der of court pending a contest. The several boards of supervisors shall keep a record of the number of all ballots printed for each polling place in their respective counties or city, and shall preserve the same for at least six months after the election for which it was made.

ELECTIONS.

54. The Supervisors of Elections of Baltimore city shall, not more than three days, and not less than one day preceding the election, deliver to the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore the two registers of every precinct of said city, together with the cards of instruction and ballot-box therefor, the latter being locked, with the key in the lock, and containing one of the sealed packages of ballots for said precinct, the specimen ballots, the two poll-books and all blanks, indelible pencils and stationery required for such election; and the supervisors of elections of the several counties shall, within the same period prior to every election, make up into sealed packages for each precinct the two registers for said precinct, together with the cards of instruction and the key of the ballot-box for such precinct, having first placed in the ballot-box one of the sealed packages of ballots for said precinct, the specimen ballots, the two poll-books and all blanks, indelible pencils and stationery required for such election, and shall deliver the said packages and ballot-boxes, properly addressed, to the sheriff of the county and the said Board of Police Commissioners and sheriff shall, respectively, receipt therefor, and shall deliver, or cause the same to be delivered, to the judges of election of the respective precincts at or before the opening of the polls on the day of election. The several boards of supervisors shall keep a record of the time when such deliveries are made by them and of the particulars thereof.

55. The judges of election, and each of them, shall have authority to keep the peace and to cause any person to be arrested for any breach of the peace, or for any breach of the election laws, or any interference with the progress of an election, or of the canvass of the ballots; and it shall be the duty of all officers of the law present to obey the order of any judge of election, and an officer making an arrest by the direction of any judge shall be protected in so doing as fully as if a warrant had been issued to him to make such arrest.

56. The polling places shall be opened by the judges at six o'clock in the morning in the city of Baltimore and at eight o'clock in the morning in the counties, and in said city shall be kept open until five o'clock, and in the counties until six o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day, at which time the polls shall be closed. If any judge or clerk shall not be present at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time for opening the polls, the judge or judges present shall fill the place of such absent judge or clerk by appointing in his stead a person of the same political party as the absentee. One of the judges shall administer to such substitute the oath required of the judge or clerk originally appointed. After the opening of the polls no judge or clerk shall absent himself therefrom until all the ballots cast shall have been counted and the returns completed. If, in case of absolute necessity, any judge or clerk in attendance shall be compelled to absent himself, he shall appoint some fit person of the same political party with himself to act in his stead until his return, having first administered to such substitute the same oath as he himself has taken. Blank forms for the appointment of substitute judges and clerks, and of the oath aforesaid, shall be supplied by the supervisors, and the oaths, when administered, shall be preserved and returned by the judges to the supervisors. The appointment and swearing-in of all such substitutes, and the reason therefor, and the time when such substitutes began and ceased to serve, shall be noted by the judges in the poll-book of the precinct. Such substitute shall cease to act whenever the judge or clerk in whose stead he was appointed shall be present.

57. Each political party or other body of voters having a candidate or candidates duly nominated shall have the right to designate and keep a challenger and watcher at each place of registration and election, who shall be assigned to such position near the judges of election, inside the registration or polling-room, as to enable them to see each person as he offers to register or vote, and they shall be protected in the discharge of their duty by the judges of election and the police. A certificate, signed by the candidates or by the presiding officer of the chief managing committee of their party in the city or county, shall be sufficient evidence of the right of such challenger and watcher to be present in the registration or polling-room. In case any challenger or watcher does not produce such certificate, the judges of election shall recognize a challenger or watcher vouched for by the persons present belonging to such political party or by the judge representing such party. Such challenger and watcher shall have the right to remain in the polling-room, outside the rail hereinafter mentioned, from the time the polls are opened until they are closed, and after that time he shall be permitted to remain within the rail until the returns are completed. The refusal to permit any such challenger so to remain shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment; but it shall be unlawful for any such challenger to inquire or ascertain for what candidate or candidates any voter may intend to vote or has voted, or to confer in the polling-room with any voter or to assist him in the preparation of his ballot, and any challenger offering or attempting to do so may lawfully be ejected by the judges, and shall also be subject to the punishment hereinafter provided. A challenger or watcher may be removed at any time by the same person or committee or by the chairman of the committee which appointed him. Citizens, other than accredited challengers or watchers, who desire to challenge the vote of any person then inside the polling-room shall be permitted to enter said room for that purpose, but a majority of the judges may limit the number of persons to be allowed in the polling-room at any one time for such purpose, and all such persons shall leave the polling-room as soon as the right to vote of the person challenged by them shall have been decided.

58. Each clerk of election shall keep a poll-book containing a column headed "Number" and another headed "Name of Voter." All entries therein shall be made in ink, and the number and name of each person to whom a ballot is given shall be entered on each of the poll-books by the clerk having charge thereof in regular succession under the proper heading, the number of such voter being placed opposite his name in the column headed "Number," but if the vote of any person whose name shall has thus been entered on poll-books shall be afterwards rejected by the judges, the clerks shall thereupon draw a line through his name and number, as hereinafter provided.

59. The supervisors of elections shall provide in each room designated by them as polling places a sufficient number of voting booths, or compartments, in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots. Said booths or compartments shall be constructed of plank not less than one inch in thickness, and shall be of such width, depth and height that the voter, in marking his ballot therein, shall be screened from the observations of others, and for this purpose a short curtain shall be hung across the front of each compartment at a convenient height and so as to extend a little below the shelf hereinafter mentioned. Each compartment shall have a shelf within the same and shall be provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots, and a guard-rail shall be constructed in said polling place so as to divide the space occupied by the judges of election and other officials and persons permitted by law to be within the same from the public. Said guard-rail shall have an entrance and exit therein, and shall also be so constructed and placed that only persons who are inside said rail can approach within five feet of the ballot-boxes. The arrangement of such polling places shall be such that neither the ballot-boxes nor the voting booths or compartments shall be hidden from view of those just outside of said guard-rail. The number of such compartments shall not be less than one for every one hundred voters qualified to vote at such polling place, and not less than five in any city, and not less than three in any polling place in any county. No person other than voters engaged in preparing or depositing their ballots and the election officers shall be permitted to be within said rail unless by authority of the judges of election for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. The ballot-box shall be within said rail, and not more than six feet therefrom. The expense of providing such booths or compartments and guard-rail shall be a public charge, and the same, after the election is over, shall be preserved by the supervisors of election for subsequent use.

60. As soon as the polls are opened, and immediately before any ballots are received by the judges, they shall open every ballot-box used or to be used, and, having taken therefrom the poll-books, ballots and all the blanks and stationery provided by the supervisors of elections, they shall permit all persons rightfully present to examine such ballot-box, and every part thereof, so that they may be satisfied as to the structure thereof, and that such ballot-box is empty. The ballot-box shall then be locked and the key delivered to one of the judges, and shall not again be opened until the closing of the polls; and until such closing each ballot-box shall be kept constantly in sight of all persons entitled to be present, and shall be so placed that the voter offering his ballot and the judges and clerks, and all persons entitled to be present, may conveniently see every ballot deposited therein. The sealed package of ballots shall not be opened until after the ballot-box shall have been so examined, closed and locked by the judges.

