddville.
Francis P. Corkran	12th	Williamsburg.
William Fox	13th	Aireys.
Anthony M. Vincent	14th	Linkwood.
Theopelus A. Mobray	15th	East New Market.
Robert L. Hastings	15th	Hurlock.
John W. Maguire	16th	Woolford.
William H. P. Bryan	16th	Madison.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
George A. Smith	Cambridge.
Murray G. Hooper	Cambridge.
J. Frederick Barton	Cambridge.
L. Philip Skinner	Cambridge.
L. Eugene Ross	Cambridge.
C. Guy LeCompte	Cambridge.
Mrs. Tryphena Todd	Hurlock.
Clarence L. Saxton	East New Market.
James R. Mills	Vienna.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire, two on May 4, 1908; two on May 2, 1910, and two on May 6, 1912, in order named.)

Irving M. Langrall	Toddville.
John G. Mills	Cambridge.
George C. Insley	Lakeville.
Frank H. Webb	Vienna.
W. Grason Smith	Williamsburg.
James N. Sherman	Bucktown.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Appointed by the School Commissioners.

William P. Beckwith ..... Cambridge.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

George G. Shenton	Democrat	Golden Hill.
John Mace		Cambridge.
Thomas E. Keenan	Republican	Cambirdge.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

POPULATION, 51,920.

COUNTY SEAT—FREDERICK.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in February and September and second Monday in December. Non-jury, second Monday in May. Orphans' Court days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in each week and daily during sittings of court.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Arthur D. Willard	State's Attorney	1907
Samuel T. Haffner	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
William B. Cutshall	Register of Wills	1909
John H. Martz	Sheriff	1907
Rufus A. Rager	Surveyor	1908

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
George W. Crum	Treasurer	1908
William H. Hogarth	County Commissioner	1907
David G. Zentz	County Commissioner	1907
H. Milton Kefauver	County Commissioner	1909
Lincoln G. Dinterman	County Commissioner	1909
Lewis H. Bowlus	County Commissioner	1909
Russell E. Lighter	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Jacob M. Bierly	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William H. Pearre	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Richard R. Day	1st	Adamstown.
Jonathan Talbott	1st	Point of Rocks.
John F. Keller	1st	Buckeystown.
Christian H. Eckstein	2d	Frederick.
John Francis Smith	2d	Frederick.
John Wood	2d	Frederick.
John H. Beachley	3d	Middletown.
James G. Stevens	4th	Creagerstown.
Isaac M. Fisher	5th	Motters.
Millard F. Shuff	5th	Emmitsburg.
Henry Stokes	5th	Emmitsburg.
John W. Hoover	6th	Wolfsville.
Alvin E. Sensenbaugh	6th	Wolfsville.
James L. Leather	7th	Park Mills.
Thomas Grunwell	7th	Urbana.
H. Clayton Trundle	8th	Libertytown.
Daniel H. Buckey	8th	Libertytown.
John J. Hitselberger	8th	Libertytown.
Ulysses Hobbs	9th	New Market.
George M. Smith	9th	New Market.
John H. Shipley	9th	Ijamsville.
John E. King	9th	Urbana.
Calvin N. Stem	10th	Sabillasville.
John W. Lloyd	12th	Petersville.
William Gittings	12th	Petersville.
George H. Beimbrink	13th	Mt. Pleasant.
George J. B. Lewis	14th	Jefferson.
Benjamin M. Jones	15th	Thurmont.
Joseph A. Gernand	15th	Graceham.
William S. McPherson	15th	Thurmont.
Samuel C. Brandenburg	16th	Harmony.
Reuben S. Grabill	17th	Johnsville.
Robert L. Hickerson	18th	Knoxville.
Thomas H. Gaither	19th	Unionville.
Christopher Baker	20th	Lewiston.
J. Lawrence Rothenhoefer	21st	Yellow Springs.
William H. Tyler	21st	Yellow Springs.
Henry M. Weiner	22d	Burkittsville.
John L. Jordan, Police Justice	25th	Brunswick.
John J. Remsburg	26th	Walkersville.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Thomas A. Chapline	Frederick.
George W. Heinlein	Frederick.
Richard Potts	Frederick.
Charles B. T. Hendrickson	Frederick.
G. Wesley Kindley	Frederick.
J. Travers Thomas	Frederick.
A. LeRoy McCardell	Frederick.
Edwin Devilbiss	Walkersville.
Joseph Wolf	Myersville.
William W. Zimmerman	Thurmont.
Charles H. Lamar	Licksville.
John L. Routzahn	Middletown.
William H. Troxell	Emmitsburg.
John Gardner	Urbana.
Clarence A. Lindsay	Unionville.
Miss Ella R. Hogan	Brunswick.
Edward C. Shafer	Brunswick.
William Graham	Burkittsville.
William B. Stambaugh	LeGore.
Benjamin W. Saxton	Woodsboro.
Foster C. Remsburg	Woodsboro.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire, two on May 4, 1908; two on May 2, 1910, and two on May 6, 1912, in order named.)

L. Tiernan Brien	Urbana.
Isaac M. Motter	Frederick.
Charles W. Wright	Point of Rocks.
William R. Young	Myersville.
J. Henry Stokes	Emmitsburg.
H. Boteler Gross	Jefferson.

School Superintendent.

Appointed by the School Commissioners.

Oscar B. Coblentz	Frederick.
Samuel N. Young, Assistant	Frederick.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Joseph F. Eisenhauer	Democrat	Frederick.
John W. Hurm		Frederick.
Samuel V. Doll	Republican	Frederick.

Supervisors of Elections for Frederick City under Chapter 335, 1904.

(Terms expire April 1, 1907.)

Vacancy, vice F. G. Thomas, failed to qualify.
Vacancy, vice M. S. Moberly, failed to qualify.
Vacancy, vice D. H. Hargett, failed to qualify.

REGISTER OF VOTERS FOR BRUNSWICK.

(Term expires May 4, 1908.)

Charles E. Rau.....Brunswick.

GARRETT COUNTY.

POPULATION 17,701.

COUNTY SEAT—OAKLAND.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in March, second Monday in September. Non-jury, first Monday in July, second Monday in December. Orphans' Court days, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Frederick A. Thayer	State's Attorney	1907
Edward Z. Tower	Clerk Circuit Court	1911
Edwin E. Friend	Register of Wills	1907
Albert L. Lee	Sheriff	1907
Franklin P. Green	Surveyor	1908
Horace R. Dewitt	Treasurer	1908
Peter J. Stephen	County Commissioner	1907
Asa B. Friend	County Commissioner	1909
A. Clyde Smith	County Commissioner	1909
Daniel Wilson	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Jacob Feik	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
George B. McMillan	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Francis Turner	1st	Swanton.
Wade H. Lohr	1st	Swanton.
Leon Hardie	2d	Friendsville.
James Guard	2d	Guard.
Peter Nathan	3d	Grantsville.
Marcus M. Fazenbaker	4th	Westernport.
Henry Kahl	5th	Accident.
R. M. Alexander	6th	McHenry.
A. S. Teats	7th	Oakland.
John R. Kerfoot	7th	Mountain Lake Park.
William A. Harvey	8th	Gormania, W. Va.
William D. Hoye	10th	Deer Park.
George B. Brown	11th	Frostburg.
J. B. Emory	12th	Bittinger.
Charles M. Wilson	13th	Blaine, W. Va.
Andrew B. Gonder	14th	Oakland.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Benjamin F. Selby	Oakland.
James P. Treacy	Oakland.
A. T. Matthews	Oakland.
G. S. Hamil, Jr	Oakland.
Harland L. Jones	Oakland.
Ninian U. Bond	Bond.
Edward M. Liston	Selbyport.
Lewis A. Rudisell	Mountain Lake Park.
Harry H. Baker	Grantsville.
H. C. Grusendorf	Hutton.
Orvall A. Welsh	Friendsville.
C. M. Tozer	Jennings.
George J. Poole	Kitzmillersville.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

Chauncy E. Ellithorp	Bittinger.
George E. Bishoff	Sang Run.
Charles E. Diffenbaugh	Oakland.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Appointed by the Commissioners.

Edward A. Browning.....Oakland.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

James E. McGittigan	Democratic	Accident.
Thomas Little		Oakland.
Edward E. Sollers	Republican	Oakland.

HARFORD COUNTY.

POPULATION, 28,269.

COUNTY SEAT—BELAIR.

Court Terms—Jury, second Monday in February, May and November; non-jury, second Monday in September.

Orphans' Court Days—First Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
John R. Stifler	State's Attorney	1907
William S. Forwood, Jr	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Hugh T. Bay	Register of Wills	1907
Franklin W. Reasin	Sheriff	1908

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
William T. Clark	Surveyor	1908
John F. Wells	Treasurer	1910
George Archer	County Commissioner	1907
Albert L. M. McCann	County Commissioner	1909
John T. Anderson	County Commissioner	1911
John B. Wysong	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Edward C. Tolley	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
William B. Trimble	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Charles E. Creswell	1st	Mountain.
Cyrus C. Cronin	1st	Sewell.
George M. Hardy	1st	Edgewood.
Jacob B. Osborn	2d	Aberdeen.
James T. Pritchard	2d	Aberdeen.
Henry W. Earl	2d	Earlton.
Richard M. Taylor	2d	Perryman.
Alfred C. Colbourn	3d	Belair.
James A. Lyle	3d	Belair.
W. Crawford Norris	3d	Belair.
Harper H. Black	3d	Forest Hill.
George W. Richardson	3d	Belair.
Walter R. McComas	3d	Belair.
Robert H. Archer, Jr	3d	Churchville.
William B. Wright	4th	White Hall.
Thomas Johnson	4th	Upper Cross Roads.
William M. Barton	4th	Pylesville.
J. Frank Devoe	4th	Rocks.
Alfred S. Tipton	4th	Jarrettsville.
John O. Stearns	5th	Whiteford.
James S. Davis	5th	Street.
Luther H. McNabb	5th	Macton.
Joseph R. Ely	5th	Darlington.
Isaac W. Thompson	5th	Dublin.
Michael H. Fahey	6th	Havre de Grace.
Sylvester E. Penning	6th	Havre de Grace.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Henry C. Foster	Havre de Grace.
William J. Fisher	Havre de Grace.
Harman E. Hoblitzell	Belair.
G. Gover Street	Belair.
Thomas W. Hall	Belair.
Orion C. Michael	Aberdeen.
Miss Dora Morgan	Aberdeen.
William B. Selfe	Darlington.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
John D. Worthington	Belair.
Charles W. Baker	Aberdeen.
Martin L. Jarrett	Jarrettsville.

APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Charles T. Wright.....Belair.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

J. Henry Cain	Democrat	Forest Hill.
William J. Forsythe		Poole.
George H. Ivans	Republican	Aberdeen.

DUCKING POLICE.

(Term expires May 4, 1908.)

Richard Kelly	Havre de Grace.
George J. Schirling	Perryman.

INSPECTOR OF HAY AND STRAW.

(Term expires May 4, 1908.)

Jacob P. Walker.....Havre de Grace.

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 and first Monday in December.

Orphans' Court Days—First and third Tuesdays in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Martin F. Burke	State's Attorney	1907
William W. L. Cissel	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Richard Davis	Register of Wills	1911
Joseph Hunt	Sheriff	1907
John T. R. R. Carroll	Surveyor	1908
Samuel C. Musgrove	Treasurer	1908
John J. Werner	County Commissioner	1907
Benjamin F. Hess	County Commissioner	1909
Henry A. Penny	County Commissioner	1911
William T. Day	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Pulaski Dorsey	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Henry Mollman	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Harry S. Bell	1st	Elkridge.
John H. Resau	1st	Elkridge.
B. H. Wallenhorst	2d	Ellicott City.
Robert T. Baker	2d	Ellicott City.
Frank L. Hammond	2d	Ellicott City.
John W. Hobbs	3d	Alpha.
George W. Grimes	3d	West Friendship.
Samuel Scott	4th	Long Corner.
Alfred G. Matthews	4th	Glenwood.
James W. Pearre	4th	Lisbon.
Charles T. Disney	5th	Highland.
Charles W. Wilson	5th	Simpsonville.
John H. Brown	5th	Dayton.
Hamilton H. Simpson	5th	Dayton.
James P. Haslup	6th	Savage.
Augustus P. Webb	6th	Laurel.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

William R. Dorsey	Ellicott City.
William H. Rannie	Highland.
Morris Quill	Woodstock.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

Joshua N. Warfield	Florence.
John W. Selby	Glenelg.
Thomas M. Johnson	Ellicott City.

Appointed by the Commissioners.

School Superintendent.

Woodland C. Phillips	Ellicott City.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Frank Shipley	Democrat	Savage.
Joseph E. Shipley		Lisbon.
Philip S. W. Smallwood	Republican	Fulton.

Supervisors of Elections for Ellicott City.

(Terms expire December 17, 1906. Chap. 316, 1896.)

Edward A. Powers	Ellicott City.
John M. O'Brien	Ellicott City.
Charles E. Markinson	Ellicott City.

Register of Voters for Ellicott City.

(Term expires December 6, 1906. Chap. 316, 1896.)

Paul F. Cullen	Ellicott City.

KENT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 18,789.

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.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
William W. Beck	State's Attorney	1907
James T. Dixon	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
James E. Morris	Register of Wills	1907
Andrew Medders	Sheriff	1907
Gilbert B. Taylor	Surveyor	1908
William E. Keyser	Treasurer	1908
Harry Davis	County Commissioner	1907
Charles S. Dudley	County Commissioner	1907
Alfred C. Loud	County Commissioner	1907
John E. Morris	County Commissioner	1909
William Wagner	County Commissioner	1909
John H. Simpers	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Edwin S. Morris	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John P. Nicholson	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Henry Parr	1st	Police Justice at Galena.
George C. Townsend	1st	Millington.
David T. Nickerson	2d	Kennedyville.
William Parr	2d	Still Pond.
Arthur L. Harris	3d	Betterton.
C. Martin Clayton	3d	Worton.
Samuel Hicks	4th	Chestertown.
Robert W. Calder	4th	Chestertown.
J. Waters Russell	4th	Chestertown.
Samuel Burgess	5th	Edesville.
John M. Hersch	5th	Rock Hall.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Charles Estes	Chestertown.
Washington F. Collins	Millington.
Jesse E. Ireland	Galena.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
W. Frank Hines	Chestertown.
Purnel Jump	Fairlee.
William B. Copper	Chestertown.

APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Milton Melvin.....Chestertown.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

John W. Carter	Democrat	Worton.
George H. Cannon		Chestertown.
James T. DeCorse	Republican	Chestertown.

CORONER.

(Term expires May 4, 1908.)

Robert Moffett.....Chestertown.

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.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Robert B. Peter	State's Attorney	1907
John L. Brunett	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Henry C. Allnutt	Register of Wills	1909
James P. Gott	Sheriff	1907
Charles J. Maddox	Surveyor	1908
Charles G. Griffith	County Commissioner	1907
John H. Bogley	County Commissioner	1907
Joseph T. White	County Commissioner	1909
Jacob M. Allnutt	County Commissioner	1909
George W. Meem	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Willie T. Wheeler	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Remus R. Darby	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Hugh C. Townsend	1st	Unity.
Edward O. Brown	1st	Latinsville.
William C. Lewis	2d	Hyattstown.
William A. Anderson	2d	Clarksburg.
Charles F. Elgin	3d	Poolsville.
James F. Byrne	3d	Dickerson.
John B. Brewer	4th	Rockville.
Joseph Reading	4th	Rockville.
Clifford H. Robertson	4th	Rockville.
Francis T. Murphy	5th	Spencerville.
John S. McCeney	5th	Burnt Mills.
John A. Hall	6th	Darnestown.
James Small	6th	Quince Orchard.
Dennis Claude	7th	Chevy Chase.
Alfred A. Wilson	7th	Bethesda.
Mahlon H. Austin	7th	Bethesda.
James H. Laughborough	7th	Bethesda.
Alfred F. Fairall	8th	Sandy Spring.
Leonard Weer	8th	Brookville.
James E. Garrett	9th	Gaithersburg.
Roszel Woodward	9th	Washington Grove.
George R. Beall	10th	Potomac.
Thomas Story	11th	Barnesville.
Jesse F. Wolfe	11th	Dickerson.
Rufus K. King	12th	Damascus.
John L. Snyder	12th	Browingsville.
Joseph Sibley	12th	Cedar Grove.
Enos C. Keys	13th	Linden.
Charles S. Nichols	13th	Kensington.
Homer Guerry	13th	Takima Park.
Patrick O'Donnell	13th	Sligo.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

George M. Hunter	Rockville.
William H. Talbot	Rockville.
David H. Warfield	Rockville.
Albert M. Bouic	Rockville.
William M. Terrell	Kensington.
George Bibb Brown	Kensington.
James E. Trundle	Gaithersburg.
Frank D. Leizear	Sandy Spring.
Frank E. Beall	Damascus.
James O. King	Cedar Grove.
John R. Johnson	Glen Echo.
Joseph C. Hawkins	Etchison.
Richard B. Gott	Dickerson.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire, two May 4, 1908; two May 2, 1910; two May 6, 1912, in order named.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
George R. Rice	Travilah.
Joseph H. Stonestreet	Brownsville.
Zadoc M. Cook	Gaithersburg.
Roger B. Farquhar	Rockville.
Hazel W. Cashell	Lay Hill.
George H. Lamar	Rockville.

APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Earle B. Wood.....Rockville.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

William H. Wade	Democrat	Cloppers.
William H. Griffith		Latonsville.
Thomas Vinson	Republican	Rockville.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

POPULATION, 29,898.

COUNTY SEAT—UPPER MARLBOROUGH.

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.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Mercer H. Magruder	State's Attorney	1907
Benjamin D. Stephens	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
William R. Smith	Register of Wills	1907
James A. Sweeney	Sheriff	1907
Edward L. Latimer	Surveyor	1908
George W. Hardy	Treasurer	1907
John Miller	County Commissioner	1907
Robert L. Manning	County Commissioner	1907
Richard J. Swann	County Commissioner	1909
Horace Crozier	County Commissioner	1911
Luther Brashears	County Commissioner	1911
Richmond I. Bowie	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
John C. Jones	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John C. Sheriff	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Benedict J. Gallant	Road Commissioner, 1st Dist	1908
Clay D. Perkins	Road Commissioner, 2d Dist	1908
John L. Waring	Road Commissioner, 3d Dist	1908

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
John T. Burch	1st	Berwyn.
Ezra P. Vanvalkenberg	1st	Berwyn.
A. R. Boteler	1st	Beltsville.
W. Brook Hunter	2d	Bladensburg.
Joseph E. Wildman	2d	Riverdale.
Theodore F. Browning, Jr.	2d	Riverdale.
August H. Dahler	2d	Hyattsville.
Alfred Ridgley	3d	Upper Marlborough.
Joseph R. Rawlings	4th	North Keys.
William F. Pearre	4th	Westwood.
John W. F. Hatton	5th	Piscataway.
Millard Thorn	5th	Friendly.
C. H. Polhemus	5th	Marshall Hall.
Edmund Tolson	6th	Camp Spring.
Samuel E. Cox	6th	Silver Hill.
John E. Tolson	6th	Forestville.
Walter Ryon	7th	Mitchellville.
Joseph S. Fowler	8th	Baden.
Henry Contee	8th	Aquasco.
John L. Waring	9th	Clinton.
Charles B. Tavenner	10th	Laurel.
George W. Alcorn	10th	Laurel.
Harry F. Frost	10th	Laurel.
Thomas M. Baldwin	10th	Laurel.
William H. Squires	11th	Brandywine.
John N. Roberts	12th	Camp Spring.
Elon Behrend	13th	Seat Pleasant.
William F. Klock	13th	Seat Pleasant.
Benjamin H. Cross	13th	Glenndale.
Joseph Nickolson	14th	Bowie.
Robert C. Billop	14th	Glenndale.
Samuel C. Carter	14th	Glenndale.
Thomas J. Grant	15th	Upper Marlborough.
Columbus Pumphrey	15th	Meadows.
Arthur Carr	16th	Hyattsville.
John F. Hickey	16th	Hyattsville.
Oscar H. Stickell	16th	Riverdale.
Alexander Sakers	16th	Hyattsville.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Woodville T. Ashby	Laurel.
Horace B. Fairall	Laurel.
Irvin Owings	Upper Marlborough.
William S. Hill	Upper Marlborough.
W. Hampton Hickey	Hyattsville.
G. Hodges Carr	Hyattsville.
J. Moses Edlavitch	Bladensburg.
W. B. Early	Brandywine.
William S. Rogers	Mt. Rainer.
S. Marvin Peach	Mitchellsville.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Edward Phelps.....Laurel.
George W. Smith.....Bowie.

LIQUOR LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire April 1, 1908.)

William S. Ryon.....Seat Pleasant.
Raymond A. Heiskell.....Oxen Hill.
Michael J. Tighe.....Laurel.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

William B. H. Blanford.....Clinton.
Francis W. Hill.....Upper Marlborough.
Charles H. Stanley.....Laurel.

APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Frederick Sasscer.....Upper Marlborough.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Thomas Van Clagett.....Democrat.....Upper Marlborough.
Charles L. Turner.....Aquasco.
J. Frederick Waters.....Republican.....Brandywine.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

POPULATION, 18,364.

COUNTY SEAT—CENTREVILLE.

Court Terms—Jury, first Monday in May and November; non-jury, fourth Monday in January and third Monday in July.

Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Thomas J. Keating	State's Attorney	1907
Samuel Seney	Clerk Circuit Court	1911
Robert W. Thomas	Register of Wills	1907
Alfred C. Merchant	Sheriff	1907
Benjamin S. Elliott	Surveyor	1908
Benjamin L. Coppage	Treasurer	1908
John H. Evans	County Commissioner	1907
Charles L. Goodhand	County Commissioner	1907
John C. Smith	County Commissioner	1907
Alfred Tucker	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Samuel S. Goodhand	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Hiram G. Tarbutton	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John Bishop	Road Commissioner	1908

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
John C. Hackett	1st	Sudlersville.
Samuel C. Faulkner	1st	Templeville.
Christopher Coursey	1st	Barclay.
Robert E. Graham	2d	Ingleside.
Charles E. Smith	2d	Centreville.
Robert F. Armstrong	2d	Church Hill.
John H. Carter	2d	Church Hill.
J. W. W. Woodford	3d	Centreville.
James McK. Tilghman	3d	Centreville.
George W. Seward	3d	Centreville.
John O. Phillips	4th	Chester.
Emory S. Skinner	4th	Stevensville.
John M. Aker	5th	Queenstown.
Philemon T. Potts	6th	Hope.
Jacob E. Morgan	6th	Queen Anne.
Benjamin F. Hartley	7th	Crumpton.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

William L. Holton	Centreville.
Alfred Tucker, Jr	Centreville.
George W. Wallace	Queenstown.
E. John Merrick	Sudlersville.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

A. E. Sudler	Sudlersville.
John M. Corkran	Centreville.
John R. Benton	Kent Island.

Appointed by the Commissioners.

