ported by the committee does not propose a theory of representation according to population. The gentleman from Prince George's (Mr. Clarke) tenders a proposition which does carry out the theory of representation according to population, so that it will work injustice to no section. The true theory of representation according to population is this: that when I go up to the polls as a voter in Anne Arundel county, and cast my vote, it shall have the same effect as the vote of the gentleman from Baltimore city, when he casts his vote in Baltimore city. This article does not give that. It allows the gentleman from Baltimore city to vote for six delegates, while I can vote for but two. His single vote may send six delegates here; while mine, by no possibility, can send more than two. Is that carrying out the theory of representation according to population? Is it even an approximation to it? Does it not work injustice? And can that theory be carried out on any principle whatever, except upon the principle proposed by my friend from Prince George's?

Take the whole population of the State, or even the white population of the State, if you make that the basis of representation. Let every white man when he goes to the polls to vote be, as the gentleman from Baltimore city (Mr. Barron) said the other day, upon an equality with every other white man. Let the State be districted; let Baltimore city be districted; let each county be districted. Then when I go to the polls my vote will tell for as much in the ballot-box as the vote of any man in Baltimore city.

Mr. TODD. The gentleman from Anne Arundel (Mr. Miller) has instituted a comparison between the counties of Kent and Caroline. He has taken the statistics of Kent, and the statistics of Caroline, to show that Caroline with only a few hundred more white inhabitants than Kent gets two delegates while Kent gets but one. But the gentleman seems to have overlooked the fact that Kent will have to increase but 153 to get her second delegate; whereas Caroline in order to get her third delegate will have to increase 4,847. It is true that as this rule now stands it will temporarily bear unequally upon the counties. No rule can be established but will affect some counties temporarily. But at the next enumeration of the census—and according to the terms of the proposition, as I understand it, an enumeration may be ordered by the legislature at any time—these counties will get that they now fail in having, an additional representative, because they lack only a few additional white inhabitants; and that will then afford them an opportunity to be represented by another delegate here.

The gentleman has also instituted a comparison between Caroline and Anne Arundel counties. I must say from what I have seen of Anne Arundel county; and I have ridden

upon the railroad from here to Baltimore, and viewed it on either side the whole length of that journey, that I do not feel at all complimented by the comparison. It is no doubt true that Anne Arundel county sends to Baltimore city a larger amount of products than Caroline. It would speak very badly for Anne Arundel if she did not do so, because, if I understand the matter properly, Anne Arundel has two or three times as much territory as Caroline. But I am perfectly willing, though I am not now prepared to do it, because I have not the facts and figures before me, to take the acres of Caroline, and the acres of Anne Arundel, and strike a dividend of the products, acre for acre, and compare Caroline with Anne Arundel. And I think the comparison will be most favorable to the county which I in part represent. There is no section of the State within the limits of my observation that has more rapidly increased in the last ten or fifteen years in all that tends to make a country desirable than the county from which I come.

And there is another question which I would ask the gentleman. Why is it that Anne Arundel with 11,704 white inhabitants has three delegates, while Howard with 9,081 has but two? Here the rule works unequally against Howard. It is an old saying that it is a bad rule that does not work both ways. And where we find that the rule does work both ways. And if Anne Arundel is afflicted, Howard is also afflicted, and has a less representation here in proportion to her population, in proportion to her white inhabitants than Anne Arundel.

Another fact which has already been referred to upon this floor is, that the peninsula counties, seven in number, may in time have thirty-five members here upon this floor. Whenever a county, no matter where it may be located, has the number of 25,000 white inhabitants, that moment it is entitled to five members here. And when the seven peninsula counties located here around us shall have increased to that extent they will be represented in this hall by thirty-five delegates. While Baltimore city, to attain that representation, must have a population of 1,544,000. So there you find the old adage still true, and the rule does work both ways, only in this case it works to the advantage of the counties and against Baltimore city.

But I do not wish to take up more time of the convention than is necessary, and I will therefore forego any further argument at this time.

Mr. HENKLE. I wish to say but a few words in reply to the remarks which the gentleman from Caroline (Mr. Todd) has made in reference to Anne Arundel county. Upon looking at the report of the comptroller it will be found that the amount of assessable property returned for taxes is in Anne Arundel $7,395,550; in Caroline $2,121,615.