St. Tammany Farmer.

W. G. KENTZEL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF ST. TAMMANY PARISH.

COVINGTON, LA., JAN. 18. 1896

Entered at the Postoffice at Covington, La., as second-class matter.

Democratic Ticket.

For Governor,
MURPHY J. FOSTER,
Of St. Mary.
For Lieutenant Governer,
ROBT. H. SNYDER. Jr.,
of Tensas.
For Auditor,
W. W. HEARD,
of Union.
For Treasurer,
A. V. FOURNET,
of St. Martin.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN T. MICHEL,
of Orleans.
For Attorney General.
M. J. CUNNINGHAM,
of Natchitoches.
For Supt. of Education.
J. V. CALHOUN.
of Orleans.

Announcements.

Our terms are as follows:

District officers,	$10 00
Parish officers,	5 00
Ward officers,	2 50

Terms—CASH IN ADVANCE.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

We are authorized to announce
CLAY ELLIOTT,
of Covington, La., as a candidate for the position of State Senator for the Seventeenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Tangipahoa, St. Helena and Livingston.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce
DR. F. JULIUS HEINTZ
as a candidate for Representative from St. Tammany Parish in the State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce
G. DEPRE
of Mandeville, as a candidate for Representative from St. Tammany Parish in the State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce
JAMES H. MURPHY,
as a candidate for re-election to the office of Representative from St. Tammany Parish in the next Legislature.

FOR CLERK OF COURT.

We are authorized to announce
H. R. WARREN,
as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the 16th Judicial District Court for the parish St. Tammany.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce
ADOLPH FREDERICK,
as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Tammany Parish, La.

We are authorized to announce
J. J. STROBLE
as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of St. Tammany Parish, La.

We are authorized to announce
C. R. COOPER,
as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of St. Tammany Parish, La.

FOR CORONER.

We are authorized to announce
DR. C. Z. WILLIAMS.
as a candidate for the office of Coroner o St. Tammany Parish, La.

We are authorized to announce
DR. J. F. PIGOTT,
as a candidate for the office of Coroner of St. Tammany Parish, La.

FOR POLICE JUROR.

We are authorized to announce
HERMAN SHULTZ,
as a candidate for Police Juror from the Third Ward of St. Tammany Parish.

We are authorized to announce
WM. N. COOPER
as a candidate for Police Juror from the Third Ward of St. Tammany parish.

We are authorized to announce
ALBERT THEOBALD,
as a candidate for Police Juror from the Third Ward of St. Tammany parish.

We are authorized to announce.
JOHN A. TODD
as a candidate for Police Juror from the Seventh ward of St. Tammany Parish.

T. Sumers vs. J. S. Blackburn—No. 18.

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany—Fourth Ward Justice's Court.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. J. L. Phillips, Fourth Justice of the Peace, in and for the parish of St. Tammany, La., bearing date January 14, 1896—

I will proceed to sell at public auction on Wednesday, January 29, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., at the saw mill of the defendant, near Leslie station, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit:

About 60 saw logs, branded J. B., and about 7400 feet of lumber. Will be sold in lots from Lot 1 to Lot 3.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms of sale cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

P. C. SMITH.
Constable, Fourth Ward.
Mandeville, La. Jan. 15, 1896.

J. L. Phillips vs. J. S. Blackburn—No. 63.

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany—Fourth Justice's Court.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. Jos. A. Smith, Fourth Justice of the Peace, in and for the parish of St. Tammany, La., bearing date January 13, 1896 I will proceed to sell at public auction, on Wednesday, January 29, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., at the saw mill of the defendant, near Leslie Station, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit:

About [illegible] feet of lumber. Will be sold in lots, from Lot 1 to Lot 12.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms of sale cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

P. C. SMITH.
Constable, Fourth Ward.
Mandeville, La. Jan. 15, 1896.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Democratic District commitee, composed of the parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington St. Tammany and Tangipahoa, met at the Courthouse in Amite city last Friday, and was called to order by Hon. John Freiler, chairman pro tem. The following members of the Committee answered roll call: Livingston L. W. Jones and W. J. Settoon, proxy to S. W Settoon. St. Helena—John Freiler and W. Caruth. St. Tammany—Adolph Frederick, who also held a proxy of of Milton Burns. Tangipahoa—M. F. Edwards and G. W. McDaniel proxy to H. G. Vernon. Washington—A. C. Bickham and I. N. Varnado, proxy to A. C. Bickham.

