

tency or misconduct, all civil officers who received appointment from the Executive for a term of years.

Cantwell v. Owens, 14 Md., 215. *Harman v. Harwood*, 58 Md., 1. *Townsend v. Kurtz*, 83 Md., 331. *School Commrs. v. Goldsborough*, 90 Md., 195.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions; and whenever from the presence of any 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.

Extra sessions
of Legisla-
ture.

SEC. 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the coordinate, 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 approves 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-fifth 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 likewise be reconsidered, and if it pass by three-fifths of the members elected to that House it shall become a law; but in all 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.

Veto power.

Vetoed bills;
how passed.

Yeas and
nays.

Veto within
six days.

[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.]*

Veto of items.

November 3, 1891.

Hamilton v. State, 61 Md., 28. *Lankford v. Commrs. Somerset Co.*, 73 Md., 105. *Warfield v. Vandiver*, 101 Md., 78.

*Thus amended by Chapter 194, Acts of 1890, ratified by the people, November 3, 1891.