61. At every election each qualified voter shall be entitled to receive one official ballot. The person applying therefor to the judge of election holding the ballots shall give his name and residence, and the said judge shall repeat the same in a loud and distinct voice, and if such name be found upon the registers by the judges having the custody thereof they shall repeat the said name and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space enclosed by the guard-rail; and the judge holding the ballots, having first written in ink the voter's name and number upon the coupon attached to one of them, shall deliver said ballot to the voter, after having likewise written in ink his own name or initials upon the back thereof; and the [illegible] clerks of election shall, at the same [illegible] enter the number and name of the [illegible] upon their poll-books. Upon re[illegible] of his ballot the voter shall forth[illegible] and without leaving the enclosed [illegible] retire alone to one of the booths or [illegible] and prepare his ballot by [illegible] with an indelible pencil after the [illegible] person or persons for whom [illegible] vote, and to the right thereof [illegible] space provided therefor, a [illegible] ample, X; and, in case of a [illegible] itted to a vote of the people, [illegible] likewise in the appropriate [illegible] against the answer which [illegible] give. This provision shall [illegible] far as the instrument for [illegible] ballots is concerned. Any [illegible] res to vote for an entire [illegible] rk a cross, as above de[illegible] ppropriate space after the [illegible] of the political organiza[illegible] group. Not more than [illegible] permitted to occupy any [illegible] mpartment at one time, [illegible] ll remain in or occupy a [illegible] may be necessary to

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prepare his ballot, and in no event longer than five minutes, in case all such booths or compartments are in use and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. Before leaving the voting booth or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot, without displaying the marks thereon, in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded until he has voted, and so that the signature or initials of the judge from whom he received it, and the name and number written on the coupon thereof, but nothing else thereon, may be seen. He shall forthwith hand his said ballot to the judge at the ballot-box, and shall give his name and residence, and upon his being identified as the person who received said ballot, the judge shall deposit his ballot in the box, having first detached therefrom its coupon, which he shall then string upon a cord or wire to be provided for the purpose, and the said voter shall forthwith leave the enclosed space. The judges having charge of the registers shall then, in the column therein headed "Voted," in the same line with the name of the voter, mark the word "Voted" or the letter "V." No ballot without the endorsement of the name or initials of the judge thereon, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deposited in said ballot-box; but, if deposited, it shall be counted at the close of the election, and the judges shall, in ink, mark on the back thereof the word "Counted" and sign their names below.

62. Any voter who declares under oath to the judges of election that he cannot read or write, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, and who shall have stated such inability at the time of registering, and is so entered in the registers, shall receive the assistance of the clerks in preparing the same in the manner following: Such voter, after making such oath, may require one of the clerks to read to him the contents of the ballot, so that the voter can ascertain the position of the names of the candidates on each ballot. The clerk so requested shall read said ballot to such voter in the presence of the other clerk, whereupon the voter shall retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare his ballot in the manner hereinbefore provided, or such voter may request one of said clerks, in the presence of the other, to mark the names of the candidates for whom he shall desire to vote, or mark a group, should said voter desire to vote for an entire group. Affidavits of such voters shall contain a statement of the name and registered address of the voter and of the special reason why he is unable to mark his ballot, and how long such disability has existed; and blanks for such affidavits shall be furnished by the supervisors of elections in sufficient numbers for each polling place, and all such affidavits shall be returned with the poll-books.

63. Any voter who shall, by accident or mistake, spoil his ballot so that he cannot conveniently vote the same, may, on returning said spoiled ballot to the judge holding the ballots, receive another in place of it, with his name and the same number written on the coupon thereof as on the ballot so returned; but no voter shall receive more than three ballots from said judge for the reason aforesaid. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately cancelled by endorsing thereon the word "Spoiled," and, together with those not distributed to the voters, shall be preserved and returned to the supervisors of elections, as hereinafter provided. Every voter who does not vote any ballot delivered to him shall, before leaving the polling place, return such ballot to the judge from whom he received it, and said returned ballot shall be retained as if said ballot had been spoiled. When any one claiming to be a person whose name appears upon the registers shall make application for a ballot, his right to vote at that election may be challenged, but shall not be determined until after he has marked his ballot and delivered it to the judge at the ballot-box. The person challenging shall assign his reason therefor, and one of the judges shall thereupon administer to the person offering to vote an oath to make true answers to questions; and if he shall take said oath he shall be questioned by the judge or judges touching said cause of challenge, and he may also be questioned by the person challenging him in regard thereto; and if a majority of the judges are of opinion that he is the person so registered, his vote shall be received accordingly. No one who is not registered as a qualified voter of the precinct shall be entitled to vote or to receive a ballot, but no vote shall be rejected because of an error in the spelling of the voter's name or because of the wrongful omission or addition of one or more initials of his middle name or names, or because the voter gives the initials, one or more, of his Christian or given name, instead of his full name, or one or more of his Christian or given name or names, instead of the initial or initials thereof, or because of an error in the number of his residence on the register, provided a majority of the judges are satisfied that the person offering to vote is the identical person who is registered, and that he intended to register his true name and residence. Unless a majority of the judges are of the opinion that the person so challenged is entitled to vote, the judge at the ballot-box shall endorse upon his ballot the word "Rejected," and return the same, still folded, and with its coupon attached, to the judge holding the ballots, and the clerks of election shall draw a line through the name and number of said person, as entered on their poll-books, and write thereafter the word "rejected;" or, if for any other reason a person who has received a ballot shall leave the polling place without voting, they shall likewise draw a line through his name and number on the poll-books and write thereafter the words "did not vote." All ballots returned to the judge holding the ballots shall be immediately strung by him upon a cord or wire provided for the purpose, still folded, and with the coupons still attached, and each endorsed upon the back thereof with the words "spoiled" or "rejected," or "not voted," as the case may be, and all such ballots shall be returned to the supervisors of elections, as hereinafter provided.

COUNT OF THE BALLOTS.

64. As soon as the election polls shall have been closed the judges in their several precincts shall immediately, and at the place of polling, proceed, as hereinbefore provided, to canvass the votes cast, having first sealed up the unused ballots remaining of the package last broken by them, and endorsed the same with their signatures as "unused ballots." The canvass shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed, nor until the several statements hereinafter required to be made by the judges and clerks shall have been made out, signed and sealed by them. The judges shall have the right to station police officers or officers of the peace within the room wherein such canvass is made, in order to keep the peace. The challengers and watchers shall be allowed to be present inside the guard-rail and so near that they can see that the judges and clerks are faithfully performing their duties.

65. Immediately after the closing of the polls, before the ballot-box is opened, all the coupons taken from the ballots cast shall be destroyed, and each of the election clerks shall write his name in each of the poll-books immediately under the name of the last voter, and the judges shall write, in ink, opposite to and against the name of each person entered in their registers who is not shown by said registers to have voted, and in the appropriate column headed "Voted" the word "No," so that the said column may be wholly filled up, and the judges shall then compare the registers, make them agree, and ascertain the number of persons who, by said registers, are shown to have voted at that polling place on that day; and when they have made comparison and ascertained such fact they shall announce the same in a loud voice.

66. The judges shall then open the ballot-box and count and announce the whole number of ballots in the box. They shall reject any ballots which are deceitfully folded together and any ballots which do not have endorsed thereon the name or initials of the judge who held the ballots. If the voter has marked more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office. Ballots not counted for such defects shall be marked "defective" on the back thereof, and shall be wrapped in a separate package and returned in the ballot-box, as hereinafter directed. Where the voter makes the cross-mark opposite a party emblem his vote shall be counted as cast for all the candidates in such party group whose names are not erased, and the effect of such marking shall not be altered by his also making the cross-mark opposite one or more names of candidates in the said group; but if a voter shall have made the cross-mark opposite a party name or emblem, and also opposite one or more names of candidates in another column, his vote shall be counted for each candidate so marked in another column, and also for all the candidates under the marked party name or emblem whose names are not erased, and each name in the said marked party group opposite the name of any candidate marked as aforesaid in another column shall be deemed erased unless the voter has, by erasure indicated some other name in the said marked group that is to be omitted in its stead. The said judges shall count the votes in the following manner: They shall open the ballots, and all of these shall be canvassed separately by one of the judges sitting between two other judges, which judge shall call out each name and the office for which it is designated, the other judges looking at the ballot at the same time and the clerks making tally of the same, or the said judges may first canvass and count the "straight" or full tickets, laying aside, whilst so doing, the "split" or "scratched" tickets, and after they have so canvassed and counted the straight or full tickets they shall, if such there are, proceed to call off, canvass and count each name and the office for which it is designated on the split or scratched tickets so previously laid aside, the several judges looking at each ballot and the clerks making tally of the same. When all the ballots have been canvassed in this manner the election clerks shall compare their tallies together and ascertain the total number of votes received by each candidate, and when they agree upon the numbers one of them shall announce in a loud voice to the judges the aggregate number of votes received by each candidate. If requested by any watcher or challenger present at any canvass, it shall be the duty of the judges, and each of them, to exhibit to such watcher or challenger any ballot cast, fully opened, or in such condition and manner that he may fully read and examine the same, but the judges shall not allow any ballot to be taken from their hands. As the ballots are counted they shall be strung upon a strong twine.

