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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. PREAMBLE We, the people of the continuance of these blessings, do ordain and establish this Constitution. BILL OF RIGHTS That the great and essential principles of liberty and free overnment may be recognized and established We Declare that: SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned: First: The right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties. Second: The right of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of their consciences. Third: The right of seeking and pursuing their safety and happiness. Fourth: The right of freely communicating their thoughts and opinions. Fifth: The right of acquiring and protecting property. Sixth: The right of acquiring and protecting property.
oses, by petition, address or remonstrance. Seventh: The right to bear arms in defense of themselves and of the State, subject to the power over the lives, liberty and property of freemen exists nowhere in a republic, not even in the largest ma
         SÉC. 3. All men, when they form a social compact, are equal; and no grant of exclusive, separate public emoluments or privilege's shall be exempt from taxation except as provided in this Constitution, and every grant of a franchise, privilege or exemption, shall remain
subject to revocation, alteration or amendment. SEC. 4. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are funded on their authority and instituted for their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of property. For the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of property. Sec. 5. No preference is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of property. For the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, sefety, hoppiness shall be received on their authority and instituted for their peace, sefety, hoppiness shall be received on their authority and instituted for their peace, sefety, hoppiness shall be received on their authority and instituted for their peace, sefety, hoppiness shall be received on their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace on their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace on their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace on their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace, sefety, hoppiness and the protection of peace of their peace of their peace of their peace, sefe
ublished is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libel the jury shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable search and seizure; and no warrant
hall issue to search any place, or seize any person or thing, without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation. SEC. 11. In all criminal prosecutions the accused has the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have a speedy process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He can not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, he shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; but the General Assembly may provide by general law for a change of venue in such prosecutions for both the defendant and the Commonwealth, the change to be made to the most convenient county in which a fair trial can be obtained. SEC. 12. No person, for an indictable offense, shall be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the
e militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. SEC. 13. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb, nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being previously man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being previously man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being previously man's property without sale, denied or the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb, nor shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb, nor shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denied or representatives, and without just compensation being previously man's property by the General Assembly or its authority. SEC. 16. No person shall be exercised, unless by the General Assembly or its authority. SEC. 16. Ill prisoners shall be represented without just compensation being previously man's property by the General Assembly or its authority. SEC. 16. Ill previously man's property by the General Assembly or its authority. SEC. 18. In minimal difference in the design of the will be the design of the will be applied to the form of the form of the previously man's property by the General Assembly or the better of his creditors in such manner or vertical service in the design of the will be applied to the form of the f
al Assembly, and no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth. SEC. 21. The estate of such person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof. SEC. 22. No stan
ding army shall, in time of peace, be maintained without the consent of the General Assembly; and the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power; nor shall any soldier, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the civil power; nor shall any soldier, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the consent of the civil power; nor shall any soldier, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the civil power; nor shall any soldier, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the civil power; nor shall any soldier, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the consent 
hall exercise any power properly belonging either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT SEC. 29. The legislative power shall be vested in a House of Representatives and Senators elected at the August election in one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and Senators then holding over, shall continue in office until and including the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. Thereafter the term of office of Representatives and Senators shall begin upon the first day of January of the year succeeding their election. SEC. 31. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three one Senators then elected shall hold their offices, one-half for two years and one-half for four years, as shall be determined by lot at the first se
ssion of the General Assembly after their election, and the Representatives shall hold their offices for two years. Every two years thereafter there shall be elected for four years one Senator in each Senatorial District in whi
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            ch the term of his predecessor in office will then expire, and in every Representative District one Representative for two years. SEC. 32. No pers
on shall be a Representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of Kentucky, has not attained the age of twenty-four years, and who has not resided in this State two years next preceding his election, and the l
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ast year thereof in the county, town or city for which he may be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who, at the time of his election, is
not a citizen of Kentucky, has not attained the age of thirty years, and has not resided in this State six years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the district for which he may be chosen. SEC. 33. The fi
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           rst General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution shall divide the State into thirty-eight Senatorial districts, and one hundred
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              districts for ten years. Not more than two counties shall be joined together to form a Representative district: Provided, In doing so the rding to this rule, and for the purposes expressed in this section. If, in making said districts, inequality of population should be unav
 representative districts, as nearly equal in population as may be without dividing any county, except where a county may include more than one district, which districts shall constitute the Senatorial and Representative
 principle requiring every district to be as nearly equal in population as may be shall not be violated. At the expiration of that time, the General Assembly shall then, and every ten years thereafter, redistrict the State acco
bidable, any advantage resulting therefrom shall be given to districts having the largest territory. No part of a county shall be added to another county to make a district and the counties forming a district shall be contigu
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 ous. SEC. 34. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers, and the Senate shall have power to choose
its officers biennially. SEC. 35. The number of Representatives shall be one hundred, and the number of Senators thirty- eight. SEC. 36. The first General Assembly, the members of which shall be elected under this Const
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   itution, shall meet on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and thereafter the Gene
ral Assembly shall meet on the same day every second year, and its sessions shall be held at the seat of government, except in case of war, insurrection or pestilence, when it may, by proclamation of the Governor, assem
