

of elections in their respective counties and in said city, and the governor shall appoint one of the persons so designated for any particular county or for said city, unless, in his judgment, all of said persons shall be unfit or incompetent for said position, in which case he shall file a written statement to that effect with the secretary of state, setting forth such fact and the grounds therefor, and thereupon he shall call upon the said committee for the city or county, as the case may be, for another list of six names and from said list and the original list he shall make the appointment.

The act of 1896, ch. 202, wholly repealed the prior law relative to elections and adopted an entirely different system of registration. *Turner v. Bryan*, 83 Md. 373; *Meloy v. Scott*, 83 Md. 375. See also, *Munroe v. Wells*, 83 Md. 508.

Cited but not construed in *Sappington v. Slade*, 91 Md. 644.

1904, art. 33, sec. 2. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 2. 1902, ch. 296.

2. Each supervisor of elections of Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars and each supervisor of elections of any of the counties of this State shall receive an annual salary of one hundred dollars, which salary may, in counties having more than fifteen polling places, be increased by the county commissioners, in their discretion, to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars. These salaries and all other expenses incurred by them under this article shall, upon their requisition, be audited by the county commissioners of their respective counties or by the comptroller of Baltimore city, as the case may be, who shall pay the same by warrant drawn upon the proper officers of their county or of said city.

The county commissioners, held to be required to make a levy to pay an indebtedness contracted by supervisors for primary election voting booths, ballots, etc., incurred in accordance with a local law. *Kenneweg v. Allegany County*, 102 Md. 129.

*Ibid.* sec. 3. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 3.

3. Before entering upon the duties of their office said supervisors of elections shall each take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the sixth section of the first article of the constitution and also an oath to perform faithfully and honestly the duties imposed upon them by law. These oaths shall be taken before and duly recorded by the clerk of the circuit court for the county or of the superior court of Baltimore city, as the case may be, who shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents for each oath, to be paid by the supervisor. Within twenty days after their appointment the supervisors of election for each county and for the city of Baltimore, respectively, shall organize as a board by electing one of their number as president; and they shall hold office for two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, for good cause shown, by the governor who shall have power to so remove them at any time upon written charges, after notice and hearing.

The governor alone can remove a supervisor for good cause shown, upon written charges, and after notice and hearing. *Coffin v. Brown*, 94 Md. 195.