67. When the canvass of the ballots shall have been completed, and the clerks shall have announced to the judges the total number of votes received by each candidate, each of the judges of election, in turn, shall then proclaim in a loud voice the total number of votes received by each person voted for in such precinct and the office for which he is designated and the number of votes for and the number of votes against any proposition which shall have been submitted to the vote of the people. Such proclamation shall be prima facie evidence of the result of the canvass of such ballots. In the city of Baltimore the judges shall immediately after such proclamation deliver to a policeman on duty at the polling place a statement subscribed with their names, which shall be sealed up and forthwith conveyed by the said policeman to the office of the Board of Police

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Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to file and preserve the same. Such statements shall contain the total number of votes in the ballot-box and the number of votes found therein for each and every candidate, and any person applying may inspect the same.

ELECTION RETURNS.

68. The judges shall make duplicate statements or returns of the result of the canvass, each of which shall, if possible, be made upon a single sheet of paper, and shall contain a caption stating the day on which and the number of the election precinct and the county or ward of the city in relation to which said statements shall be made and the time of opening and closing the polls of such precinct, and showing the whole number of votes given for each person, designating the office for which they were given. Such statements shall be written, or partly written and partly printed, in words at length, and, in case a proposition of any kind has been submitted to a vote at such election, such statements shall also show, in like manner, the whole number of votes cast for or against such proposition, and at the end of such statement shall be written a certificate that the same is correct in all respects, which certificate, and each sheet of paper forming part of the statement, shall be subscribed by the judges and clerks. If any judge or clerk shall decline to sign such return, he shall state his reason therefor in writing, and a copy thereof, signed by himself, shall be enclosed with each return. Each of the statements shall be enclosed in an envelope, which shall then be securely sealed with sealing-wax or other adhesive material, and each of the judges and clerks shall write his name across the fold of the envelope. One of the envelopes shall be directed to the clerk of the circuit court of the county or the Superior Court of Baltimore city, as the case may be, and one to the county commissioners or to the mayor of the city of Baltimore, as the case may be. Each set of tallies shall also be signed by the election clerks and the judges of election, and each shall be enclosed in an envelope, securely signed and sealed, as aforesaid, one of which shall be addressed to the board of supervisors of elections and the other to the register of wills. On the outside of every envelope shall be endorsed the statement that it contains the votes cast, or the tallies, and for what precinct, ward, city or county.

69. The "spoiled" and "not voted" ballots, as defined in section sixty-three, shall be enclosed in a package to themselves and endorsed "spoiled and not voted." The "rejected" and "defective" ballots, as defined in said section and in section sixty-six, shall be enclosed in a package to themselves and endorsed "rejected and defective." The poll-books and the ballots cast and counted, as well as the two before-mentioned packages of "spoiled," "not voted," "rejected" and "defective" ballots, shall be placed in the ballot-box, and the ballot-box shall then be locked and the key removed, whereupon the judges of election shall all write their names upon a strip of paper of sufficient length for the following purposes: Said strip of paper shall then be pasted over the keyhole of said ballot-box and over the slit in the lid in such manner that the signatures shall extend across the place of the opening of the lid, and so that when the box is opened it will tear the paper and destroy the signatures, and so that when the key is inserted in the keyhole it will tear the paper so pasted over the keyhole. Such paper shall be securely fastened to the box with sealing-wax or some other adhesive material.

70. Thereupon, in Baltimore city, one of the judges shall take charge of the ballot-box and its contents so enclosed, and another judge, representing the opposite political party, shall receive and hold the key thereof and the package of unused ballots sealed up by said judges, as required by section sixty-four. Each of the two judges who do not have charge of the ballot-box or key shall take into his possession one of the registers, and also one of the statements of the votes cast, sealed up in its envelope, as aforesaid, and each of the clerks shall take one of the tally-sheets, sealed up in an envelope, as aforesaid, and the meeting of said judges and clerks shall then be dissolved. Before twelve o'clock noon of the day after such election in Baltimore city the judge having possession of the ballot-box shall deliver the same, with the contents aforesaid, to the Board of Supervisors of Elections, with the seal unbroken, and shall take a receipt therefor; and within the same period of time the judges having possession of the key, the package of unused ballots and of the registers shall deliver the same to the said Board of Supervisors and take a receipt therefor; and the two judges and clerks of election in the city of Baltimore having possession of the statements and tallies shall, within the same time, deliver them to the respective officers to whom they are addressed, as aforesaid; and when so delivered each of said judges and clerks shall take a receipt therefor. No judge or clerk shall receive pay for his services unless he produces the receipt herein provided for. The officers to whom the statements and tallies are so delivered shall securely keep the same, with the seals unbroken. In the counties, after the proceedings set forth in the preceding section in each precinct, one of the judges who is also an officer of registration, who shall be designated beforehand by the supervisor of election, shall take charge of the ballot-box and its contents so enclosed, and the other judge, who is also an officer of registration, shall receive and hold the key thereof and the package of unused ballots sealed up by said judges. Each of said two judges shall take into his possession one of the registers, and also one of the statements of the votes cast, sealed up in its envelope, as aforesaid, and also one of the tally-sheets, sealed up in an envelope as aforesaid, and the meeting of the judges and clerks shall then be dissolved. Before twelve o'clock noon of the second day after said election the two judges so having custody thereof shall deliver said ballot-boxes, keys, packages of unused ballots, registers, statements of votes cast and tally-sheets to the proper officers in their respective counties, as hereinbefore prescribed for the city of Baltimore, and shall take similar receipts for the same. It shall be the duty of the supervisors of election in the several counties and in said city to attend at their respective offices on the days named for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section.

71. The board of supervisors of elections, upon receiving a ballot-box and the key thereof, shall note the condition of the seal or stamp on each box and make an entry of the facts touching the same in a book to be kept by them, together with the name of the officer who delivered the box. They shall deliver all the ballot-boxes so sealed, as aforesaid, to the clerks of the circuit court for their respective counties, or to the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore city, as the case may be, who shall put them in a secure place, to which the public shall in no case have access, and shall safely keep them for the space of six months from the day of such delivery, at which time, unless previously notified to produce the same to be used in evidence in some contested election or judicial or legislative investigation then pending, the said board of supervisors shall, in the presence of one or more judges of the Orphans' Court, destroy said ballots and poll-books, also all of the said tallies, including those delivered to the register of wills, and shall record in the same book a certificate of the fact signed by said judge or judges.

CANVASSING BOARDS.

72. It shall be the duty of the said county commissioners, clerks of court and mayor, respectively, to keep safely under lock and key the said original statements or returns until the board of canvassers for the county or city, as the case may be, shall have assembled and been organized according to law, as hereinafter provided. Whereupon the clerks of court, county commissioners and mayor shall immediately deliver or transmit to such board of canvassers the said statements or returns in the sealed envelopes.

