

The Story of Some Girls.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Girls, it has long been suspected by deep-thinking people, are somewhat too numerous—probably in a great many more ways than one. Whether there is anything in the American climate, or whether it is the reckless freedom of the American constitution, or whether it is something else the philosophers have never even hinted, but it must be apparent to any one who reads the newspapers that the supply of girls is considerably in excess of the demand. So completely is this the case that one man never has any trouble in going about the country marrying a girl here and another there, and still another somewhere else, until unthinking people would suppose there would be no girls left after four or five daring kind of men like this had made their rounds. But that doesn't seem to thin them out, and in spite of the fact that a man in New York had a dozen or so wives revolving around him at once the other day, there are still any number of girls on hand all over the country, in assorted sizes, varieties and ages.

This truthful story, however, is about some particular girls that Mr. Braustus Bailey, of somewhere out in Michigan, had on hand. There were six of Mr. Bailey's girls, all daughters, and all willing to be married, as the old gentleman was willing they should be. He had put them on the matrimonial market in one sweet bunch, utter regardless of expense in the way of curl papers, store frizzes, books-and-eyes and hair pins; they were displayed before young men and middle-aged men, and all kinds of men on all kinds of occasions, but none of Mr. Bailey's six daughters fished for a husband with any kind of luck; not one of them made a catch. Other men's daughters went off like hot cakes, it seemed to Bailey, although neither he nor his girls could see reasons why men should be so miserably stupid. Bailey's girls were everywhere, and yet no man ever went where they were; they were offered free of cost to anybody who would take them off the old man's hands, but nobody seemed to want cheap girls with red hair and pug noses. It will probably never be found out how the idea came to strike Mr. Bailey, but he finally resolved to withdraw his girls from the market, and give notice that not one of them would listen to any kind of an offer of marriage. Only philosophers will know why he settled upon such a remarkable course as this, but he was himself a philosopher. Mr. Bailey consulted with his six red-headed girls and then went down town and told everybody that he had put a stop to all fooling around his daughters; that he had locked them up, and would stay at home with a club to keep the boys off if less determined measures failed. The effect was immediate and tremendous. In two days some of the boys began to watch when the old man left the house, and then they slid in to see his pug-nosed daughters; but they always slid out a few minutes before pa came home. When Mr. Bailey was told of these things he put a padlock on the gate, and the boys jumped over the fence, rather liking the romance of the thing. In two weeks one of the girls lowered herself from a second-story window, ran off with one of the boys and got married. Old Mr. Bailey tore around in a dreadful way before the public, put some iron bars across the windows to prevent the escape of any more girls, and congratulated himself on his cuteness. In another ten days the second girl got off in some manner utterly inexplicable and came back with a husband, and a third settled herself for, better or worse with a

bank cashier only a little while further on.

This is all the matrimony that had occurred in that family at last advices, but the old gentleman is waiting with abundant hope that the other girls will glide noiselessly out through the cellar or fly out of the chimney and climb the fence and get married. With three girls on his hands still, he has bought a shot gun and chained an unusually ferocious dog in the back yard, and put an extra bolt on the back door. He gives regular warning of these things all over town every day—and hopes for the worst. It will certainly be realized, for everybody knows, as well as Mr. Bailey, that when you lock up something there are always lots of people waiting for a good chance to break in and carry it off, and this always works the more so with a girl than anything else. A man who wouldn't steal your purse doesn't have any scruples about carrying off your girl. There is probably no moral to this story, but it is an enduring lesson to all fathers: Lock up your daughters.

A San Francisco pawnbroker lent \$10 on a violin worth \$100, and put the instrument carefully away in a closet. On the following day a similar violin was pledged, and at the end of the week five had been put into the closet. Then the pawnbroker found that after each bargain the valuable violin had been replaced by a comparatively worthless one, access to the closet being obtained through a hole in the wall, and that he had taken in the same article five times.

OFFICIAL

To the Qualified Electors of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 17, 1878.

In pursuance of Article 117 of the Constitution of this State, publication is hereby given to the voters of this State of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly, at its session of 1878; and which are required to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper of every parish of this State, in which a newspaper shall be published. Said amendments appear more fully in Acts Nos. 73 and 74 of the regular session of the General Assembly of 1878, and in Act No. 12 of the extra session of the General Assembly of 1878, which are officially published for the information of the voters, and which will be submitted to the people at the next general election, to be held on the fifth day of November, next 1878, in such a manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, separately, and if a majority of the votes at said election shall approve and ratify all or either of said amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

WILL A. STRONG,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

ACT No. 73, R. S. OF 1878.

