PROCLAMATION

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND CREATING A BUDGET SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1916, an Act was passed, to-wit: Chapter 159 of said Act, being an Act to propose an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title, "Legislative Department," of the Constitution of this State; and which said Act is in words and figures following:

"CHAPTER 159.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title, Legislative Department, of the Constitution of this State, regulating the making of appropriations by the General Assembly of Maryland in regular session, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two houses concurring), That the following be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title, Legislative Department, of the Constitution of this State, the same, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 52 of Article III of the Constitution of Maryland.

Sec. 52. The General Assembly shall not appropriate any money out of the Treasury except in accordance with the following provisions:

Sub-Section A:

Every appropriation bill shall be either a Budget Bill, or a Supplementary Appropriation Bill, as hereinafter mentioned.

Sub-Section B:

First. Within twenty days after the convening of the General Assembly (except in the case of a newly elected Governor, and then within thirty days after his inauguration), unless such time shall be extended by the General Assembly for the session at which the Budget is to be submitted, the Governor shall submit to the General Assembly two budgets, one for each of the ensuing fiscal years. Each budget shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the particular fiscal year to which it relates; and shall show the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of such year. Accompanying each budget shall be a statement showing: (1) the revenues and expenditures for each of the two fiscal years next preceding; (2) the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the State; (3) the debts and funds of the State; (4) an estimate of the State's financial condition as of the beginning and end of each of the fiscal years covered by the two budgets above provided; (5) any explanation the Governor may desire to make as to the important features of any budget and any suggestion as to methods for the reduction or increase of the State's revenue.

Second. Each budget shall be divided into two parts, and the first part shall be designated "Governmental Appropriations" and shall embrace an itemized estimate of the appropriations: (1) for the General Assembly as certified to the Governor in the manner hereinafter provided; (2) for the Executive Department; (3) for the Judiciary Department, as provided by law, certified to the Governor by the Comptroller; (4) to pay and discharge the principal and interest of the debt of the State of Maryland in conformity with Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution, and all laws enacted in pursuance thereof; (5) for the salaries payable by the State under the Constitution and laws of the State; (6) for the establishment and maintenance throughout the State of a thorough and efficient system of public schools in conformity with Article VIII of the Constitution and with the laws of the State; (7) for such other purposes as are set forth in the Constitution of the State.

Third: The second part shall be designated "General Appropriations," and shall include all other estimates of appropriations.

The Governor shall deliver to the presiding officer of each house the budgets and a bill for all the proposed appropriations of the budgets clearly itemized and classified; and the presiding officer of each house shall promptly cause said bill to be introduced therein, and such bill shall be known as the "Budget Bill."

The Governor may, before final action thereon by the General Assembly, amend or supplement either of said budgets to correct an oversight or in case of an emergency, with the consent of the General Assembly by delivering such an amendment or supplement to the presiding officers of both houses; and such amendment or supplement shall thereby become a part of said budget bill as an addition to the items of said bill or as a modification of or a substitute for any item of said bill such amendment or supplement may affect.

The General Assembly shall not amend the budget bill so as to affect either the obligations of the State under Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution, or the provisions made by the laws of the State for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, or the payment of any salaries required to be paid by the State of Maryland by the Constitution thereof; and the General Assembly may amend the bill by increasing or diminishing the items therein relating to the General Assembly, and by increasing the items therein relating to the judiciary, but except, as hereinbefore specified, may not alter the said bill except to strike out or reduce items therein, provided, however, that the salary or compensation of any public officer shall not be decreased during his term of office; and such bill when and as passed by both houses shall be a law immediately without further action by the Governor.

Fourth. The Governor and such representatives of the executive departments, boards, officers and commissions of the State expending or supplying for State's money, as have been designated by the Governor for this purpose, shall have the right, and when requested by either house of the Legislature, it shall be their duty to appear and be heard with respect to any budget bill during the consideration thereof, and to answper inquiries relative thereto.