School Superintendent.

B. J. Grimes	Centreville.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

John R. Cook	Democrat	Centreville.
Milton H. Price		Stevensville.
William Anderson	Republican	Centreville.

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.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Henry J. Waters	State's Attorney	1907
Oliver T. Beauchamp	Clerk Circuit Court	1907
Thomas D. Dixon	Register of Wills	1909
George W. Brown	Sheriff	1907
Frederick J. Johnson	Surveyor	1908
Elisha T. Riggin	County Commissioner	1907
William J. Webster	County Commissioner	1909
Edward B. Lankford	County Commissioner	1911
Josiah W. Pollitt	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Samuel H. Gibson	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Francis H. Dashiell	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Hiram W. Lankford	1st	Princess Anne.
Samuel H. Colona	1st	Princess Anne.
Frank M. Waters	2d	Oriole.
William M. Hunt	3d	Kingston.
Levin H. Hall	3d	Rehoboth.
Timothy J. Adams	4th	Costens.
M. Filmore Bounds	5th	Princess Anne.
George M. Marsh	5th	Princess Anne.
Thomas W. Landon	6th	Landonville.
Peter M. Tilghman	7th	Crisfield.
William V. Sterling	7th	Crisfield.
William J. Coulbourne	8th	Hopewell.
Joseph T. Tarlton	9th	Chance.
Stephen C. Corbin	10th	Ewell.
James M. Jones	11th	Dame's Quarter.
Thomas K. Whealton	12th	Crisfield.
George H. Handy	13th	Westover.
George B. Horner	14th	Deal's Island.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Aden Davis, Jr.	Marion Station.
Hampden P. Dashiell	Princess Anne.
Samuel H. Sudler	Princess Anne.
William J. Peyton	Crisfield.
J. Frank Miles	Westover.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

Lorie C. Quinn.....Crisfield.
Thomas H. Bock.....Princess Anne.
John S. Sudler.....Manokin.

APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

William H. Dashiell.....Princess Anne.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Isaac P. Horsey.....Democrat.....Crisfield.
Levin J. Wilson.....Princess Anne.
Oliver P. Byrd.....Republican.....Crisfield.

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 in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
B. Harris Camalier	State's Attorney	1907
Enoch B. Abell	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
J. Philip Greenwell	Register of Wills	1909
Oscar George Wathen	Sheriff	1907
Benjamin Combs	Treasurer	1908
John H. Bailey	County Commissioner	1907
J. Thomas Abell	County Commissioner	1909
John T. Cecil	County Commissioner	1911
Joseph H. Key	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
William S. Coppage	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
J. Hilary Parsons	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Edwin E. Birch	1st	St. Inigoes.
Grove S. Lynch	1st	St. Inigoes.
Charles A. Watts	2d	Valley Lee.
George B. Dent	2d	Drayden.
Joseph F. Morgan	3d	Leonardtown.
James J. Alvey	4th	Morganza.
Thomas B. Carpenter	4th	Budd's Creek.
Henry Waring	4th	Chaptico.
George R. Garner	4th	Chaptico.

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Henry C. Adams	5th	Mechanicsville.
L. Johnson Canter	5th	Charlotte Hall.
Joseph C. Weible	6th	Hollywood.
William T. Bailey	6th	Morganza.
James J. Stone	7th	Milestown.
R. Johnson Colton	7th	Oakley.
Benjamin J. Shermantine	8th	California.
Luther F. Miles	8th	Jarboesville.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Francis V. King.....Leonardtown.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

John F. Duke.....Leonardtown.
Zack R. Morgan.....Mechanicsville.
Alexander Kennedy.....St. Mary's City.

APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

George W. Joy.....Leonardtown.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Walter B. Dent.....Democrat.....Oakley.
Leonard B. Johnson.....Morganza.
Stephen M. Jones.....Republican.....Sand Gates.

TALBOT COUNTY.

POPULATION, 20,342.

COUNTY SEAT—EASTON.

Court Terms—Jury, third Monday in May and November; non-jury, first Monday in February and fourth Monday in July.

Orphans' Court Days—Every Tuesday, except election day.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
James H. Covington	State's Attorney	1907
Francis G. Wrightson	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Charles R. Wooters	Register of Wills	1909
Ira K. Caulk	Sheriff	1907
John H. Craig	Surveyor	1908
Joseph B. Harrington	Treasurer	1912
J. Percy McKnett	County Commissioner	1907
Edward C. Stoops	County Commissioner	1909
Thomas M. Cooper	County Commissioner	1911
Elijah W. West	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
Thomas Hopkins	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
John P. A. Elliott	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
John W. D. Jump	1st....Police Justice at	Easton.
Robert H. Hardesty	1st	Easton.
John B. Fairbank	1st	Easton.
John C. Anderson	1st	Easton.
Charles E. Willey	2d	St. Michaels.
Edwin P. Sparks	2d	St. Michaels.
John E. Haddaway	2d	Neavitts.
Frank F. Avalier	2d	Royal Oak.
Anthony P. Ross	3d	Trappe.
John S. Sullivan	3d	Trappe.
William E. Holliday	3d	Oxford.
Alga Smith	4th	Cordova.
Batchelor C. Barton	4th	Queen Anne.
Joseph G. Skinner	5th	McDaniel.
Benjamin F. Sherwood	5th	Sherwood.
William F. May	5th	Tilghman.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Miss Elma Fleming	Easton.
Thomas H. Trippe	Easton.
J. Percy Aikenhead	Easton.
Charles E. Morris	Easton.
Walter M. Sewell	St. Michaels.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

H. Spencer Matthews	Oxford.
Robert A. Dodson	St. Michaels.
Michael B. Nichols	Easton.

Appointed by the Commissioners.

School Superintendent.

Alexander Chaplain	Easton.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Joseph H. Radcliffe	Democrat	St. Michaels.
Francis C. Goldsborough		Easton.
Thomas H. H. Blades	Republican	St. Michaels.

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 in each week.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Albert J. Long	State's Attorney	1907
George B. Oswald	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
Thomas E. Hilliard	Register of Wills	1909
Charles H. Diebert	Sheriff	1907
Elmer E. Piper	Surveyor	1908
Frederick F. Folz	County Commissioner	1907
J. Winger Draper	County Commissioner	1907
Joseph Ernst	County Commissioner	1907
Daniel A. Rohrer	County Commissioner	1909
David F. High	County Commissioner	1909
Aaron D. Sager	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
William Gassman	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
J. Nicholas Brumbaugh	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
James Morrow	1st	Sharpsburg.
Van S. Brashears	1st	Sharpsburg.
Frank A. George	2d	Williamsport.
John S. Chrisman	2d	Williamsport.
T. Belt Johnson	4th	Clearspring.
Samuel M. Reitsell	4th	Clearspring.
Joseph Harrison	5th	Hancock.
Charles H. Sutton	5th	Hancock.
James W. Ditto	5th	Hancock.
George M. Stover	6th	Boonsboro.
John H. Ferguson	7th	Smithsburg.
Thomas Simmers	7th	Smithsburg.
Eugene A. Brown	8th	Brownsville.
David A. Hine	8th	Rohrersville.
Barry G. Sheiss	9th	Leitersburg.
Harry S. Hartman	9th	Leitersburg.
Martin L. Miller	10th	Funkstown.
William M. Clark	11th	Keep Tryst.
John Clark	16th	Beaver Creek.
David H. Snively	19th	Keedysville.
A. M. Scott	20th	Downsville.
John B. Huyett	23d	Conococheague.
Ernest Hoffman	Hagerstown	Hagerstown.
Elias B. Hartle	Hagerstown	Hagerstown.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Harvey H. Heyser	Hagerstown.
John W. Biershing	Hagerstown.
Alexander Neill, Jr	Hagerstown.
Harry K. Mumma	Hagerstown.
D. H. Garver	Hagerstown.
George B. Stonebraker	Hagerstown.
John D. Turner	Hagerstown.
Allen Yingling	Hagerstown.
John M. Lane	Hagerstown.
Armstead A. Swingle	Hancock.
Robert B. Wright	Williamsport.
Josiah F. Staub	Sharpsburg.
John V. Alexander	Boonsboro.
W. B. Brenner	Smithsburg.
Charles E. Koogle	Keedysville.
L. R. Yourtee	Brownsville.
Alfred Harnish	Cerfoss.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire, two May 4, 1908; two May 2, 1910; two May 6, 1912, in order named.)

William H. Hoffman	Hagerstown.
George M. Bushey	Cavetown.
William B. King	Hagerstown.
David L. Lesher	Clearspring.
Frank W. Mish	Hagerstown.
Edmund Cohill	Hancock.

Appointed by the Commissioners.

School Superintendent.

John P. Fockler	Hagerstown.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

John B. Sweeney	Democrat	Hagerstown.
Daniel M. Neikirk		Keedysville.
Norman B. Scott, Jr	Republican	Hagerstown.

Supervisors of Elections for Hagerstown.

(Terms expire third Monday in February, 1908.)

John H. Middlekauff	Democrat	Hagerstown.
William P. Rauth		Hagerstown.
Scott M. Wolfinger	Republican	Hagerstown.

Register of Voters for Hagerstown.

(Terms expire third Monday in February, 1908.)

Henry K. Hock	1st Ward	Hagerstown.
Charles E. Swartz	2d Ward	Hagerstown.
Charles E. Hammond	3d Ward	Hagerstown.
Frank Witner	4th Ward	Hagerstown.
M. Harry Gruber	5th Ward	Hagerstown.

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 of each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
Joseph L. Bailey	State's Attorney	1907
Ernest A. Toadvine	Clerk Circuit Court	1909
John W. Dashiell	Register of Wills	1909
Elmer E. Bradley	Sheriff	1907
Peter S. Shockley	Surveyor	1908
Jesse D. Price	Treasurer	1907
George C. H. Larmore	County Commissioner	1907
Littleton B. Brittingham	County Commissioner	1907
John P. Wright	County Commissioner	1907
William H. Cooper	County Commissioner	1909
John E. Johnson	County Commissioner	1909
Levin J. Dashiell	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
I. Joseph Hearn	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
Charles H. Wood	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
Isaac L. English	1st	Mardella Springs.
William H. H. Bailey	1st	Salisbury.
George D. Freeny	2d	Quantico.
Hanson S. Phillips	2d	Hebron.
Minos B. Downing	3d	White Haven.
William Denton	3d	Tyaskin.
Samuel P. Parsons	4th	Parsonsburg.
H. James Truitt	4th	Pittsville.
Wesley D. Truitt	4th	Willards.
William A. Trader	5th	Salisbury.
William A. Boston	5th	Salisbury.
Marcellus Dennis	6th	Powellsville.
T. Rodney Jones	9th	Salisbury.
Walter C. Mann	10th	Sharpsburg.
William A. C. Williams	11th	Delmar, Del.
John T. Phillips	12th	Clara.
Levin T. Walter	12th	Nanticoke.
William J. Wailes	12th	Jesterville.
Harry D. Powell	13th	Salisbury.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Miss Elizabeth L. Wailes	Salisbury.
Isaac L. Price	Salisbury.
C. E. Fulton	Salisbury.
G. Vickers White	Salisbury.
J. G. W. Perdue	Delmar.
George D. Insley, Jr	Bivalve.
Thomas J. Walter	Nanticoke.
Purnell T. White	Sharpstown.
M. A. Davis	Pittsville.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

Harry L. Brewington	Salisbury.
Levin T. Cooper	Sharpstown.
Charles E. Williams	Salisbury.

APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

H. Crawford Bounds	Salisbury.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

George A. Bounds	Democrat	Hebron.
Samuel S. Smythe		Salisbury.
Albert J. Benjamin	Republican	Salisbury.

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 in each month.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	TERMS EXPIRE.
William F. Johnson	State's Attorney	1907
Francis H. Purnell	Clerk Circuit Court	1907
Edward P. Davis	Register of Wills	1909
Henry J. Anderson	Sheriff	1907
Samuel M. Quillen, Jr	Surveyor	1908
Littleton B. Birch	Wreckmaster	1908
Thomas J. Whaley	County Commissioner	1907
Samuel E. Shockley	County Commissioner	1907
John L. Pardee	County Commissioner	1907
Edwin H. Taylor	County Commissioner	1909
John L. Robbins	County Commissioner	1909
Ara P. Bowen	Judge Orphans' Court (Chief)	1907
William A. Taylor	Judge Orphans' Court	1907
William E. Boston	Judge Orphans' Court	1907

Officers Appointed by the Governor.

Justices of the Peace.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

NAMES.	DISTRICT.	POSTOFFICE.
William W. Quinn	1st	Pocomoke City.
Tubman F. Bonneville	1st	Pocomoke City.
J. D. A. Robinson	1st	Pocomoke City.
Theodore W. Pruitt	2d	Snow Hill.
William J. Rounds	2d	Snow Hill.
Daniel H. Lewis	2d	Snow Hill.
James H. Mumford	3d	Ocean City.
Daniel A. Massey	3d	Berlin.
Leslie P. Bowen	4th	Newark.
Timothy Rayne, Sr	5th	Bishopville.
James A. Hall	6th	Whiton.
Thomas R. Corbin	7th	Corbin.
Joseph E. Riggin	7th	Whiteburg.
W. O. Payne	8th	Stockton.
W. J. Onley	8th	Girdletree.
Josiah A. Boston	9th	Berlin.

Notaries Public.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

Miss Carrie H. Polk	Pocomoke City.
Little P. Ewell	Pocomoke City.
Frank D. Young	Pocomoke City.
Edgar Fountaine	Pocomoke City.
James P. Townsend	Snow Hill.
James F. Hopkins	Snow Hill.
Edward C. Conner	Snow Hill.
Horace Payne	Snow Hill.
Theodore Palmatory	Berlin.
Charles W. Keas	Berlin.
John E. Smith	Berlin.
Clarence Burbage	Stockton.

School Commissioners.

(Terms expire May 4, 1908; May 2, 1910; May 6, 1912, in order named.)

Zadoc Powell	Snow Hill.
James H. Vincent	Pocomoke City.
Lemuel W. Only	Girdletree.

Appointed by the Commissioners.

School Superintendent.

Edgar W. McMaster	Pocomoke City.

Supervisors of Elections.

(All terms expire May 4, 1908.)

J. Samuel Price	Democrat	Snow Hill.
John H. Blades		Pocomoke City.
J. Edward Boehm	Republican	Snow Hill.

Biographical Sketches of State Officers.

Governor: 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 civil 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 has 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 1st of May, 1886, and served until the 1st 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.

EDWIN WARFIELD,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

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 and professional societies and social organizations, among which are the Maryland Society Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the American Bar Association, the Baltimore and the Maryland Bar Associations and the Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution. He was President-General of the National Society of the S. A. R. in 1903.

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 pluralty of 12,625 votes over his Republican opponent.

Secretary of State: OSWALD TILGHMAN (Democrat), of Talbot County.

Colonel Tilghman was born March 7, 1841, at Plimhimmon, near Oxford, Talbot County. His father was General Tench Tilghman, and his mother was a daughter of John Leeds Kerr, United States Senator from Maryland from 1841 to 1843. Colonel Tilghman was educated at the Maryland Military Academy at Oxford; settled in Washington County, Texas, in 1859, volunteered in the Confederate service in 1861 as a private in Company B, Terry's Texas Rangers; participated in the battle of Shiloh and in the battles before Richmond; was aid on the staff of his kinsman, General Lloyd Tilghman, who was killed in front of Vicksburg, Miss.; commanded the Rock City Artillery of Nashville, Tenn., a heavy battery on the banks of the Mississippi river, during the siege of Port Hudson, La. This battery took an active part in the destruction of the United States steam Frigate Mississippi in March, 1863, when Admiral Farragut's fleet attempted to pass the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson. Admiral George Dewey was executive officer on board this frigate in this memorable engagement. Colonel Tilghman was the only one of the four officers in his battery not killed during the siege of Port Hudson. He was commended for his gallantry by Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. De Gournay, who commanded the left wing of the Confederate batteries. Upon the capitulation of Port Hudson he was sent a prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, on Lake Erie, Ohio, where he was held till the close of the war.

Colonel Tilghman again settled in his native county, read law with Senator Charles H. Gibson, and has been engaged ever since in the practice of his profession and in the real estate business in Easton, Md. He has induced to locate permanently in Talbot County many prominent and wealthy persons, to whom he has sold country seats, and who have contributed in a large degree to the general prosperity of the section.

He married in 1884 Miss Belle Harrison, second daughter of Dr. Samuel A. Harrison, the historian and annalist of Talbot County. Their only son Samuel Harrison Tilghman, is pursuing a course in civil engineering at Lehigh University.

AT YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

On the 19th of October, 1881, Colonel Tilghman, having been appointed by Governor William T. Hamilton one of the two Commissioners, with the rank of Colonel, to represent the State of Maryland at the Yorktown Centennial, wore on that occasion the sword presented by Congress to his illustrious ancestor, Colonel Tench Tilghman, Washington's favorite aid-de-camp, one hundred years before for his services in bearing

OSWALD TILGHMAN,

SECRETARY OF STATE

MURRAY VANDIVER,
STATE TREASURER

to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia from the Commander-in-Chief of the American armies the official news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis' army and the capitulation of the posts of York and Gloucester.

He owns a valuable collection of Revolutionary relics, autograph letters of Colonial and Revolutionary worthies, and an extensive library of books and papers relating to the history of Maryland, and to the genealogies of many families of the Eastern Shore. He is the local annalist of his section of the State.

Colonel Tilghman is a member of several patriotic and fraternal societies, among which is the Ancient and Honorable Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, of which he is the present Vice-President. He has for several years past represented the State Society in the General Society of the Cincinnati. He was Senator from Talbot County in the Legislatures of Maryland 1894 and 1896, and chiefly through his efforts the State Bureau of Immigration was established in 1896. He is President of the Board of Development of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and has been Auditor of the Circuit Court of Talbot County for over twenty years. He is Commander of the Charles S. Winder Camp, United Confederate Veterans, and also commands the First Brigade of the Maryland Division of the United Confederate Veterans. He was one of the Commissioners to represent the State of Maryland at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, and at the exposition held at Charleston, S. C., the following year.

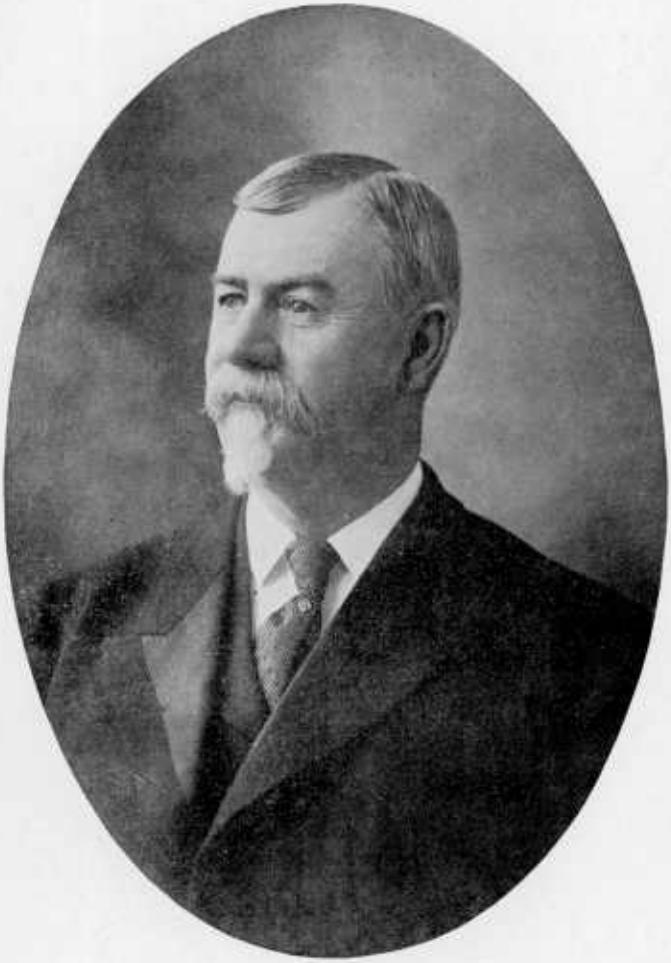
He was the first appointee of Governor Warfield, who appointed him Secretary of State on the day of his inauguration as Governor of Maryland, January 13, 1904.

He resides at Foxley Hall, Easton, the Colonial residence of Henry Dickinson, whose son, Charles Dickinson, was killed by General Andrew Jackson in a duel in 1806.

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 in 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; a Dele-

gate-at-Large to the National Democratic Convention of 1900, and a Delegate-at-Large and Chairman of the Delegation to the National Democratic Convention in 1904, which nominated Parker. From 1888 to 1897 Mr. Vandiver was Secretary and Treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1897 became Chairman of the committee by appointment of Colonel Buchanan Schley. He was re-appointed Chairman of the committee by Colonel L. Victor Baughman in August, 1899, with the full concurrence of the State Convention, which position he now holds. As Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Mr. Vandiver conducted the re-organization primary campaign in Baltimore City in the fall of 1898, which resulted in the precinct organization of 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 of Virginia, being appointed by President Cleveland and serving at the time of the preparation for the collection of the income tax. Mr. Vandiver resigned as Collector of Internal Revenue to take effect October 1, 1897, and upon his retirement was highly complimented by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the very efficient and satisfactory condition of his office, the national administration at that time being Republican. On January 11, 1900, Mr. Vandiver was elected Treasurer of the State of Maryland, receiving the entire vote of his party in both the Senate and House in open session and without a party caucus, which office he now fills, having been elected at the sessions of the General Assembly of 1902 and 1904 without opposition. Mr. Vandiver was appointed on the staff of the late Governor Robert M. McLane with the rank of Colonel, and on the staff of Governor John Walter Smith with the rank of Brigadier-General. 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 Company of Baltimore, the National Bank at 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.



DR. GORDON T. ATKINSON,
STATE COMPTROLLER

WILLIAM S. BRYAN, JR.,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Comptroller: 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, Maryland. He attended the local schools in Pocomoke City, Md., and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He left the college in his junior year to matriculate 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 is now president of the Marine Bank of Crisfield, and is also 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.

Dr. Atkinson was a candidate for reëlection for Comptroller in 1905, and his administration was endorsed by the people of Maryland by a large majority, notwithstanding the split in his party on account of the Constitutional Amendment.

Attorney-General: WILLIAM S. BRYAN, JR. (Democrat), of Baltimore City.