73. The supervisors of elections shall constitute a board of canvassers for their county or city, as the case may be.

74. On the Thursday next following every election, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock in the afternoon, the board of county canvassers shall meet at the usual place for holding the circuit court for the county, and the board of canvassers for Baltimore city shall meet at the usual place for holding the Superior Court, and shall, respectively, elect a chairman and secretary from their number. Each member of the board shall take an oath, which shall be administered and recorded by the clerk of said court, to truly canvass, add up and declare the votes as required by law. At their first meeting a majority of the whole board shall be a quorum. If a majority shall not attend on the Thursday aforesaid, the canvassers present shall adjourn to the next day, when they shall meet again between the same hours, and the canvassers then attending, although less than a majority of the whole number, shall organize themselves as a board and shall perform the duties required by law, and all questions arising in the course of their proceedings shall be determined by a majority of the canvassers so attending. All the sessions, deliberations and proceedings of the board shall be public, and candidates and their counsel shall have the right to attend and to inspect the original statements and returns, and all other documents and records.

75. The board of canvassers shall, upon being duly organized, open all the original statements and returns delivered or transmitted to them, and shall canvass and add up the votes and make abstracts or statements thereof in the following manner, as the case may require, namely: All votes for governor shall be written out in words at length on one sheet, and in like manner all votes for other state officers on another sheet; all votes for presidential electors on another sheet; all votes for representatives in Congress on another sheet; all votes for judges of courts on another sheet; all votes for clerk of the Court of Appeals on another sheet; all votes for senators and delegates to the General Assembly on another sheet; all votes for county or city officers on another sheet; all votes for any other officers on a separate and appropriate sheet; all votes for and against any proposition which may be submitted to a vote of the people on another sheet.

76. The said board of canvassers shall then transmit the said statements made by them, attested by the signature of their chairman and secretary, to the clerk of the circuit court for the county or to the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, as the case may be, who shall enter the same of record. In case of all elections of presidential electors, representatives in Congress, senators and delegates to the General Assembly, and of other state officers, except governor or state's attorney, the said clerk shall prepare three certified copies, under his seal of office, of the said statements and certificates. Within five days after the adjournment of the board of canvassers the said clerk shall deposit the said certified copies in the nearest postoffice, addressed, respectively, to the governor, to the secretary of state and to the treasurer. The statement of the votes for governor, after being recorded, shall be transmitted by the clerk to the secretary of state, as provided in the Constitution. The said clerk shall make out and deliver to each person having the highest number of votes for the several county and city offices a certificate of election on his application. The said canvassing board shall also make a statement of the whole number of votes given in each precinct and county or city,

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with the names of the candidates and the number of votes given for each, in tabular form, and shall cause a copy of such statement to be forthwith published in one or more of the newspapers printed in the county or in the city of Baltimore, provided such official statement be so published without charge.

77. In the canvass of votes by the canvassing board for the city or county herein provided, said board shall, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution of this state, declare who is elected to any city or county office, or to any office voted for only within the territory of such city or county.

78. If, upon proceeding to canvass the votes, it shall clearly appear to the canvassing board for the city or county that, in any statement produced to them certain matters are omitted which should have been inserted, or that any mistakes which are merely clerical exist, they shall immediately issue a subpoena to the judges and clerks who made said return, and said judges and clerks shall forthwith attend and shall make such corrections as the facts of the case require, but such changes shall not alter any decision before made by them, but shall only cause the canvass to be correctly stated. And the said board of canvassers are authorized to adjourn from day to day for the purpose of obtaining and receiving such corrected statements, such adjournment not to extend beyond three days.

79. Whenever it shall be made to appear by affidavit that errors have occurred in the determination of the board of canvassers of any county or city in the state, the circuit court of the county or the Superior Court of Baltimore city may, by order, require said board to correct such errors or show cause why such corrections should not be made; and in the event of the failure of said board to make such correction, or show cause as aforesaid, said court may compel said board, by a writ of mandamus, to correct such errors; and if said board of canvassers shall have made its determination and dissolved, said court may compel it to reconvene for the purpose of making such corrections. For the purpose of making such corrections as the court shall order the meeting of the board of canvassers shall be deemed a continuation of its regular session, and the statements and certificates shall be made and filed as the court shall direct, and, so far as the same shall vary from the original statements and certificates, the statements and certificates made under the order of court shall stand in lieu thereof, and shall, in all cases, have the same effect as if such corrected statements had been a part of the original statement required by law. The practice in said cases shall be as in mandamus proceedings, and the court shall determine the time for the speedy hearing thereof in its discretion; and for the purpose of service of papers and other proceedings, the board of canvassers, as organized and existing at the time of making the original canvass, shall be deemed a continuing board. There shall be the same right of appeal as in other mandamus cases, but such appeal shall be taken within five days from the date of the decision complained of, and shall be heard and decided by the Court of Appeals as soon after the transmission of the record as possible, and the testimony taken in such cases shall be sent up to the Court of Appeals as part of the record.

80. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, clerk of the Court of Appeals and Attorney General shall constitute the board of state canvassers, three of whom shall be a quorum. The Secretary of State shall appoint the meeting of the said board, to be held at his office within thirty days after any state election. If a majority do not attend, those present shall adjourn until the next day, at which time they shall proceed, without further delay, to canvass the votes. The board, when thus formed, shall, from the certified copies of the statements made by the boards of city and county canvassers, proceed to make a statement of the whole number of votes given at such election for the several candidates for the offices named in said statements, and thereupon proceed to determine and declare what prsons have been by the greatest number of votes elected to such offices, and each of them; they shall make and subscribe on a proper statement a certificate of such determination, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of State. If any one of the canvassers shall dissent from the decision of the board, he shall state at large, in writing, the reasons for such dissent. If any of the acts or proceedings of the board shall appear to any one of the canvassers to be illegal or irregular, such canvasser shall protest against the same in writing, setting forth distinctly the grounds of his protest; the canvasser so dissenting or protesting shall deliver his dissent or protest, signed with his proper name, to the Secretary of State, who shall file the same in his office, and he shall also keep on file in his office the copies of the statements made by the board of city and county canvassers. The board shall have power to adjourn from day to day during a period not exceeding five days.

81. The Secretary of State shall record in his office, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, each certified statement and determination which shall be delivered to him by the board of state canvassers, and every dissent or protest which shall have been delivered to him by a canvasser. He shall, without delay, transmit a copy, under seal of his office, of such certified determination to each person thereby declared to be elected, and a like copy to the Governor, and he shall cause a copy of such certified statements and determinations to be published in one newspaper in the city of Annapolis and one in the city of Baltimore. In conformity with the statements and determinations made as aforesaid by the board of state canvassers, the Governor shall issue commissions to the different persons elected, as now provided by the Constitution and laws of this state.

OFFENSES.

82. If at any general registration of voters, or at any meeting of a board of registry held for such purpose, or for revision thereof, as provided in this article, any person shall falsely personate a voter or other person and register, or attempt or offer to register, in the name of such voter or other person; or if any person shall register, or attempt or make application to register, in or under the name of any other person, or in or under any false, assumed or fictitious name, or in or under any name not his own; or shall register in two election precincts, or, having registered in one precinct, shall attempt or offer to register in another, or shall fraudulently register, or attempt or offer to register, in any election precinct not having a legal right to register therein, or shall knowingly or wilfully do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or shall knowingly, wilfully or fraudulently, by false personation or otherwise, or by any unlawful means cause or procure, or attempt to cause or procure, the name of any qualified voter in any election precinct to be erased or stricken, as in this article provided, from any registry of the voters of such precinct, made in pursuance of this article, or otherwise; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward or offer or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevent, hinder or delay any person having a lawful right to register, or be registered, from duly exercising such right; or shall knowingly, wilfully or fraudulently compel or induce, or attempt or offer to compel or induce by such means, or by any unlawful means, any officer of registration, in any election precinct, to register, or attempt to register, any person not lawfully entitled to registration in such precinct; or to register any false, assumed or fictitious name, or any name of any person, except as provided in this article; or shall knowingly, wilfully or fraudulently interfere with, hinder or delay any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or counsel, advise or induce, or attempt to induce, any such officer to refuse or neglect to comply with or perform his duties, or to violate any law prescribed for regulating the same; or shall aid, counsel, procure or advise any voter, person or officer of registration to do any act by law forbidden, or in this article constituting an offense, or to omit to do any act by law directed to be done, every such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail or in the penitentiary for not less than six months, nor more than five years.

