It will be observed that the body of the bill assumes to repeal section 12, article 1, chapter 48 of the General Statutes. The title relates to two different subjects. If the body of the act is to control then it is in conflict with the title, so that in either state of case the bill cannot become a law by reason of the requirements of section 51 of the Constitution.

William O. Bradley
Governor of Kentucky.

(Seal)

By the Governor
Chas. Finley
Secy State.

House Bill No. 284.

Frankfort Ky.
Mar. 16" 1898.

I will not approve House Bill No. 284, entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act relating to revenue and taxation, approved November eleventh, 1892 (as amended March 7, 1894)".

The bill requires that all taxes shall be due and payable on and after the first day of March after the assessment, and then compels the sheriff or collector to report on the first day of May, July, September, November, December, January and February the amount of taxes he has collected and pay the same immediately, and to account for and pay all taxes into the Treasury on the 1st day of March in each year.

As the law now stands all taxes are due on the first day of March after assessment, and the sheriff or collector is required to account for and pay them into the Treasury on the 1st day of December in each year.

The payment by that date is absolutely necessary to carry on the schools and other governmental departments. The present bill gives the sheriff until the 1st day of March after the taxes become due to account for and pay them into the Treasury — a period of more than one year, and instead of confining all his reports to not later than December, allows him to report in January and February of the year succeeding that in which the taxes become due.

If this bill were to go into effect it would postpone the payment to school teachers and other creditors of the State, thereby entailing

hardship and loss.

William O. Bradley,
Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 197.

Frankfort, Ky.,
March 16", 1898

I will not approve House Bill No. 197, being "An Act to amend and re-enact section four, article five of an act, entitled, 'An act relating to revenue and taxation, approved November eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and being section four thousand one hundred and eighty of Kentucky Statutes."

The present law fully accomplishes uniform valuation and under its provisions there has been a very considerable increase of revenue. The Counties are as much entitled to the benefits of the present law as the State.

William O. Bradley,
Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill 64.

Frankfort Ky.,
March, 16", 1898.

I will not approve House Bill No. 64, being "An Act to amend an act, approved March 29" 1882, Chapter 62, Article four, section twelve, General Statutes."

The object of that act was to cripple, as much as possible, the avocation of the professional juror, who for so many years has infested the court houses.

Besides, a bystander cannot claim that he has been summoned away from his home, compelled to attend court, and should therefore be paid ~~from~~ for one days service.

The expense of juries is a serious drain on the Treasury as it is, and if this bill were allowed to become a law, would be increased.

William O. Bradley,
Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 218.

Frankfort, Ky.,
March 16, 1898.

In my judgment House Bill No. 218, entitled "An act

to provide for an appeal in actions of Habeas Corpus," should not become a law.

In the first place, the experience of more than a century does not demonstrate its necessity.

In the second place, the docket of the Court of Appeals is so large, that it has become necessary, by act at the present session, to increase the minimum sum as to jurisdiction, and furnish clerical aid for some time to come.

In the third place, the Constitution and laws of the State already give the citizen ample protection.

I therefore decline to approve the bill.

William O. Bradley,
Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 1.

Frankfort, Ky.,
March 16, 1898.

House Bill No. 1, entitled "An act to regulate Fire Insurance Companies and their agents, authorized to do business in Kentucky, and providing penalties for violations of the provisions of this act," in my judgment should not become a law.

By its provisions all insurance is confined to agents of Insurance Companies whose bona fide residence and principal place of business is in this State.

The bill therefore, places the citizen of Kentucky entirely under the control of the local Board of Underwriters, and is unconstitutional.

William O. Bradley,
Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 191.

Frankfort, Ky.,
March 16, 1898.

I decline to approve House Bill No. 191, being "An act to legalize elections in certain graded common school district in this Commonwealth", for the following reasons:

In the first place, it is essentially special and local in its character, and therefore in conflict with section 59 of the Constitution.

Second, While as to the money expended, it might be made retrospective, of which, however, there is some doubt, it certainly cannot be made to apply as against those persons who refuse to pay taxes assessed. The legislature cannot deprive them of any

right they now have, and has no authority to exercise judicial powers. See Allison, etc. vs. Louisville, Harrods Creek and Westport Railway Company, 9 Bush, 255; Gaines vs. Gaines, etc. 9 Ben Munro, 301.

William O. Bradley,
Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 55

Frankfort, Ky.,
March 16, 1898.

House Bill No. 55, entitled "An act providing for the transportation of bicycles as baggage, by all railroads operating in the Commonwealth of Kentucky," compels the roads to transport bicycles as baggage, free.

If the legislature has the power to do this, it has the power to compel the roads, free of charge, to transport the horses or carriages or both of any passenger, without cost, indeed, to compel the railroad to carry free anything that its whims may suggest.

Said the Supreme Court of the United States in Railroad Commission cases, 116 U. S. S. C. R. "The power to regulate, is not a power to destroy, and limitation is not the equivalent of confiscation. Under pretence of regulating fares and freights, the State cannot require a railroad corporation to carry persons or property without reward."

This principle was re-iterated in Reagan vs. Farmers' Loan, etc. 154 U. S. S. C. R. 398.

For the reasons given I refuse to approve the bill.

William O. Bradley,
Governor of Kentucky.

Senate Bill No. 56.

Frankfort, Ky.,
March 16, 1898.

I decline to approve Senate Bill No. 56, being "An act to amend and re-enact an act, approved March 19, 1894, governing cities of the second class".

The purpose of this bill is to declare "the intention" of of section 1, article 6 of the act named, and to "remove such doubt," etc.

A glance at the section will show that there can be no doubt concerning the act. Even admitting, for arguments sake, the the legislature has the right to construe its own acts, or to remove doubts, such right cannot be exercised when the statute attempted to be construed is plain.

If the police judge's salary is not sufficient that matter might have been remedied as to the present incumbent by the action of the City Council preceding his election by an ordinance having reference to the salary of the incoming judge.

The language of the act attempted to be amended is plain— "Who shall receive for his services such salary as the General Council shall fix by ordinance; and said judge shall not receive any other compensation from any source."

The effect of the present bill would be to change the salary of the present incumbent "after his election or appointment", which is prohibited by section 16 of the State Constitution.

William O. Bradley,
Governor of Kentucky.

Senate Resolution No. 8.

Frankfort, Ky.,
March 16", 1898.

I will not approve Senate Resolution No. 8, entitled, "Resolution for the benefit of Circuit Court Clerks".

Section 161 of the Constitution is as follows— "The compensation of any City, County, Town or municipal officer, shall not be changed after his election or appointment, or during his term of office xxx."

The Court of Appeals in Bright vs. Stone, Auditor, Mss. opinion Nov. 12, 1897, held, that the act of 1894 allowing Circuit Court Clerks five dollars fee in each felony case, was unconstitutional, in that it increased the salaries of clerks who were in office at the time of the passage of the bill, and who, when elected, were not entitled by law to charge such a fee.

The effect of that opinion is to render the clerks who have received these fees responsible to the State for their return.