NUMBER ONE.

That the seat of government shall be established at the city of Baton Rouge or at the city of New Orleans, as the majority of the voters of the State may determine at the next ensuing election; those voting to locate the State Capital at Baton Rouge shall endorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, Baton Rouge;" those voting to locate the Capital at New Orleans shall endorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, New Orleans."

(Strike out article one hundred and thirty-one.)

ACT No. 74, R. S. OF 1878.

NUMBER TWO.

Representatives shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

(Strike out article seventeen.)

NUMBER THREE.

After the year 1878 the General Assembly shall not have power to levy in any one year for all State purposes more than

one per centum taxation, nor shall any collection of more than one per centum taxation be made in any one year, on the actual cash value of all real and personal property liable to taxation, except in case of a foreign invasion or a domestic insurrection, and in that event any additional taxation shall only be for the immediate purpose of repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection. The city of New Orleans shall not levy or collect in any one year more than one and one-half per centum on the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits. No parish or municipal corporation except the city of New Orleans, shall levy or collect in any one year more than one per centum taxation upon the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits. The General Assembly shall not have power to issue any bond or pledge the faith of the State for any purpose, nor shall it authorize any parish or municipal corporation to issue any bond or create any debt; provided, that this shall not prohibit the issue of new bonds in exchange for old bonds, where the debt or rate of interest is not increased.

NUMBER FOUR.

The members of the General Assembly shall be paid a salary of five hundred dollars per session, and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars for any one member; provided, that if two sessions are held in the same year they shall receive for the second session of that year a salary of only two hundred and fifty dollars and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars for any one member. The regular biennial session shall not exceed ninety days in duration, unless by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

(Strike out article thirty-nine.)

NUMBER FIVE.

The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law changing the venue in criminal cases, changing the manner of persons legitimating children, vacating roads, streets or alleys remitting fines penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, exempting property from taxation, creating any monopoly, legalizing the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer or agent of the State, or of any parish or municipality, granting any extra compensation to any public officer, agent or contractor, after the service has been rendered or contracted for; changing any parish seat, or creating new parishes, except by the assent of the majority of the qualified electors of the parish, or parishes, to be affected; in all other cases, where a general law can be applicable, no local or special law shall be passed.

NUMBER SIX.

The Governor shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

(Strike out article fifty-six.)

NUMBER SEVEN.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive a salary which shall be double that of a member of the General Assembly.

(Strike out article fifty-seven.)

NUMBER EIGHT.

Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve it he shall sign it; if he does not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house, it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days 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 adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, within thirty days, the Governor shall file the same, with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, and give public notice thereof; otherwise it shall become a law, as if he had signed it. The Secretary of State shall communicate said objections and bill so deposited to the house in which it originated on the first day of the meeting of the next General Assembly, who shall act upon the same as above provided. The Governor shall have power to veto one or more items in any bill appropriating money, embracing distinct items, while approving other portions of the bill, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall become a law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Governor's veto.

(Strike out article eighty-six.)

NUMBER NINE.

No officer, whose salary is fixed by the Constitution, shall be allowed any fees or perquisites of office.

NUMBER TEN.

The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, and in justices of the peace. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases, and in all probate matters, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction, in civil suits from justices of the peace, when the amount in dispute exceeds ten dollars, exclusive of interest. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish in the manner and with the qualifications to be determined by the General Assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in dispute shall not exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be conferred by law. The General Assembly shall have power to vest in the clerks of the district courts the right to grant such orders and do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice. In all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

(Strike out articles seventy-three, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety-one and one hundred and thirty-three.)

NUMBER ELEVEN.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of six thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly on their own warrant.

NUMBER TWELVE.

