

county," who was appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The term "executive" as used in this section, does not mean the Governor alone. *Harmon v. Harwood*, 58 Md 10.

This section referred to in construing sec. 11—see notes thereto. *Watkins v. Watkins*, 2 Md. 355.

This section referred to in construing art. 5, sec. 2, and art. 4, sec. 11—see notes thereto. *Groome v. Gwinn*, 43 Md. 628.

See notes to art. 9, sec. 2, and art. 2, sec. 11.

As to the militia, see art. 65, An. Code.

Sec. 16. The Governor shall convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions; and whenever from the presence of an enemy, or from any other cause, the Seat of Government shall become an unsafe place for the meeting of the Legislature, he may direct their sessions to be held at some other convenient place.

Sec. 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the co-ordinate Executive and Judicial Departments, every Bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates, and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider the Bill; if, after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the Bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall like-wise be reconsidered, and if it pass by three-fifths of the members elected to that House it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any Bills making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the Bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules or limitations prescribed for the passage of other Bills over the Executive veto.¹

No bill can become a law without the Governor's approval if submitted to him after adjournment of legislature. There are three ways in which a bill may become a law: (1) by being signed by the Governor; (2) by being passed over his veto; and (3) by his failure to return the bill within six days after receiving it unless a return is prevented by an adjournment of the legislature. Where the Governor approves a bill making an appropriation in part and disapproves it in part, and the portion of the appropriation which he approves has been paid, the payment of the balance of the appropriation may not be enforced. *Nowell v. Harrington*, 122 Md. 488.

A bill held to have been presented to the Governor before the 14th of April, and hence to have been signed by him in due time. The leaving of bills with the chief clerk in the Governor's office to be examined by the attorney-general does not amount to a presentation of such bills to the Governor. *Johnson v. Luers*, 129 Md. 523.

¹ Thus amended by the act of 1890, ch. 194, ratified November 3, 1891.