

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.

The legislature may not make the validity of a public general statute dependent upon its approval by a majority of the voters of the state under a referendum; hence the Soldiers' Bonus Act, act 1922, ch. 448, is void. The legislature may not delegate its law-making power. The general assembly of Maryland has the exclusive power of making laws, subject to certain veto powers of the Governor. Other constitutional questions not passed upon. *Brawner v. Supervisors*, 141 Md. 601.

This section has no application to a proposed constitutional amendment. This section referred to as showing the distinction between a bill and a law, and in construing art. 14, sec. 1—see notes thereto. *Warfield v. Vandiver*, 101 Md. 113.

A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution in accordance with art. 14, sec. 1, does not require the approval of the Governor before it may be voted on by the people; hence the Governor may not veto such a bill. Bills held not to contain such distinct legislation as to require the approval of the Governor. *Warfield v. Vandiver*, 101 Md. 113.

This section referred to in determining that after a bill had been passed by both houses of the legislature and presented to the Governor for his signature, it may be returned to the legislature at the request of both houses for amendment, and thereafter validly passed. *Baltimore Warehouse Co. v. Canton Lumber Co.*, 118 Md. 141.

This section referred to in construing art. 15 of the Declaration of Rights—see notes thereto. *State v. C. & P. R. R. Co.*, 40 Md. 53 (dissenting opinion).

This section referred to in construing art. 3, sec. 52, of Constitution—see notes thereto. *Baltimore v. O'Connor*, 147 Md. 645.

See art. 8 of the Declaration of Rights, and notes to art. 3, sec. 30 (Md. Cons.).

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Governor, semi-annually (and oftener, if he deems it expedient), to examine under oath the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices, and inspect and review their bank and other account books.

See art. 6 of the Maryland Constitution.

As to the treasurer, see art. 95 of the An. Code.

As to the comptroller, see art. 19 of the An. Code.

Sec. 19. He shall, from time to time, inform the Legislature of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient.

Sec. 20. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, and in cases in which he is prohibited by other Articles of this Constitution; and to remit fines and forfeitures for offences against the State; but shall not remit the principal or interest of any debt due the State, except in cases of fines and forfeitures; and before granting a *nolle prosequi*, or pardon, he shall give notice, in one or more newspapers, of the application made for it, and of the day on or after which his decision will be given; and in every case in which he exercises this power, he shall report to either Branch of the Legislature, whenever required, the petitions, recommendations and reasons which influence his decision.

Sec. 21. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government, and receive for his services an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 22. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed by the Governor, till the end of the official term of the Governor from whom he received his appointment, and receive an