

adopted and was not inconsistent with this article; hence it continued in force "until changed in due course of law." The laws applicable to appointments generally were also continued in force by the Constitution; in case of conflict between the above ordinance and the statute authorizing appointments generally, the particular method would be held to be an exception to the general method. Meaning of the phrase "until changed in due course of law." Ordinance of 1866 held not to have been "changed in due course of law"; that provision continued in force, not merely the ordinance of 1866, but the power which that ordinance contained authorizing the municipality to follow the special method of making selections for school commissioners therein prescribed. See notes to art. 8, of the Md. Constitution. *Hooper v. New*, 85 Md. 578!

This section referred to in construing art. 15, sec. 3, and art. 4, sec. 42—see notes to former. *Smith v. Thursby*, 28 Md. 270 (dissenting opinion).

See notes to sec. 1.

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.

The Constitution recognizes Baltimore city as a public corporation, established for public purposes, and in this character it is in no wise distinguished from the several counties; except in so far as the Constitution forbids, the city, like the counties, is subject to legislative control—see notes to sec. 1. *Baltimore v. Gorter*, 93 Md. 5.

While it is not claimed that the legislature has unlimited control over the appellant, it may require the payment by the city of a sum requisite to pay for the maintenance and treatment of habitual drunkards in said city. *Baltimore v. Keeley Institute*, 81 Md. 115.

This section referred to in upholding the power of the legislature to pass the act of 1876, ch. 220, directing Baltimore City to take possession of Harman's bridge over Gwynn's Falls. *Pumphrey v. Baltimore*, 47 Md. 151.

CHANGES MADE IN THIS ARTICLE BY THE CHARTER OF BALTIMORE CITY
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In pursuance of the power conferred by Article XI-A of the Constitution, the voters at the election in November, 1918, have changed the following provisions:

16. The inhabitants of the City of Baltimore qualified to vote for members of the House of Delegates shall, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in May, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and on the same day and month in every fourth year thereafter, elect by ballot a person of known integrity, experience and sound judgment, over twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States, and five years a resident of said City next preceding the election, and assessed with property in said City to the amount of two thousand dollars, and who has paid taxes thereon for two years preceding his election, to be Mayor of the City of Baltimore; but the Mayor chosen at the first election under this section shall not enter upon the discharge of the office until the expiration of the term for which the present Mayor was elected; unless the said office of Mayor shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the State or other disqualification of the present Mayor.

20. The term of Mayor shall commence on the Tuesday next after the third Monday of May succeeding his election, and continue for four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and he shall receive a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly. He may appoint such persons to aid him in the discharge of his duties as may be prescribed by ordinance.¹

¹ Thus amended by ordinance ratified by the voters November, 1923. Reference is to 1933 Edition of the Charter.