83. If at any election hereafter held in any city or county any person shall falsely personate any voter or other person and vote, or attempt or offer to vote, in or upon the name of such voter or other person or shall vote or attempt to vote in or upon the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in or upon any false, assumed or fictitious name, or in or upon any name not his own; or shall knowingly, wilfully or fraudulently vote more than once for any candidate for the same office, except as authorized by law; or shall vote, or attempt or offer to vote, in any election precinct without having a legal right to vote therein; or shall vote more than once or in more than one election precinct; or, having once voted, shall vote, or attempt or offer to vote again; or shall knowingly, wilfully or fraudulently do any unlawful act to secure for himself or for any other person a right or opportunity to vote; or shall, by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery or reward, or offer or promise thereof, or otherwise unlawfully, either directly or indirectly, influence, or attempt to influence, any voter in giving his vote; or prevent or hinder, or attempt to prevent or hinder, any qualified voter from freely exercising the right of suffrage; or by any such means induce, or attempt to induce, any such voter to exercise any such right; or shall, by any such means, or otherwise, compel or induce, or attempt to compel or induce, any judge or clerk of election, in any election precinct, to receive the vote of any person not legally qualified or entitled to vote at the said election in such precinct; or shall knowingly, wilfully or fraudulently interfere with, delay or hinder in any manner, any judge or clerk of election in the discharge of his duties; or by any such means, knowingly, wilfully or fraudulently counsel, advise, induce, or attempt to induce, any judge or clerk of election whose duty it is to ascertain, proclaim, announce or declare the result of any such election, to give or make any false certificate, document, report, return or other false evidence in relation thereto; or to refuse or neglect to comply with his duty, or to violate any law regulating the same; or to receive the vote of any person, in any election district, not entitled to vote therein; or to refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote therein; or shall aid, counsel, advise, procure or assist any voter, person or judge of election or other officer of election to do any act by law forbidden, or in this article constituted an offense, or to omit to do any act by law directed to be done, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in jail or in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than five years.

84. If any clerk of election or any person performing the duties of such clerk, shall wilfully keep a false poll-list, or shall knowingly insert in his poll-list any false statement or any name or statement, or any check, alteration or mark, except as in this article provided, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

85. Every judge of election who shall wilfully exclude any vote duly tendered, knowing that the person offering the same is lawfully entitled to vote at such election; or shall wilfully receive a vote from any person who has been duly challenged in relation to his right to vote at such election without [illegible] from such per-

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son such oath or other proof of qualification as may be required by law; or shall wilfully omit to challenge any person offering to vote whom he knows or suspects to be not entitled to vote, and who has not been challenged; or shall wilfully refuse to open and show the ballot-box to be empty prior to the opening of the polls; or shall permit any barricade or obstruction of any kind to be interposed, so that all who desire cannot constantly see such ballot-box, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in jail or in the penitentiary for not less than three months nor more than two years.

86. Every judge or clerk of election, or other officer or person, who shall make, sign, publish or deliver any false tally or return of an election, or any false certificate or statement of the result of an election knowing the same to be false; or who shall wilfully deface, destroy or conceal any statement, tally or certificate entrusted to his care and custody, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years.

87. If any person other than a judge of election shall, at any election, knowingly and wilfully put, or cause to be put, any ballot or ballots or other paper having the semblance thereof into any box used at such election for the reception of votes; or if any judge of election shall knowingly or wilfully cause or permit any ballot or ballots to be in said box at the opening of the polls, and before the voting shall have begun; or shall knowingly, wilfully or fraudulently put any ballot or other paper having the semblance thereof into any such box at any election, unless the same shall be offered by a voter whose name shall have been found and kept upon the registry, as hereinbefore provided; or who shall be entitled to vote under this article; or if any judge of election or other officer or person shall fraudulently during the canvass of ballots in any manner change, substitute or alter any ballot taken from the ballot-box then being canvassed or from any ballot-box which has not been canvassed; or shall remove any ballot or semblance thereof from, or add any ballot or semblance thereof to the ballots taken from the ballot-box then being canvassed, or from any ballot-box which has not been canvassed, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

88. If any judge or clerk of election or any officer of registration, revision, election or canvass of whom any duty is required in this article, or by any other election law of this state, shall be guilty of any wilful neglect of such duty or any corrupt or fraudulent conduct or practice in the execution of the same, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than thirty days nor more than three years, or by fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

89. Every judge or clerk of election or other officer or person having the custody of any record, registry of voters or copy thereof, oath, return or statements of votes, certificates, poll-list or any papers, documents, ballots, coupons or vote of any description in this article directed to be made, filed or preserved, who is guilty of concealing, wilfully destroying, mutilating, defacing, falsifying or fraudulently removing or secreting the whole or any part thereof, or who shall fraudulently make any entry, erasure or alteration therein except as allowed and directed by the provisions of this article, or who permits any other person so to do, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished for each and every such offense by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years.

90. Every person not an officer such as is mentioned in the last preceding section who is guilty of any of the acts specified in said last section, or who advises, procures or abets the commission of the same or any of them, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and for each and every such offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, and such offense shall be deemed to have been committed, whether such person has or had any custody or control, rightful or otherwise, over, or is charged with any duty in relation to said records, registers, ballots, coupons or other documents.

91. Any person who shall be convicted of wilfully and corruptly swearing or affirming in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by, or upon any examination provided for in this Article shall be guilty of a wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be punished according to the laws of the state.

92. Every person who shall wilfully and corruptly instigate, advise, induce or procure any person to swear or affirm falsely as aforesaid or to offer so to do, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of subornation of perjury and shall suffer the punishment directed by law in cases of wilful and corrupt perjury.

93. If any person who shall have been convicted of bribery, felony or other infamous crime under the laws of this or any other state, and who has never received pardon for such offense from the officer entitled to grant such pardon shall thereafter vote or offer to vote at any election in this state, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and for each and every such offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

94. If any person shall wilfully disobey any lawful command of any judge of election or of any board of registry given in the execution of his or their duty as such at any registration or election he shall upon conviction thereof be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months or by a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10 nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars (250) or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Any misdemeanor under this article, for which no penalty is specifically provided shall be punished as provided in this section.