Mr. Bryan was born in Baltimore on the 23d of December, 1859, and was 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: MAJOR-GENERAL CLINTON LEVERING RIGGS (Democrat).

General Riggs was born in New York City on the 13th day of September, 1866. His parents moved to Baltimore six

weeks later, and he has since resided there and in Baltimore County. He is a son of the late Lawrason Riggs, and a direct descendant of Francis Riggs, who settled in Calvert County in 1663, members of this family having afterwards spread through Anne Arundel, Frederick and Montgomery Counties. His maternal grandfather was the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, who was for four terms United States Senator from Indiana.

At the age of eleven he entered St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He graduated as a civil engineer from Princeton University in 1887, standing second in his class. After practicing this profession a short time in Iowa he returned to enter the machine shop of Robert Poole & Son Company; went to Detrick & Harvey Machine Company on February 9, 1891, and retired from business as vice-president of that company on January 15, 1903; entered the services of the Maryland National Guard as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Infantry, on April 29, 1890; elected Captain of Company F, same regiment, on February 23, 1891, and Major on November 12, 1895; was mustered into the service of the United States on May 14, 1898, as Major, Fifth Maryland United States Volunteers, and mustered out with his regiment at close of Spanish-American War on October 22, 1898; resigned from the Maryland National Guard on January 26, 1899; appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Maryland January 29, 1904.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals: THOMAS PARRAN (Republican).

Thomas Parran was born in Calvert County, February 12, 1860. He was educated at 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.

State Tax Commissioner: BUCHANAN SCHLEY (Democrat), of Washington County.

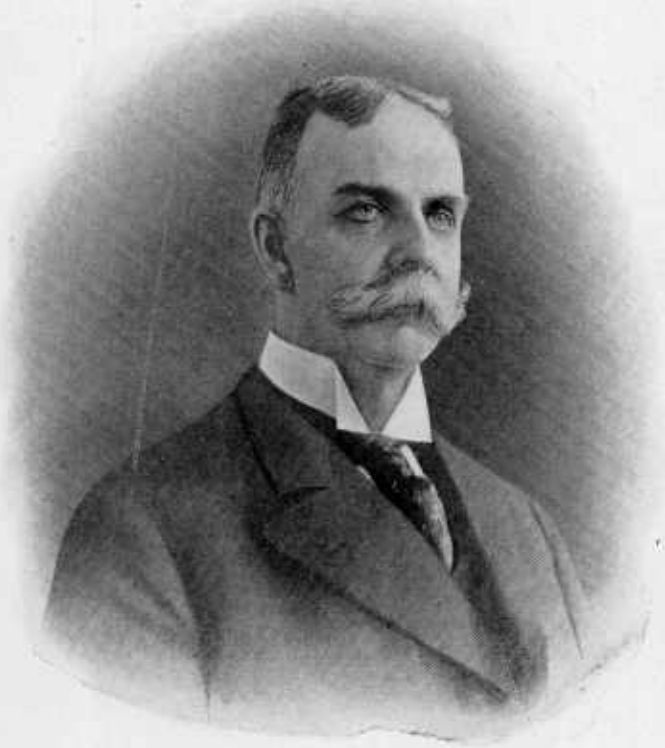
Governor Hamilton's successor in the leadership of the Democrat Party in Washington County was Buchanan Schley. This gifted man began his political career in 1879, when still young. That year he was nominated for State's Attorney for Washington County, but was defeated by John F. A. Remley, the Republican candidate. Soon afterwards, he disputed with Governor Hamilton, the leadership of the county conventions, and more than once was victorious over the friends and supporters of the veteran leader. After Governor Hamilton's death and down to the present time, Mr. Schley's leadership has been almost undisputed. Only three times has Mr. Schley been an office holder, and not often an office seeker. He was appointed by President Cleveland Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore. In 1901 he was superintendent of the State Census, and in 1902 he was elected Tax Commissioner of the State of Maryland. Mr. Schley is the youngest son of Frederick A. Schley and his second wife, Miss Hall, a granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Pottinger, sister of Judges John and Thomas Buchanan. The sister of Buchanan Schley's mother was the wife of Col. George Schley, half brother of Buchanan Schley.

MAJOR-GENERAL CLINTON L. RIGGS,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

THOMAS PARRAN,

CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS



BUCHANAN SCHLEY,
STATE TAX COMMISSIONER

Educational and Charitable Institutions.

Aged Men and Women's Home M. E. Church, Wash. Conference.
Annapolis Emergency Hospital.
Anne Arundel Academy, Millersville.
Baltimore City Hospital.
Baltimore Day Nursery.
Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital.
Baltimore Humane Impartial Society, Aged Men and Women's Home.
Baltimore Manual Labor School.
Baltimore Medical College.
Baltimore Orpban Asylum.
Baltimore University School of Medicine.
Baltimore University Hospital.
Boys' Home Society of Baltimore city.
Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's county.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Country Home for Children of Baltimore.
Female House of Refuge.
Emergency Hospital of Frederick.
First Naval Brigade, M. N. G.
Florence Crittenden Mission.
Franklin Square Hospital of Baltimore city.
Frederick City Hospital Association.
F. Knapp's English and German Institute.
Frostburg State Normal School, No. 2.
General German Aged People's Home of Baltimore city.
General German Orphan Asylum for Baltimore city.
Hebrew Friendly Inn and Aged Home.
Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association.
Hebrew Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery Association.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Baltimore city.
Hollywood Children's Summer Home.
Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland in Cumberland.
Home for Confederate Mothers and Widows.
Home of the Aged Women of Talbot county.
Home of Friendless Boys and Girls.
Home of Friendless Children of the Eastern Shore.
Home for Incurables in Baltimore city.
Home of Mothers and Infants.
Home of Reformation for Colored Children.
Home of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls.
Hospital for Consumptives.
Hospital for Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children of Baltimore.
Hospital of the Good Samaritan.
Hospital for the Women of Maryland.
House of Refuge.
House of the Good Shepherd.
House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls.
Industrial Home for Colored Girls.
Johns Hopkins University.
Little Sisters of the Poor of Baltimore city.
Locust Point Social Settlement.
Lying-In Hospital for Indigent Women.
Lying-In Hospital of the Maternite of Maryland.
Maccabeans of Baltimore city.

Maryland Academy of Sciences.
Maryland Agricultural College, College Park.
Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble-Minded.
Maryland General Hospital of Baltimore city.
Maryland Home for Friendless Colored Children.
Maryland Homeopathic Hospital.
Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Catonsville.
Maryland Industrial and Agricultural Institute for Colored Youths.
Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.
Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville.
Maryland Lying-In Hospital.
Maryland Medical College.
Maryland Militia.
Maryland School for the Blind.
Maryland School for the Blind and Deaf (Colored).
Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb at Frederick city.
McDonogh Institute of Laplata.
National Junior Republic.
New Windsor College.
Northeastern Day Nursery.
Northeastern Dispensary.
Nursery and Child's Hospital.
Oblate Sisters of Providence.
Peninsula General Hospital of Salisbury.
Princess Anne Academy.
Provident General Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore city.
State Normal School of Baltimore city.
St. Agnes' Hospital of Baltimore City for Colored Children.
St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored Children.
St. Francis Xavier's School for Deaf and Dumb.
St. John's College, Annapolis.
St. Joseph's Hospital of Baltimore city.
St. Joseph's House of Industry.
St. Martha's Episcopal Home.
St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum of Baltimore city.
St. Mary's Home for Little Colored Boys.
St. Mary's Industrial School.
St. Mary's Seminary of St. Mary's county.
St. Peter's Clavier's Colored Industrial School.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum.
Salisbury Home for the Aged.
Silver Cross Home for Epileptics.
Shelter for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons.
Springfield State Hospital for the Insane.
Southern Dispensary of Baltimore city.
Southern Homeopathic Medical College.
Union Hospital of Cecil county.
Union Protestant Infirmary.
United Charities Hospital Association of Dorchester county.
University of Maryland Lying-In Hospital.
University of Maryland School of Medicine, Faculty of Physic.
University of Maryland Hospital.
Washington College, Chestertown.
Western Maryland College, Westminster.
West-End Maternite Hospital.
Women's College of Frederick.
Women's Medical College.
Washington County Hospital Association.
Upper Marlborough Academy.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Gov. Edwin Warfield.....President.
M. Bates Stephens.....Secretary.

John G. Rogers.....Ellicott City.....Howard County.
Clayton Purnell.....Frostburg.....Allegany County.
Z. P. Wharton.....Stockton.....Worcester County.
Robert C. Cole.....Roland Park.....Baltimore County.
Glenn H. Worthington.....Frederick.....Frederick County.
Rufus K. Wood.....Sparrow's Point.....Baltimore County.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

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B. K. Purdum, Assistant.....Annapolis, Md.

PRINCIPAL MARYLAND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

George W. Ward.....Baltimore, Md.

PRINCIPAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, No. 2.

E. D. Murdaugh.....Frostburg, Md.

PRINCIPAL WASHINGTON COLLEGE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

James W. Cain.....Chestertown, Md.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

A. C. Willison.....Cumberland.....Allegany County.
Harry R. Wallis.....Annapolis.....Anne Arundel County.
Albert S. Cook.....Towson.....Baltimore County.
John T. Hershner, Ass't...Towson.....Baltimore County.
S. Simpson.....Westminster.....Carroll County.
Edward M. Noble.....Denton.....Caroline County.
George Biddle.....Elkton.....Cecil County.
J. Briscoe Bunting.....Prince Frederick.....Calvert County.
Michael R. Stone.....La Plata.....Charles County.
Wm. P. Beckwith.....Cambridge.....Dorchester County.
Oscar B. Coblentz.....Frederick.....Frederick County.
S. N. Young, Ass't.....Frederick.....Frederick County.
Edward A. Browning.....Oakland.....Garrett County.
Woodland C. Phillips.....Ellicott City.....Howard County.
Charles T. Wright.....Belair.....Harford County.
Milton Melvin.....Chestertown.....Kent County.
Earle B. Wood.....Rockville.....Montgomery County.
Frederick Sasscer.....Upper Marlborough..Prince George County.
B. J. Grimes.....Centreville.....Queen Anne's County.
George W. Joy.....Leonardtown.....St. Mary's County.
Wm. H. Dashiell.....Princess Anne.....Somerset County.
Alex. Chaplain.....Easton.....Talbot County.
John P. Fockler.....Hagerstown.....Washington County.
H. Crawford Bounds.....Salisbury.....Wicomico County.
Edgar W. McMaster.....Pocomoke City.....Worcester County.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Office: Corner Madison and Lafayette Avenues.

James H. Van Sickle.....Superintendent.
Henry A. Wise.....Assistant Superintendent.
John E. McCahan...Assistant Superintendent.
Henry E. West.....Assistant Superintendent.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, 1906

Allegany County—Senate:
John B. Shannon, (D) ..... Frostburg

Allegany County—House of Delegates:
James Campbell, Jr., (R) ..... Frostburg
Robert M. Hutcheson, (R) ..... Lonaconing
John Mackie, (R) ..... Westernport
Wm. McL. Somerville, (R) ..... Cumberland
John W. Stump, (R) ..... Cumberland

Anne Arundel County—Senate:
*Luther H. Gadd, (D) ..... Annapolis

Anne Arundel County—House of Delegates:
Charles A. Duvall, (D) ..... Parole
Wm. C. Shipley, (D) ..... Glen Burnie
Charles H. Russell of J., (R) ..... Annapolis
James H. Murdock, (R) ..... Annapolis

Baltimore County—Senate:
*John S. Biddison, (D) ..... Gardenville

Baltimore County—House of Delegates:
James W. Ayres, (D) ..... Parkton
Carville D. Benson, (D) ..... Halethorp
Albert F. Brunnier, (D) ..... Sta. D, Baltimore
John Gephart, (D) ..... Mt. Washington
Harry E. Goodwin, (D) ..... Reisterstown
Sylvester J. Roche, (D) ..... Mt. Washington

Calvert County—Senate:
*Lewis McK. Griffith, (R) ..... Chaney

Calvert County—House of Delegates:
James T. Ross, (R) ..... Mutual
Alexander B. Duke, (R) ..... Adelina

Caroline County—Senate:
Wm. W. Goldsborough, (D) ..... Greensboro

Caroline County—House of Delegates:
J. Alda Jackson, (R) ..... Goldsboro
Willard C. Todd, (R) ..... Williston

Carroll County—Senate:
*Johnzie E. Beasman, (D) ..... Sykesville

Carroll County—House of Delegates:
Jacob A. Frederick, (D) ..... Manchester
Robert L. Myers, (D) ..... Linwood
William E. Kolb, (R) ..... Union Bridge
Luther M. Bushey, (R) ..... Winfield

Cecil County—Senate:
Joseph I. France, (R) ..... Port Deposit

Cecil County—House of Delegates:
William B. Davis, (D) ..... Cecilton
Alfred B. Cameron, (R) ..... Zion
W. Atwood Montgomery, (R) ..... Oakwood

Charles County—Senate:
S. Spearman Lancaster, (R) ..... Rock Point

*Term expires November 3, 1907.
Note.—Terms of all members of House of Delegates expire November 3, 1907.

Charles County—House of Delegates:
Bruce M. Wilmer, (R).....Faulkner
J. Carlisle Wilmer, (R).....La Plata

Dorchester County—Senate:
Joseph B. Andrews, (R).....Hurlock

Dorchester County—House of Delegates:
John W. Hastings, (D).....Rhodesdale
George R. Percy, (D).....Cambridge
Oliver W. Hubbard, (D).....East New Market
J. Holliday Murphy, (R).....Drawbridge

Frederick County—Senate:
*David M. Devilbiss, (R).....Woodville

Frederick County—House of Delegates:
Aaron R. Anders, (R).....Frederick
Charles C. Eyler (R).....Rocky Ridge
George J. Luckey, (R).....Frederick
William L. Richards, (R).....Brunswick
Charles A. Nicodemus, (R).....Walkersville

Garrett County—Senate:
W. McCulloh Brown, (R).....Bayard, W. Va.

Garrett County—House of Delegates:
Charles A. Ashby, (R).....Crellin
Nathan R. Selby, (R).....Selbyport

Harford County—Senate:
William B. Baker, (R).....Aberdeen

Harford County—House of Delegates:
Charles A. Andrew, (D).....Berkley
Harry C. Lawder, (D).....Havre de Grace
Walter R. McComas, (D).....Bel Air
Edmund L. Oldfield, (D).....The Rocks

Howard County—Senate:
*Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., (D).....Laurel

Howard County—House of Delegates:
Matthew H. Gill, (D).....Elk Ridge
James W. Pearre, (D).....Lisbon

Kent County—Senate:
*Garrett Foxwell, (D).....Blacks

Kent County—House of Delegates:
Curtis E. Crane, (D).....Chestertown
Isaac Gibbs, (D).....Massey's

Montgomery County—Senate:
Blair Lee, (D).....Silver Spring

Montgomery County—House of Delegates:
Walter C. Carroll, (D).....Glen Echo
Charles H. Griffith, (D).....Laytonsville
Louis B. Scholl, (D).....Dickerson
David H. Fenton, (R).....Kensington

Prince George's County—Senate:
William B. Clagett, (D).....Upper Marlborough

Prince George's County—House of Delegates:
Richard S. Hill, (D).....Upper Marlborough
Joseph K. Roberts, (D).....Upper Marlborough
J. Enos Ray, Jr., (D).....Chillum
Charlton Sasscer, (R).....Upper Marlborough

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* Term expires November 3, 1907.

Queen Anne's County—Senate:
*James E. Kirwan, (D).....Chester

Queen Anne's County—House of Delegates:
E. Henry Covington, (I).....Ford's Store
Charles L. Joslin, (I).....Ingleside
David P. Smith, (I).....Centreville

St. Mary's County—Senate:
Francis F. Greenwell, (I).....Leonardtown

St. Mary's County—House of Delegates:
Wm. T. Wilkinson, (R).....Hollywood
Chas. V. Hayden, Jr., (D).....Leonardtown

Somerset County—Senate:
*S. Frank Dashiell, (D).....Dame's Quarter

Somerset County—House of Delegates:
Charles A. Loockerman, (D).....Crisfield
Isaac T. J. Brown, (D).....Princess Anne
Chas. L. Whittington, (D).....Marion Station

Talbot County—Senate:
Joseph B. Seth, (D).....Easton

Talbot County—House of Delegates:
William A. Kirby, (D).....Trappe
William G. Quimby, (D).....Wye Mills
Walter Weber, (D).....Fairbank

Washington County—Senate:
*B. Abner Betts, (D).....Chewsville

Washington County—House of Delegates:
Harry E. Baker, (R).....Hagerstown
John B. Beard, (R).....Williamsport
Abner B. Bingham, (R).....Weverton
Thompson A. Brown, (R).....Hagerstown
George T. Prather, (R).....Clearspring

Wicomico County—Senate:
*Marion V. Brewington, (D).....Salisbury

Wicomico County—House of Delegates:
James O. Adams, (D).....Sharptown
Ebenezer G. Davis, (D).....Willards
Chas. R. Disharoon, (D).....Salisbury

Worcester County—Senate:
John P. Moore, (D).....Snow Hill

Worcester County—House of Delegates:
Wm. Lee Carey, (D).....Berlin
Orlando Harrison, (D).....Berlin
L. Paul Ewell, (D).....Pocomoke City

Baltimore City (First Legislative District)—Senate:
*James Young, (D).....127 Aisquith street

Baltimore City (First Legislative District)—House of Delegates:
Robert J. Beacham, (R).....927 S. Patuxent street
Alex. Cunningham, Jr., (R).....319 S. Ann street
Louis E. Melis, (R).....400 S. Bond street
William C. Watts, (R).....2626 E. Baltimore street
Edgar N. Ash, (D).....410 E. Fayette street
Frederick W. Wilcox, (D).....509 N. Gay street

Baltimore City (Second Legislative District)—Senate:
*Clarence W. Perkins, (D).....Park Heights and Kate avenues

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* Term expires November 3, 1907.

Baltimore City (Second Legislative District)—House of Delegates:
Timothy O. Heatwole, (D).....6 W. North avenue
John L. V. Murphy, (D).....2001 Bolton street
William L. Orem, (D).....1616 E. Preston street
Allan Cleaveland, (R).....34 E. 27th street
Chas. R. Whiteford, (D).....1030 E. North avenue
Wm. N. McFaul, (R).....514 Roland avenue

Baltimore City (Third Legislative District)—Senate:
J. Chas. Linthicum, (D).....314 St. Paul street

Baltimore City (Third Legislative District)—House of Delegates:
Chas. J. Bouchet, (D).....304 E. Chase street
James A. Dawkins, (D).....1220 W. Lafayette avenue
Martin Lehmayer, (D).....1727 Park avenue
T. Leigh Marriott, (D).....1412 W. Mulberry street
Harry E. Banks, (R).....306 S. Payson street
Frederick T. Dorton, (R).....521 N. Gilmor street

Baltimore City (Fourth Legislative District)—Senate:
Charles W. Jones, (R).....103 E. Cross street

Baltimore City (Fourth Legislative District)—House of Delegates:
James E. Godwin, (R).....2407 Fairmount avenue
Zack. T. Green, (R).....1623 S. Charles street
Elmer J. Jones, (R).....208 Warren avenue
W. Harry Pairo, (R).....826 Harlem avenue
Edgar M. Peterson, (R).....1120 Cleveland street
Benjamin M. Stone, (R).....1415 Light street

Senate—18 Democrats, 8 Republicans, 1 Independent.

House of Delegates—51 Democrats, 47 Republicans, 3 Independents.

Joint Ballot—69 Democrats, 55 Republicans, and 4 Independents.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

—— OF ——

Members of the Senate of 1906.

Allegany County—JOHN B. SHANNON, Democrat—Frostburg.

John B. Shannon was born November 7, 1865, in Springfield, Hampshire County, West Virginia. His father was the late Justice Shannon, who served the people of his district in that capacity for over forty years. Some years ago Mr. Shannon was elected vice-president of the Maryland Shoe Company of Cumberland, and for several years he has been a director of the Leatherbury Shoe Company of Clarksburg, one of the largest wholesale shoe houses of West Virgina. His business career has been a remarkably successful one.

Senator Shannon has taken a great interest in political matters since his majority. For a number of years he has been the chairman of the County Committee of Allegany, having charge of the campaigns in that county. Some years ago the Democrats of Allegany, recognizing his great popularity with the people, nominated him for Register of Wills. He was the only Democratic candidate elected in that county. While some of the Republican candidates received as many as 1800 majority, he was elected by a majority of about 1200. He was the first Democrat elected in Allegany in fifteen years. The county had always been looked on as certainly Republican, with majorities ranging from 1500 to 2500. To overcome this majority and secure 1200 for himself shows clearly the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Allegany.

It has been often said that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, but this is not the case with Senator Shannon. When a man running for political office is so highly esteemed as to draw from the opposition party several hundred personal votes for himself, he is considered a strong candidate. So that it will be readily admitted that one who draws several thousand from the opposition gives the very strongest evidence of the love and admiration of his fellow countians.

A man's immediate neighbors and friends are the ones supposed to know him best. When you find them rallying to him and standing by him regardless of political considerations, you are safe to conclude that he is a good citizen and entitled to the trust and confidence of all people.

Senator Shannon resides in Frostburg, where the Republican majority runs all the way from 500 to 800, and yet he carried it by 353, showing that from four to five hundred Republicans esteemed him so highly that they abandoned their own party candidate to vote for him. No greater compliment could have been paid him than this almost unanimous endorsement of his neighbors. To those who know the Senator, however, this was not considered remarkable. No man possesses to a greater degree the faculty of making friends.

He served as Register of Wills for six years in an acceptable manner to the people of Allegany, and at the expiration of his term was nominated and elected to the Senate of Maryland. At this election he was again the sole successful Democratic nominee. His services in the Senate are well known and appreciated by the citizens of the entire State. He was on very many of the important committees and no member was held in higher esteem by his fellow members. While on all party matters he could be relied on to protect the interests of his party he was too broadminded to neglect the interests of the State at large. He was instrumental in having much good legislation in the interests of his constituents. Senator Shannon has frequently been named as an available candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Sixth District.

Anne Arundel County—LUTHER H. GADD, Democrat—Annapolis.

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—Baltimore City.

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—Baltimore City.

Clarence Warwick Perkins, State Senator from the Second Legislative District of Baltimore City, is a lawyer, and was born in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, March 18, 1871. He is a son of Eben F. Perkins, late of Kent County. Sena-

tor Perkins received his early education in 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)—J. CHARLES LINTHICUM, Democrat—314 St. Paul Street.

