

the salary of the chief judges, but that it was necessary to reconsider the whole section in order to take any action as to the salaries of the associate judges.

Mr. Jones argued against the motion to reconsider. The judges under the new system would have double the labor to perform, and it was not just to ask them to serve at the same salaries as were now paid. He was satisfied that when the people understood this matter, there would be no objection to the salaries which were proposed. The judges of the Court of Appeals had no other duties to perform, but the chief justices, in addition to their appellate duties, would have an immense amount of circuit labor to perform.

Mr. Syèster could see no reason why there was such a broad difference between the salaries of the chief and associate judges, and should vote to reconsider, if for no other reason than to reduce the great difference.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. McKaig then moved to place the salary of the associate justices at \$3,000.

Mr. Watkins, of Montgomery, moved to place the salary at \$2,600.

The amendment of Mr. McKaig was rejected.

Without further action, the Convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY—EVENING SESSION.

Convention met at 8 o'clock.

The report of the committee on the judiciary was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Watkins, of Montgomery, placing the salaries of associate justices at \$2,600 was adopted.

Mr. Carter moved to place the salary of the judge of the Court of Appeals from Baltimore city at \$4,000.

Mr. Stoddert opposed such an invidious distinction between the judges of the Court of Appeals. The duties of all the judges would be equal, and in point of ability the county judges would be fully the peers of the one from Baltimore.