Sub-Section C: Supplementary Appropriation Bills:

Neither house shall consider other appropriations until the Budget Bill has been finally acted upon by both houses, and no such other appropriation shall be valid except in accordance with the provisions following: (1) Every such appropriation shall be embodied in a separate bill limited to some single work, object or purpose therein stated and called herein a Supplementary Appropriation Bill; (a) Each Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation thereby laid a tax, direct or indirect, to be collected as shall be directed in said bill; (3) No Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a vote of a majority of the whole number of the members elected; and the yeas and nays recorded on its final passage; (4) each Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall be presented to the Governor of the State as provided in section 17 of Article II of the Constitution and thereafter all the provisions of said Section shall apply.

Nothing in this amendment shall be construed as preventing the Legislature from passing at any time in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of Article III of the Constitution and subject to the Governor's power of Approval as provided in Section 17 of Article II of the Constitution as appropriation bill to provide for the payment of any obligation of the State of Maryand within the protection of Section 10 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

Sub-Section D: General Provisions:

First. If the Budget Bill shall not have been finally acted upon by the Legislature three days before the expiration of its regular session, the Governor may, and it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation extending the session for such further period as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the passage of such Bill; but no other matter than such Bill shall be considered during such extended session except a provision for the cost thereof.

Second. The Governor for the purpose of making up his budgets shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to require from the proper State Officials, including herein all executive departments, all executive and administrative offices, bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies expending or supervising the expenditure of, and all institutions applying for State moneys and appropriations, such itemized estimates and other information, in such form and at such times as he shall direct. The estimates for the Legislative Department, certified by the presiding officer of each house, of the Judiciary, as provided by law, certified by the Comptroller, and for the public schools, as provided by law, shall be transmitted to the Governor, in such form and at such times as he shall direct, and shall be included in the budget without revision.

The Governor may provide for public hearings on all estimates and may require the attendance at such hearings of representatives of all agencies, and of all institutions applying for State moneys. After such public hearings he may, in his discretion, revise all estimates except those for the legislative and judiciary departments, and for the public schools as provided by law.

Third. The Legislature may, from time to time, enact such laws, not inconsistent with this Section, as may be necessary and proper to carry out its provisions.

Fourth. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the provisions of this Section and any of the other provisions of the Constitution, the provisions of this Section shall prevail. But nothing herein shall in any manner affect the provisions of Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution or of any laws heretofore or hereafter passed in pursuance thereof, or be construed as preventing the Governor from calling extraordinary sessions of the Legislature, as provided by Section 16 of Article II, or as preventing the Legislature at such extraordinary sessions from considering any emergency appropriation or appropriations.

If any item of any appropriation bill passed under the provisions of this Section shall be held invalid upon any ground, such invalidity shall not affect the legality of the [illegible] item of such Bill or Bills.

Section 2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next ensuing general election, being the Presidential and Congressional election, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and sixteen, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or relection in conformity with the directions contained in article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be placed the following synopsis of said amendment under the caption of

'CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR A BUDGET.'

"This amendment provides that the Governor shall present to the Legislature soon after it is convened a Budget giving a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the two succeeding fiscal years showing clearly any surplus or deficit in State funds. In these estimates he shall make provision for the interest and sinking funds of all State debts, for all salaries as fixed by law. With regard to most other matters he may revise the estimates presented to him either by State Officers or State-aided institutions. The Legislature may not increase the estimates presented by the Governor or pass any additional appropriation act except by a majority vote and must make provision by tax for such increase or additional appropriation. The Legislature may not alter in an appropriation act the provision made by law for the State debt, or for the judiciary, but may reduce all other items in the Governor's estimates;' and the words 'for the Constitutional Amendment' and 'against the Constitutional Amendment' as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against the proposed amendment, and further proceedings had in accordance with Article XIV of the Constitution.

Approved March 28, 1916."