The opinion is in line with that of Commonwealth vs. Addams, 95 Kentucky Reports, and is a plain and proper construction of the Constitution.

The purpose of the act is to render ineffective the decision of the Court and an attempt to accomplish by indirection the payment of fees, which are not authorized by the Constitution.

The original act was unconstitutional. The present resolution even more so, if possible.

William O. Bradley,
Governor of Kentucky.

Senate Resolution No. 10. Frankfort, Ky., March 16", 1898.

Senate Resolution No. 10, entitled, "Resolution providing for the payment of certain idiot claims", is not approved.

The fact that those who have had charge of idiots, failed to comply with the laws of the State as to having inquests held, does not authorize such legislation. The costs of maintaining idiots is already large, and if restraints are disregarded and special legislation indulged in, will be greatly increased.

The act is special in its character, and forbidden by section 59 of the Constitution.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

= March 17", 1898 =

He issued warrant of arrest for Frank Ragsdale charged in Stewart County Tennessee with the crime of going armed.

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He approved S. B. No. 63, and 170, and H. B. No. 75.

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He disapproved Bills as follows viz.

Senate Bill No. 97 Frankfort Ky., March 17", 1898.

I decline to approve Senate Bill No. 97, entitled "An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of this Commonwealth".

Section 59 of the Constitution, taken in connection with subdivision fifteen thereof, prohibits the passage of any special act, "to authorize or to regulate the levy, assessment or collection of taxes".

The purpose of the bill, plainly expressed, is to enable a portion of the sheriffs of the State to collect taxes, by granting them an extension of two years, "in which distraint may be made".

It will be observed that the bill is not for the benefit of all the sheriffs of the State, but only a portion of them. The remedy might have been accomplished by the passage of a general law, giving such authority to all the sheriffs of the State, and for this reason the bill is unconstitutional, sub-division 29 of the same section prohibiting the passage of any special act when a general law can be made applicable.

So anxious were the makers of the Constitution to prohibit special or local legislation, which at the time of the formation of the present Constitution had grown into a crying evil, that they enacted a section with ~~twenty~~ nine subdivisions to prevent it.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

Senate Bill 176. Frankfort, Ky., March 17", 1898

Senate Bill No. 176, being "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act providing for the creation and regulation of private corporations,' which

became a law April 5, 1894, is not approved.

The purpose of that act in conferring power upon individuals to associate themselves together in a corporate capacity to engage in the business of insurance in this State, was on the one hand to grant them privileges and on the other to secure the people of the State.

The failure of these companies in the past, and the loss thereby entailed on citizens of the Commonwealth was doubtless in the mind of the legislature when that act was framed.

In order to guard against loss, section 88 of the act, among other cautionary provisions, required that "the capital stock and accumulations of all insurance corporations may be invested in bonds and mortgages, lien notes or deeds of trust on unencumbered real estate within the State of Kentucky."

The present bill eliminates from the act the words, within the State of Kentucky." The evident intention of the legislature in passing the original act was, among other things, to confine the real estate to this Commonwealth, so that in case of assignment, etc. the persons affected could have ready access to the property in order to recompense themselves, partially or otherwise.

In another portion of the same section, for the purpose of protecting the creditors of the company from loss, while the company was given the right to make loans and to change and re-invest its securities, it was provided— "but the current market value of such bonds and stocks, or other evidence of indebtedness, except United States Government securities, shall at all times, during the continuance of such loans, be at least twenty per cent more than the sum loaned thereon."

The present bill eliminates this important provision from the act.

In addition, the law sought to be amended provided— "that the capital stock and accumulations of the companies might be invested in stocks of incorporated banks and trust companies of this State or of "adjacent States." The bill strikes out the word "adjacent" and substitutes the word "other", so as to apply to any or all of the states of the Union.

The bill, it will be observed, does not propose in its amendatory clause to strike out the one and insert the other word, but in stating that the law is as amended, after striking out other portions provided for specifically omits the one and inserts the other word.

The section therefore as enacted is not in conformity to the amendments proposed.

The whole bill is calculated to deprive those who are, or may become interested on account of insurance, or those who are or may become creditors of such companies, of the safeguards provided by the old law.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 2. Frankfort, Ky., March 17, 1898.

House Bill No. 2, being "An act to amend sections one and two of an act approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled 'an act for the protection of purchasers, lessees and incumbrancers of real estate'" is not approved.

The bill establishes certain rules requiring notice in certain cases, and concerning executions, attachments, etc. to be filed for the protection of purchasers, lessees and incumbrancers of real estate in counties having a population of seventy-five thousand or over. By its provisions the present law, which is applicable to the whole State, is repealed, so that such notices are not required except in Jefferson County, as that is the only county in the State having the population named.

The cities of the State are placed in different classes, and charters of different character are provided for them under the provisions of the Constitution. The Counties, however, occupy an entirely different attitude, and laws governing them must be of a general character, applicable alike to all.

Section 59 of the Constitution declares, the General Assembly shall not pass local or special acts concerning any of the subjects mentioned in the sub-divisions thereof. Subdivision 22 of that section prohibits the passage of any law "to authorize the creation, extension, enforcement, impairment or release of liens."

The bill not only impairs, but absolutely destroys any lien on real estate any party may have as to any subsequent purchaser, lessee or incumbrancer, unless certain notice is given.

Not only so, but it provides for the "enforcement of liens" under certain proceedings.

Again, subsection 29 forbids the enactment of any special or local law where a general law can be made applicable.

It cannot be doubted that a general law could be framed to cover the points embraced in this bill, applicable to the whole State.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill, No. 93. Frankfort, Ky., March 17, 1898.

I decline to approve House Bill No. 93, entitled "An act continuing the Kentucky State Dental Association and regulating the practice of dentistry in this Commonwealth," for the following reasons.

The Association named is a private corporation, clothed with the usual powers granted in such cases, and was created by act of Assembly, February 18, 1870.

The act gave it the power to prescribe terms for the admission of members to its corporate body,

Now it will be observed that this is simply a corporation, in no wise connected with the State government, belonging to no branch of it and is not under the control of any department. April 8, 1888, an act was passed by which it was undertaken to confer upon this corporation powers of government, enabling it to regulate the practice of dentistry in Kentucky. General Statutes, 477.

May 10, 1886, another amendment was enacted to amend the charter, granting still broader power of control over the general public. General Statutes, 478

May 1st, 1893, another act was passed, by which the Association was continued, when no such act was necessary, and again broadening its powers.

The present bill undertakes to incorporate the principles of the others, still enlarging and strengthening its powers, until now we have presented the anomaly of a private corporation, with no responsibility to the State, armed and equipped with powers which hold in control the destiny of every ~~private~~ citizen who undertakes the practice of dentistry in Kentucky, with power to make every applicant to whom a license is granted pay ten dollars for the examination, five dollars more for a license and fifty cents more to have it recorded.

Nor is this all. After having paid fifteen dollars for these privileges, if the dentist offers to do business before his license is recorded, he forfeits and pays the further sum of twenty-five dollars, not to the State, not to the Common School Fund, but to the Association.