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ble for the time being, elsewhere. SEĆ. 37. Not less than a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly shall
constitute a quorum to do business but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be pr
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        escribed by law. SEC. 38. Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its me
mbers, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law. SEC. 39. Each House of the General Assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a m
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      th the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for
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he same cause, and may punish for contempt any person who refuses to attend as a witness or to bring any paper proper to be used as evidence before the General Assembly, or either House there
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    tee of either o
y the General Assembly, or offers or gives a bribe to a member of the General Assembly, or attempts by other corrupt means or device to control or influence a member to cast his vote or withhold t
e prescribed by law, but the term of imprisonment in any such case shall not extend beyond the session of the General Assembly. SEC. 40. Each House of the General Assembly shall keep and publ
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              ish daily a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays or the memb
ers on any question shall, at the desire of any two of the members elected, be entered on the journal. SEC. 41. Neither House, during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place t
han that in which it may be sitting. SEC 42. The members of the General Assembly shall severally receive from the State Treasury compensation for their services, which shall be five dollars a day, du
y travel in going to and returning from, the sessions of their respective Houses: Provided, The same may be changed by law; but no change shall take effect during the session at which it is madé; n
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       or shall a session of the General Assembly continue beyond sixty
egislative days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays; but this limitation as to length of session shall not apply to the first session held under this Constitution, nor to the Senate when sitting
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           as a court of impeachment. A legislative day shall be construed
o mean a calendar day. SEC. 43. The members of the General Assembly shall. in all cases except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attenda
nd returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place. SEC. 44. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for w
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           nce on the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to a
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n who may have been a collector of taxes or public moneys for the Commonwealth, or for any county, city, town or district, or the assistant or deputy of such collector, shall be eligible to
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           the General Assembly, unless he shall have obtained a quietus
  months before the election for the amount of such collection, and for all public moneys for which he may have been responsible. SEC. 46. No bill shall be considered for final passa
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           ge, unless the same has been reported by a Committee and print
ed for the use of the members. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House: but the second and third readings may be dispensed with by a majority of all t
ut whenever a Committee refuses or fails to report a bill submitted to it in a reasonable time, the same may be called up by any member, and be considered in the same manner it w
become a law unless, on its final passage, it receives the votes of at least two-fifths of the members elected to each House, and a majority of the members voting , the vote to be t
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               aken by yeas and nays and entered in the journal; Provided, A
ny act or resolution for the appropriation of money or the creation of debt shall, on its final passage, receive the votes of a majority of all the members elected t
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   SEC. 47. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the H ate to raising revenue. SEC. 48. The General Assembly shall
I have no power to enact laws to diminish the resources of the Sinking Fund as now established by law until the debt of the Commonwealth be paid, but m
fund, from year to year, shall be sacredly set apart and applied to the payment of the interest and principal of the State debt, and to no other
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dred thousand dollars,_and the moneys arising from loans creating such debts shall be applied only to the purpo
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         for which they were obtained, or to repay such debts: Pr
ovided, The General Assembly may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostil ities a
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          ned, provide for the public defense. SEC. 50. No act of t
he General Assembly shall authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the Commonwealth exce
ovision be made therein to levy and collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest stipulate d, an
uch act take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and s
r and against it: Provided, The General Assembly may contract debts by borrowing money to
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ubmission to the people, and without making provision in the act authorizing the same for
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expressed in the title, and no law shall be revised, amended, or the provisions thereof exte
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 nded or conferred by reference to its title
only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended, extended or conferred, shall be reenacted
ral Assembly shall have no power to release, extinguish, or authorize the releasing or exting
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          uishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness
ral Assembly shall provide by law for monthly investigations into the accou
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   nts of the Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accoun
two newspapers of general circulation in. the State. The reports received by
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            he Governor shall, at the beginning of each session be
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              to person or property. SEC. 55. No act, except general appropri
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ession at which it was passed, except in cases of emergency, wh
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        House of the General Assembly, by a yea and nay vote entered up
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      by the Governor; but the reasons for the emergency that justifies th
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                e two Houses in open session; and before such officer shall have affixe
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             he bill shall then be read at length and compared; and., if correctly enrol
d, he shall, in presence of the House in open sess
be observed in every respect as in the House i
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        neral Assembly, shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vot
thereon upon pain of expulsion. SEC. 58. The
                                                                                                                                                                          allowed; but may appropriate money to pay such claim as shall have been audited and allowed according to law. LOCAL AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION SEC. 59. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special acts concerning any of the following subjects, or for
ny of the following purposes, namely:
                                                                                                                                                  First: To regulate the jurisdiction, or the practice, or the rights, powers, duties or compensation of the officers thereof; but the practice in circuit courts in continuous session may, by a general law, be made different from the practice of circuit court
                                                                                                                                                                   impaneling or compensation of grand or petit jurors. Third: To provide for changes of venue in civil or criminal causes. Fourth: To regulate the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors, or to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures. Fifth: To regulate the limitation of civil or criminal causes.