Capt. John Friedler was made permanent chairman and M. F. Edwards secretary.

On motion, J. A. Reid and Clay Elliott were granted the privileges of the meeting, after which Mr. Caruth moved that there be a free for all race for district offices, and Mr. Settoon, of Livingston, offered as a substitute, that there be a free for all race for judge and district attorney, and that there be a Democratic nominating conventian for a candidate for State Senator. A vote was taken on the substitute and it was lost, the parishes voting as follows: Yes—Livingston, 2. Nays—St. Helena, 1; St. Tammany, 2; Tangiphoa, 2; Washington 2; total 7. Then Mr. Caruth's motion was adopted by the same vote.

The committee then ordered that there be a free for all race for all district offices.

POPULIST CANDIDATES AND PLATFORM.

Those timid Democrats who feared the consequences of a Populist-Republican combine can set their fears at rest. There is not only no combine, but it looks as if those two parties, who are antagonistic to the Democracy, were trying their utmost to strengthen it in every way possible. In no other way could their nominations be explained. As the standard bearer of the sugar planter Republicans, Mr. Pough was probably the weakest man they could name. He was objectionable to the Populists as a lawyer, and to the regular Republicans as an ultra white suspremacy man, whose greatest ambition was to disfranchise the entire negro population. He might hope to get the vote of the 1000 to 1500 white planters and sugar men who have gone over to the Republican camp, but there was no chance of his getting more unless the party leaders could dragoon the rank and file into support of a fusion ticket.

Mr. Booth, the Populist candidate, is equally weak. There is not an element of strength in him. With Mr. Booth leading the Populist party in New Orleans, its candidate for Governor received exactly 71 votes in the city at the last election. In his own ward he managed to corral just two in addition to his own. This about represents his strength where he is best known. Mr. Booth, however, seemed able to convince the rural Populists of North Louisiana that he was very strong down here, and got the nomination. He may get as many votes in New Orleans as Tannehill (71), but certainly no more. As for the South Louisiana Populist vote, which he promised the convention he could control and carry, the Southern half of the State, it will in all probability go to him. The following is its strength, as shown at the last State election:

Ascension 7, Assumption 0, Cameron 0, East Baton Rouge 3, East Feliciana 0, Iberia 0, Iberville 10, Jefferson 14, Lafayette 0, Lafourche 0, Plaquemines 0, Pointe Coupee 8, St. Benard 0, St. Charles 0, St. James 0, St. John 0, St. Martin 0, St. Mary 4, Terrebonne 0, Vermillion 71, West Baton Rouge 14, West Feliciana 3. Total, 134.

This and the 71 votes in New Orleans will make a total Populist strength of 205 for 17 wards and 22 parishes, or something like a third of a vote to each polling place.

Mr. Booth may poll this, the full strength of the party. We can imagine no reason why he should poll more, and he may fall considerably behind this total.

There are, of course, the regular Republicans yet to be considered. They have been promising the Populists their support, just as they promised the nationals, but they have no idea of giving any one aid. They have no interest in the State fight, but are fighting to be nominated as delegates to the St. Louis national convention, in the hope of securing the Federal offices. They will play every one false, themselves as well, and split up into factions over their respective candidates for Presidency. There may be two Republican candidates in the field as in 1892, or three or more. It matters little, for the Republican vote will count for nothing. It is not serious in the State fight.

The Populist platform is short —it seems to be the year for short platforms in Louisiana. It is for free silver, protection, honest elections and opposed to the suffrage amendment. The only material point of issue with the Democracy is on the amendment. It is true that the Democratic convention said nothing of free silver, leaving this to the voters, but it is equally notorious that a large majority of the verers are free silver men. The Democracy is equally for honest election and the protection of Louisiana industries. Altogether, the fusion has wound up in the most ignominious failure and confusion. The regular Republicans are yet to be heard from, but their action will only make the situation worse than it is.