In addition to this the bill requires that five examiners shall be elected by the Association (no dentist, however, whatever may be his accomplishments or capability who is not a member standing within the charmed circle of the Association to be eligible) upon whom is to be devolved the power of examination of all applicants. Not even a diploma from a reputable college can authorize one to practice, unless the board shall consider it sufficient evidence that the person presenting it possesses sufficient knowledge and skill. In other words every college in the land must stand uncovered in the presence of this august body.

And when it refuses to allow a license the only appeal is to the President of the State Board of Health.

So it is, the citizen is under the control of a Board appointed without Constitutional authority, vacancies on which may be filled by the President of the Association (without Constitutional authority) with no appeal to any head of department, much less a court.

Unlike the Board of Health, it is a private institution with general powers, its board appointed by itself and holding in the

hollow of its hand the liberty of the citizen.

I agree that quackery and empiricism should be suppressed, but it should be done in a constitutional and just manner, and not be left to the control of a private corporation, whose coffers are to be filled at public expense.

The bill is in conflict with sections 27 and 28 of the State Constitution, being an attempt on the part of the legislature to assume executive ~~or ministerial~~ powers. It violates the Constitution by an attempt to confer power upon another ~~power~~ than the Governor to supply vacancies ~~for~~ in a State office. (Section 152)

It places the liberty of the citizen under the absolute and arbitrary power of an unauthorized body, without affording any such investigation as he is entitled to. Section 2, Constitution)

In addition to the objections stated, the bill is in direct conflict with subdivision 17, of section 59 of the Constitution, which positively prohibits the General Assembly from amending the charter of any corporation in existence at the time of of the adoption of the Constitution.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 126. Frankfort, Ky., March 17", 1898.

I will not approve House Bill No. 126, being "An act to allow towns where no registration is required to hold separate elections."

The bill provides that in cities and towns where no registration is required, municipal elections shall be held separate and apart from State elections, by officers to be appointed by the City Council or board of trustees."

Section one hundred and forty-eight Constitution declares "Not more than one election each year shall be held in this State, or in any city, town, district or county" x x "All elections of State, county, city, town or district officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November."

Section 167 provides, "All city and town officers in this State shall be elected or appointed as provided in the charter of each respective town or city, until the general election of November, 1893, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, at which time the terms of all such officers shall expire: and at that election and thereafter as their terms of office may expire, all officers required to be elected in cities and towns by this Constitution, or by general law in conformity to its provisions, shall be elected at the general election in November."

The two sections make it perfectly clear that there can be but one election, and that all the officers named must be elected, not only on that day, but at that election.

The legislature that enacted laws to carry out the Constitutional mandate so construed the Constitution, and I have no doubt its construction was correct.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill 140. Frankfort, Ky., March 17, 1898.

I will not approve House Bill No. 140, being, "An act to amend and re-enact Section 1, Article 2, chapter 8, General Statutes, relating to drifts, logs and timber:

The bill makes applicable the former law in some extent changed, to all the rivers in the Commonwealth. There are many rivers in the State where the owners of logs mark them and float them separately to market. This bill allows these logs to be taken up and sold to pay charges, when the owners do not desire that such should be done, and in this way the owner is compelled to pay tribute to the drift catcher.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 356, ~~Frankfort~~, Ky., March 17, 1898.

House Bill No. 356, entitled, "An act to amend and re-enact an act, entitled, 'An act for the government of cities of the first class', approved July 1st eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and to repeal section 76 of ~~the same~~ said act", is not approved.

The bill provides, among many other objectionable things, that, "After the issue of the bonds, no suit shall lie to enjoin the collection of any such installment assessment and the validity of same shall not be questioned, but all property owners shall be conclusively stopped and precluded from in any manner assailing the effectiveness or validity of such assessments."

Although the name of the debtor may have been forged, although he may have been imposed upon, misled or defrauded, his mouth is closed, and an attempt made to deprive him of his right to invoke the protection of the courts guaranteed by section 14 of the Constitution.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill, No. 434. Frankfort, Ky., March 17, 1898.

I decline to approve House Bill No. 434, being "An act to provide for County Police in certain Counties."

The bill is unconstitutional because it undertakes to deprive the executive department of cities above the fifth class of the right to

appoint police commissioners, or to control the appointment of members of the police force.

This is essentially an executive or ministerial power, which cannot be conferred on the judiciary. (Sections 27 and 28 Constitution).

Second - it is unconstitutional because, in counties where there are three cities, which are in one or the other grade of cities above cities of the fifth class, the law made applicable for their regulation is directly contrary to the law made for the regulation of each of the classes named under their separate heads in other portions of the State.

So that a fourth class city in such a county would be governed by different rules from another fourth class city of another county, except one in counties where there are three cities of the class named.

The same may be said of first, second and third class cities.

The cities in this Commonwealth are divided into six classes, and the legislature has no power to adopt for any city in any of these classes a law which does not apply to all cities of a similar character in the same class in other portions of the State.

The bill is also unconstitutional in giving to the Board of Police Commissioners, appointed by the judge, the right to fix salaries of the police department for the reasons as above indicated.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

= March 18th 1898 =

He Pardoned Walter Goins, charged by Indictment in the Franklin Circuit Court, with shooting at without wounding with intent to kill

#

He made Requisition on Governor of Missouri for surrender of James Ryan charged in Shelby Co with having carnal knowledge of a female under twenty-one years old under promise of marriage

#

He restored to Civil Rights Samuel Philpot convicted at October Term 1889 of Clay Circuit Court of Manslaughter and sentenced to two years in Penitentiary of which he served about four months and was then pardoned

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To his Excellency, William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

Sir: I hereby designate H. E. James to sign checks during my absence from the city March 18, 19 & 21, 1898. Very respectfully, G. W. Long Jr. Approved March 18, 1898. William O. Bradley Governor of Kentucky.

He approved S. B. 151.

House Bill No. 212, Frankfort, Ky., March 18, 1898.

I will not approve House Bill No. 212, being "An act entitled "An act to make gold and silver coin of the United States legal tender in the payment of all debts, and to prohibit the making of any contract for the payment of money in any other currency than the general legal tender of the United States."

By the act of February 28, 1878, the Congress of the United States provided that, silver dollars should be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

By sub-section 5, section 8, article 1, Constitution of the United States, Congress has the exclusive power to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

The legislature has no power to enact a measure establishing a different standard to that fixed by Congress.

Nor, has the legislature of Kentucky any more right under existing law to say that a citizen may not fix by contract the character of money with which an indebtedness is to be paid, than it has to require that he shall not provide by contract that a debt is to be paid in cattle, sheep, or other commodity or merchandise.

It has been held that a bill which undertakes to abridge the right of contract between parties in regard to matters personal to themselves, and to deprive them of the power to fix the mode of compensation is clearly unconstitutional. State vs. Goodwill 33 W. Va 179; Mettell vs. The People 117 Illinois 204; Wally's Heirs vs. Kennedy 2 Yerger 554; Godcharles & Co. vs. Wigeman 113 Penn. 431; House Bill 205, Vol. 21 Colorado Rep. page 28.