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 of Baltimore City, later entering the State Normal School from which he graduated in 1886, when he became principal of Braddock School, Frederick County, and later taught school in his native county of Anne Arundel. Returning to Baltimore he took a special course in the Historical and Political Department of the Johns Hopkins University, after which he entered the University of Maryland, School of Law, from which he obtained his degree of L.L.B. in 1890. He has since practiced law in the City of Baltimore—some years ago having associated with himself his brother, Seth Hance Linthicum, under the firm name of J. Chas. Linthicum & Bro. He is also a professor of Medical Jurisprudence of the Maryland Medical College of Baltimore, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D.

In 1903 he was elected to the House of Delegates from the Third Legislative District of Baltimore City. During the session of 1904 he was chairman of the City Delegation, chairman of the Elections Committee, a member of the Judiciary Committee and of the Printing Committee and performed valuable service for the State and city during that session of the Legislature.

In 1905 Mr. Linthicum was nominated to the State Senate from his district after one of the most spirited Primary Elections ever held in the City of Baltimore, and was duly elected to the State Senate in the Election of November of that year.

Mr. Linthicum has always been a democrat and taken great interest in party affairs and especially in the welfare and prosperity of his city. He is married, his wife being formerly Mrs. Gabriel D. Clark, neé Perry, a daughter of the late Dr. John L. Perry of Saratoga Springs, New York.

Baltimore City (Fourth District)—CHARLES W. JONES, Republican—103 E. Cross Street.

Mr. Jones was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, in 1843. At an early age his parents moved to Baltimore, where his education was completed in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Jones enlisted as a sailor in the United States Navy, and during the Civil War received a commission as an ensign and pilot. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in the produce and commission business in Baltimore City.

Baltimore County—JOHN S. BIDDISON, Democrat—Gardenville.

Mr. Biddson 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—Chaney.

Mr. Griffith is a farmer of Calvert County, born in 1838, and educated at Dickinson College. 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—WILLIAM W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Democrat—Greensboro.

Dr. William Winder Goldsborough, of Caroline County, was born May 4, 1875, in Fauquier County, Virginia. He is a grandson of the late Dr. Griffin W. Goldsborough, who served in both the Legislature and State Senate of Maryland, and a son of W. L. Goldsborough, who was formerly consul to Amoy, China. The doctor has three brothers, W. Laird Goldsborough, Judge Advocate of Manila, P. I.; W. E. Goldsborough, who was chief of the Electrical Building at the St. Louis Exposition, and S. Alan Goldsborough, State's Attorney for Caroline County. He received his education at the Rockville Academy and Washington College, Chestertown, and graduated from the University of Maryland, School of Medicine in the spring of

1901. The following fall he was elected to the House of Delegates, leading the legislative part of the ticket, serving with credit to his county during the session of 1902. In the spring of that year he established the Caroline *Sun* at Ridgely, Md., which is one of the most progressive journals in the county to-day. The following fall he settled in Greensboro and has since been successfully practicing his profession there. In the spring of 1903 he was elected president of the Board of Town Commissioners of Greensboro, of which body he is still a member. The doctor has always taken an active interest in public affairs, having served as a delegate in several county and Congressional conventions, and the State Convention which nominated the Hon. Edwin Warfield for Governor. He was the only successful candidate on the Democratic ticket at the late election, having defeated Henry Clay Hobbs for the Senate. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Carroll County—JOHNZIE E. BEASMAN, Democrat—Sykesville.

Senator Beasman was born near Sykesville, and is fifty-two years of age. He is the son of Captain 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—JOSEPH I. FRANCE, Republican—Port Deposit.

Dr. Joseph I. France is descended, on his father's side, from an old Maryland family, his father's ancestors having settled in this State before the Revolutionary War. His mother was the daughter of Col. William James, of Richmond, Va. His father spent his early boyhood in Washington, and was there educated. He later entered the Presbyterian ministry, and occupied important churches in New York State, where the subject of the present sketch spent his early youth. Dr. France graduated from Hamilton College, in New York State, and then went abroad for scientific study. He returned to this

country and continued his work at Clark University. He took his degree in medicine in Baltimore.

In 1897 he moved to Port Deposit, Cecil County, where he has since resided.

Charles County—S. SPEARMAN LANCASTER, Republican—Rock Point.

Mr. Lancaster was born at the old Lancaster homestead, Rock Hall, on the Wicomico, in Charles County, in 1859. Owing to the death of his father when Mr. Lancaster was a boy, he became his mother's business manager at an early age, and received most of his educational instruction under her guidance, reading a great variety of instructive literature during spare hours.

By patient industry and strict attention to business he has acquired one of the best paying properties in Charles County, there being a population of over 235 on his estates. Was an active Democrat until 1893, when he, with many others, went over to the Republican party.

Was a member of the House of Delegates in 1900. In 1885 he married a daughter of the late Judge John L. Jenkins, of Adams County, Pennsylvania, and has a family of eight children.

Dorchester County—JOSEPH B. ANDREWS, Republican—Hurlock.

Mr. Andrews is the son of the late Stephen Andrews, a prosperous farmer of Dorchester County, well known and highly respected. He is fifty-five years of age, and has engaged in farming and pursuits incidental to farming during his entire lifetime. Received his education in the public schools. Employs a great number of hands in his extensive canning factory.

Mr. Andrews has held office in his native town as Town Commissioner and has been one of the School Trustees for his county. Was elected a County School Commissioner for Dorchester County and a member of the House of Delegates. Is a member of the M. E. Church and connected with all religious, charitable and business movements of Hurlock. In 1881 he married Mary, daughter of the late J. W. B. Todd, who died in 1896, leaving seven children. In 1900 he remarried, his second wife being Elgin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Gore.

Mr. Andrews is a man of good judgment whose views on business affairs are sought by his neighbors and friends and is an indefatigable worker.

Frederick County—DAVID M. DEVILBLISS, Republican—Woodville.

Dr. Devilbliss was born near Libertytown, April 3, 1845, on a farm, and until he was twenty-five followed farming as a 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 was elected to the Senate in 1903.

Garrett County—W. MCCULLOH BROWN, Republican—Fort Pendleton.

W. McCulloh Brown was born in New York City in 1854. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. Mr. Brown's school days were spent at Andover, Mass., and he was graduated from Philips Academy in 1872, going from there to Yale University, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1876. While at college he took a course in chemistry, and later was in the laboratory of a sugar refinery in Boston.

In 1881 he moved to Garrett County, locating near Fort Pendleton upon property owned by the family, and has resided there ever since. In addition to the interest of a farm, Mr. Brown has found constant employment as surveyor and engineer. In the summer of 1897 he was appointed engineer on behalf of Maryland upon the survey of the western boundary of the State in the suit now pending in the United States Supreme Court vs. West Virginia. During the summer of 1900 he was with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, working in the West. His interests are thoroughly identified with the farm. He has taken a lively interest in the Farmers' Institute work of the State, and is one of the vice-presidents of the Maryland Horticultural Society. He belongs to no orders, but is a member of the Yale Alumni Association of Maryland, and a non-resident member of the University Club of Baltimore. He has always been interested in politics, but has never before sought or held any public office.

Harford County—WILLIAM B. BAKER, Republican—Aberdeen.

William B. Baker, Senator for Harford County, was born near Aberdeen, in that county, on July 22, 1840. Received his education at public and private schools. After leaving school worked on a farm by the month until thirty-two years of age. Then commenced fruit packing, and has been engaged in that

industry ever since. His father, George W. Baker, was the pioneer canner of Harford County. Has always taken an active interest in politics and cast his first vote for Augustus W. Bradford, the Union candidate for governor in 1861.

Was elected to House of Delegates in 1881, and to State Senate in 1893, but only served one session. Was elected to Congress in 1894, when he tendered his resignation as Senator. Was a member of 54th, 55th and 56th Congresses and declined a renomination.

Was elected to State Senate in 1905 by 773 majority, being the largest majority ever given a Republican in the county. Is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Havre de Grace, and is president of the First National Bank of Aberdeen.

Howard County—ARTHUR P. GORMAN, JR., Democrat—Laurel.

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 Columbia 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—Blacks.

Mr. Foxwell was born near Odessa, New Castle County, Delaware, 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—BLAIR LEE, Democrat—Silver Spring.

Blair Lee was born August 9, 1857, on Silver Spring farm, in Montgomery County, Maryland, where he now lives, it being formerly the property of his grandfather, the late Francis P. Blair, Sr., and of his father, Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, U. S. N.

Mr. Lee graduated from Princeton in 1880, and was admitted to the bar at Rockville and in the District of Columbia in 1883, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law.

He was nominated for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by Captain John McDonald, the district being then,

as now, strongly Republican. He was a delegate to the Kansas City National Democratic Convention from the Sixth District in 1900, and as vice-president of the Democratic Campaign Clubs, maintained headquarters at the Eutaw House, in Baltimore, taking an active part in that campaign.

In the Montgomery County primary of 1905, under the Crawford system, he was nominated for the State Senate, defeating the Honorable Spencer C. Jones by a majority of about 800, and was elected on November 7th to the State Senate by a majority of about 300.

Prince George's County—WM. B. CLAGGETT, Democrat—Upper Marlborough.

Mr. Claggett was born on the 13th of August, 1854, at the Cottage, the name of the estate of his late faher, Charles Claggett, near the town of Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, where he still lives. Was appointed Tobacco Inspector in 1892 by Governor Frank Brown, and served throughout his term. Was elected to the State Senate in 1897, and served one session, but was prevented by sickness from serving the other. His occupation is farming.

Queen Anne's County—JAMES E. KIRWAN, Democrat—Chester

Mr. Kirwan was born in Baltimore City, June 9, 1848. His father was Captain 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 in 1903.

St. Mary's County—FRANCIS F. GREENWELL, Fusionist—Leonardtown.

Dr. Greenwell was born on a farm near Leonardtown in 1868. His early education was received in the public schools, after which he attended Rock Hill and Mount St. Mary's Colleges, being graduated from the latter in 1889.

In the fall of the same year he entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1892. Began the practice of medicine in Cumberland, Maryland, where he remained two and one-half years, and in which city he married, in 1897, Miss Margaret Linehan.

After the death of his wife's father Dr. Greenwell returned to St. Mary's County in 1905 and continued the practice of medicine at Leonardtown. With the exception of County Health Officer, he has held no official position nor been a candidate for office. In 1905 he was the candidate of the Independent Democrats and Republicans for the State Senate, and was elected by a large majority.

Somerset County—J. FRANK DASHIELL, Democrat—Dame's Quarter.

Mr. Dashiell was born October 29, 1862. Left school at the age of seventeen to manage the mercantile business of his father. Was sole owner at the age of twenty-five, and is now conducting one of the largest general stores in the county. Is also owner of sailboat and engaged in canning and farming. Is a director in the Bank of Somerset, Secretary and Treasurer of the Oriole Telephone Company. Has held the position of Postmaster. Was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia from December 1, 1893, to July 31, 1899. Appointed a member of the School Board for Somerset County 1890; resigned after having served less than two years. Has been Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for a number of years. Is a high Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Was elected Senator 1903, having received the largest majority ever given a Democrat of Somerset County.

Talbot County—JOSEPH B. SETH, Democrat—Easton.

Joseph Bruff Seth was born on November 25, 1845, in Bay Hundred District, of Talbot County, Maryland.

His father was Alexander Hamilton Seth, a farmer, also a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1844, and his mother was Martha A. Haddaway, daughter of William Haddaway and Ann Kersey.

Mr. Seth's parental ancestor was Nicholas Harvey, who came into the Province in 1634 with Leonard Calvert. He was granted a patent for land on the Patuxent River opposite Point Patience, called "St. Joseph's Manor." Nicholas Harvey was a member of the First Assembly held in the Colony; he was

also one of the first to receive a military commission, having received a commission from Leonard Calvert on the third of January, 1639, to raise a company to go against the nation called the Maquantequants, a tribe of Indians who were committing sundry insolences upon the English inhabitants.

Nicholas Harvey died in 1641, leaving a wife and one daughter, Frances, who married Capt. George Beckwith.

Augustine Herman, in his map made in 1670, shows the position of a town called Harveytown named for this Nicholas Harvey, which was probably the second town laid out in the province.

Barbara Beckwith, the youngest daughter of George and Frances, married Jacobus Seth in 1676. In 1684 Jacobus Seth moved to Talbot County and purchased the property known as "Mount's Mill."

Jacobus Seth died in 1694, and by his will bequeathed five thousand pounds of tobacco to the five fathers to say masses for the repose of his soul, which proves that he was a Catholic in faith.

Mr. Seth's first maternal ancestor was Thomas Impey, who was the first Clerk of the Court of Talbot County, serving from the organization of the county, in 1660, until his death, in 1684, when he was accidentally killed.

Thomas Impey resided on his estate in Bay Hundred District, called "Cromwell," which he purchased from one Richard Cromwell, who had first taken patent for the said land.

There were three Seths in the Revolutionary War, Jacob and Charles, who served in the Fifth Maryland Regiment, and William, who went through the war in the "Armand Legion," having enlisted in August, 1777, and being discharged March 23, 1783. At the time of his discharge the Legion was reduced to a handful of men, he, as sergeant, being the ranking officer.

This was the only cavalry force that went into the Southern campaign, and they fought regularly from Camden to Yorktown.

Mr. Joseph Bruff Seth in his early years attended public school. In 1860 he went to a boarding school, but in 1861 he was brought home on account of war and put under a private tutor, Mr. Daniel Hahn. In 1865 he went with his uncle, Robert L. Seth, in the oyster and fruit packing business at Baltimore. His uncle died in November of that year, and the settlement of his business devolved upon Mr. Joseph Bruff Seth. He then entered the law office of John M. Frazier, of Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1867. Mr. Frazier died in 1870, and Mr. Seth, in company with his brother, the late T. Alexander Seth, and Harry E. Mann, conducted a law

firm until 1871, when Mr. Joseph B. Seth returned to Talbot County, and has since practiced law in the courts of said county.

Mr. Seth sat in the Legislature as a Delegate for Talbot County in the sessions of 1874, 1884, 1886, during the latter term being Speaker of the House.

By appointment of Governor Robert M. McLane, in 1884, Mr. Seth served as Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of Brigadier, and was re-appointed by Governor Lloyd, and again commissioned by Governor Jackson. In 1890 he was appointed Commander of the State Fishery Force, and held this position for three years, resigning in July, 1903.

In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a Mason; he is also a member of the Maryland Historical Society.

Mr. Seth was first married in 1879, his wife being Miss Sallie Goldsborough Barnett, daughter of Alexander H. Barnett, of Talbot County, and a granddaughter of Dr. John Barnett, a well-known physician of that county for many years.

His wife died in August, 1881, and her only child, a son, in September, 1881.

Mr. Seth married a second time in June, 1892, Miss Mary S. Walker, daughter of Rev. Albert Rhett Walker, of South Carolina, a granddaughter of Bishop William Boone, first Missionary Bishop to China.

Mr. Seth is devoted to athletic sports, attending baseball games whenever convenient, and is fond of tennis and golf; besides this he is an enthusiast in fox hunting and coon hunting. He is also a lover of the water and an admirer of the gun and dog, being a member of the Maryland and District of Columbia Field Trial Association, and sometimes acting as judge of their trial.

Washington County—B. ABNER BETTS, Democrat—Chewsville.

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—Salisbury.

Mr. Brewington, Democratic member of the Senate from Wicomico County, was born at Salisbury, Md., 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' ser- the State, defeating the Hon. Wm. H. Jackson. 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 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—Snow Hill.

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 Executive Nominations and three terms as Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He was first elected to the Senate of 1900 to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John Walter Smith, and was unanimously nominated and re-elected by an increased majority to the Senate of 1902, though not even in this 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 Staff of Governor Smith. Mr. Moore was re-elected to the Senate for the third time in 1905. He is a Mason and a member of the Committee of the Presbyterian Church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

—— OF ——

Members of the House of Delegates,

JANUARY SESSION, 1906.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—*Five Members.*

JAMES CAMPBELL, JR., Republican—Allegany Mines.

James Campbell, Jr., was born at Barton, Allegany County, Maryland, May 14, 1870. Attended the public schools until he was seventeen, when he learned the carpenter's trade. Was a son of James Campbell, Asssistant United States Appraiser at the Port of Baltimore, and a page in the House of Delegates during the session of 1898. He was married and has been living with his family at Allegany for a number of years, and is employed at present as carpenter foreman for the New York Mining Company.

ROBERT M. HUTCHESON, Republican—Lonaconing.

Mr. Hutcheson was born in Lonaconing, Allegany County, on the 6th day of December, 1876, and obtained his education in the public schools of the State. At the age of thirteen years he accepted a situation in the mines, and has been since that time actively engaged in the mining business.

JOHN MACKIE, Republican—Westernport.

Mr. Mackie was born in Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, October 15, 1851. He came to this country when a young man, settled in Pennsylvania, later moved to West Virginia, and located in Westernport, Allegany County, Maryland, over fifteen years ago.

He is the Secretary and Treasurer of the well-known and prosperous firm of the Mackie Lumber Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in hardwood lumber, Piedmont, W. Va.

For four years he was a member of the Town Council of Westernport, and for two years was President of that body.

In December, 1903, he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Allegany County Almshouse and Insane Asylum, and has been a very careful and competent official.

He is a director of the First National Bank of Piedmont, W. Va.; also a director of the First National Bank of Lonaconing, Md.

He has devoted much of his time and talents to public affairs, is a practical business man and one of the substantial citizens of Western Maryland.

WILLIAM McL. SOMERVILLE, Republican—Cumberland.

Mr. Somerville was born in Barton, Allegany County, Maryland, November 6, 1879. Is a graduate of Allegany County Academy, LL.B. University of Maryland, 1901. Member of the bar of Allegany County.

JOHN W. STUMP, Republican—Cumberland.

Mr. Stump is one of the prominent young business men of Cumberland. He has been a member of the City Council of that city for two terms and was re-elected to the House of Delegates in 1905, having served n that body at the Session of 1904. Was born at Oldtown in 1873.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY—*Four Members.*

CHARLES ASHBY DUVALL, Democrat—Parole.

Charles Ashby Duvall, the eldest son of Daniel Duvall, who for three years during the Civil War saw service as a member of the Second Maryland Infantry, Confederate Army, and Bettie Waters Duvall, was born on his father's farm near Parole, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, on March 24, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and later entered St. John's College, from which he was graduated in June of 1896. After graduating he taught the school he attended when a boy for six years. Having a desire to follow his father's occupation, he gave up teaching and began farming. He is now farming his father's farm. On January 28, 1903, he married Miss Susie A. Scible, the daughter of Mr. John H. Scible, of Annapolis Neck. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This is the first office that he has ever held.

WILLIAM C. SHIPLEY, Democrat—Glen Burnie.

Mr. Shipley was born in August, 1873, near Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel County, where he has resided all his life. Mr. Shipley was educated in the public schools of the county. He is a grower of fruits and vegetables and a member of the State Horticultural Society. Has always taken an active interest in politics, but has never held an office before.

JAMES H. MURDOCK, Republican—Annapolis.

James H. Murdock was born in Annapolis September 20, 1845, and attended the public school in that city and St. John's College until it was closed by the breaking out of the Civil War. Learned the trade of tin and sheet iron worker in Annapolis in the year 1870. Went to Baltimore, and was employed by the B. & O. R. R. as a traveling mechanic, remaining with the company until 1886. Returned to Annapolis in 1886, and has been in the grocery business since that time. His parents for four generations back have been life-long Democrats, but he has been voting the Republican ticket since 1868.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL OF J., Republican—Annapolis.

Charles H. Russell of J., was born in Annapolis, Maryland, December 6, 1853. Has been a life-long Republican. He received his schooling in the public and private schools of his city. In 1874 took a course in bookkeeping at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 1875 entered the oyster packing firm of J. Russell & Co., as clerk; 1881 bought out half interest of oyster firm and entered as one of the partners. He continued in business until 1889, when he and his brother, Benj. T. Russell, established the laundry firm known as the Pearl Steam Laundry Co., of which he is still a member. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison as Deputy Collector and Clerk for the port of Annapolis, Md., which position he held four years. In 1896 we was appointed by Gov. Lowndes one of the assessors of property for Annapolis, which lasted four months. In 1898 he was appointed by Gov. Lowndes State Wharfinger (office, Baltimore City). He held this position two years. In 1904 he was elected by the City Council of Annapolis, Maryland, Collector and Treasurer, which position he held one year. He is a member of the following orders: Blue Lodge Masons, Chapter, Templar and Scottish Rights to thirty-second degree; Order of Red Men; Odd Fellows; Annapolis Council, No. 39, Jr. O. U. A. M., and Business Men's Association.

BALTIMORE CITY—(First Legislative District).

Six Members.

ROBERT J. BEACHAM, Republican—927 S. Patuxent Street.

Mr. Beacham, republican, was born in Baltimore City November 3, 1877; attended public schools until thirteen years of age; was employed in a box factory for one year, subsequently was employed with Messrs. Likes, Berwanger & Co., of Baltimore City for twelve years; studied law at night and attended the Law Department, University of Baltimore, while in their employ; graduated with the class of 1902, carrying off all the honors of the class. Resigned position with the above named firm on February 22, 1903, to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore, which position he now holds. In 1902 formed a partnership with Horton S. Smith in the practice of law, with offices at 207 St. Paul street. Was a candidate for the House of Delegates in 1903, and a candidate for the First Branch City Council in the spring of 1905, being defeated both times. Has always been active and prominent in party affairs in Baltimore City. Is married and resides at 927 Patuxent street.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, JR., Republican—319 S. Ann St.

Mr. Cunningham was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 21, 1875, and received his education in the public schools of Baltimore City. Was employed for nine years as conductor by the United Railway Company of Baltimore City. Has been a staunch Republican, and has always taken an active part in politics. Resides at No. 319 S. Ann Street, and has always lived in the First District of Baltimore City.

LOUIS E. MELIS, Republican—400 S. Bond Street.

Mr. Melis was born in Baltimore City in the year 1862, and after finishing a public school education in that city entered the Maryland Institute for a special course in bookkeeping.

He is now entering upon his second term as a member of the House of Delegates from Baltimore City.

WILLIAM C. WATTS, Republican—2626 E. Baltimore Street.

Mr. Watts was born in Baltimore City, April 10, 1873. He is the son of Henry R. Watts, M.D., who was a surgeon in the Navy in the late Civil War; now U. S. Examiner of Drugs for District of Maryland. He was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore. At the last inauguration of President Roosevelt Mr. Watts was appointed colonel on the

staff of General Warner the night before the parade in Washington, on account of sickness of the Adjutant-General; Mr. Watts was selected to fill this place, which had to be filled by a military man, whose duty it was to have full charge of all the divisions. Mr. Watts was highly complimented by the Chief Marshal, and Capt. M. R. Thorp, of the Army, for the efficient manner and military ability displayed on that day. This is the first elective office Mr. Watts has ever held. Mr. Watts has always taken an active interest in the improvement of the eastern section of Baltimore, having been president of the East End Improvement Association, and has been a director in several building associations; is a member of Washington Lodge Masons, St. John's Chapter Beauseant Commandery, Scottish Rite, and Boumi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Mr. Watts married Miss Ella Stalfort in 1895, and has two children.