After the wildest excitement, and after a number of delegates had withdrawn from the convention, a full ticket was finally nominated as follows:

Governor, A. B. Booth.
Lieutenant Governor, J. N. Pharr.
Attorney General, L. F. Suthon.
Secretary of State, J. W. McFarland.
Treasurer, John Pickett.
Auditor, Joseph Kleinpeter.
Superintendent of Public Education, Dr. Cook.

It was an exceedingly difficult matter to find gentlemen willing to head so forlorn a hope, and the nominations may be regarded as Pickwickian.—Times-Democrat.

PROMULGATION

—OF THE—

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

—TO THE—

CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

—ADOPTED BY THE—

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1894.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, publication is hereby made and given to the qualified electors of the State of oulsiana of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which have been concurred in by two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly of this State, at the regular session thereof, held at the City of Baton Rouge, in the year 1894, and which are required to be published for the information of the qualified electors of this State for three months preceding the general election for Representatives, and which proposed amendments more fully appear in Joint Resolutions 198 to 202, inclusive, of the Regular Session of 1894; which are hereinafter officially published for the information of the qualified electors of this State, and which will be submitted to them for their approval or rejection at the next general election, to be held on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896, it being the Tuesday next following the third Monday of said month, in such manner and form that the qualified electors may vote for or against said amendments; and if a majority of the qualified electors voting at said election shall approve and ratify said proposed amendments, then such proposed amendments, so approved and ratified, shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

No. 192.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing amendments to Articles 37, 42, 46, 179, 182, 204, 210 and 242 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and also an amendment relative to suspension of officers.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring.

That Article thirty-seven of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana shall be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 37. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each House, and no bill shall be considered for final passage unless it has been read once in full, and the same has been reported on by a committee.

Nor shall any bill become a law unless on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for or against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor. Provided that bills revising the statutes or codes of the State, as a whole, shall be read in such manner as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article forty-two of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 42. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the Legislature and other departments of government shall [illegible] and distributing of the laws, journal or department reports, and all other printing and binding and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be done under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

No member or officer of any of the departments of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts.

And all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or any two of them.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That paragraph twelve of Article forty-six of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Creating corporations or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof. Provided that this shall not apply to municipal corporations or to parishes and levee districts.

Sec. 4. Be it further resolved, etc., That article one hundred and seventy-nine of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 179. The General Assembly shall create a Bureau of Agriculture, define its objects, designate its officers and fix their salaries.

Sec. 5. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article one hundred and ninety-two of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 192. Parochial elections shall be held on the same day as the general State election.

Sec. 6. Be it further resolved, etc., That article two hundred and four of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 204. The taxing power shall be exercised only to carry on and maintain the government of the State and the public institutions thereof, to educate the children of the State, to pay the principal and interest of the public debt, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or defend the State in time of war, to pay pensions to indigent Confederate Soldiers and Sailors, to supply the limbs in the military service of the Confederate States with substantial artificial limbs during life; and for levee purposes as hereinafter provided

Sec. 7. Be it further resolved, etc., That article two hundred and ten of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 210. There shall be no forfeitures of property for the non-payment of taxes, State, levee, district, parochial or municipal, but at the expiration of the year in which they are due the collector shall, without suit, and after giving notice to the delinquent in the manner provided by law, advertise for sale the property on which the taxes are due in the manner prescribed by law and on the day of sale he shall sell such portion of the property as the debtor shall point out, and in case the debtor shall not point out sufficient property, the collector shall at once and without further delay sell the least quantity of property which any bidder will buy for the amount of the taxes, interest and costs.

The sale shall be without appraisement, and the property sold shall be redeemable at any time for the space of one year, by paying the price given including costs, and twenty per cent thereon.

No sale of property for taxes shall be annulled for any informality in the proceedings until the price and all taxes paid with 10 per cent interest be tendered to the purchaser.

All deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes shall be received by courts in evidence as prima facie valid sales.