In Low vs. Rees Printing Co. 41 Nebraska 146, it is held, citing numerous authorities, that the right to control necessarily includes the right to fix the price at which labor will be performed and the mode and time of payment. Each is an essential element of the right to contract."

The act invades the liberty of the citizen and arrogates to the legislature the power to control arbitrarily the rights guaranteed to him by the fundamental law.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 234, Frankfort, Ky., March 18, 1898.

I will not approve House Bill No. 234, being "An act for the benefit of incorporated districts or other municipalities not heretofore assigned to any class of cities or towns."

Section 59 of the Constitution and its 29" subdivision prohibits the passage of any special or local legislation where a general law can be made applicable. The object of this section and subdivision was to prevent the time of the legislature being consumed in the consideration of frivolous subjects.

The act of 1893, entitled "An act for the creation and organization of towns of this Commonwealth", and the amendment thereto approved March 15, 1894, gives full power to the Circuit Court to incorporate towns where there are as many as one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants in a quarter of a square mile. The power is given in addition, to the Court, under proper state of case made out after incorporation, to extend the limits. Under this law all relief can be had which this special and local act attempts to give.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 248, Frankfort, Ky., March 18, 1898.

I will not approve House Bill No. 248, being "An act to provide for the creation and government of suburban districts.

Section 59 of the Constitution and its 29th subdivision prohibits the passage of any special or local legislation where a general law can be made applicable. The object of this section and sub-division was to prevent the time of the legislature being consumed in the consideration of frivolous subjects.

The act of 1893 entitled "An act for the creation and regulation of towns in this Commonwealth", and the amendment thereto approved March 15, 1894, gives full power to the Circuit Court to incorporate towns where there are as many as one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants in a quarter of a square mile. The power is given in addition, to the Court, under proper state of case made out, after incorporation, to extend the limits. Under this law all relief can be had which this special and local act attempts to give.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 296. Frankfort, Ky., March 18, 1898.

I cannot approve House Bill No. 296, being "An act to amend an act entitled, "An act relating to fees, approved June 15, 1893, (being chapter 47, Kentucky Statutes)."

By section 38 of the act attempted to be amended, the clerks of the Circuit and County Courts, commissioners, receivers, examiners and sheriffs of each county having a population of 70,000, or over, are required on the first day of each month severally to send to to the Auditor of Public Accounts a sworn statement, showing the amount of money collected and received by each of them the preceding month for fees and compensation, together with the money so

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

Executive Department, Frankfort, March 18th 1898

collected or received.

Section 41 provides that the salary of each of the officers named shall be paid monthly by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Auditor, and if seventy-five percent. of the amount paid into the State Treasury in any month is not sufficient to pay the salaries and expenses for that month, the deficit may be made up out of amount paid in any succeeding month, but in no event can the Auditor pay any of the officers more than seventy-five percent. of the amount so paid in.

Under the operation of the statute named in 1897, the State of Kentucky retained of the amount paid in nearly $5,000, paying the residue to the officers named - to the Commissioner and his deputies $13,294.21 and to the Receiver $2958. It is true that the full salaries established were not paid, but they were to be paid only on condition that seventy-five per cent. of the amounts collected should be sufficient for that purpose.

The present bill, if it becomes a law and the amounts paid this year to the Auditor should be the same, will add to the salaries of the two officers named the sum of $4654.87 and decrease the amount paid into the Treasury from $4717.60 to $62.73.

The bill is applicable to the present incumbents, for it strikes from the Statute the words "after the terms of the present incumbents shall respectively expire". Connecting this with the fact that, the bill will increase the salaries of the officers named after they have been appointed and during their term of office, it is manifestly in direct conflict with section 161 of the Constitution, which explicitly declares that "the compensation of any city, town or municipal officer shall not be changed after his election or appointment, or during his term of office".

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

=March 19, 1898=

The Governor remitted the Commonwealth's part of fine of Jesse Saunders convicted at the November (97) term of Garrard Circuit Court with drawing and presenting a pistol within shooting distance of James Pearce, and sentenced to pay fine of $50 cts. #

H/E approved S. B. 107, 154; H. B. 348.

House Bill No. 122. Frankfort, Ky. March 19, 1898.

I will not approve House Bill No. 122, being "An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an efficient system

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

Executive Department, Frankfort, March 19th cont 1898

system of common schools throughout the State", approved July 6, 1893."

The bill, taken in connection with the other sections of the law, compels the teachers of each common school to contribute to the expenses of the Institutes and to attend the same, although their schools may be in session and at the same time deprives them of any compensation.

Such a law is manifestly unjust and operates as a punishment upon the teachers who are not paid at best a sum commensurate with their services.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 304, Frankfort, Ky., March 19, 1898.

House Bill No. 304, being "An act to provide for maintaining Circuit Courts and their officers, and furnishing services and assistance to Courts by cities of the second class in this Commonwealth wherein sit courts of continuous session", is not approved.

Owing to the unfortunate condition of affairs prevailing in Covington, I have tried to reconcile the objections to the bill in such a way as to at last allow it to become a law without approval. But a careful examination of the bill does not authorize such action on my part.

Waiving the minor questions as to the special character of the act and others of even smaller consequence, I cannot give assent to the exercise of the unlimited, unauthorized and unconstitutional powers conferred upon the judge, and the taking of those powers from the department of government in which they are lodged by the Constitution.

Had the legislature gone no farther than to require the city "to maintain the Court and court-room and the offices of its officers and furnish the same, and pay for such services or assistance as may in the discretion of the judge of such courts be necessary for the proper conduct of such courts", all doubts might have been solved in favor of the bill, or at any rate all such doubts put at rest so that it might become the law without approval. Surely no more should have been required because if constitutional, the judge could have enforced the provisions by proper process.

But after having required the city to do these things, the bill goes further and confers upon the judge of the court substantially the right to do all the city is required to do, giving to it only the right and duty of paying the bills contracted by him.

Section two reads, "The judge of such court may purchase in the manner he deems best, furniture or other things in his discretion necessary to carry out the provisions of section one hereof;

and the said city shall upon the order of the judge, or of the Courts allow and pay the claims so created and the judge of such courts may cause to be rendered in the conduct of such courts such services or assistance as he may deem necessary and the said city shall upon the order of said judge or of the court allow and pay the claim so created."

No such power as this has ever been conferred before on any judge of this Commonwealth. Courts, it is true, have the inherent power to maintain their dignity and enforce their commands, but must accomplish these things the properly authorized and legal agencies set apart by the law.

But to confer upon him powers fixed elsewhere, to allow him, in his discretion, without limit, to thus fix an indebtedness upon the city, without ever consulting with its constituted authorities is the grant of dangerous powers which I cannot approve.

Section 157 of the Constitution limits the tax rate for all towns, and prohibits any one of them from becoming indebted to an amount exceeding in any one year the income and revenue provided for such year without the assent of two thirds of the voters voting at an election held for that purpose; and further provides that any indebtedness contracted in violation of the section shall be void, etc.

Section 159 of the Constitution requires the legislature to divide the cities of the State into classes and provide for the organization and powers of each class by general laws.