EDGAR N. ASH, Democrat—410 E. Fayette Street.

Edgar Newton Ash was born at Indianapolis, Ind., August 23, 1860; attended public schools at Terre Haute, Ind.; started at printer's trade in 1875, on the Terre Haute *Morning Express*; joined Typographical Union in 1879; worked in the Government Printing Office during Cleveland's first administration, and since that time has been employed on the Baltimore daily papers.

FREDERICK W. WILCOX, Democrat—509 N. Gay Street.

Mr. Wilcox was born in England on the 18th of June, 1866. At the age of two years was brought to New York City where he lived for twenty-three years, attending the public schools in that city. Came to Baltimore fourteen years ago and has since been a resident of that city. Has been engaged in the baking business since his residence in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE CITY—(Second Legislative District).

Six Members.

TIMOTHY O. HEATWOLE, Democrat—6 W. North Avenue.

Dr. Heatwole was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1865. His early life was spent on the farm, and he was educated in the public schools, the Broadway High School, and the Shenandoah Normal College, then situated in Harrisonburg, Va. In 1892 he entered the University of Maryland, graduating from the Dental Department in 1895, and the Medical Department in 1897. In conjunction with his practice of den-

tistry in Baltimore for the past ten years he has been connected with the University of Maryland Dental Department in the respective capacities of Assistant Demonstrator, Principal Demonstrator and Associate Professor. His office and residence are at 6 West North avenue.

JOHN L. V. MURPHY, Democrat—2001 Bolton Street.

Mr. Murphy was born in Baltimore City April 10, 1878, and received his primary education at the public schools, 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 Maryland. He was a member of the Legislature of 1904 and served on the Judiciary Committee.

WILLIAM L. OREM, *Democrat*—1616 E. Preston Street.

Mr. Orem was born in Baltimore City in 1857, where he has since resided. His education was received in the public and private schools of that city. Was elected to the House of Delegates at the election of 1905.

ALLAN CLEAVELAND, Republican—222 St. Paul Street.

Born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 28, 1872. Educated in the public schools and at the City College of Baltimore.

Entered the Law School of the University of Maryland at the age of 21 years and graduated therefrom in June, 1896. Began at once the practice of law at Baltimore. Has never held public office before. Has always been active in civic matters and has held the office of secretary in several public improvement associations.

CHARLES R. WHITEFORD, Democrat—1030 E. North Ave.

Mr. Whiteford is from one of the oldest and most prominent families of Harford and Baltimore Counties. He was born October 26, 1881, at Upper Cross-Roads, Harford County, but after the death of his father in 1888 the family moved to Baltimore City. Mr. Whiteford, however, lived at Pikesville with an uncle until 1892, where he received his first schooling.

He then spent one year in the city public schools, finishing his education at Loyola College. He is now connected with the well known copper firm of Martin J. Kavenagh. His family has always taken a lively interest in Democratic politics, his uncle, for whom he was named, being elected to the House of Delegates of 1888 from Baltimore County, but served but a

few days when he was stricken with pneumonia, from which he died.

Mr. Whiteford has neither sought or held public office before his election to the House of Delegates.

WILLIAM N. MCFAUL, Republican—514 Roland Avenue.

Mr. McFaul was born in Baltimore County (now Baltimore City) on July 2, 1877. After receiving a public school education, he spent four years at the Baltimore City College. In 1897 entered the University of Maryland, Law Department, and in 1900 was graduated from that institution with the degree of LL.B. In June, 1900, was admitted to the Baltimore bar and has been practicing his profession in Baltimore City ever since, now having offices in the Calvert Building.

BALTIMORE CITY—(Third Legislative District).

Six Members.

CHARLES J. BOUCHET, Democrat—304 E. Chase Street.

Mr. Bouchet graduated from Loyola College in 1887, being the valedictorian of his class, and took his master's degree at the same institution in 1890. He was also a member of the class of 1891 of the University of Maryland, and has been associated with the law firm of Benzinger & Calwell for the past twelve years. He is counsel and stockholder for several financial institutions and is a member of several fraternal orders. He has always taken an interest in educational and public matters, and has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada and abroad.

Mr. Bouchet was a member of the House of Delegates in 1904, and served as Chairman of the Militia Committee, and was a member of the Organization, Library and Immigration Committees. He represents the largest Democratic ward in the City of Baltimore.

JAMES A. DAWKINS, Democrat—1220 W. Lafayette Avenue.

James A. Dawkins was born September 21, 1845, in Calvert County, and spent early life in St. Mary's County. Moved to Baltimore City in 1868, since then has been engaged in commission business, first with W. A. Padgett & Co., after his death formed a partnership with John Chrispin as Chrispin & Dawkins, in 1900 he retired, then formed a partnership with W. Bernard Duke as Dawkins & Duke. Was married in 1871 to Miss M. P. Bryant, of Havre de Grace, who died in 1875; was married again to Miss M. Lizzie Deming, of Norfolk, Va., in

1881. Was a member of House of Delegates in session of 1904, re-elected to the House of Delegates for the session of 1906. Has never held any other political or public office.

MARTIN LEHMAYER, Democrat—1727 Park Avenue.

Mr. Lehmayer represents the Fourteenth Ward, one of the most independent constituencies of Baltimore City, and was nominated after an exciting primary contest.

He was born in Baltimore City in 1861, and in 1882 was graduated from the University of Maryland, being the honor man of his class. Mr. Lehmayer makes a specialty of commercial law and has been connected with much important litigation since his admission to the bar. He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1900, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that session. At the extra session of 1901 he was a member of the Legislative Committee, which had charge of all bills that were offered. Mr. Lehmayer belongs to the State and City Bar Associations, is identified with a number of clubs, and is a member of the Masonic and Elk fraternities. Has served on the Grievance Committee of the Baltimore Bar Association for a number of years, and has taken great interest in all matters relating to his profession. While in the House he took an active part in the debates, and was instrumental in shaping much important legislation.

T. LEIGH MARRIOTT, Democrat—1412 W. Mulberry Street.

Mr. Marriott was born in Howard County, Maryland, July 24, 1870, and is a nephew of United States Senator A. P. Gorman. He received his education in the schools of the county. He came to Baltimore about eighteen years ago, and after a course in one of the business colleges, entered the employ of the Cumberland Coal Company of Baltimore City, with which company he is still connected. He is now Superintendent of their Mt. Clare Yard, having charge of the retail business, and is a director of the company.

Mr. Marriott was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1905, the first elective office he has held.

HARRY E. BANKS, Republican—306 S. Payson street.

Mr. Banks was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 10, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of said city. Was left an orphan at the age of fourteen and secured a position with the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company at that age as office boy, and has been in continuous service of said company for twenty-two years, and is now holding a choice position. Is a descendant of General Nathaniel Banks, of Massachusetts, who was governor of his State and served in Congress.

FREDERICK T. DORTON, Republican—521 N. Gilmor Street.

Mr. Dorton was born in Baltimore City January 19, 1872, and received his education in the public schools of the city and the University of Maryland, graduating from the Law Department in 1893. He has been engaged in the active practice of the law in the Baltimore City courts, the United States courts and the Circuit Courts of the counties. He has always taken an active interest in politics, but never held a political position.

Mr. Dorton's father has been, for a number of years, Superintendent of Foreign Mails at the Baltimore Post Office, and during the Civil War was a commissioned officer in the United States Navy.

Mr. Dorton hald a commission as lieutenant in the Maryland Naval Reserves, and was very active in the early life of that organization.

Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Thomas Ireland Elliott, Lewis Putzel, George R. Gaither, Thomas G. Hayes, Daniel C. Gilman and Samuel D. Schmucker composing the New Charter Commission of Baltimore City, selected Mr. Dorton to act as the secretary to the Commission. Much of the work of preparing Baltimore's new charter fell on the secretary, and he did his work so well that the Commission, after its work was completed, voted him extra compensation. After the New Charter had been prepared Mr. Dorton took the measure to the Legislature and looked after it until it was passed. It is known as Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1898.

BALTIMORE CITY—(Fourth Legislative District).

Six Members.

JAMES E. GODWIN, Republican—509 N. Carrollton Ave.

Mr. Godwin was born in Norfolk, Va., November 12, 1874. Educated in the public schools of that city, and after several years in office work, studied law in the office of one of the principal firms, and was admitted to practice in the Virginia courts in April 1896. Removed to Baltimore and was admitted to practice on December 22, of that year. Was elected to the House of Delegates in 1901, and re-elected in 1903, and in the latter session was Republican caucus nominee for Speaker of the House. Served on the Ways and Means, Judiciary, Engrossed Bills and Constitutional Amendment Committees. Is second lieutenant of Co. D, 5th Regiment, Infantry, M. N. G., and served during the Spanish War as private in "M" Company of that regiment. Member of Union League and 18th Ward Republican Clubs; Oriental Lodge,

No. 158, A. F. and A. M., Druid Chapter, No. 28, Royal Arch; Baltimore Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Washington Council, P. O. S. A., and Mizpah Lodge, K. P. Member of P. E. Church of the Ascension and organist of Central Presbyterian Church. Married and resides at 509 N. Carrollton avenue. Represents 4th Legislative District of Baltimore City.

Has been connected with the Burnt District Commission in the work of street and dock improvements in Baltimore since June 15, 1904. Law offices at Nos. 622 to 625 Law Building.

ZACHARIAH T. GREEN, Republican—1623 S. Charles Street.

Mr. Green was born in Baltimore City, but, with his parents, moved to the town of St. Michael's, Talbot County. Was then twelve years of age. Returned to Baltimore at eighteen. Was educated in the public schools of St. Michael's. Has been a locomotive engineer for eighteen years in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. All his service has been with that company.

ELMER J. JONES, Republican—208 Warren Avenue.

Mr. Jones was born in Baltimore City in 1874, and received his education in the public schools of that city.

Studied law at the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated. Has engaged in no other pursuit other than the practice of his profession.

W. HARRY PAIRO, Republican—826 Harlem Avenue.

Mr. Pairo is a lawyer engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in Baltimore City thirty years ago and was educated in the public schools. He subsequently took a course in law at the University of Maryland and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He was elected as a member of the last House of Delegates by a large majority and made a splendid representative, both in committee and on the floor. His work in opposition to the Poe Amendment and the "Jim Crow" bill was especially noticeable, while his efforts in behalf of the Educational bill and the Haman bill made him many friends. It was almost solely through his efforts that the Educational bill was so amended as to give to the Republicans representation in the State Board of Education. He was re-nominated for a second term in the Legislature without opposition, and elected by a largely increased majority. He was married to Miss Mary Winifred Hughes, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1901, and they have two beautiful and interesting children, Miss Winifred and Master Preston. They reside at 826 Harlem Ave.

EDGAR M. PETERSON, Republican—1120 Cleveland Street.

Mr. Peterson, who represents the 21st Ward of Baltimore City in the General Assembly, was born on the 7th day of March, 1867, in Baltimore City, Maryland. His father, Charles A. Peterson, was born in Sweden, his mother, Susan K. Peterson, was born in Caroline County, Maryland.

Mr. Peterson received his education in the public schools of Baltimore. After leaving school he adopted paperhanging as an occupation and served his full apprenticeship. In 1890, he took up his residence in Southwest Baltimore, where he engaged in business for himself, and where he has resided ever since. He is an ardent Republican, and a natural inclination led him into politics. He took an active interest in the affairs of his party in his ward, and his strong devotion to its interests earned for him the respect and esteem of the members of his party, which culminated in his election to the Legislature. Mr. Peterson has never held office. In 1889 he married, and is the father of four children.

BENJAMIN N. STONE, Republican—1415 Light Street.

Benjamin M. Stone was born in Washington, D. C., on August 25, in the year 1868, remaining in Washington about five years thereafter, thence removing to Baltimore, Md., with his parents about the year 1873, where, a short while thereafter, he entered the public schools, and continuing until graduating at the Baltimore City College.

A short while after finishing schooling, was engaged in a clerical position with the packing firm of Moore & Brady, and continuing in their employ for several years, when he resigned. For a number of years he was connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the Transportation Department, and whilst so engaged took up the study of law, graduating in the year 1899, when he was admitted to practice at the Maryland Bar. Has been actively engaged in the practice of law ever since.

BALTIMORE COUNTY—*Six Members.*

JAMES W. AYRES, Democrat—Parkton.

Mr. Ayers is a merchant of Parkton, Baltimore County. Is fifty-one years old and was born in Harford County. Received a public school education, and in early life was engaged in farming. Was always interested in the welfare of the Democratic party, but never held any other public office. This is the first time he has ever been nominated for any office.

CARVILLE D. BENSON, Democrat—Halethorp.

Mr. Benson was born in Baltimore County August 24, 1872; received his education in the public schools, and graduated at the Baltimore University School of Law in 1893. He resides at Halethorpe, Baltimore County, and has been in the active practice of his profession ever since his admission to the bar. He is now associated in the practice of law with Mr. Harry E. Karr, under the firm name of Benson & Karr, with offices in the Law Building, Baltimore City. He was a member of the last session of the Legislature, was chairman of several important committees, and took an active part in all business before the House.

ALBERT F. BRUNIER, Democrat—Station D, Baltimore.

Albert F. Brunier, member of the House of Delegates, was born in 1854; came from Germany at the age of thirteen years; after attending public school, found employment with the firm of William Wilkens & Co., remaining with them until the age of twenty-nine, where he began the manufacturing of curled hair and brush fibre, in which business he is engaged at present. He was nominated for Judge of the Orphans' Court for Baltimore County in 1895, but was defeated; was again nominated in 1899 and elected for four years. He is married and lives at Irvington, First District of Baltimore County; is a Mason and member of Lutheran Church.

JOHN GEPHART, Democrat—Mount Washington.

John Gephart was born in Baltimore City November 21, 1848; was educated in private schools, after which had a business training under his father, the late John Gephart, Sr., who for many years was in the wholesale tobacco trade in Baltimore.

In 1872 he entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and remained in their employ for more than thirty years.

During the last three years he has not been engaged in any business.

He is married and has two children.

HARRY E. GOODWIN, Democrat—Reisterstown.

Mr. Goodwin was born in Carroll County, Maryland, in the year 1869, and received his education in the public schools and Western Maryland College. At the age of sixteen moved to Glyndon, Baltimore County, where he has since resided. Was in the general merchandise business at Reisterstown and Glyndon from 1890 to 1896, at the same time taking a night course

in law, graduating from the Baltimore University School of Law in 1896, having delivered the salutatory address at the commencement of the school that year, since which time he has been practicing in Baltimore County and City.

SYLVESTER J. ROCHE, Democrat—Mount Washington.

Mr. Roche was born in Mount Washington in 1860; was educated in the public schools; after which was assistant to his father, who is a contractor. In 1881 he was married, and engaged successfully in the feed and grocery business, in which he is still engaged.

CALVERT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

JAMES T. ROSS, Republican—Mutual.

Mr. Ross was born January 17, 1858, in Calvert County, Maryland. His early schooling was at a public school, after which he had private instructions. When quite young entered the merchandise business as a clerk, and later on engaged in farming and merchandising. In 1882-83-84-85 was appointed Tax Collector for First District of Calvert County. In 1897 was appointed Deputy Tobacco Inspector, which position he held until 1900. In 1902 and 1903 was appointed Election Supervisor by ex-Governor John Walter Smith. Elected to House of Delegates in November, 1905.

ALEXANDER B. DUKE, Republican—Adelina.

Mr. Duke was born in Calvert County in 1858; attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old, then went to Charlotte Hall School, in St. Mary's County, for two years.

He has lived all his life (except two years spent in the West) on the banks of the Patuxent River, in Calvert County, as a farmer, and has always taken an active interest in local public affairs from a Republican point of view. Was Road Supervisor two years, Road Commissioner four years, and has been married for ten years.

His grandfather, Nathaniel Duke, was in the State Senate.

CAROLINE COUNTY—*Two Members.*

J. ALDA JACKSON, Republican—Goldsboro.

J. Alda Jackson was born in 1868, near Greensboro, Caroline County, where he resided until August, 1897, when he purchased a fine tract of land near Goldsboro, in the First Election

District, where he carries on farming and canning extensively, growing all kinds of fruit successfully.

In December, 1897, he married Miss Wiley, of Ridgely. They have one son.

Mr. Jackson is a highly respected citizen, and has many friends.

WILLARD C. TODD, Republican—Williston.

Mr. Todd was born in Caroline County, Maryland, June 6, 1855, and was raised on the farm. He had the benefit of a country school education, and has been engaged in farming all his life, in addition to which he has been operating a saw, flour and grist mill; has been running a creamery since 1892.

In 1895 was elected County Commissioner for six years.

CARROLL COUNTY—*Four Members.*

JACOB A. FREDERICK, Democrat—Alesia.

Jacob A. Frederick was born in Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from where he now resides. He served three years driving teams during the war of the early sixties; since that he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, live stock business and contracting on railroad grading. He has been living in Carroll County for thirty years, and has been a Democrat all his life.

ROBERT LEE MYERS, Democrat—Linwood.

Mr. Myers is a member of the firm of Englar Brothers & Company, of Linwood, Carroll County, and is also interested in farming.

He was born in Frederick County in 1864, from which county he moved to Carroll County at the age of six years, and, with the exception of the last few years, has devoted his time to farming. Has never before held office, but has always been an ardent worker for the good of the Democratic party. Led the legislative ticket in Carroll County at the last election.

WILLIAM E. KOLB, Republican—Union Bridge.

William E. Kolb was born in Frederick County, Md., 1864, and came to Uniontown, Carroll County, when quite a youth. Was educated in the public schools, began life as a clerk in the general merchandising business, secured a position as traveling salesman for a large firm in Pennsylvania, after which he engaged in the merchandising business on his own account, being

located in Uniontown, Bruceville and Middleburg. After seven years at the latter place he sold the business and purchased a residence in Union Bridge, Md., where he now resides.

LUTHER M. BUSHEY, Republican—Sykesville.

Mr. Bushey was born in Juniatta County, Pa., on November 3, 1844, and came to Taneytown, Md., with his parents, April 1857. Attended the public schools and Eagleton Institute, Taneytown; bought his farm in Freedom District in 1873, and came to reside on it on March 24, 1874. Has been engaged in farming and stock raising to the present time.

CECIL COUNTY—*Three Members.*

WILLIAM B. DAVIS, Democrat—Cecilton.

Mr. Davis was born and has always lived at Cecilton, in Cecil County. He devotes his entire time to the pursuit of farming and has had no other occupation.

In 1901 was elected a County Commissioner for Cecil County and in 1905 to the House of Delegates.

ALFRED B. CAMERON, Republican—North East, R. F. D.

Mr. Camerson was born in Ninth Election District, Cecil County, December 3, 1855; resides and owns the farm where born, being the youngest son of late Wm. Cameron, who was an early settler and one of the oldest families of that district. Has always been actively identified with the agricultural interests of that section of the county. Although an earnest Republican, never sought or held office at the hands of his party, being tendered the nomination, accepted and was elected by the people. His education was limited. When a boy he worked on the farm in summer, went to public school in winter, about three or four months in a year. He is highly favorable for the advancement of education and general improvement.

W. ATWOOD MONTGOMERY, Republican—Oakwood.

Mr. Montgomery, son of John E. and Sarah Montgomery, was born near New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1854. His early manhood was spent on his father's farm; later he took up this pursuit in Southern Lancaster County, from whence he moved some fifteen years ago to the Eighth Election District, Cecil County, Maryland.

He is a highly esteemed, respected and prosperous farmer, a man of sterling personal qualities and of unquestioned integrity. He belongs to a class of representative men of Cecil County, of which there have been in years past too few in the Legislature.

CHARLES COUNTY—*Two Members.*

Bruce M. Wilmer, Republican—Faulkner.

Mr. Wilmer was born in 1883, attended public school until fourteen years of age, when he was engaged on his father's farm until 1903. Took the short course in agriculture at Cornell University of Ithaca, N. Y. Since then has been farming independently. Is also engaged in the railroad timber business. Has never had a political position before.

J. Carlisle Wilmer, Republican—La Plata.

He attended public and private schools in his native county until 1897, when he took a special course of one year at a Naval Academy Preparatory School in Annapolis. He entered Charlotte Hall Military Academy in September, 1898, and remained there a year. Upon leaving Charlotte Hall he became private secretary in the law office of his father, General L. Allison Wilmer, where he also read law. He remained with his father until October, 1902, when he matriculated at the Law School of the University of Maryland, where he pursued his studies for some months; but being advised by an oculist that the exacting requirements of the study and practice of law would seriously injure his eyesight, already defective, he abandoned these studies.

As a preparation for business life he took a course at a business college in Baltimore, and in practical business he was for a time the representative in Baltimore and Washington of a New York architect, and later he has represented White & Company, flour and grain brokers, of New York and Baltimore, in Southern Maryland.

DORCHESTER COUNTY—*Four Members.*

John W. Hastings, Democrat—Eldorado.

Mr. Hastings was born at East New Market, Dorchester County, and in early childhood removed with his parents to Federalsburg (then in Dorchester County, now in Caroline County). He remained there but a short time, and then removed to Harrison (near the now flourishing town of Hurlock), where he grew to manhood.

For a number of years in early life he was in command of vessels trading in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

In 1876 he engaged in farming, and has resided near Galveston since that time. In 1886 he entered the Lighhouse Service and remained until 1890. Served as Justice of the Peace under Governors Brown and Smith.

Has always taken an active part in politics, but has never been a candidate for public office before, though often urged, and only consented this time after being assured he would receive the unanimous support of the Convention.

Is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Order United American Mechanics, being a member of the State body in each order.

GEORGE R. PERCY, Democrat—Cambridge.

Mr. Percy was born at Salem, Dorchester County, Md., February 7, 1860. Was educated in the public schools and Washington College, Maryland. Was the nominee of the Democratic Party for Sheriff in 1895, but was defeated. Has been a traveling salesman for the past seventeen years. Is now the Eastern shore representative of the Baltimore Branch of Armour Packing Company, of Chicago, Ill.

OLIVER W. HUBBARD, Democrat—East New Market.

