

visors of Election of the Respective Counties and of Said City." Said supervisors shall be residents and voters in their respective counties or in the city of Baltimore, as the case may be, and two of them shall always be selected from the two leading political parties of the State, one from each of said parties. They shall be men of high character and integrity and of recognized business capacity. Before appointing such supervisors of elections the governor shall request the State central committees, representing each of the two leading political parties of the State in each county and in said city, as the case may be, to designate at least four eligible candidates for the position of supervisor 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 office of supervisor of elections is a civil office within meaning of art. 2, sec. 10, of the Md. Constitution, but being of statutory creation, the legislature may abolish the office or change mode of appointment. Appellant held to have been properly appointed by Governor when the senate was not in session, in place of his nominee rejected by senate. Mandamus. Demurrer. *Riggin v. Lankford*, 134 Md. 153.

Act of 1916, ch. 426, incorporating town of Bowie in Prince George's county held not to violate provisions of art. 33, since the election provided for in said act was not to be held under that article. This act did not repeal any part of art. 33 so as to affect provisions thereof as applicable to elections not provided for by said act. *Johnson v. Luers*, 129 Md. 534.

Act of 1896, ch. 202, repealed the prior law relative to elections and adopted an entirely different system of registration.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.

An. Code, sec. 1A. 1920 (special session), ch. 1, sec. 1A.

2. Wherever in this Article words or phrases are used denoting the masculine gender they shall be taken to include the feminine gender.

See art. 1, sec. 7, and notes.

An Code, sec. 2. 1904, sec. 2. 1896, ch. 202, sec. 2. 1902, ch. 296.

3. 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