In conformity to this command the cities of the State were classified and laws enacted for their government.

The power was conferred on the City Council in cities of the second class to appropriate money and provide for the debts and expenses of the city and levy and collect taxes.

In discharge of this duty, by reason of its knowledge of the wants of and demands against the city, the council may, without difficulty, keep within the Constitutional limits of taxation. But if this power is to be subdivided and lodged in contending and warring departments of governments, the whole basis and theory of liability and taxation will be inevitably thrown into inextricable confusion and doubt.

The Circuit Judge is not a municipal or city officer. His powers are purely judicial. He may by proper process, enforce the orders of his court, its decorum and government, but he cannot be made a purchasing agent, much less a purchasing master for the city.

The powers attempted to be conferred on the judge in the second section of the act form no part of the judicial department, and

he cannot exercise them.

To allow the Circuit judge in his discretion to make these purchases might lead to embarassment, for if he should purchase furniture, safes, etc. he might saddle upon the city a debt which under constitutional limitations could not be paid.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

House Bill No. 454, Frankfort, Ky., March 19th 1898.

I will not approve House Bill No. 454, being "An act to repeal an act entitled 'An act to provide for the erection of school buildings in common school district number one in the town of Hawesville,' approved March 28th 1873.

For nearly a quarter of a century ~~the~~ a school has been maintained under that act which has been of great benefit to the people of that district. By combining the common school tax with other money, for some time the people have maintained an excellent school. Indebtedness of $10,000 was contracted, only $5,000 of which now remains to be paid, and this is bearing only five percent. interest.

Upon the faith of that act considerable money has been invested and that investment would be rendered valueless if this bill should become a law.

The supplemental taxing power of the old act being destroyed, the people will be given in place of the institution named a common school lasting only five months in the year, in the place of one now taught from seven to eight months in the year.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

Senate Bill No. 20. Frankfort, Ky., March 19th 1898.

I will not approve Senate Bill No. 20, being "An act to create a Board of the Fireman's Pension Fund, to provide and distribute such fund for the pensioning of disabled firemen and the wives and children of deceased firemen, to authorize the retirement from service and the pensioning of members of the fire department, and for other purposes connected therewith in cities having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants and a paid fire department."

I dislike very much to veto a bill, the object of which is so laudable and proper. In compliance with duty, however, I cannot approve any measure which I believe to be unconstitutional.

In the first place, mutual benefit companies, or companies having in view the objects set out in this bill, may be organized under the general law. This being the case a special act is

forbidden. See section 59 and sub-section 29 of same.

In the second place, the bill provides that the proceeds of the sale of condemned horses may be paid into this fund. This money, as the law stands, goes to the credit of the fire department and the money thus derived is used to make it effectual. If it is taken and placed in a pension fund it must be supplied by taxation on the people of the city. In other words the people cannot be forced indirectly to contribute to the fund attempted to be raised by this bill.

In the third place, the salary forfeited by any member of the department for neglect of duty, etc. belongs to the city and may be used for the employment of a substitute, or if not so used, lapses into the common fund. The bill appropriates this sum to the pension fund, and this cannot be done and the people forced by taxation to contribute to a private corporation.

In the fourth place, the board is given the right to say whether any gift made to any member of the fire department by reason of gallant and distinguished service shall go to the general fund, and in this and other respects its decision is declared to be final. I do not think that any man should be thus deprived of his property without due process of law.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

Senate Bill No. 152. Frankfort, Ky., March 19th, 1898.

Senate Bill No. 152, being "An act to amend and re-enact section ten of article one of an act entitled, 'An act for providing for the creation and regulation of private corporations,' which became a law April 5th, 1893", is not approved for the following reasons:

The section amended is obscure and uncertain. From its plain verbiage it may be construed as meaning that all corporations are alike responsible, for there is no exception; or, it may be construed to mean that those companies specifically mentioned are to be subjected to greater burdens than other corporations. It is plainly open to both these constructions if the words are to be literally construed.

However as the corporations especially named and described are each engaged in the performance of a public duty, in which the public has an interest, and which, while they are organized for individual gain, result in the public gain also, it may be said that the law-makers intended to favor them and that they alone are not subject to the double liability.

These corporations may be operated at a loss to the stock-

holders, and yet the public receive a benefit. Besides, such corporations are carefully regulated by law in every way. Not so with the newspaper corporation. Its regulations are but few and of slight consequence comparatively speaking. Besides, experience proves that they are the most ephemeral of corporations, the most uncertain in duration. They are frequently organized to give publication to the ideas of new parties, which like visions, soon fade away. Whenever they cease to be profitable to the stockholders, they go to pieces. They are established for private rather than public gain.

The stock-holders in every newspaper now organized in Kentucky are responsible under the double liability clause.

Is it just, fair, reasonable or Constitutional, that those which are to be organized hereafter should be placed upon a more favorable footing? If so, why should not the stock-holders in banks hereafter to be organized, which in a limited sense are public institutions necessary for the public, be relieved from the liability?

If this bill should become a law, we would have presented the anomaly of two corporations of the same character and class governed by entirely different laws. The Constitution does not authorize this granting of special privileges to one of a class as against others of the same class. No law could be enacted by which newspapers already organized could be given the benefits of this bill, for such a law would be an impairment of contracts. As no such general law could be framed, it follows that no special law can be enacted making such an unwarranted distinction.

I seriously doubt the constitutionality of section ten as it stands, if the liberal construction is to be given, that it confers privileges upon certain classes as against others, and cannot approve a bill, which in my judgment goes far beyond it and is clearly unconstitutional. The newspapers of the State should all be governed by the same law, and their stockholders subject to the same liability.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

= March 21st, 1898 =

The Governor this day ordered J. K. Dixon, Ordinance Sergeant, to send ten wall tents to Middlesboro and three half-tents to Richmond for use of small-pox patients.

Senate Bill No. 61. Frankfort, Ky., March 21st, 1898.

I decline to approve Senate Bill No. 61, being "An act concerning the liability of the owners, possessors or operators of railways

for the negligence and wrongful acts of servants and fellow-servants."

That the legislature has the right to enact laws affecting the negligence of railroads, not applicable to other corporations, cannot be doubted. See Schoolcraft vs. L. & N. R. R. Co. 92 Kentucky, 223; Missouri Railway Co. vs. Mackey 127 U.S. 205.

Neither can the power of the legislature be doubted, to establish and define the character of negligence for which recoveries may be had and the persons by grade or otherwise who may maintain action; unless there is some limitation on that power contained in the Constitution.

The Governor may interpose a veto where he believes a bill will prove injurious or hurtful to the State, although it may not be unconstitutional, but he has no power to question the policy or impolicy of the Constitution, for that is the supreme law of the land. When the Constitution confers a special power upon any department of Government, rather than leaving it free to exercise a general power, while everything necessary to the exercise of the power conferred is implied, it cannot be extended or curtailed in its scope or operation.

That the legislature has the general authority in the absence of express direction by the Constitution to legislate concerning the matters alluded to, there can be no question, but that when it is confined within the limits of a special constitutional direction it cannot transcend those limits there is as little doubt.