Sec. 8. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article two hundred and forty-two of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 242. The General Assembly shall have power to enact general laws authorizing the parochial or municipal authorities of the State, under certain circumstances, by a vote of a majority of the tax-payers in number and in value voting at the election, to levy special taxes in aid of public improvements, or railway enterprises undertaken by private corporations; provided that such tax shall not exceed the rate of five mills per annum, nor extend for a longer period than ten years, and provided further, that the foregoing provisions shall not apply to public buildings, bridges and works of public improvement mentioned in Article 209, it being the intent and meaning of this proviso that parishes and municipalities shall have the right to tax themselves to any limit subject to the restrictions of Article 209.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. R. LOTT,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
A true copy:
T. S. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

No. 193.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to Articles 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 105, and 106 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, Relative to Courts of Appeal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, that Article ninety-five of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 95. The Courts of Appeal, except in cases hereinafter provided shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases, civil or probate, when the matter in dispute or the fund to be distributed shall exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and shall not exceed two thousand dollars exclusive of interest.

Be it further resolved, etc., That Article ninety-six of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 96. The Courts of Appeal shall consist of not less than three nor more than six judges, and each circuit shall be composed of three judges. In the general State election in 1900 they shall be elected by the people, for the term of four years. In case of death, resignation or removal from office of any of said judges, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor. They shall be citizens of the United States and of this State, learned in the law, and shall have practiced law in the State for six years, and shall have been actual residents of the districts from which they shall have been elected for at least two years preceding the election.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article ninety-seven of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 97. The State shall be divided into two circuits. Until otherwise provided by law the parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Jackson, Caldwell, Winn, Natchitoches, Sabine, De Soto, Red River, Ouachita, Richland, Franklin, Catahoula, Connordia, Tensas, Madison, East Carroll, West Carroll, Morehouse, St. Landry, Acadia, Avoyelles, Rapides, Grant, Vernon, Calcasieu, Cameron, Vermilion, Lafayette, Iberia and St. Martin shall compose the First Circuit, and the parishes of Orleans, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Iberville, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, Jefferson, St. Bernard Plaquemines, St. John the Baptist, St. James and Ascension shall compose the Second Circuit

In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service and to save the expense of a special election, the three judges elected by the General Assembly in 1892 for the first, second and third circuits respectively shall be the judges of the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, and the three judges elected at the same time for the fourth and fifth circuits, and for the Court of Appeals for the parish of Orleans respectively, shall be the judges of the Second Circuit; and they shall hold office until the general State election in 1900 and until their successors are elected and qualified. Until otherwise provided by law the State shall be divided into six Appellate Court Districts and one judge shall be elected from each of said districts by the qualified voters thereof, to be voted for at the general election in 1900, and every four years thereafter, and to serve for a term of four years. The parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne, Union Lincoln, Jackson, Caldwell, Winn, Natchitoches, Sabine, De Soto and Red River shall compose the First Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.

The parishes of Ouachita, Richland, Franklin, Catahoula, Concordia, Tensas, Madison, East Carroll, West Carroll and Morehouse shall compose the Second Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.

The parishes of St. Landry, Avoyelles, Rapides, Grant, Acadia, Vernon, Calcasieu, Cameron, Vermilion, Lafayette, Iberia and St. Martin shall compose the Third Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.

The parishes of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee and Iberville shall compose the Fourth Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.

The parishes of St. Mary, Terrebonne, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, Jefferson, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. John the Baptist, St. James and Ascension shall compose the Fifth Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.

The parish of Orleans shall compose the Sixth Appellate Court District from which one judge shall be elected.

The three judges elected from the First, Second and Third Appellate Court Districts shall compose the Court of Appeals of the First Circuit.

The three judges elected from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Appellate Court Districts shall compose the Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit.

Be it further resolved, etc., That Article ninety-eight of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 98. The judges of the Court of Appeals shall hold two annual terms of court at such places in the circuit as may be fixed by law for the return of appeals.

Sec. 5. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article ninety-nine of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 99. Until otherwise provided by law, the terms of the Court of Appeals shall be held as follows:

FIRST CIRCUIT.

At Monroe first Mondays in May and January—For trial of appeals from the parishes of Ouachita, Richland, Franklin, Catahoula, Concordia, Tensas, Madison, East Carroll, West Carroll, Morehouse, Union and Jackson.

At Shreveport first Mondays in June and February—For trial of appeals from the parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne, Lincoln, Sabine, De Soto and Red River.

At Alexandria first Mondays in October and March—For trial of appeals from the parishes of Caldwell, Winn, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, Natchitoches and Avoyelles.