Mr. Hubbard was born June 24th, 1868, at "Chateau," the old family homestead in Linkwood district, Dorchester County, Maryland; remained on the farm with his parents until after attaining his majority, then engaged in the oyster and fruit packing business at Secretary, Dorchester County. Now resides at East New Market, where he is largely engaged in the lumber business; is also quite extensively engaged in farming and trucking and is a member of the East New Market Packing Company, which conducts one of the largest fruit and tomato canneries on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

J. HOLLIDAY MURPHY, Republican—Cambridge.

Mr. Murphy was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, May 2, 1862. Was brought up on the farm and educated in the public schools. From 1881 to 1885 he was a sailor. Was married in 1889, and has since been engaged in the lumber business and farming. Was a member of the Orphans' Court from 1895 to 1899, and was a member of the House of Delegates in 1904. Mr. Murphy has since been a member of the School Board. Has four children living—one boy and three girls.

FREDERICK COUNTY—*Five Members.*

AARON R. ANDERS, Republican—Frederick City.

Mr. Aaron R. Anders is a son of Mr. Calvin B. Anders, of Johnsville, Md. He was born at Double Pipe Creek, Carroll County, in 1879, but for the past fifteen years he has been a resident of Johnsville District, this county. He is a grandson

of Aaron Anders, who was formerly a member of the firm of Anders & Reifsnider, who conducted an extensive milling business in the place now known as Linganore Hills Inn.

Mr. Anders was educated at the public schools, Union Bridge High School and at New Windsor College. He graduated in the law department of the University of Maryland in 1903, passed the examination given by the State Board of Law Examiners, and is now a promising young member of the Frederick bar.

His late mother was a Miss Anna Mary Repp prior to her marriage.

CHARLES C. EYLER, Republican—Rocky Ridge.

Mr. Eyler is a young man who, by his own energies and labor, has succeeded in his chosen vocation, and is to-day a highly respected and representative citizen of the community. He was born at Creagerstown, Frederick County, and is a son of the late John W. Eyler. He received his early education at the public schools in the counties and at Strayer's Business College in Baltimore City. In October, 1903, he entered the law offices of Roth & Simon, also the law department of the Baltimore University. He is a member of the class of '06.

G. J. LUCKEY, Republican—Frederick R. F. D., 23 Route.

George J. Luckey, one of the Republican members of the House of Delegates-elect, is from one of the oldest Maryland families, his ancestors having settled in Harford county far back in the last century. His grandfather, the Rev. George Luckey, was pastor of Bethel Church, near Blackhorse, Harford county, from 1785 until his death in 1823. Mr. Luckey took Greeley's advice and moved West to Ohio in 1855, where he taught school until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. After the war, in 1868, he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Pittsburgh, a position which he held for thirty-one years. In 1890 he returned to his native State, selecting his home in the beautiful Monocacy valley, where he now resides.

Mr. Luckey is a member of the Grand Army, Post 41, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM L. RICHARDS, Republican—Brunswick.

William L. Richards, of Brunswick, Frederick County, Md., is a son of Isaac Richards, of Hancock, a contractor and builder, and was born in Hancock in 1867.

His parents moved to Kansas in 1877, receiving his education in the grammar school of the town of Ellis, Kans. His family

returned to Maryland in 1882 and engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1889 he left his home and located in Martinsburg, W. Va., moving to Brunswick in 1891, where he is employed in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CHARLES A. NICODEMUS, Republican—Walkersville.

Mr. Nicodemus was born in Walkersville March 29, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of the village, in James Rippard's school of Westminster, Md., and Pennington Seminary, New Jersey. He is a son of the late John S. Nicodemus, who represented Frederick County in the General Assembly in 1874.

He is a farmer, and also a director of the Walkersville Savings Bank.

GARRETT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

CHARLES A. ASHBY, Republican—Crellin.

Mr. Ashby was born near Oakland in 1867, and comes of the oldest family in Garrett County, his paternal ancestors having settled there before the middle of the eighteenth century.

He is about to enter upon his second term in the House, having been a member of the session of 1902. In politics he has always been a strong adherent of the Republican party, but at the same time numbers among his friends a host of Democrats who admire him for his sterling qualities of head and heart, and for a genial disposition, which draws closely to him those who have business or social relations with him. Mr. Ashby was educated in the public schools of his native county, and started in life as a teacher, but later became engaged in mercantile affairs.

And now, in addition to conducting a store at Crellin, Md., he is farming on a large scale, and is president and general manager of the Ashby Lumber Co., a flourishing concern. Mr. Ashby will go back to Annapolis to renew old friendships and form new ones, and will make a valuable working member of the House.

NATHAN R. SELBY, Republican—Selbyport.

Mr. Selby was born in Garrett County in 1869, and has always been a resident of this county. Was educated in public and normal schools of the county. Entered the profession of teaching in 1888. Followed this profession for a period of thirteen years, during which time was principal of one of the leading schools of the county. Since resigning that position he has been interested in the timber business and farming. Has always taken an active part in politics, although he has never sought office before.

HARFORD COUNTY—*Four Members.*

CHARLES A. ANDREW, Democrat—Conowingo.

Mr. Andrew was born in Darlington, Md., September 19, 1859, and now resides in Berkley, Md. He is engaged in the general warehouse business at Conowingo, Cecil County, also at Glen Cove, Harford County, Md. Is a dealer in lumber and coal and the largest packer of tomatoes in Harford County. Is the owner of Berkley Stock Farms and extensively engaged in raising horses.

HARRY C. LAWDER, Democrat—Havre de Grace.

Harry C. Lawder, Democrat, born March 4, 1844, on a farm in Harford County; has been in the wholesale and retail butcher business continuously since 1860. Was engrossing clerk in the Senate in 1900. He is thoroughly acquainted with the details of legislative work.

WALTER R. MCCOMAS, Democrat—Belair.

Mr. McComas was born in My Lady's Manor, Baltimore County, Md., January 23, 1879. Removed to Harford County in 1885. Educated at the public schools and graduated from the Belair Academy in 1898. Soon after entered the law office of Hon. Thomas H. Robinson and was admitted to the bar in 1904. In 1902 appointed a Magistrate by Governor Smith, and still holds that position. Interested in the State Guard, and now a Second Lieutenant of Company D, First Regiment. At the present time is engaged in the practice of law.

EDMUND L. OLDFIELD, Democrat—Rocks.

Mr. Oldfield was born November 7, 1863, at Fountain Green, Harford County, Md. His father, William Oldfield, was a farmer and pump maker of Pennsylvania parentage, which trade the son learned under the father. Was graduated from Eaton & Burnett's Business College in 1884, and has never been actively engaged in politics before. He has been a resident of the Fourth District, Harford County, Md., for eighteen years, and is now actively engaged in the dairy business, general farming and stock raising.

HOWARD COUNTY—*Two Members.*

MATTHEW H. GILL, Democrat—Elkridge Landing.

Mr. Gill was born at Elkridge Landing, in Howard County, and received his education in the public schools of that county. Was elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1903, and at the session of 1904 served on important committees. Was

re-elected in 1905. At present time Mr. Gill is connected with the Viaduct Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of electrical instruments.

JAMES W. PEARRE, Democrat—Lisbon.

Mr. Pearre, son of Rev. James and Eliza Pearre, was born at "Pearre Retreat," near Unionville, Frederick County, Md., August 9, 1839.

He was educated at Dickinson Seminary, Pennsylvania, and Asbury University, Indiana, and was admitted to the Frederick Bar in 1861. Until 1886 he practiced his profession, when ill health compelled him to seek a less sedentary life. In 1886 he purchased a farm near Lisbon, in Howard County, and has been interested in farming ever since.

Mr. Pearre was a member of the House of Delegates during the session of 1904.

KENT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

CURTIS E. CRANE, Democrat—Chestertown.

Mr. Crane was born in Queen Anne's County, Md., in the year 1853; son of Stephen M. and Josephine Trenchard Crane. Was engaged in the wholesale and retail carpet business in Baltimore, Md., from 1874 until 1893, trading as Crane Bros. Is now a resident of Chestertown, Md., and engaged in the manufacture of fruit packages, trading as "Marvel Package Co."

ISAAC GIBBS, Democrat—Masseys.

Mr. Gibbs was born near Middletown, Delaware, August 5th, 1854, and was educated in public schools of Newcastle County, Delaware. Came to Maryland to engage in farming in 1877. Never held any political office until he was elected and served in Legislature during session of 1904.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—*Four Members.*

WALTER C. CARROLL, Democrat—Glen Echo.

Mr. Carroll was born June 4, 1867, in Montgomery County, Md. Son of John Walter Carroll. Educated at Rockville Academy, Rockville, Md.; Roanoke College, Salem, Va., and graduating at the National University Law School of Washington, D. C., in the class of 1888. Has since practiced his profession.

CHARLES H. GRIFFITH, Democrat—Laytonsville.

Mr. Griffith, son of Elisha R. Griffith, was born in Montgomery County, Md., January 28, 1840. Was educated in the county schools and Rockville Academy. Is a farmer. Was elected County Commissioner in 1883, and served two terms in that position. Was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court in 1891 and re-elected in 1895, and was Chief Judge of the Court from 1895 to 1899. Has served as a member of the State Central Committee of Montgomery County for several terms.

LOUIS B. SCHOLL, Democrat—Dickerson.

Louis B. Scholl is the youngest son of the late Henry Scholl, and was born in the house in which he now resides. Attended the public schools and taught school for five years. Was Register of Voters and Judge of Elections for eighteen years. Has been farming for the last twenty years. His father and grandfather were Democrats.

DAVID H. FENTON, Republican—Kensington.

Mr. Fenton was born in Brompton, Ontario, in 1865, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and at an early age was left an orphan. He attended the graded schools and finished his education under private tutorage. He graduated from the Georgetown University Law School with the degree of L.L.M., engaged in the practice of law, and is a member of the firm of Douglas & Douglas, of Washington.

When a young man he located in Indiana, became interested in politics, and was elected Secretary of the State Senate. He was appointed private secretary to the Hon. Thomas Hammond, who served in the Fifty-third Congress. In 1893 he was appointed Chief of the Division, and later Chief Law Clerk, in the Treasury Department at Washington, and while serving the government he located in Montgomery County. He was nominated by the Republicans for the House of Delegates, and was elected by 112 pluralty, being the only Republican elected on the ticket.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY—*Four Members.*

RICHARD S. HILL, Democrat—Upper Marlboro.

Dr. Hill was born July 9, 1864, near Upper Marlboro, where he now resides upon his farm "Stratford," and is a successful farmer and stockman. He graduated from Georgetown University and practised medicine in Washington, D. C., for five

years, but relinquished that profession when he returned to his country home.

He was a member of the Legislature of 1904, serving on the following committees: Ways and Means, Elections, Militia and Public Hygiene. In the election of 1904 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, and was defeated in the general landslide after a hard-fought campaign, in which most of the State leaders took part; his opponent's majority was reduced to about one-half of the normal Republican majority in this district. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1905.

He is president of the Southern Maryland Fair Association and the Patuxent Planters' Club, a trustee of the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and a member of the famous South River Club, the oldest social club in the world.

Joseph K. Roberts, Democrat—Upper Marlboro.

Mr. Roberts was born December 21, 1872, near Upper Marlboro, his parents being Joseph K. Roberts and Edith P. Roberts. Attended the Marlboro Academy and a private school at Upper Marlboro, conducted by Professor T. J. Grant, the present principal of the Marlboro Academy. Attended Georgetown College and the Columbia University, Washington, D. C., at the latter institution taking a course in law.

Was admitted to the bar at Upper Marlboro in April, 1895, and has practiced law ever since. Was a candidate for the House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket in 1899, and, although defeated, ran ahead of the ticket, and was elected in 1905 by a large pluralty.

His father was the late Joseph K. Roberts, who held the position of Collector of Internal Revenue under President Cleveland's first administration. Is a member of the law firm of Stanley & Roberts in Upper Marlboro.

J. Enos Ray, Democrat.

Mr. Ray was born at Chillum, Prince George's County, Maryland, January 12, 1874, and was educated at the Chillum Public School, Maryland Agricultural College, graduating from the latter institution in 1892 with the degree of A.B.; studied law at the Georgetown University, in the District of Columbia, receiving therefrom the degree of LL.B. in 1896, and the degree of LL.M. the following year. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and is engaged in the active practice of his profession before the courts of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Ray represented his native county in the Legislature of 1904, where he was a member of the Judiciary and Corporations Committees and chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. He was re-elected to the House of Delegates on November 7, 1905.

CHARLTON SASSCER, Republican—Upper Marlboro.

Mr. Charlton Sasscer resides at Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, where he was born forty-two years ago. He is the son of the late Dr. Frederick Sasscer and is related to several prominent families who have figured in the history of the county and State.

For the past two years he has been postmaster of his native town. In politics he has always been a Republican. During the Harrison administration he was employed as a gauger in the Internal Revenue Service. Most of his life has been spent in the newspaper business, having been associated with his brother in the publication of *The Prince George's Enquirer.* He served for a number of years as registration officer. His nomination for the Legislature was unexpected and without solicitation. He has won many friends by his generous disposition and genial nature, and his popularity was attested by the large vote he received in the last election.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY—*Three Members.*

E. HENRY COVINGTON, Independent—Ford's Store.

Mr. Covington was born in the town of Centreville in the year 1835. Attended the public schools in Centreville and Baltimore, in which city he spent over thirty years of his life. He was in the employ of the Citizens' Railway Company under the presidency of the late James S. Hagerty for over twenty-two years, and has now been farming for thirteen years in Queen Anne's County.

CHARLES L. JOSLIN, Independent—Sudlersville.

Mr. Joslin was born in the upper part of Queen Anne's County in 1857. The death of his mother when he was quite young necessitated a change in his home life and he was sent to live with relatives in Smyrna, Delaware, where his boyhood days were spent. His education was received at the Smyrna Seminary. In 1882 he married Miss Anor Gooden, of Willow Grove, Delaware, and at once moved to his farm near Sudlersville, where he has since resided. Mr. Joslin is a thoroughly

up-to-date and successful farmer and while never before having held office has always taken a keen interest in politics.

He is a man of clear conception and sound judgment, weighing carefully all matters of import before expressing an opinion, and will doubtless guard well the interests of his constituents.

DAVID P. SMITH, Independent—Centreville.

Mr. Smith was born in Kent County, Md., in 1857, and moved to New Castle County, Del., in 1858, where he lived until 1878, when he returned to Kent County, Md.

Moved to Centreville, Queen Anne's County, in 1883, as the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he held until 1905.

In addition to his position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Smith, since 1883, has been dealing in grain. He now owns a farm on Corsica River. Received his education in the public schools of Delaware, and was reared on a farm.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY—*Two Members.*

WILLIAM T. WILKINSON, Fusionist—Hollywood.

Mr. Wilkinson was a Republican member of the House of Delegates in the Legislature of 1904. He is a brother of ex-Senator Washington Wilkinson. He was born October 24, 1849, and was educated in primary schools of his native county. Mr. Wilkinson is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

CHARLES V. HAYDEN, JR., Democrat—Leonardtown.

Dr. Charles V. Hayden, Jr., the younger son of Charles V. Hayden and Mary S. Hayden, *nee* Allston, was born on his father's farm near Leonardtown August 12, 1878. He was educated in the village school and St. Mary's Academy. Dr. Hayden taught for a while in the public schools of St. Mary's County, and in 1897 entered the Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College, from which he graduated in 1900. He has since practiced his profession in Leonardtown.

SOMERSET COUNTY—*Three Members.*

CHARLES A. LOCKERMAN, Democrat—Crisfield.

Mr. Lockerman was born in Denton, Caroline County, April 28, 1871, his parents having come to Crisfield in 1873. He was educated in the public schools, and has been engaged in the oyster and crab business since twenty years of age. Has never

been up for office before, except Town Commissioner, which position he now holds. Mr. Lockerman is a member of several orders and a Past Master of Chesapeake Lodge No. 147, A.F. and A.M., one of the largest Masonic lodges on the Eastern Shore.

ISAAC T. J. BROWN, Democrat—Princess Anne.

Mr. Brown was born on his father's farm near Princess Anne February 6, 1848. He was educated at the Old Washington Academy, Princess Anne, Md., and has for many years been engaged in the dry goods trade. He is a direct descendant of David Brown, one of Somerset's pioneers, who had the distinction of being the first man in the United States to endow a foreign institution, he having, in 1692, endowed the University of Glasgow, Scotland, for the purpose of educating his descendants.

Mr. Brown has served at the last two sessions of the Legislature in the capacity of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

CHARLES L. WHITTINGTON, Democrat—Marion.

Mr. Whittington was born on his father's farm near Marion, in Somerset County, Maryland, in July, 1865, and is accordingly forty years of age. He is the son of Stephen H. Whittington, a highly respected and thrifty farmer, and his mother was, prior to marriage, Miss Jennie Handy, a lady who has always been universally esteemed for her many excellent characteristics of heart and mind. Chas. L., the delegate-elect, was educated at Marion Academy, and like his father, is a successful trucker and farmer, owning and operating the nice farm on which he resides and near which he was born. He is a prominent member of Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, and numbers among his closest friends some of the estimable ministers of this denomination. In politics he has always been a consistent Democrat, and when he was suggested as one worthy of the nomination for the Legislature by his friends in his district, the party in the county gladly made him one of its standard bearers and he was elected by the splendid majority of six hundred. He was never before a candidate for office. He is a man of strong character and will creditably represent his county in the Legislature.

TALBOT COUNTY—*Three Members.*

WILLIAM A. KIRBY, Democrat—Trappe.

Mr. Kirby, a son of the late William Anthony Kirby, was born at "Ridley," the homestead of the Kirby family for generations. "Ridley" is beautifully situated on the Talbot shore of the Choptank River opposite Cambridge. His mother was

Miss Margaret Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, and a sister of the late Mrs. I. Davis Clark.

He was educated in the public schools of Trappe, attended St. John's College and later graduated at the Maryland Agricultural College.

Mr. Kirby is extensively engaged in the canning industry, operating two of the largest establishments in the county. He is a dealer in coal, lumber and fertilizers and interested in vessel property and milling. He is a land owner and manages several farms, and is a stockholder and director in several stock companies. He has never held an elective office except that of Town Commissioner in his home town, Trappe, Maryland, and under the direction of himself and associates, Trappe advanced rapidly. So successful was he that he has been elected eight consecutive terms. He is a vestryman of the P. E. Church and a bachelor.

WILLIAM G. QUIMBY, Democrat—Wye Mills.

Mr. Quimby was born in Smyrna, Delaware, February 14, 1845, son of William and Mary Kennard Quimby. Has resided since early boyhood continuously in Talbot County, Md. In 1870 he married Ellen Tarbutton. She died in 1873. In 1884 he married Sarah Smith, by whom he has two sons, Albert Wilson, now a cadet at St. John's College, and George Parker, now a student at the Easton High School. He has never sought and has never before held an elective office. He is one of the most extensive farmers in Talbot County, cultivating at this time an estate of over 1,100 acres.

WALTER WEBER, Democrat—Fairbanks.

Mr. Weber was born in Somerset County February 25, 1863. His father died when he was three and one-half years old, when his mother moved to Dorchester County, where they lived for seven years, moving thence to Talbot County. Mr. Weber has lived at Fairbanks for thirty-two years. In his early life he was engaged in the oyster business, and continued in that business until February 15, 1896, when he succeeded Mr. Wm. J. Jackson in the merchandise business, which he has conducted successfully ever since. Is also interested in the fishing industry.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—*Five Members.*

HARRY E. BAKER, Republican—Hagerstown.

Mr. Baker is a descendant from one of the oldest families in Washington 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 started a building

and monumental stone business, in which he is now engaged. Mr. Baker was elected in 1903, and in 1905 was re-elected by a handsome majority.

JOHN B. BEARD, Republican—Williamsport.

Mr. Beard was born at Williamsport, Md., July 27, 1867 He married, in 1888, Miss Elsie V. Harsh, and has two children, both being boys. Mr. Beard has been engaged in farming the past fifteen years, and is still engaged in this vocation.

ABNER B. BINGHAM, Republican—Weverton.

Mr. Bingham is a merchant, and one of those young men who have succeeded by his own efforts. He was born in Frederick County May 13, 1871, and left school at the age of seventeen to take a position with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Resigning after seven years' service to take a clerkship in his Uncle "Geo. G. Bingham's" store, whom he succeeded. This is his second term in the Legislature, having been elected in 1903 and again in 1905. He is a member of the State Central Committee, also of the following organizations: Jr. O. U. A. M., Red Men, Knights of Pythias, and Fraternal Order of Eagles.

THOMPSON A. BROWN, Republican—Hagerstown.

Mr. Brown was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1861. His parents were Scotch-Irish Covenanters, who came to this country in the early part of the nineteenth century. Moved to Maryland in 1874. Was educated at Hampden Sidney College; taught school, read law and is now a member of the Washington County bar and of the Court of Appeals Was nominated in 1903 for State's Attorney and was defeated

GEORGE T. PRATHER, Republican—Clear Spring.

George T. Prather was born May 14, 1866, in Clear Spring. His parents, on both father's and mother's side, were descended from old families who were among the first settlers of the western part of Maryland. The Prathers first came into this section about the year 1737. They still have, and have had, uninterrupted possession of the same piece of land on which the first settlement was made.

His mother was a Mason, a member of the large and influential family of that name. He received his education in the common schools and Dickinson College. After leaving school he engaged in mercantile business and other enterprises; was married to Miss Mollie Bain in 1890, whose father, Francis M Bain, although a Southern man, was loyal to the Union, and

fled to the North to escape service in the Confederate Army.

Has never held office before, excepting that for many years has been a School Trustee and served two terms as Town Commissioner.

At the late election he ran ahead of his ticket in his own district as much, if not more, than any Republican candidate ever did, thus showing his great popularity in his own home.

WICOMICO COUNTY—*Three Members.*

JAMES O. ADAMS, Democrat—Sharptown.

Mr. Adams is a native of Sharptown, and was born July 10, 1877. Was educated at the Salisbury High School, the Maryland Agricultural College and the Harvard University Summer School. Has been closely identified with the educational work of the county. Taught for three years as Principal of Sharptown Grammar School. In 1900 accepted a position as bookkeeper for A. W. Robinson & Co., and when that company was incorporated, was elected Secretary and Treasurer, which position was held until its absorption by the Marvil Package Company. Since January, 1904, has been connected with the above company and the Robinson Hardware Company of Sharptown. Has been Notary Public since 1902.

EBENEZER G. DAVIS, Democrat—Willard.

Mr. Davis was born and reared in Wicomico County, where his early education was received in the public schools of that county and was completed in the High School at Berlin.

At the age of twenty-two he taught school for two years, when he gave up teaching to engage in the mercantile business.

In 1893 Mr. Davis was elected to the House of Delegates, and in 1895 established the town of Willard, Md., where he now resides.

CHARLES R. DISHAROON, Democrat—Salisbury.