The bill is drawn under the provisions of section 241 of the Constitution. The debates show that one purpose of that section was to remedy a difficulty growing out of the opinions of the Court of Appeals, which denied the right to maintain any action for damages where death ensued in certain states of case. Debates Constitutional Convention, Vol. 4, pages 5749, 5750 & 5751.

It appears also at page 5752 that the distinguished author of the present bill stated; that the object of that section was "to prevent the legislature from say that the recovery shall be confined to servants of the corporations and unequivocally to impose the liability on both corporation and servant, and then either or both may be sued, and also to authorize suits for death to be maintained under the section as it now stands in the Constitution."

Such debates are not conclusive as to what the intention of the Constitution is, they are merely persuasive. Nor does it follow that there may not have been an intention which is not manifested in the debates, for frequently discussion is not indulged in as to all the purposes of a given section. But as said by the Court of Appeals in Wright vs. Woods Adm., 96 Kentucky, 62 – "The former Constitution contained no provision in terms authorizing such statutory enactments, nor was it necessary there should have been in order to make the three statutes referred to valid, but the General Assembly refused to enlarge the scope of either, and it is therefore plain that the only object of section 241, was to authorize recovery of damages for destruction of human life in cases and for the benefit of classes of persons, where the General Assembly, even if possessing the constitutional power, had not more probably would

make statutory provision."

That the makers of the Constitution intended to give an additional remedy and one far more comprehensive than those embraced in the statutes, cannot be doubted.

The section is as follows – "Whenever the death of any person shall result from an injury inflicted by negligence or wrongful act, then in every such case, damages may be recovered for such death from the corporations and persons causing the same."

It will be observed that damages are recoverable "in every such case," which seems clearly to ignore the rule of respondeat superior prevailing in this State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

As to whether the portion of the section quoted is self-executing, it is not necessary to determine, for if self executing no statute is necessary, and if not self-executing no statute in conflict with it can be enforced.

The bill must be construed in the light of section 241, for that section having declared that a certain liability should attach in a certain state of case to persons fixed and ascertained, the legislative power cannot add to or subtract from its provisions, but must be confined strictly to the rules announced.

It will be observed in the first place, that while the person injured has a cause of action, it is joint against the "corporations and persons" inflicting the injury. Had the disjunctive conjunction been used, it might be assumed that the action could be maintained against either the corporations or the persons, but the employment of the copulative conjunction, and especially when taken in connection with the purpose of the section as explained by the author of the bill on the floor of the Convention, is conclusive that the the cause of action is joint and not several. Notwithstanding this, the bill confines the recovery to the corporations alone.

In the second place, it will be seen, that while the extraordinary remedy allowed by section 241, was confined to injuries resulting in death, the highest grade of injury, the bill extends it to injuries which do not result in death.

The makers of the Constitution thought that a more comprehensive and severe rule should be adopted for the punishment of railroad corporations and persons that by negligence or wrongful act inflicted injuries which resulted in death, but they did not believe that the same rule should apply as to other injuries.

It is manifest that the General Assembly in passing this bill, in one respect curtailed the organic law by relieving persons who are responsible under its provisions; in another added to its severity by fixing the sole responsibility upon the corporations, and making the corporation responsible for a class of injuries for which it is not responsible under the provisions of the Constitution.

Under these circumstances the bill is unconstitutional. See Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, pp. 78 and 105. Page vs. Allen Penn. St 328, State vs. Taylor 15 Ohio State, 137.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

March 22" 1898 = See next page

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Executive Department, Frankfort, March 23rd 1898

Hon William O Bradley having left the State, the Lieutenant Governor Hon W J Worthington appeared at the seat of Government and assumed the duties of Governor.
Register of his official acts.

He granted remission of fine and imprisonment imposed by the Carter Circuit Court against S M Wylie for carrying concealed a deadly weapon

He made requisition on the Governor of Tennessee for the surrender of Ed Campbell alias Ackley wanted in Jefferson County for Grand Larceny and appointed Stephen Condley agent with compensation at 3 cents per mile each way

He pardoned and restored civil rights to the following named:
Tolbert Davis convicted of manslaughter in Pulaski Circuit Court October 1895. Sentence 5 Years.
Geo M Huffman convicted of attempted rape in Garrard Circuit Court Mch 18 94. Sentence 8 Years.
John C Carter convicted of murder in Graves Circuit Court May 1889 Sentence Life.
Heywood Boone convicted in Hickman Circuit Court May 1897 of manslaughter sentence 2 Years
= March 22" 1898 = See Last Page

3-22-98. I hereby designate H. E. James to sign checks during my absence from the city March 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1898.
G. W. Long Tr.

Approved William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Executive Department, Frankfort, March 24 1898

Hon W J Worthington Lieutenant and Acting Governor.
Register of his official acts.

He remitted penalty and pardoned offense alleged in indictment found by the Grand Jury of Logan County Feb 98 against James C Edwards for carrying concealed a deadly weapon.

He appointed, until end of next Session of the Senate, the following named persons. Notaries Public for counties indicated

~~L Freeman Little~~ Richard F Tobin	Campbell
Jas E Buckner	Jefferson
Herbert Boone	"
Eli Harned	Grayson
Jas C O'Conner	Jefferson
W A Doyle	"
H B Austin	"
Jos H Tobe	"
W M James Sr	Butler
Emma Gnadinger	Bourbon
Geo S Schwartz	Jefferson
W F Warren	Fayette
James W Crain	Fleming
H Lewis Johnson	Jefferson
J D Peterson	Marshall
Charles F Gosler	Jefferson
Charles G Richie	"
Wm T Barlow	Nicholas
Harry L Fogg	Montgomery
M L Roberts This is for four years	Kenton
Charles Hodge	Jefferson
B Wolf	Jessamine

He appointed and commission, for 4 years the following named, Notaries Public for counties indicated

L Freeman Little	Daviess
J O Ewing	Cumberland
Jas H McClure	Nelson

W B Haydon	Shelby
R H Gray	Kenton
J M Tisdall	"
T J Pentecost	Henderson
C E Tuttle	Wayne
John L Hibbard	Lawrence
Florence S Minor	Bracken
I L Warriner	Clinton
E C Shull	Muhlenberg
W O Jones	Grayson
Fontain T Fox	Jefferson
J M Ryan	"
W M Hays	Whitley
J B Bowlin	"
J Craik Jackson	Franklin

He disapproved House Bill #5, the following is the veto message:-

" State of Kentucky
Executive Department
Frankfort Ky March 24" 1898.

The Bill No 5 entitled "An Act to prohibit the use, manufacture or sale of cigarettes and to provide the punishment for its violation", having been left by the Governor, during his absence, for the consideration of the undersigned, for his approval or rejection.