s held in terms. Second: To regulate the su
                                                                                                                                                  infants or other persons under disabilities, or to authorize any such persons to sell, lease, encumber or dispose of their property. Seventh: To declare any person of age, or to relieve an infant or feme covert of disability, or to enable him to do acts allowed only to adults not under dispose of their property.
minal causes. Sixth: To affect the estate of cesture que trust, decedents,
sabilities. Eighth: To change the law of descent, distribution or succession. Ninth: To authorize the adoption or legitimation of children. To the legalize, except as against the Commonwealth, the unauthorized or invalid act of any of
her or public agent of the Commonwealth, or of any city, county or municipality thereof. Fourteenth: To refund money legally paid into the State Treasury. Fifteenth: To authorize or to regulate the levy, the assessment or the collection of taxes, or to give any indulgence or discharge to any assessor or collector of taxes, or to his sureties. Sixteenth: To authorize the opening
altering, maintaining or vacating roads, highways, streets, alleys, town plats, cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not owned by the Commonwealth. Seventeenth: To grant a charter to any corporation; to license companies or turnpikes; to declare streams navigarents.
ble, or to authorize the construction of booms or dams therein, or to remove obstructions therein, or to regulate tolls; to regulate tolls; to regulate tolls; to regulate fencing or the running at large of stock. Eighteenth: To create, increase or decrease fees percentages or allowances to public officers, or to extend the time for the collection thereof, or to extend the running at large of stock. Eighteenth: To create, increase or decrease fees percentages or allowances to public officers, or to extend the running at large of stock.
es. Nineteenth: To give any person or corporation the right to lay a railroad track or tramway, or to amend existing charters for such purposes. Twentieth: To provide for conducting elections, or for designating the places of voting, or changing the boundaries of wards, precincts or districts, except when new counties may be created. Twenty-first: To regulate the rate of interest. Twenty-second: To authorize the creation, extension, enforcement, impairment or release of liens. Twenty-fifth: To provide for the management of common schools. Twenty-sixth: To locate or change a county seat. Twenty-seventh: To provide for the management of common schools.
a means of taking the sense of the people or any city, town, district, precinct, or county, whether they wish to authorize, regulate or prohibit therein the sale of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, or alter the liquor laws. Twenty-eighth: Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes. Twenty-ninth: In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted. SEC.60. The General Assembly shall not indirectly enact any special or local act by the repeal in part of a general act, or by exempting from the operation of a general act any city, town, district or county; but laws repealing local or special acts may be enacted. No law shall be enacted granting powers or privileges in any case where the grant from the same or to give the relief asked for. No law, except such as relates to the sale, loan or gift of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, bridges, turnpikes, or other public roads, public buildings or improvements, fencing, running at large of stock, matt
ers pertaining to common schools, paupers, and the regulation by counties, cities, towns or other municipalities of their local affairs, shall be enacted to take effect upon the approval of any other authority than the General Assembly, unless otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution. SEC. 61. The General Assembly shall by general law, provide a means whereby the
sense of the people of any county, city, town, district or precinct may be taken, as to whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold, bartered or loaned therein, or the sale or gift of such liquors. All elections on this question may be held on a day other than the regular election days. SEC. 62. Style of the laws of this Commonwealth shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be
aken, to less area than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less area, nor shall any boundary line divided. Nothing, contained herein shall prevent the General Assembly from abolishing any county. SEC. 64. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, except in the formation of new counties, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless the majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same. The county seat of no county as now located, or as may hereafter be located, shall be moved, except upon a vote of two-thirds of those people of the county seat of no county as now located, or as may hereafter be located, shall be moved, except upon a vote of two-thirds of those people of the county was now located.
e voting; nor shall any new county be established which will reduce any county to less than twelve thousand inhabitants, nor shall any county be created containing a less population. SEC. 65. There shall be no territory stricken off and added to another c
unty, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be bound for its proportion of the county from which it has been taken. IMPEACHMENTS SEC. 66. The House of Representatives shall be upon oath or
affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. SEC. 68. The Governor and all civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanors in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this Commonwe alth; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be subject and liable to indictment, trial and punishment by law. THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE SEC. 69. The supreme executive power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the "Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky." SEC. 70. He shall
be elected for the term of four years by the qualified voters of the State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be determined by lot in such manner as the General Assembly may direct. SEC. 71. He shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the transfer of the two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, the election shall be determined by lot in such manner as the General Assembly may direct. SEC. 71. He shall be ineligible for the succeeding how the execution of the duties of his office on the fifth Tuesday succeeding his election, and shall continue in the execution thereof until his successor shall least six years next preceding his election.