Now, therefore, I, Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct a copy of this Proclamation, containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 159 of the Acts of Maryland of 1916, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which said newspapers in the City of Baltimore to be printed in the German language, once a week for three months next preceding the General Election to be held in this State on November 7th, 1916, and at which election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted, in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The Great Seal of Maryland.

DONE at the City of Annapolis, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON,
By the Governor:
THOMAS W. SIMMONS,
Secretary of State.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of 36 Code of Public Laws of Maryland:

Section 45. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this State.

Sec. 48. Any person offending against the last preceding section shall be liable to indictment by the Circuit Court, if the offense be committed in any county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, if the offense be committed in Baltimore, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for School Fund.

Sec. 48. Any deposit of money in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon elections in 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, and if deposited in the City of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

THOMAS J. HADAWAY,
Sheriff.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Having accepted a State position, I have arranged with Mr. Edgar P. Beck, to take care of my Insurance business during my absence from Chestertown. Mr. Beck is an experienced Insurance man, and I am confident he will look after the interest of my patrons faithfully and well. All my business and the companies I represented have been transferred to his agency. Thanking you for past favors and hoping to retain your business, I am, Very truly yours,

ARTHUR J. BRADLEY.

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STAVED OFF RUIN

WHAT FARMERS OWE TO PRESIDENT WILSON FOR AVERTING RAILROAD STRIKE.

HIS COURAGE SAVED DAY

Loss of $100,000,000 to Apple Crop, $55,000,000 to Peach Crop, and $50,000,000 to Potato Crop, Only a Drop in the Bucket.

By FRANK G. ODELL
Editor of the Nebraska Farm Magazine

The farmers of America recently faced a crisis, from which they were delivered by prompt action by the President of the United States—the threat of the nation-wide railway strike. The railway managers and the representatives of the 400,000 men employed in train service, were deadlocked over hours of labor and wage schedules. President Wilson volunteered to act as mediator, but had no power to force arbitration. An impasse was reached.

The Brotherhood issued a strike order effective on Labor Day, September 4. The railroad managements showed that they recognized the imminence of the strike. Embargo orders were issued on freight shipments. Supplies and strike breakers were mobilized. The country waited, breathlessly, for the storm to break. It was apparent that neither side was bluffing.

The President saw a national calamity impending. He called leaders of his party into conference with him and with them wrote the bill presented to Congress with the special message of the President next day. **Neither the railroads nor the railway brotherhoods were consulted. Neither side knew what the bill contained; neither made any demand, or had the slightest influence in the framing of the bill.**

That portion of the bill providing an eight-hour day for employes engaged in the operation of trains became a law. It was accepted by the Brotherhoods, the strike order was cancelled, the calamity was averted.

No class stood to lose so much from this strike as the farmer. A single week of inactivity in freight and express service would have paralyzed his market for a month or more. Coming at the time of marketing of perishable products, his loss from this course alone would have run into millions.

Staggering Losses Averted.

It is estimated by the railroad managements that the increase in wages because of the eight-hour day will amount to from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year. **Allowing their highest figure, $100,000,000, the farmers of the United States would have lost more than this in thirty days had there not been a man in the White House big enough to protect the interest of the whole people.**

Five cents a bushel on wheat is easy picking for the pit gamblers when they can play the market at their own sweet will. It would have meant $50,000,000 dollars' loss to the farmers on the billion bushel crop.

James K. Armsby, one of the largest shippers of fruit in California, a Republican, recently said that if the strike had taken place it would have bankrupted many of the fruit growers of that State. **He said it would have caused a loss of not less than $20,000,000 to the fruit industry of California alone. This amount is probably much too low.**

The peach crop now going to market, with a value of about $55,000,000, would have been practically a total loss. The $200,000,000 apple crop would have shrunk by half in value. The potato crop, of a value of about $220,000,000 would have involved a further loss of at least $50,000,000. The cabbage farmer of Northern Ohio, the grower of tomatoes for the cannery, and the celery grower of Michigan and Florida would have kept mournful company. Melons from Colorado, California, Arizona and Delaware, grapes from western New York, and from Yakima and Wenatchee, prunes, pickles, poultry, butter and eggs would have gone down in the common cataclysm.