95. If during any registration of voters or revision thereof or on any day of election or during the canvass of votes cast thereat or during any subsequent canvass by any board of canvassers, any person shall cause any breach of the peace or be guilty of any disorder, violence or threats of violence whereby any such registration, revision, election or canvass shall be impeded or hindered or whereby the lawful proceedings of any officer or board of registration or of any judge or clerk or other officers of such election or challenger or person designated to be present during the reception or canvass of any ballots or of any canvassing board as hereinbefore provided are interfered with every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

96. If any person knowingly or wilfully shall obstruct, hinder or assault, or by bribery, solicitation or otherwise interfere with any officer of registration or any judge or clerk of election or challenger or person designated as provided in this Article to be present at the reception or canvass of any ballots in the performance of any duty required of him or which he may by law be authorized or permitted to perform, or if any person by any of the means before mentioned or otherwise unlawfully shall on any day of registration, revision of registration or of election hinder or prevent any officer of registration, judge or clerk of election, challenger or person designated as provided in this Article to be present at the reception or canvass of ballots in his free attendance and presence at the place of registration or revision of registration or of election in the election precinct in and for which he is appointed or designated to serve, or in his full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration, revision of registration or of election or to and from any room where such registration, revision of registration or election or canvass of votes or making of any return and certificates thereof may be had, or shall molest, interfere with, remove or eject from any such place of registration or election or of canvassing ballots cast thereat or of making returns or certificates thereof any such officer of registration, judge or clerk of election, challenger or person designated as provided in this Article to watch the reception or canvassing of any ballots except as otherwise provided in this article, or shall unlawfully threaten or attempt or offer so to do, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by both fine and imprisonment.

97. If any person upon the day of any election or before the canvass of votes is completed shall conceal or wilfully break or destroy any ballot box used or intended to be used at such election, or shall wilfully or fraudulently conceal, secrete or remove any such box from the custody of the judges of election or any other official in charge thereof, or shall alter, deface, injure or destroy or conceal any ballot which has been deposited in any ballot-box at such election which has not been counted and canvassed; or any poll-list used at such election; or any report, return certificate or any evidence in this Article required, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall for each and every such offense be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

98. If at any election precinct, at any registration of voters or revision thereof, any officer of registration shall knowingly or wilfully admit any person to registration, or make any entry upon any register unless a majority of the board of registry in said precinct are present and concur; or if at any election hereafter held any judge or clerk of election shall receive any vote or proceed with the canvass of ballots, or shall consent thereto, unless a majority of the judges of election in said election precinct are present and concur, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by a fine not less than ten dollars ($10), nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars ($250), or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

99. If any officer of registration in any election precinct shall, without urgent necessity absent himself from the place of registration during the hours prescribed by law for registering voters, or if any judge or clerk of election shall, without urgent necessity, be late at the opening of the polls, or shall absent himself therefrom during the election or during the canvass of ballots or the making-up of the returns, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20), nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

100. Whoever shall (1) falsely make or fraudulently deface or fraudulently destroy any certificate of nomination or any part thereof, or (2) file any certificate of nomination, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or (3) suppress any certificate of nomination which has been duly filed or any part thereof, or (4) shall forge or falsely make

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the official endorsement on any ballot, shall be punished by fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100), nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding three years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

101. Whoever shall during an election remove or destroy any of the supplies or other conveniences placed in the booths or compartments in this Article described for the purpose of enabling the voter to prepare his ballot, or shall, during such election, remove, tear down or deface any of the cards or specimen ballots printed for the instruction of voters, shall be punished by fine of not less than five dollars ($5) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

102. Whoever shall, except as in this Article otherwise provided, allow his ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside the enclosed space in the polling-room, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, shall be punished by fine of not less than five dollars ($5), nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

103. Whoever shall wilfully destroy or deface any ballot, or shall take or remove any ballot outside of the enclosure provided for voting before the close of the polls, or wilfully delay the delivery of any ballot, or who shall on or before any day of election, have or retain in his possession any official ballot printed for said election or any imitation thereof, save and excepting when such possession by him is necessary or appropriate and designed for the purpose of carrying out the true intent and meaning of this law, or who shall canvass or electioneer in said polling place or within one hundred feet distant from the same, or who shall hold any tickets or fac-simile tickets or papers purporting to be tickets, either in said polling place or within said distance from the same, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50), nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), or shall be imprisoned in jail for not exceeding sixty days, or shall be subject to both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

104. Whoever, during the hours of registration or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvass of votes, or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, or shall attempt to bring or take or send into any place of registration, or revision of registration, or of election, any distilled or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, or shall at any such time and place drink or partake of such liquor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars ($10), nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

105. It shall be unlawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer or intoxicating drinks of any kind on the day of any election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this state; any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to indictment, and, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense; one-half of the fine shall be paid to the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads.

106. Any person who shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election to take place in this state shall be liable to indictment, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, not more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the state for the use of the school fund. Every deposit of money in any part of this state, as a bet or wager upon the result of any election of this state or elsewhere, shall be forfeited and paid over to the county commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county; or, if deposited in the City of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

107. No commissioned or non-commissioned officer having the command of any soldier or soldiers quartered or posted in any district of any county in this state, shall muster or embody any of the said troops or march any recruiting party within the view of any place of election, during the time of holding said election, under the penalty of one hundred dollars. This section is not to apply to the City of Baltimore.

108. Irregularities or defects in the mode of giving notice or of conveying, holding or conducting a registration or election authorized by law, shall constitute no defense to a prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this Article. Every act which, by the provisions of this Article or the laws of the state, is made a crime when committed with reference to the election of a candidate shall be equally criminal and subject to the same punishment when committed with reference to a proposition to be submitted to the people to be decided by the votes cast at an election.

109. It shall be the duty of the supervisors of elections to aid in the prosecution of all crimes and offenses against this Article, and when, in the judgment of supervisors, there is probable cause for believing that an offense has been committed, it shall be their duty to cause a prosecution to be instituted in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

COMPENSATION.

110. The sheriffs in the several counties shall, respectively, be allowed the sum of twelve dollars ($12) for each election held in their county for the performance of the duties therein required, to be levied as other county charges; provided, that when two or more elections are to be held on the same day the sheriff shall not be allowed more than twelve dollars for such elections. All judges, whether acting as such or sitting as officers of registration, and clerks of election shall be allowed and paid three dollars a day, fractions of a day shall be allowed for at the rate of thirty cents an hour. Each judge and clerk of election who has performed all the duties and services required of him by this Article shall be allowed pay for his time, as above provided. When any judge or clerk does not perform all the services required by this article, then such Board of Supervisors of Elections shall audit his time and allow him compensation only for the time during which he has actually served.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

111. All oaths required by this article to be in writing shall have a certificate of the officer taking the same attached and signed by him, and said Supervisors of Elections, Officers of Registration and Judges of Election are hereby empowered to administer all oaths and affirmations required in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

112. The word "election," as used in this Article, shall be construed to include elections had within any county or city for the purpose of enabling voters to choose some public officer or officers under the laws of this state or of the United States, or to pass upon any amendment, law or other public Act or proposition submitted to vote by law. The word "precinct," as used in this Article, shall be construed to mean an election district in a county or an election precinct in such district or in a ward of the city of Baltimore, as the case may be. In computing the times for notices to be given under this Article, Sundays shall be included, except when the day on which said notice should be given should happen to fall on Sunday, in which event the same shall be given on the Monday following; the day of giving the notice and the day of registration or election shall be excluded.

113. In all trials for offenses against any of the provisions of this Article, or of any existing law relating to registration or elections where such offense is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, the state and defense shall each be entitled to twenty peremptory challenges of jurors.

114. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General within three months after the adoption of this Article, to prepare instructions and blank forms necessary for the use of the Officers of Registration and of election created by this Article; and this Article, with said forms and instructions so prepared, and with other provisions of the Constitution and laws touching the same matters and with a proper index thereto, shall be published by the Secretary of State and shall be distributed by him to the Supervisors of Elections in quantities sufficient to supply the Judges of Election and other officers requiring the same. The expense of printing shall be paid from the Treasury of the State; and the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury for such printing and for the employment of any necessary clerical help in preparing and attending to election business by this Article assigned to the Office of the Attorney General and that of the Secretary of State. A price shall be fixed by the Secretary of State at which copies may be furnished to purchasers.