The General Assembly shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years; and for each district one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected by a plurality of qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the General Assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interest may require, not to exceed the number now authorized by existing laws, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both branches of the General Assembly. Until otherwise provided by law, the district courts now existing in the parish of Orleans shall have the jurisdiction at present conferred by law; no redistricting or change shall be made so as to take effect during the incumbency of any judge. The number of districts in the State shall not be less than thirty nor more than forty-five. The General Assembly shall provide by law for at least four terms annually of the district court in every parish. The General Assembly shall have power to create circuit courts, to be constituted by grouping the district judges into circuits, and composing the circuit court of the judges of the district courts within such circuits. To direct the place or places of meeting of said circuit courts so constituted, and to vest said circuit courts with appellate jurisdiction from the district courts within the circuit where the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and does not exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. The General Assembly shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both houses, to restrict the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court to causes where the amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars, exclusive of interest; and in case of such restriction, the circuit courts so to be created shall have appellate jurisdiction of the class of cases thus excluded from the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

(Strike out article eighty-three.)

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

Each of the district judges shall receive a salary, to be fixed by law, which, except in the parish of Orleans, shall not be less than two thousand dollars, nor more than three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term of office. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the State and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years. In the parish of Orleans the annual salary of the district judges shall not exceed five thousand dollars, to be paid as above provided.

(Strike out article eighty-four.)

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

In lieu of the office of district attorney, established by article ninety-two of the

constitution of 1868, there shall be elected, by the qualified voters of each parish, a State's attorney therefor, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have been a resident of the State, and a practicing and duly licensed attorney at law for at least two years. He shall receive a salary from the State of not less than three nor more than seven hundred dollars per annum, to be provided by law upon the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and payable quarterly on his own warrant. He shall be *ex-officio* attorney of the parish, and receive such salary therefrom as may be fixed by the parochial authorities, not to exceed seven hundred dollars per annum. He shall, moreover, receive such fees of office as may be allowed by law. In the city of New Orleans the State's attorney shall receive such compensation from the city, in addition to the salary above provided, as may be established by law. He shall be elected at the same time with the judges of the district courts, and shall hold his office for the term of four years.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

In every case where the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer having the necessary qualifications required for a judge of his court, to try such cases; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial of those cases in which the judge may be personally interested, or when he may be absent or refuses to act.

(Strike out article ninety.)

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

In order to provide for the establishment of the judicial system created by the above amendments, and to prevent the evils of an interregnum, it is hereby ordained by the people of Louisiana:

First—That the General Assembly, which meets the first Monday in January, 1879, shall, in accordance with the foregoing amendments, immediately redistrict the State, and provide for the authority of clerks, and the election and criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Second—That as soon as the Legislature shall have acted as aforesaid, the Governor shall by proclamation call for an election for justices of the peace for the parish, except the parish of Orleans and for district judges, in each district created by the redistricting, where one or more parishes have been added or taken from the existing judicial district, and for State's attorneys, as above provided, except in the parish of Orleans, where the district attorney for the parish shall be State attorney. This election shall be held on the same day throughout the State, which day shall not be less than sixty nor more than ninety days after the passage of said act. The terms of the officers elected at said election shall expire at the general election of 1880, and the limitation on the change of district, oftener than once every four years, shall not be considered as having effect before the general election of 1880.

Third—That the judicial system, as established by the constitution of 1868, shall remain in force until the expiration of the thirtieth day after said election, excluding from the computation the day of the election.

Fourth—The adoption of these amendments shall not vacate the offices of the present clerks of courts in each parish.

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

Article one hundred and thirty-two of the constitution of 1868 shall be abrogated.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

The Superintendent of Public Education shall receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

NUMBER NINETEEN.

No license tax shall be imposed by the State, or any parish or municipal authority, on any mechanical trade, manufacture, or factory, except such as may require police regulations, in towns and cities.

NUMBER TWENTY.

The Legislature is authorized to exempt from State, municipal or parish taxation household goods, such as furniture, wearing apparel, tools of trade or profession, and family portraits, not exceeding in aggregate value the sum of five hundred dollars.

ACT No. 12, E. S. OF 1878.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

Strike out the first part of article 119 of the constitution of 1868, which reads: "A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and a collegiate department, each with appropriate facilities. The General Assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance;" and insert: "The university shall be maintained. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and an academiical department, and such other departments as may be established by law, each with appropriate facilities; provided, that the law and medical departments already organized shall continue in the city of New Orleans, and the academiical and other departments may be located elsewhere in the State."