of course the Democratic) to secure the election of representatives from those districts in which it might be strong, whereas it would perhaps be defeated entirely if the vote of the whole county or city were thrown together. They urged as their main argument in favor of this method that every voter throughout the state would thus cast his ballot for one delegate, while under the other plan the citizen in the smaller counties might vote for only one or two delegates, and the citizen in Baltimore City or a larger county for eight or ten, or perhaps more. This second plan was lost, which is and the minority now turned their attention to lessening the representation of Baltimore City, and increasing that of the smaller counties as much as possible.

As finally adopted, the representation was according to the following plan:161 Baltimore was divided into three legislative districts, and each one of these districts, ¹⁶² as well as each county of the state, was to be represented by one Senator, elected by the people for the term of four years, subject to a classification by which the election of one-half of the entire number should occur every two years. The apportionment of the Delegates was as follows: for every five thousand persons or fractional part over one-half, one Delegate to be chosen until the number for each county and legislative district of Baltimore City should reach five, above that number one delegate for every twenty thousand persons or larger fractional part thereof, and after this, one for every eighty thousand persons or larger fractional part. Until the next census was taken the representation was to be as specifically provided in the Constitution, which gave Baltimore City altogether eighteen delegates,168 and sixty-two delegates to the counties. A sharp struggle occurred on the representation of

¹⁵⁹ Proc., 352, 360-1.

¹⁶⁰ Proc., 352, 362, 639-42.

¹⁶¹ Art. iii, secs. 2-4, 7.

The committee report had provided twenty-one delegates for the city (Proc., 120-1).