114 A. At least thirty days before every State Election, the Attorney General shall prepare full instructions for the guidance of the voters of such election as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in the place of those accidentally destroyed, with such other instructions as shall, in his opinion, be necessary and proper. Said instructions shall be furnished by the Secretary of State to the several boards of supervisors of elections, who shall respectively cause the same, together with copies of Sections 61, 62 and 63 of this Article, be printed in large, clear type on separate cards, to be called "Cards of Instruction," and said boards of supervisors shall furnish twelve of the same with the ballots for use in each election precinct; they shall also cause to be printed on light cardboard, or heavy-sized paper, ten or more copies of the form of the ballots provided for each voting place at each election therein, which shall be called "Specimen Ballots," and the same shall be furnished with the other ballots prepared for each voting place. On the morning of said election the said supervisors of election shall cause to be conspicuously posted in each polling place said cards of instruction and fac-simile ballots, and one of said cards of instruction shall be affixed in each booth or voting compartment, and the specimen ballots shall be conspicuously displayed in said polling-room and on the outside of the building wherein said voting shall take place. Not less than three of said cards and three of said specimen ballots shall be posted outside the guard rails, and not less than three of each of the same shall be securely and conspicuously posted on the outside of the building in which the polls are held, before the balloting begins in such position that the same may be easily examined by the public.

114 B. The Boards of Supervisors of Elections for the several counties shall have power to employ an attorney, who shall also be the attorney for the judges of election, whether acting as such or as registration officers to receive such compensation as shall be allowed by the County Commissioners upon the approval

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of the Circuit Court. In the City of Baltimore the Board of Supervisors of Elections shall biennially appoint some practicing member of the bar of Baltimore City to act as general counsel for the said board and for the Officers of Registration and Judges of Election appointed by them in all matters and proceedings pertaining to their duties, and to appear for and defend the said judges of elections at the hearing of all petitions which may be filed against them as officers of registration under the provisions of this Article. For his services such counsel shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, to be paid in equal quarterly instalments by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. He may be removed and other counsel may be appointed in his place at the discretion of said board; and whenever petitions filed against officers of registration are pending before more than one of the judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, at the same time he may appoint with the approval of the Board of Supervisors, as many additional counsel as may be necessary to assist him in trying said petitions, who shall each be paid such sum—not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars in any one year—as he shall certify with the approval of the Board of Supervisors, to be a reasonable and proper compensation for their respective services; provided, that the whole number of counsel retained at any one time, including himself, shall in no case exceed the number of judges then engaged in hearing such petitions.

117. The boundaries of the election districts of the counties and of the wards of Baltimore City shall remain as now established by law, but before the first general registration held under this Article and before every subsequent general registration next preceding a Presidential election, it shall be the duty of the several boards of supervisors of election to divide and establish precincts in the said election districts or wards, as in the judgment of said board shall best promote the convenience of voters; provided, that no precinct, upon the basis of the registry of voters in use at the election in the next year preceding that in which such precincts are divided and established, shall contain over four hundred and fifty (450) registered voters in the city. In dividing and establishing precincts in the City of Baltimore, the new precincts shall conform to the boundaries of the Legislative and Congressional districts established by law. The precincts of each election district or ward shall be numbered from one upward, consecutively. The boundaries of said precincts shall be made known by advertisement in one or more newspapers in said counties or city once a week for two successive weeks before the 1st day of July in each year in which such division is made.

118. The Board of Supervisors of Elections in the City of Baltimore shall moreover, in every year in which such division is made, cause to be prepared maps of said city, showing the boundaries of the wards and precincts as established by said board. They shall furnish a sufficient number of copies of such maps to the officers of registration of each precinct, who shall keep one or more copies of such maps conspicuously posted in the offices of registration during their sittings, and the said board shall furnish copies of such maps to any person who shall apply for the same and pay fifty cents for each map so furnished him.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

119. All contested elections for comptroller of the treasury, judges, clerks of the co[illegible]s of law and registers of wills shall [illegible] decided by the House of Delegates, and the testimony shall be taken in such cases in the same manner as herein prescribed in contested seats of the Senate and House of Delegates.

120. All cases of contested elections of any of the officers not provided for in the Constitution or in the preceding Section, shall be decided by the judges of the several Circuit Courts—each in his respective circuit—and by the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in the City of Baltimore.

121. Each judge of the Circuit Court and of the Superior Court of Baltimore City may adopt such modes of proceeding and adjudging costs in cases of contested elections as to him shall seem most satisfactory, but the rules of taking testimony in such cases shall be the same as those which regulate the taking of testimony in contested election cases cognizable by the House of Delegates.

122. If either party shall deem himself aggrieved by the decision of any of the Circuit Courts or the Superior Court of Baltimore City in cases of contested elections, he shall have a right of appeal to the Court of Appeals, as in other cases, said appeal to be taken within five days from the date of the decision complained of and shall be heard and decided by the Court of Appeals as soon after transmission of the record as may be practicable, and the testimony taken in such cases shall be sent up to the Court of Appeals as part of the record.

123. The party intending to contest an election for the Senate or House of Delegatesc shall give notice of such intention to the person elected or in case of a tie vote, to the person against whom the contest is to be instituted, within thirty days after the judges of election shall have made known publicly the state of the polls, unless at a special election to fill a vacancy, when such notice shall be given within ten days after the state of the polls is announced by the judges of election.

124. Such notices shall be delivered in writing at the usual residence of the person returned, and, if he be absent, shall be left there.

125. The party intending to make examination shall, after such notice, apply to some justice of the peace of the county or city wherein the election is contested, and shall obtain a notice under his hand and seal, directed to the opposite party, requiring him to attend, in person or by attorney, and cross-examine witnesses.

126. The justice in such cases shall have the usual power to coerce the attendance of witnesses.

127. The notice of the justice shall contain the names of the witnesses, with the facts expected to be proved by them, and shall state the time and place of examination and shall be served on the opposite party or his attorney at least ten days previous to the proposed examination.

128. Every person deposing shall be examined on oath, and his testimony shall be reduced to writing either by himself, in the presence of the justice, or by the justice, or by a clerk by him appointed and sworn fairly to write down and transcribe the depositions, and shall be transcribed by the deponent.

129. The depositions so taken, together with a certificate of the notices and proof of service of them shall be sealed up by the justice who took them and transmitted to the presiding officer of the body in which the seat is contested.

130. The examination of witnesses, taken in the manner herein prescribed, and in no other, shall hereafter be admitted on trial of contested elections.

131. The copies of any papers recorded in any office of record attested under the hand and seal of the recording officer, shall be admitted at all such trials in the same manner as the originals would be if produced.

132. The copies of any other papers of a public nature and remaining in possession of a public officer and extracts from the poll books under the hand and seal of the clerk of the court or public officer in whose office they are deposited, shall be admitted as evidence.

133. The Board of Police Commissioners in the City of Baltimore and the clerks of the Circuit Courts in the counties, to whom ballots have been returned under the provisions of this Article shall produce any such ballots in regard to which testimony may be proposed to be taken before a justice of the peace taking examinations in a contested election, and shall furnish said justice copies of the same only on an order first had and obtained from some one of the courts of Baltimore City, or of the Circuit Courts for the counties, or some one of the judges thereof, and then, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said order, and subject to its restrictions; and said Police Commissioners of Baltimore City and said clerk, as the case may be, shall retain such ballots in possession and custody until such ballots shall be required by the order of the court having jurisdiction in the case to be delivered to said court, or by order of the Senate or House of Delegates, in whichever the seat is contested.

134. The justice before whom such depositions shall be taken shall be entitled to the sum of two dollars for every day he may be engaged in the examination of witnesses, and the witnesses shall be entitled to the usual allowance for their attendance before a justice of the peace, to be paid by the party on whose behalf such examination is held and said witnesses are summoned.