ave qualified. SEC. 74. He shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation to be fixed by law. SEC. 75. He shall be Commander-in-Chief of the united States; but he shall not command personally in the field, unless advised so to do by a resol
tion of the General Assembly. SEC. 76. He shall have the. power, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, to fill vacancies by granting commissions, which shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, commute sentences, grant reprieves and pa
dons, except in case of impeachment, and he shall file with each application therefor a statement of the reasons for his decision thereon, which application and statement shall always be open to public inspection. In cases of treasons, he shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly in which the power of pardoning shall be vested; but he shall have no power to remit the fees of the Clerk, Sheriff, or Commonwealth's Attorney in penal or criminal cases. SEC. 78. He may require information in writing from time to time, give to the General Assembly of the state of the Common wealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient. SEC. 80. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, of that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from contagious diseases. In case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect
to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time is he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. When he shall be considered. SEC. 81. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. SEC. 82. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be chose
at every regular election for Governor, in the same manner, to continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications as the Governor. He shall be ineligible to the office of Lieutenant-Governor for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall be ineligible to the office of Lieutenant-Governor for the same time, and possess the same qualifications as the Governor. He shall be ineligible to the office of Lieutenant-Governor for the same qualifications as the Governor for the Governor for the Go
exercise all the power and authority to the office of Governor until another be duly elected and qualified, or the Governor shall not act as President of the Senate or take part in the proceedings, but the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals shall preside during the
e trial. SEC. 85. A President pro tempore of the Senate shall be elected by each Senate as soon after its organization as possible, the Lieutenant-Governor vacating his seat as President pro tempore, another President pro tempore of the Senate shall be elected by the Senate shal
e Senate, if in session. And if, during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached and removed from office, refuse to qualify, resign, die or be absent from the State, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner administer the government: Provided, Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall in like manner administer the government: Provided, Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall in like manner administer the government: Provided, Whenever a vacancy of the Office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall in like manner administer the government: Provided, Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office, refuse to qualify, resign, die or be absent from the State, the President shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from office of Governor before the firm of the Senate shall be impeached and removed from the Senate shall be impeached and removed from the Senate
st two years of the term shall have expired, a new election for Governor shall take place to fill such vacancy. SEC. 86. The Lieutenant-Governor, or President pro tempore of the Senate, while he acts as President of the Speaker of the House of Representatives,
and during the time he administers the government as Governor, he shall receive the same compensation which the Governor would have received had he been employed in the duties of his office. SEC. 87. If the Lieutenant-Governor shall be called upon to administer the government, and shall, while in such administration, resign, die or be absent from the State during the secretary of State, for the government, and shall, while in such administration, resign, die or be absent from the State during the government, and shall administer the government. If there be no Secretary of State to perform the duties devolved upon him by this section, or in case that officer be absent from the State, then the Attorney-General, for the time being, shall convene the Senate for the purpose of choosing a President, and shall administer the government until a President is chosen. SEC. 88. Every bill which shall have passed the two Houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if no convene the Senate for the purpose of choosing a President is chosen.
ot, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objections in full upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. After such reconsider at one the objections, to the other House, by the bill, which it shall likewise be considered, and if any
proved by a majority of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law; but in such case the votes of both House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after
it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, in which case his veto message shall be spread upon the register kept by the Secretary of State. The Governor shall be a law, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, in which case it shall be a law, unless disapproved by him within ten days after the adjournment, in which case his veto message shall be a law, unless disapproved by the Secretary of State. The Governor shall be a law in the register kept by the Secretary of State.
have power to disapprove any part or parts of appropriation bills embracing distinct items, and the part or parts disapproved shall not become a law unless reconsidered and passed as in case of a bill. SEC. 89. Every order, resolution or vote, in which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, or as otherwise provided in this part or parts disapproved shall not become a law unless reconsidered and passed as in case of a bill.
Constitution, shall be presented to the Governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or being disapproved, shall be repassed by a majority of the members elected to both Houses, according to the, rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill. SEC. 90. Contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the
General Assembly, according to such regulations as may be established by law. SEC. 91. A Treasurer, Auditor of Public Instruction, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at the same time the Governor is elected, for the term of four years, each of whom shall be at least thirty years of age at the time of his election, and shall have been a resident citizen of the State at least two years next before his election. The duties of all these officers shall be such as may be prescribed by law, and the Secretary of State shall keep a fair register of and attest All the official acts of the Governor.
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