What would a strike have meant to the live stock market of the farmer? And what would it have meant to the consumer, with the cold storage facilities in control of the packers' combine?

Would Have Paralyzed Industry.

The direct and immediate loss which the farmer would have sustained in case of a strike is but one phase of the danger which threatened his interests. The depressing influence upon market prices, resulting from the inability of consumers to buy because of lack of employment, would have been felt in every item of this year's farm products. Take this single instance: This telegram, sent to President Wilson on September 2d by Henry Ford, the world's greatest automobile manufacturer:

The President: The moment it is positively known that a strike will become effective on the railroads, the Ford Motor Company will of absolute necessity shut down its factory and all of its assembly plants throughout the country, and every man of its more than 49,000 workers will have to go off the pay roll.

Our business is so organized that the supplies and products must be kept moving constantly. We cannot move a day without railroad service. We are making 2,200 cars every day. The materials must be moved in and cars out. I sincerely hope something can be done to avert the strike. Your efforts are appreciated and should be commended by every citizen in the country.

HENRY FORD.

This telegram is typical of what would have happened to practically every American industry had a strike ensued. Millions of laborers would have faced enforced idleness, poverty and destitution. The strike would have paralyzed every American industry and precipitated a panic, such as has never been witnessed.

Has not the farmer good reason to thank God that Woodrow Wilson was in the White House, with nerve and sanity enough to stop such a national calamity?

Crisis for Nation's Toilers.

What the laborer didn't see under the Republican regime was that High Tariff does not regulate wages, but makes it possible for the manufacturer to so regulate prices that he can control labor. The farmer, with his characteristic self-reliance and naturally independent spirit, asked no favors. All he wanted was an equal chance with other business men. Wilson saw the farmers' interests in a big way.

The Rural Credits Act alone, of more than a dozen big things this Democratic Congress did for agriculture, gave greater direct benefits to the farmers than any legislation enacted since the creation of the Department of Agriculture a generation ago.

There came a time when the laborer saw that his labor was a commodity, a thing to be bought and sold, or restrained or enjoined by the unwarranted issuance of injunction writs in Federal courts; he saw that he did not have the right—guaranteed him by our constitution—of voluntary association for his own protection and welfare; in short, he saw that he was a wage slave! He saw that he was up against Capital—organized and entrenched behind the Powerful Pull of the Political Bosses of the Republican High Finance Gang, and Organized Capital fought to prevent the organization of Labor!

What did Labor demand? Merely this: That Labor be made part of the national councils; that its patriotism be conceded; and that its knowledge of its own needs give it paramount voice in legislation directly and peculiarly affecting its own rights.

And what has been the spirit of this Democratic Administration? Let Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor tell:

"In my experience with United States Congresses during two score years I have not seen anything like the fine spirit toward labor, toward the rights and welfare of all the people, pervading all the branches of the Wilson Administration. This fundamental right spirit has guided the Wilson Administration to wise and righteous labor legislation."

In the age long struggle between Capital, which has always had permission to combine, and Labor, which was denied the right to combine, the greatest step toward the full enfranchisement of labor was recommended by a Democratic President and put into law by a Democratic Congress—the anti-Injunction Amendment to the Clayton Law.

Farmers and Laborers of America—biggest of all Big Interests—the crest of the crisis has come. You—the big element in our national life and the real makers of our prosperity—you are to decide: Are we to continue a democracy or are we to go back to the Good Old Piffle of a specious administration which would buy your vote by damning the man who has given you what you asked for—and gave it to you because it was right and proper and just!

Make no mistake. The issue of this campaign is as plain as the nose on your face. It is:

Big Interests vs. the biggest Interests.

Invisible Government vs. True Democracy.