135. No person contesting a seat of any one who has been regularly returned by the judges of election, as elected to a seat in the Senate or House of Delegates, shall be allowed any per diem, mileage or other pay unless the party so contesting shall establish his right to such seat.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

136. On the first Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, preceding the time fixed by law of the United States for choice of President and Vice President of the United States, there shall be elected by general tickets, as many electors of President and Vice President as this state shall be entitled to appoint.

137. Each citizen of this state entitled to vote for delegates to the General Assembly shall have the right to vote for the whole number of electors; and the several persons, to the number required to be chosen, having the highest number of votes, shall be declared and deemed duly appointed electors.

138. If any of the persons voted for as electors shall have an equal number of votes, so as to defeat a choice between them, the Governor shall determine by lot which of the persons having such equal number of votes shall be electors, so as to complete the whole number to which the state shall be entitled.

139. The said election shall, in all respects, be conducted as other elections, and the returns thereof made and canvassed, as hereinbefore directed.

140. Upon the meeting of the persons returned elected as electors of President and Vice President, or of as many of said persons as may attend on the day appointed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, the said electors who are present, before proceeding to perform the duties reposed in them, shall fill any vacancy which may exist in the said college of electors at such meeting, whether such vacancy be occasioned by absence or otherwise; and the said person or persons so appointed to fill such vacancy or vacancies shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of those proclaimed by the Governor as duly elected electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

141. The electors for this state shall meet in the State House, in the City of Annapolis, and give their votes for President and Vice President of the United States at the hour of noon upon the first Wednesday in December in the year in which they are appointed.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

142. Elections of representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November every two years, commencing in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and taking place every second year thereafter.

143. If a vacancy should occur by death, resignation or otherwise at such a period

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as to make it necessary that a representative or representatives in Congress from this state should be chosen before the regular time for such election, the Governor shall by proclamation direct that a special election be held to fill such vacancy, which proclamation shall require at least twenty days' notice of such election, to be given by the Supervisors of Elections to the sheriffs of the respective counties or City of Baltimore comprising the Congressional district in which such vacancy may exist.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

144. This state shall be divided into six districts for the choosing of six representatives in the Congress of the United States, which will be numbered respectively from one to six.

145. The First Congressional district shall be composed of Worcester county, Somerset county, Wicomico county, Dorchester county, Talbot county, Queen Annes county, Caroline county and Kent county, and shall be entitled to choose one representative in the House of Representatives.

146. The Second Congressional district shall be composed of the Ninth precinct of the Eleventh ward and of the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards of Baltimore City, of Cecil county, Harford county, Carroll county and the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth election districts of Baltimore county, and said counties and election districts and wards shall be entitled to choose one representative in the House of Representatives.

147. The Third Congressional district shall be composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of Baltimore City, and shall be entitled to choose one representative in the House of Representatives.

148. The Fourth Congressional district shall be composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards and the first eight precincts of the Eleventh ward of Baltimore city, and shall be entitled to choose one representative in the House of Representatives.

149. The Fifth Congressional district shall be composed of St. Marys county, Charles county, Calvert county, Prince George county, Anne Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, Howard county, the First and Thirteenth election districts of Baltimore county and the Seventeenth ward of Baltimore City, and shall be entitled to choose one representative in the House of Representatives.

150. The Sixth Congressional district shall be composed of Allegany county, Garrett county, Washington county, Frederick county and Montgomery county, and shall be entitled to choose one representative in the House of Representatives.

151. The judges of the election districts of Baltimore county, forming part of the Second Congressional district, shall make a return separate from that to be made by the judges of the remaining districts of said county and the judges of the election precincts of Baltimore City composing the Third Congressional district, and the judges of the election precincts of Baltimore City composing the Fourth Congressional district shall, respectively, make separate returns, and separate returns shall in like manner be made by the judges of the election precincts in said city constituting a part of the Second Congressional district, and also by the judges of the election precincts in said city constituting a part of the Fifth Congressional district.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That if, before the passage of this Act, the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the present Senate, shall have appointed under the then existing laws, supervisors of elections, or any of them, for the various counties of the state or for said city, such appointments so advised and consented to shall stand and remain valid to all intents and purposes as if made under the provisions of this Act. Such supervisors shall take the oath by this Act required; they shall hold office until their successors are appointed, respectively, under its provisions, and in their several counties and in said city they shall have all the powers, privileges, emoluments and responsibilities and shall discharge all the duties conferred and imposed by this Act upon the supervisors of elections originally appointed under its provisions.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage, and all public general laws or public local laws or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Article be, and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that every offense which has been or shall have been wholly or partly committed against any of said Public General or Public Local Laws or parts thereof, before this Act goes into operation, shall be dealt with, inquired into, tried, determined and punished, and any penalty in respect to any such offense shall be imposed or inflicted, and any fine shall be imposed, enforced or recovered in the same manner as if the said laws or parts thereof had not been repealed; and no case pending shall abate by reason of such repeal, and every act duly done and every warrant or other instrument duly issued, made or granted before this Act comes into operation, shall continue and be of the same force and effect as if the said laws or parts thereof had not been repealed; and provided, also, that any right, liability, privileges and protection in respect to any matter or thing committed or done before this Act comes into operation shall continue and be of the same force and effect as if the said laws or parts thereof had not been repealed; and every action, prosecution or other proceeding which shall have been commenced before this Act comes into operation or shall thereafter be commenced in respect to any such matter or thing done before this Act comes into operation, may be prosecuted, continued and defended in the same manner as if the said laws or parts thereof had not been repealed; and provided, also, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal any provisions of the existing laws applicable to the City of Baltimore for the prevention of the sale or dispensing of any liquor, or for the preservation of peace and order thereon on any election day.

Approved April 2, 1896.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1896.

J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 467.

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 27 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS," SUB-TITLE "HEALTH—WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES," BY STRIKING OUT SECTION 149 A, AND ENACTING THE FOLLOWING, TO BE KNOWN AS SECTION 149 A, TO BE INSERTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE HEADING, "SWEATING SYSTEM."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Article 27, of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Health—Workshops and Factories," be and the same is hereby amended by the striking out of Section 149 A, and re-enacting the same, to read as follows:

149 A. If any individual or body corporate engaged in the manufacture or sale of clothing or of any other article whereby disease may be transmitted shall, with reasonable means of knowledge, by purchase, contract or otherwise, directly or indirectly, cause or permit any garments, or such other articles as aforesaid, to be manufactured or made up, in whole or in part, or any work to be done thereupon, within this state, and in place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, the said individual or corporation, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each garment manufactured, made up or worked upon.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4th, 1896.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1896.

J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 147.

AN ACT TO ADD AN ADDITIONAL SECTION TO ARTICLE 27 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, ENTITLED "CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT," SUB-TITLE "HEALTH," TO COME IN AFTER SECTION 151 OF SAID ARTICLE.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following section be, and the same is, hereby added to Article 27 of the Maryland Code of Public General Laws, to come in after section 151, and to be designated as section 151A.

151A. And be it enacted, That all proprietors or owners of any retail jobbing or wholesale dry goods store, notions, millinery or any other business where any female help are employed for the purpose of serving the public in the capacity of clerks or salesladies, shall provide a chair or stool for each one of such female help or clerks, in order that during such period as they are not actively engaged in making sales or taking stock they may have an opportunity to rest.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That any owner or proprietor as mentioned in the foregoing section who shall neglect to obey or observe the provisions of said section shall be considered to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in an amount not less than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars for the first offense, and in the event said owner or proprietor shall continue to disobey said section he shall be subjected to a fine at the rate of one dollar a day daily for every chair he fails to so furnish his said employes.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

Approved April 2d, 1896.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, President of the Senate.
SYDNEY E. MUDD, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1896.

J. ROGER McSHERRY, Secretary of the Senate.
M. M. HIGGINS, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

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