While being in full sympathy and accord with the motives which prompted the Legislature to enact the law for the suppression of a vice which has become alarmingly prevalent in the state, and while I am free to admit the power of the state to impose restraints and burdens upon persons and property in conservation and promotion of the public health, good order and prosperity of the citizens thereof, subject, however, to the restrictions and limitations contained in the state and Federal constitutions

I am compelled to refuse my approval of Bill No 5 entitled and act to prohibit &c

as above set out for the following reasons:-

1st The act, as I conceive it, is in direct violation of section one of the constitution of Kentucky, in this that it deprives the citizen of his inalienable rights which are higher and above all law. This bill interdicts and makes it unlawful for any person to have on his premises, in his possession or under his control any substance or material out of which any such cigarette could be made. Thus striking a fatal blow at one of the most profitable industries of the state and one that has been co-extensive with the state and one from which the state and citizens have derived more profit than from any other branch of industry pertaining to the industries thereof. Could not the Legislature with as much justice and propriety enact a law prohibiting the breeders of horses in the state from having in their possession anything in the way of the high spirited symmetrical and fleetflooted thoroughbred, because perchance he might fall into the hands of some turfman and be made to exercise his powers upon the course, simply for the reason that some bigoted individual or class of individuals might urge that it was subversive of the morals of the good people of the state, and thus strike down another of the profitable industries of the state and one that the true Kentuckian takes more pride in than any other that pertains to this favored land

The fiction upon which the advocates of this bill urge its approval is that the use of cigarettes is deleterious and destructive to the health of the user, not only physically but mentally. If this is true, and doubtless is, there should be some law to prevent their use. But the question arises is the use of tobacco more unhealthy when smoked through a paper tube than if smoked in the clay, cob ~~or~~ more fashionable meerschaum. The use of several hundred years has demonstrated to the American people

that the use of tobacco is not detrimental to health but on the contrary is one of the most harmless luxuries now in use. The evil therefore resulting from the use of cigarettes is not chargeable to the tobacco, the principal ingredient in their make up, but to the adulteration thereof by the admixture therewith of the poisonous and deleterious drug which allures the victim on to the destruction of both mind and body: it is also contended by the friends of the bill that the wrappers are medicated or impregnated with certain poisonous drugs, which are deleterious to health, if such be the result, which is admitted. Why strike down this great industry in which so many of our citizens find employment, because unprincipled and avaricious individuals who for the sake of gain are laboring to their artificially created, pernicious and destructive appetites

Let a law be enacted making it a felony for any person persons or corporation to adulterate by the admixture of any poisonous drug or the intermingling therewith any substance, whatever, deleterious or detrimental to the consumer thereof, whether in the form of cigars cigarettes smoking or chewing tobacco, and you at once strike at the root of this evil which the community is justly in arms against today and thus save the state one of its most profitable industries and to the citizen his personal liberty, to pursue, unvexed by sumptuary and fanatical laws, the calling of his choice and in his opinion best calculated to subserve his personal ~~happiness~~ and material interests and promote his happiness and those associated with him or dependent upon him.

Also we deem it a violation of Section 5 of the Constitution of the State, the right of acquiring and protecting property; and also in violation of Section 2 of the State constitution, which declares that absolute

and arbitrary power over the lives liberty and property of freemen exists nowhere in a Republic, not even in the largest majority.

Another and most serious objection to this bill is that it fails and is powerless under the decisions of the Federal Court, to prevent the evils sought to be suppressed by this act: to wit the sale and use of cigarettes in the Commonwealth as it is in violation of Article One Section three of the Constitution of the United States. "The Congress shall have the power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations and among the several States and with the Indian Tribes. See decision in the case of the State of Tennessee vs Lawrence 8 Federal Reporter page 615, in which case it was decided that citizens of the several states had the right to ship under the provisions of the section above quoted into the several states articles of commerce in unbroken packages and expose the same for sale. See also the decision in case of the State of Iowa vs McGregor 16 Federal Reporter page 954 and various other decisions of the Federal Courts upon this point. This being the case the only effect of the law would be to ~~pro~~ deprive our own citizens of the right to manufacture the article in question, and deprive them of the profits arising from the manufacture and sale of this one of our most profitable industries, thereby throwing out of employment thousands of our worthy and most valuable citizens.

Under these circumstances and a thorough conviction that the law is unconstitutional and destructive of the best interests and prosperity of the State I decline to append my signature to the bill

W J Northcraft
Lieutenant & Acting Governor

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Executive Department, Frankfort, March 25th 1898

Hon W J Worthington Lieutenant & Acting Governor.
Register of his official acts.

He pardoned & restored civil rights to the following persons:-
Eugene Lain convicted in Grant Circuit Court Febry 1898 of Manslaughter Sentence 2 Years.
Henry Fugate convicted Aug 1891 in Perry County of murder. Sentence Life
John Wilberton convicted June 1897 in Campbell County of obtaining money by false pretense. Sentence 1 Year
Howard Little Convicted Mch 1893 in Pike County of murder Sentence. Life
Mont Hatfield Convicted August 1886 in Pike County of murder. Sentence Life
John Jones convicted Febry term 1892 of Fulton Circuit Court of murder. Sentence. Life
He remitted liability of Marshall Foley as surety on bond for appearance of Murray in Scott Circuit Court
He remitted indictment of Daviess County Grand Jury against J Edwin Rowe Commonwealths atty for being disqualified for duty by use of intoxicating liquor
He restored civil rights to the following named convicted of crimes & times indicated.

Samuel W Spencer	Butler Co	Manslaughter	Septr 1895
Wm Barnett	Estill Co	House Breaking	April 1896
Anderson Young	Pulaski Co	" "	July 1895
Porter Jewett	"	" False Pretense	Mch 1897
Tony Rains	"	" Malicious Shooting	June 1895
Clark Young	"	" House Breaking	July 1895
Jake Huffman	Metcalfe Co	Manslaughter	Novr 1894

He directed State Inspector and Examiner to go to Rockcastle County to investigate certain claims as requested by Auditor

He appointed and commissioned until end next session of the senate the following named people Notaries Public for counties indicated Viz —

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Executive Department, Frankfort, 25 Mch 1898 Cont

J R Carroll	Wolfe
Ike C Adair	Ohio
A A Pierce	Green
M H McLean	Kenton
Taylor Terhune	Boyle
H W Ruesch	Campbell
Benj F Gardner	Jefferson
C D Thompson	Mercer

He commissioned the following named people Notaries Public for 4 years for the Counties indicated

John E Hamilton	Johnson
Steve Chandler	Henry
Will C Gribbin	Fayette
J M Walker	Crittenden
Edward W Wolff	Jefferson
Geo H Alexander	"
Chas P Wills	"
Geo J Ogle	"
E P Smith	"
A J Fain	Fayette
Lucy C Yaden	"
John H Gillim	Allen
W H Hook	McCracken
Geo W Smith	Jefferson

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Executive Department, Frankfort, March 26 1898

Hon William O Bradley Governor returned to the State.

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He made requisition on Governor of Ohio for surrender of George Overstreet charged in Jessamine Co with Malicious Shooting and Wounding with Intent to Kill
R. M. Hunter, State Agt.