Big Words vs. Deeds.

Promises vs. Accomplishments.

? ? Hughes vs. ! ! ! Wilson ! !

CAUGHT IN THE WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS

AS THE SUPREME COURT CANDIDATE CANNOT SAY WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE IF IN PRESIDENT WILSON'S PLACE, OR WHAT HE WILL DO IF HE SUCCEEDS HIM - AS HE IS CERTAIN ONLY OF THE WRONGFULNESS OF EVERYTHING THE ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE - HIS INDUCEMENT TO CHANGE OUR FOREIGN POLICIES WILL BE GREAT. WILL IT BE A CHANGE TO SUIT GERMANY, OR HAVE THE COUNTRY GET INTO SOME SORT OF FIGHT?- From an article by Richard Olney in The New York World.

ANY ONE WHO SURVEYS THE EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ACTS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THREE YEARS AND A HALF WILL REALIZE TWO THINGS: FIRST, THAT PRESIDENT WILSON HAS PROVED HIMSELF A PARTY LEADER OF UNUSUAL POWER; AND SECONDLY, THAT THE PARTY THUS LED HAS DONE MUCH MORE FOR THE COUNTRY THAN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ACCOMPLISHED IN FIVE TIMES AS MANY YEARS.- Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, in the Atlantic Monthly.

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Removed to 216-218 Light Street.
Office—216 Light Street, Second Floor.

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Highest market prices. Returns same day.
Fruits, Berries, Melons, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, Live Stock, Furs, Hides, Country Produce, Oysters, Grain, Hay, Marsh Grass.
Shippers are invited to visit our new store.
Largest Fruit and Produce House in Baltimore.
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Grain Salesmen—R. Nelson Stevens, J. W. E. Emory. Fruit and Produce Salesmen—A. B. Carey, John L. Corson, C. H. Norris, C. D. Biggs, Robert F. Smoot. All under the personal supervision of R. Nelson Stevens.
We have the best possible facilities for handling shipments of Grain, Fruit, Asparagus, Poultry and Produce of all kinds.
References:—Merchants'-Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore and all Commercial Agencies.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

CHAPTER 122, ACTS OF 1908.

171. The following persons shall be guilty of corrupt practices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this act: Every person, who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by another give or offer or promise to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention or session of the General Assembly of Maryland or either House thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly receive, accept, request or solicit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention. Every person who in consideration of any money, gift, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever paid, received, accepted or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election caucus or primary election or political convention. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give, contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray, or towards defraying the costs or expense of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club, organization, or association other than to a treasurer or political agent; but this sub section or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularily paid for membership in any incorporated political club if all money expended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any campaign or election shall be passed out by it only through a treasurer or political agent, as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telephoning, telegrams, stationery, printing, expressage or traveling and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto so far as they are permitted by this Act. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment or promise of payment, to a treasurer or political agent in any other name than his own; and every treasurer or political agent; who shall knowingly receive a payment or promise of payment, and enter the same or cause the same to be entered in his accounts in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made. Every person who being an employer pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed, or in which there is enclosed, any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of an election or primary puts, or otherwise exhibits, in the establishments or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any hand bill or placard containing any threat, notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part or his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes be reduced other threats expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employes. Every person, who, before, during or after election or primary election, by himself or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, gives or provides or pays, wholly or in part, the expenses of giving or providing any meat, drink, entertainment or provisions to or for any person, for the purpose of influencing that person or any other person, to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election or primary election, or to influence his vote in any other way therein, or on account of his having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting, and every elector who accepts the same, or any of the same, for any of the purposes aforesaid. Every person who shall be guilty of any corrcupt practices as aforesaid shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for one year, or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office or public employment for a period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

THOMAS J. HADAWAY,
Sheriff.

apr22tf

FORBIDDING THE SALE OF OR GIVING AWAY LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY.