Mr. Disharoon was born and raised on a farm near Snow Hill, Worcester County; attended the high school at Snow Hill; at the age of eighteen began teaching public school; taught two years; afterwards engaged in the mercantile business in Wicomico County; during the last twelve years has been a member of the lumber firm of E. S. Adkins & Co., and been living in Salisbury, Md., during which time served two terms as City Councilman and two terms as Mayor of that city. Is director of the Wicomico Building and Loan Association and Vice-President of the People's National Bank. This is the first elective office he has held outside of his own town.

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.

Orlando Harrison, Democrat—Berlin.

Orlando Harrison, of Berlin, Md., member of the House of Delegates from Worcester County, was born in Delaware. He is the eldest son of J. G. Harrison. He has been a life-long Democrat, and has never before been on a State ticket.

He has held many prominent offices in horticultural lines. Mr. Harrison is Ex-President of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, State Vice-President of the Maryland State Horticultural Society, Vice-President of the American Association of Nurserymen. He is now Mayor of Berlin for the third term. Vice-President of the Exchange and Savings Bank of Berlin, and is director in several financial institutions in the county, and the business manager and partner of the nursery firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, who are the largest growers of peach and apple trees in the United States.

Mr. Harrison attends strictly to business, and by close attention has built up a business that is a credit to the firm, to the county and the State.

He is also interested in the largest apple orchard in Maryland, planted in Washington County.

He has the respect and confidence of the people at home and is well known to the horticulturists over the United States.

He is a strong advocate for good roads, and has offered his assistance repeatedly along that line.

L. Paul Ewell, Democrat—Pocomoke City.

Was born in Pocomoke City, Worcester County, Maryland, on the 17th day of April, 1877. He is a son of Littleton P. Ewell, for a number of years a merchant at Pocomoke City and

postmaster at the same place under Cleveland's first administration, and a grandson of Col. Wm. Ewell, of Accomac County, Va., and a descendant of Henry Ewell, who came to Virginia from England in the year 1634. He attended the public schools in his native town until about the age of fourteen years, when he left school to clerk in a country store. At the age of sixteen years he went to the City of Baltimore to earn a livelihood for himself. In a few weeks obtained employment in a store on Lower Broadway, that city, and at the same time entered the night school of the Y. M. C. A. After attending these classes for about three years he then studied under private tutors, at the same time holding his position as clerk in an insurance office, which he obtained about one year after leaving home. He then studied law at the University of Maryland, being a member of the class of 1901 of that institution. The same year he was admitted to the bar. In 1902 he returned to Pocomoke City, and since that time has been practicing law at that place.

Public Institutions.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES.

Anne Arundel County Academy receives under Chapter 810, 1906, the sum of $3,000 for the year 1907 and $3,000 for 1908.

Baltimore Manual Labor School receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $2,000 for the year 1907 and $2,000 for the year 1908. Apply to Gustav Lurman, President, or Joseph Merrefield, Secretary, 33 South Holliday street.

Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's County, receives under Chapter 810, 1906, annually for two years, $10,000. 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 810, 1906, for 1907, $25,000, and for 1908, $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 810, 1906, $1,200 for year 1907 and $1,200 for year 1908. 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 1907 and $500 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) 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 $15,000 for the year 1907 and $15,000 for the year 1908 (Act of 1906, Chapter 810), in addition to the further sum of $31,060.96 for 1907 and $4,318.86 for 1908. 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 638, 1904, $1,000 for 1905 and $1,000 for 1906.

Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts under Chapter 810, 1906, receives $10,000 for the year 1907 and $10,000 for the year 1908. 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. Annual appropriation of $21,000 under Chapter 584, 1904. It is located corner 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 584, 1904, $7,000 annually for maintenance.

The State also, under Chapter 584, 1904, appropriates annually $4,500 to the Normal Department of Washington College, located at Chestertown, Maryland.

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 1907, $9,000, and $9,000 for 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.)

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 1907 and $300 for 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.)

St. Francis Xavier School for Deaf and Dumb (white) Children, $1,000 for 1907 and $1,000 for 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.)

Washington College, at Chestertown, receives $15,000 for the year 1907, $15,000 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.)

It is required to furnish a free scholarship in every Senatorial district in the State. Apply to James W. Cain, 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 810, 1906, $3,100 for 1907 and $3,100 for 1908; 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 county 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 1907 and $500 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.)

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 810, 1906, $10,000 for the year 1907 and $10,000 for the year 1908. 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, $5,000 for 1907 and $5,000 for 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.)

Baltimore Day Nursery receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,500 for the year 1907 and $1,500 for the year 1908. 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 Humane Impartial Society and Aged Women's and Men's Home receives $3,000 for the year 1907 and $3,000 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) Apply to W. W. Spence, President, or Leigh Bonsal, Treasurer.

Baltimore Orphan Asylum receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $2,000 for the year 1907 and $2,000 for the year 1908. 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 at least five years of age, and the girls must remain under the control of the institution until eighteeen years old, and the boys until twenty-one. Apply to Mrs. J. Appleton Wilson, President.

Boys' Home Society of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $2,000 for the year 1907 and $2,000 for the year 1908. 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 810, 1906, $1,000 for the year 1907 and $1,000 for the year 1908. Apply to Romaine Le Moyne, President, or Miss E. L. Clark, 835 Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore.

Emergency Hospital Association of Annapolis receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $3,500 for 1907 and $3,500 for 1908.

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 1907, together with further sum of $30,000 for new buildings, and $5,000 for the year 1908, together with further sum of $30,000 for new buildings. 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 810, 1906.) Apply to Dr. S. P. Latane, Superintendent.

Franklin Square Hospital of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 810, 1906, the sum of $6,000 for the year 1907 and $6,000 for the year 1908. It 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.

Frederick City Hospital Association receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $5,000 for 1907 and $5,000 for 1908.

General German Orphan Asylum for Baltimore City receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $2,500 for the year 1907 and $2,500 for the year 1908. 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 810, 1906, receives $1,500 for the year 1907 and $1,500 for the year 1908. It is located on the corner of Baltimore and Payson streets, Baltimore. Its object is to give a permanent home 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 810, 1906, receives $4,000 for the year 1907 and $4,000 for the year 1908. 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 810, 1906, receives $3,000 for the year 1907 and $3,000 for the year 1908. 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 1907 and $500 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) Apply to Laura Sinclair Matthews, Treasurer, 1608 Mt. Royal avenue, Baltimore.

Home of the Friendless of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $3,000 for the year 1907 and $3,000 for the year 1908. 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 810, 1906, $1,000 for the year 1907 and $1,000 for the year 1908. 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.

House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,500 for 1907 and $1,500 for 1908.

Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland, in Cumberland, receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $7,500 for the year 1907 and $7,500 for the year 1908. 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 810, 1906, $2,500 for the year 1907 and $2,500 for the year 1908. 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 $600 for the year 1907 and $500 for the year 1908. (Chapter 638, 1904). 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 $5,000 for the year 1907 and $5,000 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) 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 810, 1906, $4,000 for the year 1907 and $4,000 for the year 1908. 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 Secretaries: 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 810, 1906, $1,000 for the year 1907 and $1,000 for the year 1908. It is located at the corner of Preston and Valley streets, and inmates are received without distinction of color or religious faith. It is intended for the aged and infirm who are indigent. Applications should be made to the Mother of the Institution.

Locust Point Social Settlement receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $500 for 1907 and $500 for 1908.

Lying-in Hospital of the Maternite of Maryland receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $3,000 for the year 1907 and $3,000 for the year 1908.

Maccabeans of Baltimore City receive under Chapter 810, 1906, $250 for 1907 and $250 for 1908.

Maryland Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore City receives $5,000 for the year 1907 and $5,000 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) 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 1907 and $3,000 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) It is located at 113-115 West Lombard street. Women are received two weeks before confinement. No charges. Apply to Wilmer Brinton, President.

Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Frederick City, receives under Chapter 809, 1906, $33,500 for the year 1907. 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.

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 $48,000 for 1907.

Springfield State Hospital for the Insane of the State of Maryland receives under Chapter 809, 1906, $50,000 for the year 1907 for maintenance, $2,500 for existing debts and $20,000 for new buildings. Also receives under Chapter 810, 1906, for buildings, $10,000 for 1907 and same amount for 1908.

Maryland School for the Colored Blind and Deaf receives under Chapter 809, 1906, $10,000 per annum. It is free to residents of Maryland. Apply to Superintendent, 649 West Saratoga street, Baltimore.

Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded receives under Chapter 809, 1906, $22,500 for maintenance and $12,000 for new buildings. 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 1907 and $5,000 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) 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 1907 and $12,000 for 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) 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.

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.

Northeastern Day Nursery receives $500 for the year 1907 and $500 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) 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 810, 1906, $1,000 for 1907 and $1,000 for 1908 maintenance of Dispensary.

Nursery and Child's Hospital of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $2,500 for the year 1907 and $2,500 for the year 1908. 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 810, 1906, $500 for the year 1907 and $500 for the year 1908. Apply to Sister M. Magdelen, Superior, Chase street, corner Forrest, Baltimore.

Peninsula General Hospital of Salisbury, Maryland, receives under Chapter 810, 1906, for 1907, $7,500, and for 1908, $7,500. 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 1907 and $1,500 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) 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 810, 1906, $3,000 for the year 1907 and $3,000 for the year 1908. 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 1907 and $1,500 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.) 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 810, 1906, receives for the year 1907 $9,500 and for the year 1908 $3,500. It is required to receive twenty-six pupils, free of all charges. (Acts of 1868, Chapter 193. Act of 1898, Chapter 370). One pupil is received from each 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 Female Orphan Asylum of Baltimore, under Chapter 810, 1906, receives $5,000 for the year 1907 and $5,000 for the year 1908. It is located on Cold Spring lane, near Roland avenue, Roland Park, 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 from fourteen to sixteen years of age are sent to homes or other institutions. 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 810, 1906, for 1907 and $5,000 for 1908. Infants under 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 810, 1906, $7,500 for 1907 and $7,500 for 1908; provided that it furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time from each Senatorial district of the State.

Maryland Home for Friendless Children receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $500 for the fiscal year 1907 and a like sum of $500 for the fiscal year 1908.

St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $500 for the fiscal year 1907 and a like sum of $500 for the fiscal year 1908.

St. Mary's Home for Little Colored Boys receives under Chapter 810, 1906, the sum of $500 for the fiscal year 1907 and a like sum of $500 for the fiscal year 1908.

Southern Dispensary of Baltimore receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $500 for 1907 and $500 for 1908.

University of Maryland, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Baltimore Medical College receive under Chapter 810, 1906, $16,000 for the fiscal year 1907 and a like sum of $16,000 for the fiscal year 1908; provided that this sum be equally divided between these institutions.

St. Joseph's House of Industry receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $3,000 for the fiscal year 1907 and $3,000 for the fiscal year 1908.

The Hebrew Aged Home of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,000 for the fiscal year 1907 and a like sum of $1,000 for the fiscal year 1908.

United Charities Hospital Association of Dorchester County, Maryland, receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $15,500 for 1907 and $7,500 for 1908. 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, Maryland.

Women's Medical College of Baltimore receives by Chapter 810, 1906, for the Hospital of the Good Samaritans, $1,500 for the year 1907 and $1,500 for the year 1908. Apply to Ida Pollack, M.D., Corresponding Secretary, southwest corner of McCulloh and Hoffman streets, Baltimore.

Home of the Aged of Talbot County, located at Easton, $2,500 for the year 1907 and $2,500 for the year 1908. (Chapter 810, 1906.)

Washington County Hospital Association receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $8,500 for the year 1907 and $8,500 for the year 1908.

The Upper Marlboro Academy receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $700 for the year 1907 and $700 for 1908.

The Silver Cross Home for Epileptics, located at Port Deposit, receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,500 for the year 1907 and the same amount for the year 1908.

The National Junior Republic receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,000 for the year 1907 and the same amount for the year 1908.

The West End Maternite Hospital receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,500 for the year 1907 and the same amount for the year 1908.

The Union Protestant Infirmary receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $7,500 for the year 1907 and the like sum for the year 1908; provided that it shall furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time for each Senatorial district of the State, for each of said years.

The Home of the Aged at Salisbury receives under Chapter 810, 1906, for each of the years 1907 and 1908, $1,000.

The Hebrew Children and Protective Association of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 810, 1906, for each of the years 1907 and 1908, $1,000.

The McDonogh Institute, at LaPlata, receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $5,000 for the year 1907 and the same amount for the year 1908; provided that it furnish to students of Charles county who shall be appointed by the School Commissioners of the county, with the approval of the Senator of the county, six free scholarships and six tuition scholarships.

The Emergency Hospital of Frederick receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,200 for the year 1907 and the same amount for the year 1908.

The Union Hospital of Cecil County receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $2,000 for 1907 and a like amount for 1908.

St. Martha's Episcopal Home receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,000 for each of the years 1907 and 1908.

New Windsor College receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,000 for each of the years 1907 and 1908.

Crisfield Marine Hospital receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,200 for each of the years 1907 and 1908.

Emergency Hospital of Easton receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $2,000 for each of the years 1907 and 1908.

Universal Progressive School for Orphans and Destitute Colored Children of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $500 for each of the years 1907 and 1908.

South Baltimore Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Charitable Hospital receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,250 for each of the years 1907 and 1908.

St. Luke's Hospital of Baltimore City receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $2,000 for each of the years 1907 and 1908.

The Florence Crittenden Mission receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $1,000 for each of the years 1907 and 1908.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore City, receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $3,000 for the year 1907 and $3,000 for the year 1908, 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.

House of Reformation, Cheltenham, Prince George's County. 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. Appropriation, $15,000. (Chapter 809, 1906.)

House of Refuge, Baltimore City. The Board of Managers shall have power to take white vagrants or incorrigible male children. Justices of the peace and courts may commit to the House of Refuge. Appropriation, $20,000. (Chapter 809, 1906.) James M. Hendrix, Superintendent.

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. (Chapter 809, 1906.) 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 810, 1906, $3,000 for the year 1907 and $3,000 for the year 1908. It is located at Melvale, Baltimore county. It is required to receive inmates on application or commitment of justice. Apply to Edward Markell, Treasurer.

St. Mary's Industrial School receives under Chapter 810, 1906, $20,000 for the year 1907 and $20,000 for the year 1908. 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. 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 1907 is $30,000. (Chapter 809, 1906.)

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. Warden, John F. Weyler, Baltimore city.

ELECTION RETURNS,

FINANCES,

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Thomas A. Smith (D.).	Wm. H. Jackson (R.).	John H. Dulany (P.).
Worcester County	1,904	1,570	170
Somerset County	1,244	2,182	230
Wicomico County	2,189	2,424	210
Dorchester County	1,818	2,908	138
Talbot County	1,581	2,106	91
Queen Anne's County	1,794	1,655	179
Caroline County	1,726	1,694	143
Kent County	1,683	1,830	68
Cecil County	2,185	2,198	109
Totals	16,124	18,567	1,338

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	J. Fred. C. Talbott (Dem.).	Robert Garrett (Rep.).	John S. Green (Pro.).	George A. Bauer (Soc.).
Baltimore City, Wards 15 and 16	3,863	4,627	158	101
Carroll County	3,025	2,916	123	58
Harford County	2,365	2,454	104	51
Baltimore County	8,617	6,621	252	229
Totals	17,870	16,618	637	439

Lewis W. Davis received one vote in Baltimore city.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Harry B. Wolf (Dem.).	Wm. W. Johnson (Rep.).	Geo. R. Gorsuch (Pro.).	Joseph P. Jarboe (Soc.).
Baltimore City, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22 and Presincts 9, 10, 11 and 13 of the 18th Ward.....	15,725	14,841	378	617

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	John Gill, Jr. (Dem.).	John V. L. Findlay, Jr. (Rep.).	William M. Jett (Pro.).	Edward B. Steele, (Soc.).
Baltimore City, Wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, and 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th Precincts of 18th Ward	18,010	16,306	613	584

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	George M. Smith, (Dem.).	Sydney E. Mudd (Rep.).	William H. Silk (Pro.).	John S. Mathews (Soc.).
Baltimore City, Wards 21, 23 and 24 and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Precincts of the 18th Ward..	5.698	5,195	140	276
St. Mary's County.....	882	1,519	87	40
Charles County	896	1,944	33	57
Calvert County	488	1,145	25	3
Prince George's County.....	1,950	2,688	31	70
Anne Arundel County.....	1,905	3,287	122	145
Howard County.	1,586	1,020	54	22
Totals.....	13,405	16,798	492	613

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Harvey R. Spessard (Dem.).	George A. Pearre (Rep.).	Francis B. Sappington (Pro.).	Ira Culp (Soc.).
Allegany County	2,234	3,672	234	549
Garrett County	603	1,368	113	20
Frederick County.....	3,450	4,956	330	93
Washington County.....	2,819	3,823	141	123
Montgomery County.....	2,126	2,317	141	68
Totals.....	11,232	16,136	959	853

STATEMENT OF VOTE IN BALTIMORE CITY FOR ADDITIONAL JUDGE OF THE SUPREME BENCH OF BALTIMORE CITY.

William A. Wheatley (Dem.).....	42,369
Thomas Ireland Elliott (Rep.).....	42,962
Charles B. Backman (Soc.).....	1,748

STATEMENT

Showing the Funded Debt of the State, as of the 30th Day of September, 1906.

Character of Loans.		Amount of Loans.	Maturity of Loans.	For What Account.
3.50 Per cent. Penitentiary Loan, per Chapter 166 of 1896		$ 248,000 00	1911	Extension of Md. Penitentiary.
3 per cent. Consolidated Loan of 1899, Chapter 219 of 1898		3,253,926 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 1902, Chapter 200 of 1902		600,000 00	1917	Public Buildings.
3.50 per cent. Public Buildings Loan, Chapter 228 of 1904		1,566,000 00	1919	Public Buildings.
Making an aggregate of		$6,167,926 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 Farmer's National Bank of Annapolis	46,470 00			
Stock in Balto. & Fredericktown Turnpike Co	11,000 00			
Bonds of the Northern Central Railway—Mortgage.	1,500,000 00			
Stocks and Bonds to credit of the Sinking Funds	3,742,254 72			
		5,329,724 72		
☞ Net Debt after productive stocks held by State and the Sinking Funds are deducted		$838,201 41		

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE STATE TAX RATE FROM THE YEAR 1849 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE

Year.	Rate.
1849	25
1850	25
1851	25
1852	25
1853	15
1854	15
1855	15
1856	10
1857	10
1858	10
1859	10
1860	10
1861	10
1862	25
1863	25
1864	15
1865	30
1866	30
1867	20
1868	19
1869	19
1870	19¼
1871	19¼
1872	17
1873	17
1874	20 5-16
1875	20 5-16
1876	17¼
1877	17¼
1878	18¾
1879	18¾
1880	18¾
1881	18¾
1882	18¾
1883	18¾
1884	18¾
1885	18¾
1886	18¾
1887	18¾
1888	17¾
1889	17¾
1890	17¾
1891	17¾
1892	17¾
1893	17¾
1894	17¾
1895	17¾
1896	17¾
1897	17¾
1898	17¾
1899	17¾
1900	17¾
1901	17
1902	17
1903	17
1904	22½
1905	23½
1906	23½
1907	16

STATEMENT

Showing the Levy, Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Public School Tax, as authorized by Chapters 584 and 681 of 1904, and the balance to the credit of said account at the close of the fiscal year ended September 30, 1906.

Counties and Baltimore City.	Amount of Levy	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Allegany County	$28,392 61	$25,794 75	$51,774 01
Anne Arundel County	18,313 32	17,496 16	34,255 16
Baltimore City	648,386 50	583,642 09	425,344 65
Baltimore County	131,506 17	124,564 26	79,436 18
Calvert "	3,493 68	3,191 49	10,626 72
Caroline "	7,881 25	7,215 95	16,252 85
Carroll "	24,760 07	23,692 01	29,816 55
Cecil "	17,926 76	17,347 16	21,616 07
Charles "	5,221 47	5,909 81	18,268 21
Dorchester "	10,525 88	6,517 35	27,719 56
Frederick "	31,141 67	129,584 60	45,882 01
Garrett "	10,946 98	8,180 30	21,727 34
Harford "	19,679 76	20,530 19	25,942 90
Howard "	14,091 48	13,729 92	15,171 13
Kent "	11,627 24	10,857 36	16,180 30
Montgomery "	20,149 53	21,318 50	28,801 28
Prince George's "	18,156 81	16,331 04	28,668 33
Queen Anne's "	12,924 59	11,990 54	18,334 86
St. Mary's "	4,946 05	4,576 90	18,256 12
Somerset "	7,651 57	7,704 36	25,731 38
Talbot "	12,863 59	12,911 31	19,652 07
Washington "	30,190 55	27,093 98	39,636 49
Wicomico "	9,370 30	5,938 95	22,549 72
Worcester "	7,995 41	4,585 03	20,857 63
Incorporated Institutions		93,172 82	
Tax on Baltimore City Stock		17,729 96	
State Normal School—White			20,000 00
State Normal School—White (Repairs)			1,000 00
State Normal School—Colored			2,000 00
Frostburg Normal School			7,000 00
Washington College—Normal Department			4,500 00
State Board of Education—Expenses of			2,750 00
Superintendent Public Education—Salary			3,000 00
Superintendent Public Education—Office expenses			1,000 00
Superintendent Public Education—Traveling Expenses			500 00
Clerk Superintendent Public Education—Salary			1,154 17
Total	$1,108,143 24	$1,121,606 79	$1,105,405 69

STATEMENT.—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Balance applicable to School Year commencing October 1, 1905	$444,796 24
Receipts from Public School Tax from all sources during fiscal year 1906	1,121,606 79
Total Receipts Fiscal Year 1906 and balance from 1905	$1,566,403 03
Total Disbursements of Public School Tax during fiscal year 1906	1,105,405 69
Balance applicable to School Year commencing October 1, 1906	$ 460,997 34
Of this balance of $460,997.34 there was distributed October 1, 1906 to Public Schools	200,000 00
Amount on hand to equalize future distributions	$ 260,997 34

STATEMENT

Showing the Public School, Free Books, Penitentiary Loan, Insane Asylum Loan, State Building and Improvement Loan, Consolidated Loan of 1899, State Loan of 1902 and Public Buildings Loan Tax, in each County and Baltimore City for the year 1906, based upon the assessment of 1906.