#

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Executive Department, Frankfort, March 28 1898

Hon William O Bradley Governor
Register of his official acts

He appointed Notaries Public for 4 years as follows

F J Hanlon	for	Kenton County
V M Gray	"	Woodford "
Chas N Wiard	"	Franklin "
Thos A Fain	"	Fayette "

He appointed the following persons Notaries Public until End next Session of the Senate

Kate Barbaroux	for	Jefferson County
T K Helm	"	" "
Huston Quinn	"	" "
Jno J Gardner	"	" "

He issued requisition on Governor of Missouri for surrender of Jas Ryan wanted in Whitley County for ~~rape~~ seduction. This requisition was made in lieu of former one which was declined on account of defect in papers

He pardoned Wm Hansford convicted in Lincoln County of rape

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

Executive Department, Frankfort, March 29 1898

Hon William O Bradley Governor
Register of his Official acts.

He signed Land Patents Nos 65970–65976

He commissioned Anderson Hewitt Notary Public for Warren County for 4 years

He appointed Joseph M Mathews & George T Fuller members of the State Board of Health

He remitted part of ~~$25.00~~ 10 days imprisonment imposed against John Suski in Bracken County for Carrying Concealed a Deadly weapon.

"State of Kentucky, Office Secretary of State, Frankfort
March 29th/898

I hereby appoint E. E. Wood Assistant Secretary of State to take effect when the resignation of E. D. Huffy the present incumbent of that office shall have been accepted

Chas. Finley
Secretary State"

"I hereby assent to the ~~foregoing~~ foregoing
William O Bradley
Governor of Kentucky"

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

Executive Department, Frankfort, March 30 1898

Hon William O Bradley Governor.
Register of his official acts.

He ~~appointed~~ commissioned James H Letcher member of the State Board of Health

He issued an order (in lieu of former order) directing warden J H Happy to retain Jno Coffey in the Branch Penitentiary to complete sentence of the Russell Circuit Court for manslaughter.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Executive Department, Frankfort, March 31st 1898

Hon William O Bradley Governor.
Register of his official acts.

He commissioned Hancock Taylor Notary Public for Jefferson County for 4 years

He made requisitions and appointed agents as follows:—

Upon the Governor of Ohio for the surrender of Bud Small — Will Clay and Joe Scott charged, in Fayette County with unlawfully & feloniously breaking into a grain warehouse. Harry Slough agent ~~compensation~~ in each case, compensation 3 cents per mile each way,

Upon the Governor of Illinois for surrender of Edward J Ledwith indicted in Jefferson County for obtaining money by false pretense Jos Boutteler agent compensation 3 cents per mile each way

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He commissioned Dick Smith a Notary Public for Barren Co for a term of four years

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He commissioned Jno. T. Bate Jr to be a Notary Public for Jefferson Co till end of next session of Ky Senate.

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The Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Executive Department, Frankfort, 189

Hon William O. Bradley, Governor
Register of his official acts =

During month of March he refused applications for Executive clemency as follows =

Jas. Downey	Manslaughter	Mercer Co
Lewis Cooper,	Go Larceny ~~McCracken~~	McCracken "
Frank Clemmons	Manslaughter	Breathitt "
Ben Franklin	Horse Stealing	Hopkins "
Wm Wylie	Murder	" "
Peter Lee	Shooting with intent to kill	Bath "
Jeff Stevenson	Murder	Christian "
A. D. Faber	Forfeited Bond	Carter "
John Duyan	Murder	Knox "
Jacob Zimbro	Permitting gaming	Henderson "
James Nash		" "
Henderson Fair Co		" "
R. W. Talent	Murder	Lee "
John Chandler	Mal Shooting & Wounding	Laurel "
Tom Glazebrook	Manslaughter	Marion "
Jas. B. Hobbs	Manslaughter	Clay "
Geo. R. Taylor	Obtaining Goods	Bourbon "
M. S. Funk	Forgery	Warren "
Chas. Johnson	Manslaughter	Union "
Wallace Vanhoose	Aiding a prisoner to escape	Johnson "
Valentine Booth		" "
Frank Collins	Petit Larceny	Boyd "
Green Rogers	Seduction	Laurel "
Wm T. Cobb	(Res Civil rights)	Jefferson "
William Maynard	Petit Larceny	Boyle "
Jno. R. Hardison	Bigamy	Muhlenberg "
Tiny Lunderman	Stealing	Christian "
Franklin P. Hoontz	Felony	McCracken "
Fred Canerons	Mal Striking	" "
George Cox	Cattle Stealing	Bath "
Henry Freeman	Murder	Morgan "
Geo. Delaney	Manslaughter	Union "
Leslie Ogleby	Pet Larceny	Hickman "
Ben Brumback	Mal shooting	Owen "
Wm Stamper	Sell Liq without Liscense	Carter "
Robert L. Oglesby	House Breaking	Union "

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

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A. R. Foley	Forfeited Bond	Russell	Co
Catherine Darnell	"	"	"
T. J. Wilkins	Arson	Graves	"
Bunk Dugger	Murder	Clinton	"
H. T. Simpson	C. D. W.	Butler	"
Stanford Water Light & Ice Co		Lincoln	"
Charles Carr	Misdemeanor	Fayette	"
Peter Lee	Shooting at Another	Bath	"
Joseph Atkins	Murder	Knox	"
Wm McIntosh	House Breaking	Franklin	"
William Alford	Manslaughter	Warren	"
John H. Lewis	House Breaking	Fayette	"
Geo. Henderson	Manslaughter	Carter	"
M. O. Shearer	"Having Stop Machines"	Fayette	"
Josephus Free	Rape	Bracken	"
Church Reed	Shooting at Another	Logan	"
J. B. Benedict Elias Barton	Obtaining Money	Jefferson	"
Jno. E. Brown	Murder	Greenup	"
Elbert Montgomery	Misdemeanor	Mayoffin	"
John Burke	Discharging Firearms	Warren	"
Arthur Blakey	Liquor to Minor	Hart	"
James Cruse	Manslaughter	Pulaski	"
Ed Brown	"	Jefferson	"
Jerry Cardwell	Manslaughter	Lee	

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

Executive Department, Frankfort, Apr 1" 1898

William O. Bradley Governor
Register of his official Acts

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He issued warrant of arrest for Grant Kitts and Obadiah Coon charged in the State of Ohio with Burglary and Larceny

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He having heretofore assented to the appointment of E. E. Wood Assistant Secretary of State when E. D. Guffy should resign that office and the said Guffy having filed with the Secretary of State his resignation in words as follows Viz "Hon Chas. Finley, Secretary of State of Kentucky,

I tender my resignation as Assistant Secretary of State of Kentucky

Respectfully

E. D. Guffy"

Which resignation was accepted in words as follows viz – "I hereby accept the above the above resignation

Chas Finley

Apr 1" 1898 Secretary of State"

E. E. Wood appeared and by and with the assent of the Governor took the oaths prescribed by the Constitution as provided by law

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"State of Kentucky, Office of the Treasurer, Frankfort

His Excellency

Wm O. Bradley Gov of Ky

Sir:-

I hereby designate H. E. James to sign checks during my absence from the City Apr 1, 2 & 4, 1898

G. W. Long Treas"

"Approved

William O. Bradley

Gov of Ky"

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