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1895, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or the State on the day of Election.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, or any person or persons, directly or indirectly, of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offense; one-half the fine is paid to the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, says:

Whoever, during the hours of registration, or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvas of votes or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, shall or attempt to bring or take or send into, any place of registration or of election any distilled or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, or shall at any such time or place drink or partake of such liquors, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

THOMAS J. HADAWAY,
Sheriff.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

1. To vote. Enter room, step up to guard rail, give name and registered residence to the Judges. Wait until your name is found upon the registers, then get ballot from the judge in charge of the ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and his own name or initials on the back of the ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person, or persons for whom you wish to vote, and to the right thereof, in the blank space provided therefor, a cross-mark, for example (X); and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by making likewise in the appropriate space a cross-mark (X) against the answer you desire to give.

In the case of Presidential Electors you can either make a separate cross, mark (X) opposite the name of each of the candidates for Presidential Electors (not exceeding eight in number) for whom you wish to vote; or if you wisl to vote for the Presidential Electors any political party you can make a single cross-mark (X) in the square opposite the surnames of the nominees of that party for President and Vice-president. For example, if you wish to vote for the Democratic Presidential Electors, you can either make a cross-mark (X) opposite the name of each one of the eight Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors, or you can make a single cross-mark (X) in the square opposite the names of Wilson and Marshall.. This will count as a vote for each one of the eight Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors.

If you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the official ballot you can write the name of such person in the blank space on the ballot provided for that purpose and place the cross-mark opposite such name in the blank space provided therefor.

3. In marking the ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memorandum or paper to assist you in preparing your ballot, except a facsimile of the ballot to be voted, but in the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's, it is unlawful to take into the polling place any stencil, ruler, measurer or any other mechanical device of any material or form as a means of aid, guide or assistance in marking your ballot. You must prepare and deposit your ballot without undue delay. Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment you must fold your ballot in the same way as it was folded when you received it, so that the marks which you have made upon it shall be entirely concealed. You then hand your folded ballot to the judge at the ballot box, give him your name and registered address and wait until he tears off the coupon containing your name and number, and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and can not again go behind the guard rail during the day.

In Baltimore City and all of the Counties of the State except Anne Arundel voting for more candidates than there are offices to fill only invalidates the vote for that particular group in which the mistake occurs, but in Anne Arundel the whole ballot will be rejected in such event.

4. A voter must not go in any compartment occupied by another or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment, nor can he occupy a compartment more than seven minutes if others are waiting.

5. You must not take any ballot outside the guard rail. If you spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the judge in charge of the ballots and receive another from him. If you spoil three ballots you lose your vote.

6. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his ballot must make affidavit to that effect if he desires assistance. The two polling clerks after such an affidavit has been made, can accompany him into one of the compartments and there mark his ballot as he instructs them, marking only the names of the candidates whom he shall name. The clerks are not allowed to read the ballot to him.

7. Any voter who shall 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 marks 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 a fine of not less than five ($5.00) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for a period of not exceeding [illegible] by [illegible] months.

CONCEALED WEAPONS ON ELECTION DAY.

The following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1874 and approved April 6, 1874, is published for the information of the public:

AN ACT

To prevent carrying of guns, pistols, dirks, dirk-knives, razors, billies, or bludgeons by any person in Kent, Queen Anne's or Montgomery counties on the day of election in said counties:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person in Kent, Queen Anne's and Montgomery counties to carry on the day of election, secretly or otherwise, any gun, pistol, drik, dirk-knife, razor, billy, or bludgeon, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, in either of said counties, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and on refusal to pay said fine shall be committed by said Justice of the Peace to the jail of the county until the same is paid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the fines collected under this Act shall be paid by the officers collecting the same to the School Commissioners of the county where offense shall have been committed for school purposes.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That any constable of either of said counties or the sheriff thereof, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating any provision of this Act, upon information of said offense, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the county shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, and forthwith be discharged from office.

THOMAS J. HADAWAY,
Sheriff.

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