Counties and Baltimore City.	Assessed Value of Property for State Levy in 1906.	Amount of Levy for 1906 at 23½ cents on each $100.
Allegany County	$18,928,409 00	$44,481 76
Anne Arundel County	12,208,880 00	28,690 87
Baltimore City	432,257,664 00	1,015,805 51
Baltimore County	87,670,777 00	206,026 33
Calvert County	2,329,117 00	5,473 42
Caroline County	5,254,170 00	12,347 30
Carroll County	16,506,716 00	38,790 78
Cecil County	11,951,176 00	28,085 26
Charles County	3,480,981 00	8,180 31
Dorchester County	7,017,255 00	16,490 55
Frederick County	20,761,114 00	48,788 62
Garrett County	7,297,986 00	17,150 27
Harford County	13,119,837 00	30,831 61
Howard County	9,394,320 00	22,076 65
Kent County	7,751,494 00	18,216 01
Montgomery County	13,433,015 00	31,567 59
Prince George's County	12,104,537 00	28,445 66
Queen Anne's County	8,616,395 00	20,248 53
St. Mary's County	3,297,369 00	7,748 82
Somerset County	5,101,051 00	11,987 47
Talbot County	8,575,725 00	20,152 95
Washington County	20,127,031 00	47,298 52
Wicomico County	6,246,867 00	14,680 14
Worcester County	5,330,275 00	12,526 15
Totals	$738,762,161 00	$1,736,091 08

Recapitulation.	Amounts.
Amount of Levy for Public School Tax, at 15 cents on each $100	$1,108,143 24
Free School Books, at 1¾ cents on each $100	129,283 38
Penitentiary Loan, at ½ of one cent on each $100	36,938 11
Insane Asylum Loan, at ⅛ of one cent on each $100	9,234 52
State Building and Improvement Loan, at ½ of one cent on each $100	36,938 11
Consolidated Loan of 1899, at 2⅞ cents on each $100	212,394 13
State Loan of 1902, at ¾ of one cent on each $100	55,407 16
Public Buildings Loan, at 2 cents on each $100	147,752 43
Total	$1,736,091 08

STATE PAY ROLL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor	$4,500
Secretary of State	2,000
Chief Clerk	1,800
Clerk	1,200
Stenographer	720
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 Court of Appeals		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
Twenty-six Senators	each per day	5 00
One Doorkeeper	per day	5 00
One Assistant Doorkeeper	per day	5 00
One Engrossing Clerk	per day	7 00
Four Committee Clerks	each per day	5 00
One Folder	per day	5 00
Two Pages	each per day	2 50
One Jantor	per day	5 00
One Postmaster	per day	5 00
One Messenger to Printer and Mail Carrier	per day	2 50
One Chaplain	per day	5 00

House of Delegates.

Speaker	per day	$8 00
One hundred Members House of Delegates	each per day	5 00
Chief Clerk	per day	10 00
Reading Clerk	per day	10 00
One Journal Clerk	per day	10 00
One Sergeant-at-Arms	per day	5 00
One Doorkeeper	per day	5 00
Two Assistant Doorkeepers	each per day	5 00
One Engrossing Clerk	per day	7 00
One Clerk to Committee on Claims	per day	7 00
Six Committee Clerks	each per day	5 00
Three Folders	each per day	5 00
Two Pages	each per day	5 00
One Janitor	per day	5 00
One Postmaster	per day	5 00
One Messenger to the Printer and Mail Carrier	per day	5 00
Three Chaplains	each	150 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
Three Assistant Clerks	each	1,500
Two Assistant Clerks	each	1,200
Stenographer and Typewriter		720

Treasurer's Office.

State Treasurer		$2,500
Chief Clerk		1,800
Two Assistant Clerks	each	1,500
One Assistant Clerk		1,200

Tax Commissioner's Office.

Tax Commissioner	$2,500
Chief Clerk	1,800
One Assistant Clerk	1,500
One Assistant Clerk	1,200
Stenographer	720

Land Commissioner's Office.

Commissioner of the Land Office		$1,500
Chief Clerk		1,300
Two Assistant Clerks	each	1,000
Two Assistant Clerks	each	900

State Library.

State Librarian		$1,500
Indexer and Cataloguer		1,200

Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Superintendent		$1,200
Assistant Superintendent		720
Chief Engineer and Electrician		900
Janitor at Governor's Mansion		840
Two Day Watchmen	each	600
Three Night Watchmen	each	600
Four Janitors	each	600
Two Firemen	each	600
Two Coal-passers	each	300
Six Charwomen	each	300

State Fishery Force.

Commander		$1,500
Clerk to the Commander		1,000
One Deputy Commander of Steamer		1,000
Eleven Deputy Commanders of Sailing Vessels	each	700
Six Deputy Commanders employed during the oyster season	each	240

Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information.

Chief of Bureau		$2,500
One Clerk		1,600

Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Three Members (actual service)	each per day	$5 00
Chief Veterinarian		1,000

Bureau of Immigration.

Superintendent		$2,000
One Clerk		1,200

Insurance Commissioner.

Insurance Commissioner		$2,500
Chief Clerk		2,000
One Clerk		1,500
Stenographer		720

State Fire Marshal.

State Fire Marshal		$2,500
One Clerk		1,200

Fish Commissioners.

Two Fish Commissioners	each	$1,500

Mine Inspector.

One Mine Inspector		$1,500

Tobacco Warehouses, Inspectors, Etc.

One Chief Inspector		$2,000 00
One Chief Clerk		1,200 00
One Assistant Clerk		800 00
Three Deputy Inspectors	each	1,800 00
Three Assistant Deputy Inspectors	each	800 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 Sample Tyers	each	700 00
Three Assistant Clerks	each per day	2 00
Three Janitors	each per day	2 00
Three Finders	each per day	2 00
Three Elevatormen	each per day	2 00
Three Stay-floor-men	each per day	2 00
Thirty Screwmen	each per day	2 00
Twelve Laborers	each per day	1 50

State Wharfinger.

One State Wharfinger	fees and	$500 00

General Measurers and Inspectors of Oysters.

Five for Baltimore City, (when actually engaged)	per month	$100 00
Ten for counties, (when actually engaged)	per month	50 00
Seventy-five for State, (when actually engaged)	per month	45 00

State Vaccine Agent.

One State Vaccine Agent		$600 00

Superintendent Public Instruction.

One Superintendent		$3,000
One Clerk		1,200

Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

Two Inspectors	each	$1,500

State Auditor,

One State Auditor		$1,800

INDEX.

Entries followed by the letter C refer to the Constitution.

A

	PAGE
Accountants, Examiners of Public	201
Adjutant General, (*c*)	72
Adjutant General's Office	196
Aged Men and Women's Home of M. E. Conference	273-326
Agent to collect claims against United States	200
Spanish American War Claims	199
Agricultural College, Trustees	199
" " Appropriation	324
Allegany County, area, formation, origin of name	104
assessment, school tax, tax rate	341
Court terms	220
Delegates	276-293
officers, personnel	220
population	220
Senator	276-280
Annapolis, sketch, survey, etc	96
Emergency Hospital Association	327
Anne Arundel County, area, formation, origin of name	103
assessment, school tax, tax rate	341
Court terms	222
Delegates	276-294
officers, personnel	222
population	222
Senator	276-281
Academy	324
Appeals, Court of, (*c*)	51
personnel	192
Arbor Day	102
Area of State	104
Armory Trustees, Fifth Regiment	202
Armory Commission, Troop "A"	214
Articles of Confederation, Signers of	126
Assembly, sessions 1634-1906	105-111
Assessed valuation of property by counties	343
Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded	201
Atkinson, Gordon T	271
Attorney General, (*c*)	63-123
Attorney General, 1778-1908	123
Auditor, State	196

B

PAGE

Baltimore City, (c) 74
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 224
Delegates 278-296
officers, personnel 224-230
population 224
Senators 281
Baltimore City Hospital 326
Baltimore County, area, formation, origin of name 103
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 230
Delegates 276-303
officers, personnel 231
population 230
Senator 283
Baltimore Day Nursery 327
Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital 326
Humane Impartial Society 327
Manual Labor School 342
Orphan Asylum 327
University of Maryland 332
Barbers, Board of Examiners 199
Barons of Baltimore and Lords Proprietary 113
Battle Flag Commission 217
Bill of Rights 12
Biographical Sketches of Delegates 293
Senators 280
State Officers 266
Blind, Commission to improve the condition 199
Board of Dental Examiners 200
Education 196
Health 204
Medical Examiners 210
Pharmacy 211
Public Works, (c) 77
personnel 192
State Aid and Charities 212
Undertakers 215
Boys' Home Society 327
Bryan, William S., Jr 271
Bureau of Immigration 208
Industrial Statistics and information 206

C

Cabinet Appointments from Maryland 125
Calvert County, area, formation, origin of name 103

PAGE

Calvert County, assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 233
Delegates 247-276-305
officers, personnel 233
population 233
Senator 276-283
Caroline County, area, formation, origin of name 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 234
Delegates 276-305
officers, personnel 234
population 234
Senator 276-283
Carroll County, area, formation, origin of name 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 236
Delegates 276-306
officers, personnel 236
population 236
Senator 276-284
Cecil County, area, formation, origin of name 103
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 237
Delegates 276-307
officers, personnel 237
population 237
Senator 276-284
Charitable Institutions 373-374
Charles County, area, formation, origin of name 103
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 239
Delegates 277-308
officers, personnel 239
population 239
Senator 276-285
Charlotte Hall School 324
Charter of Maryland ..... I-II
Chronology, Maryland 137
Circuits Courts, (*c*) 53
list and personnel 193-194
City of Baltimore, (*c*) 74
Claims Agents, (U. S.) 199-200
Clerk of Courts, duties 219
Commission of State Aid and Charities 212
Tuberculosis 214
Commissioner of the Land Office (*c*) 70

PAGE

Commissioner of Deeds 218
Committee, House. 179
Senate 143
Comptroller of Treasury, (*c*)..... 67
Comptroller's Office, personnel..... 195
Comptrollers, 1851-1908..... 122
Conference Committees..... 160
Conference, Joint..... 160
Congress, Colonial. 125
Continental..... 126
Federal 129-132-133
Congressional Districts..... 133
representation 133
Constition of Maryland..... 12-86
Constitution, Ratification of U. S..... 117
Constitution, Federal, Signers of..... 126
Constitutional Convention, 1776, Members of..... 116
Constitutional Convention, 1788, Members of..... 117
Council, Governor's, Members of 1777 to 1837..... 120
Councils of Safety..... 118
Counties, new, (*c*)..... 79
origin of names, dates of formation, area..... 103-104
population (see name of county).....
taxation, assessment, school tax..... 343
Country Home for Children of Baltimore..... 327
County Commissioners (*c*)..... 69-219
officers, selection and duties..... 219
Courts of Appeals (*c*) 51
personnel..... 192
Courts, Baltimore City, (*c*)..... 56
Circuits, (*c*)..... 53
list and personnel..... 193-194
Orphans, (*c*)..... 61
Superior of Baltimore..... 194
Crisfield Marine Hospital..... 333

D

Deaf and Dumb Asylum Board..... 200
Debt of State..... 339
Declaration of Rights..... 12-20
Declaration of Independence, Signers of..... 126
Defenders' Day..... 102
Delegates, 1906..... 276-279
Dental Examiners..... 200
Department of Education..... 275

PAGE

Dorchester County, area, formation, origin of name 103
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 240
Delegates 277-308
officers, personnel 241
population 240
Senator 277-285
Duties of Officers 219-220

E

Education, (c) 71
Board of 196
Superintendent of 196
Educational Institutions 273-324
Election Returns, 1906- 336
Elections, Supervisors for, duties 219
Elective Franchise, (c) 21
Electrical Commission 201
Emergency Hospital, Annapolis 327
Emergency Hospital, Frederick 333
Emergency Hospital, Easton 333
Examiners, Dental 200
Medical 210
of Public Accountants 201
Pharmacy 211
Executive Department, (c) 24
personnel 191

F

F. Knapp's English and German Institute 324
Farmer's Institute 201
Federal Constitution, Signers of 126
Female House of Refuge 205-334
Feeble Minded, Asylum and Training School for 201
Fifth Regiment Armory, Trustees 202
Finances, assessment, etc 339-343
Fire Marshal 202
Fish Commissioners 202
Fishery Force 213
Flag of Maryland 97
Florence Crittenden Home 333
Forestry, State Board of 203
Forms of Bills, House and Senate 162-186
Fort Frederick Commission 217

PAGE

Franchise, Elective, (c) 21
Franklin Square Hospital 327
Frederick City Hospital Association 328
Frederick County, area, formation, origin of name 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 242
Delegates 277-309
officers, personnel 242
population 242
Senator 277-286
Funded Debt of State 339

G

Game Warden 203
Garrett County, area, formation, origin of name 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 245
Delegates 277-311
officers, personnel 245
population 245
Senator 277-286
General Assembly, 1906 276
Sessions of 1634-1906 105-111
German Aged People's Home 328
Orphan Asylum 328
Measurers and Inspectors of Oysters 211
Geography and Decription of Maryland 87
Geological and Economic Survey 203
Governor, (c) 24
and staff 191
Governor's Council 120
Governors of Maryland, Provincial 113
State 116
Great Seal, history and description 98

H

Harford County, area, formation, origin of name 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 246
Delegates 277-312
officers, personnel 246
population 246
Senator 277-286
Health, State Board of 204

PAGE.
Hebrew Children Protective Association.. 333
Aged Home of Baltimore City. 332
Hospital and Asylum Association 328
Orphan Asylum 328
Historian, Special Executive 206
Historical Sketch of Maryland 87
Holidays, legal 101
Hollywood Children's Summer Home 328
Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland 204-328
Friendless Children of Eastern Shore 328
Friendless of Baltimore City 328
Incurables 329
Mothers and Infants 329
Aged of Talbot County 332
Aged at Salisbury 332
Horseshoers, Examiners of 205
Horticultural Department 204
Hospitals, State-aided:
Baltimore City, (College of P. and S.) 332
Crippled and Deformed Children. 329
Women's Medical College 332
Hebrew 328
Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland 328
Lying-in of the Maternite of Maryland 329
Maryland General, (Baltimore Medical College) 330
Maryland Lying-in 329
Nursery and Child's 331
Peninsula General 331
Provident 331
St. Agnes' 331
St. Joseph's 332
Women of Maryland 329
House of Correction 205-334
Good Shepherd for Colored Girls 328
Good Shepherd, Baltimore City 333
Reformation 205-333
Refuge, (Maryland School for Boys) 210-334
Female 205-334
House of Delegates, Speakers of 135
Howard County, area, formation, origin of name 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 248
Delegates 277-312
officers, personnel 248
population 248
Senator 277-287

I

PAGE
Immigration Bureau 208
Industrial Bureau 206
Home for Colored Girls 206-334
Insane, Hospitals for, Managers 207
Second Hospital for, Managers 207
Lunacy Commission 209
Inspectors of Hay and Straw, (Baltimore) 209
Mines 210
Tobacco 215
Veterinary 216
Institutions, Educational and Charitable 273-324
Insurance Commissioner's Office 207

J

Jamestown Exposition Commission 208
Johns Hopkins University 324
Judiciary Department, (*c*) 46
personnel 192-194
Judges of Orphans' Courts, duties 219
Justices of the Peace, (*c*) 62-219
U. S. Supreme Court from Maryland 125

K

Kent County, area, formation, origin of name 103
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 250
Delegates 277-313
officers, personnel 250
population 250
Senator 277-287

L

Labor Day 101
Land Commissioners and Registers, 1637-1908 124
office, (*c*) 70
personnel 198
Laws, Codes and Reports 111
Legal Holidays 101
Legislative Department, (*c*) 29
pay roll 344
personnel 276
Legislature of 1906 276

PAGE

Levy for State use, 1906 343
Librarian, (c) 70
Librarians, 1827-1907 124
Library, State 198
Library Commission, State 198
County 199
Little Sisters of the Poor 329
Live Stock Sanitary Board 209
Locust Point Social Settlement 329
Lords Baltimore 113
Lunacy Commission 209
Lying-in Hospitals, Maryland 329
of the Maternite of Maryland 329

M

Maccabeans of Baltimore City 329
McDonough Institute 333
Maryland Academy of Sciences 324
Agricultural College 324
Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded 201-330
General Hospital 330
Home for Friendless Children 332
Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary 329
Hospital for the Insane 207-330
" " " Second 207-330
Industrial and Ag'l Inst. for Colored 325
Institute of Mechanic Arts 325
Line Confederate Soldiers' Home 330
Lying-in Hospital 329
Springfield State Hospital, Insane 207-330
School for the Blind 330
School for Boys 210
Colored Blind and Deaf 330
Deaf and Dumb 330
Mason and Dixon's Line, resurvey 210
Measurers and Inspectors of Oysters 211
Medical Examiners, Board of 210
Militia and Military Affairs, (c) 72
Mine Inspector 210
Montgomery County, area, formation, origin of name 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 251
Delegates 277-313
officers, personnel 251
population 251
Senator 277-287
Monument Commission 216

N

PAGE

National Junior Republic 332
New Windsor College 333
Normal School 325
No. 2 325
Northeastern Day Nursery 330
Dispensary 330
Notaries Public, appointment, duties 220
Nursery and Child's Hospital 331
Nurses, State Board of Examination 210

O

Oblate Sisters of Providence 331
Order of Business, House 171
Senate 140
Officers, duties of 219-220
Origin of names of counties 103-104
Orphans' Courts, (*c*) 61-219
Oyster Police Boats 213
Oysters, General Measurers and Inspectors 211

P

Parliamentary Law, usages and practice, Senate 155
Parran, Thomas 272
Pay Roll of State 344
Penal Institutions 334
Peninsula General Hospital 331
Penitentiary, Maryland 211-334
Pharmacy Board 211
Police Justices, Baltimore City 225
Presidents of the Senate 133
Prince George's County, area, formation, origin of name 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 253
Delegates 277-314
officers, personnel 253
population 253
Senator 277-288
Proprietaries of Maryland 113
Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary 331
Provincial Assemblies 105-108
Provincial Convention 116
Public Accountants, Examiners of 201
Buildings and Grounds, Superintendent 197

PAGE
Public Education, Superintendent..... 196
Institutions 273-324
School tax, by counties..... 341
Schools, (c)..... 77
Works, (c) 77
Board of..... 192
Public Records Commission..... 217

Q

Queen Anne's County, area, formation, origin of name..... 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate..... 343
Court terms..... 255
Delegates 278-316
officers, personnel..... 155
population 255
Senator 278-288

R

Railroads, directors for State 212
Rayner, Isidor..... 132
Reformatory Institutions..... 333
Registers of Wills, (c)..... 61-219
Representation in Congress..... 129
General Assembly, (c)..... 30
Representatives in Congress, Continental, 1774-1788..... 126
Federal, 1789-1906..... 129-132
Repudiation Day, (Frederick half-holiday)..... 102
Returns of Election, 1906..... 336
Riggs, Clinton L., Adj.-Gen..... 271
Rules House of Delegates..... 170
Senate 140

S

St. Agnes' Hospital..... 331
St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored Children..... 331
St. Francis Xavier School for Deaf and Dumb..... 326
St. John's College..... 325
St. Joseph's House of Industry..... 332
St. Luke's Hospital..... 133
St. Martha's Episcopal Home..... 333
St. Mary's County, area, formation, origin of name..... 103
assessment, school tax, tax rate..... 343
Court terms..... 258
Delegates 278-317

PAGE

St. Mary's County, officers, personnel 258
population 258
Senator 278-288
St. Mary's Female Seminary. 331
Home for Little Colored Boys. 332
Industrial School 212-334
Orphan Asylum 331
St. Peter Claver Colored Industrial School 326
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum 331
Male Orphan Asylum 332
Saturday half-holidays 102
Schley, Buchanan 272
School Commissioners, duties, election, etc 219
School tax, by counties 341
Schools, Public, (c) 71
State-aided 324
Seal of State, description and history 98
Secretaries of State, 1838-1908 119-191
Secretary of State, (c) 29
Senate Bills 145
committees 143
executive sessions 150
order of business 140
Presidents of 133
rules 140
Senators, State, 1906 276-280
United States, 1789-1906 127-132
Shell Fish Commission 213
Sheriffs, (c) 63-219
Sidepath Commission 212
Signers Articles of Confederation 126
Declaration of Independence. 126
Federal Constitution 126
Silver Cross Home for Epileptics 332
Somerset County, area, formation, origin of name 103
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 257
Delegates 287-317
officers, personnel 257
population 257
Senator 278-289
South Baltimore Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Charitable Hospital. 333
Southern Dispensary of Baltimore 332
Speakers of the House of Delegates 135
Springfield State Hospital for the Insane 207-330
State Aid and Charities, Board of 212

PAGE

State Board of Health 204
Undertakers 215
Building Commission 218
Fishery Force 213
Flag 97
Forestry 203
Government 1906-7 191
House, History of 97
Library 198
Normal School 325
No. 2, Frostburg 325
Pay Roll 344
Tax Rate 340
State's Attorneys 65-219
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds 197
Education 196
Supervisors of Elections, duties 219
Supreme Bench of Baltimore City 194
Surveyors, (c) 70-219

T

Talbot County, area, formation, origin of name 103
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 259
Delegates 278-318
officers, personnel 259
population 259
Senator 278-289
Tax Commissioners, 1878-1906 125
office 195
Tax rate, 1849-1906 340
by counties, 1905 343
Tilghman, Oswald, Secretary of State 268
Tobacco Inspectors 215
Treasurer (c) 67-68
Treasurers, 1775-1908 122
Treasury Department, (c) 67-69
personnel 195
Troop "A" Armory Commission 214
Trustees Fifth Regiment Armory 202
Maryland Agricultural College 199
Tuberculosis Commission 214
Sanitorium Commission 215

U

PAGE
Union Protestant Infirmary 333
Undertakers, State Board 215
Uniformity of Legislation Commission 218
Union Hospital of Cecil County 333
Union Soldiers and Sailors Monument Commission 216
United Charities Hospital Association of Dorchester County ... 332
United States Congressmen from Maryland 129
Senators from Maryland 127
Supreme Court, Justices from Maryland 125
Universal Progressive School 333
University of Maryland, Faculty of Physic 327
College of Physicians and Surgeons ... 332
Upper Marlborough Academy 332

V

Vaccine Agent 216
Vandiver, Murray 269
Veterinary Inspector 216
Medical Board 216

W

Washington College 326
Washington County, area, formation, origin of name 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 261
Delegates 278-319
officers, personnel 261
population 261
Senator 278-291
Washington County Hospital Association 332
Warfield, Edwin 266
Weather Service 217
West End Maternite Hospital 332
Western Maryland College 326
Wharfinger, State 230
Wicomico County, area, formation, origin of name 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate 343
Court terms 263
Delegates 278-321
officers, personnel 263
population 263
Senator 278-292

PAGE

Women's Medical College..... 332
Worcester County, area, formation, origin of name..... 104
assessment, school tax, tax rate..... 343
Court terms..... 264
Delegates..... 278-322
officers, personnel..... 264
population..... 264
Senator..... 278-292