At Opelousas first Mondays in November and April—For trial of appeals from the parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, Cameron, Vermillion, Lafayette, Acadia, Iberia and St. Martin.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

At Amite, first Monday in October, and the second Monday in May—For trial of appeals from the parishes of Livingston, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, Washington and St. Helena.

At Baton Rouge third Monday in October and fourth Monday in June—For trial of appeals from the parishes of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee and Iberville.

At Thibodaux fourth Monday in November and third Monday in June—For the trial of appeals from the parishes of St. Mary, Terrebonne, Assumption and Lafourche.

At New Orleans second Mondays in December and March—For trial of appeals from the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James and Ascension.

Sec. 6. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article one hundred and one of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 101: No judgment shall be rendered by the Courts of Appeal without the concurrence of two judges. Whenever two members cannot concur, in consequence of the recusation of any member, or members of the court, the judge not recused shall have authority to call upon any judge or judges of the District Court, whose duty it shall be, when so called upon, to sit in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in the determination of the case.

The judges of the Courts of Appeal shall have power to certify to the Supreme Court any questions or propositions of law concerning which it desires the instructions of that court for its proper decision. And thereupon the Supreme Court may either give its instructions on the questions and propositions certified to it, which shall be binding upon the Courts of Appeal in such case or it may require that the whole record and cause may be sent up to it for its consideration, and thereupon shall decide the whole matter in controversy in the same manner as if it had been on appeal directly to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court may on the relation of any party in interest review by certiorari, judgments of the Courts of Appeal, which may conflict with each other or with the decision of the Supreme Court and annul, amend or affirm the same, and thereupon shall decide the whole matter in controversy in the same manner, as if it had been on appeal directly to the Supreme Court.

Sec. 7. Be it further resolved, etc., That article one hundred and two of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 102: All causes on appeal to the Courts of Appeal shall be tried on the original record, pleading and evidence in the District Court, with a certified copy of the minutes, the whole to serve in lieu of a transcript, and to be filed as one document.

Immediately after the final decision of the cause, the original papers, together with a copy of the decree of the court, shall be returned to the court of the first instance.

Sec. 8. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article one hundred and three of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 103. Until otherwise provided by law, the rules of practice regulating appeals to and proceedings in the Supreme Court shall apply to appeals to and proceedings in Courts of Appeal, so far as they may be applicable. The decisions of the Courts of Appeal, with syllabi prepared by the judges, shall be published and the General Assembly shall make provisions for the publication thereof.

Sec. 9. Be it further resolved, etc., That one hundred and five of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 105. The judges of the Courts of Appeal shall each receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on their respective warrants.

Sec. 10. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article one hundred and six of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 106: The clerks of the District Courts of the parish in which the sessions of the Courts of Appeals are held, shall serve as clerks of the Courts of Appeal, and the clerks of the city of New Orleans shall remain as now fixed by law until otherwise provided by the General Assembly. Their fees shall be fixed by law. The sheriff of each parish in which the court is held shall attend in person or by deputy to execute the orders of the court.

All cases appealed to or pending in the Courts of Appeal as organized under the constitution of 1879, before or on the first Monday in May, 1896, shall be transferred for decision to the Court of Appeals having territorial jurisdiction under the foregoing amendments.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. R. LOTT,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate
A true copy:
T. S. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

No. 194.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, Relative to the Lease and Employment of Penitentiary Convicts.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That the following amendment be adopted as a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana:

Section 1. No penitentiary convict shall ever be leased or hired to any person or persons, or corporation, private or public, or quasi-public, or board, save as authorized in the next section, provided that this article shall take effect upon the extinguishment of the lease made pursuant to Act No. 114, approved July 16th, 1890.

2. The General Assembly may authorize the employment under State supervision and the proper officers and employes of the State, of convicts, on public roads or other public works, or on convict farms or manufactories owned by or controlled by the State or any public levee board or on any public levee under such provisions and restrictions as may be imposed by law.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. R. LOTT,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
A true copy:
T. S. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

No. 195.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to Articles 221, 225, 229 and 232 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, Relative to Public Education.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That Article two hundred and twenty-four of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 221. There shall be free public schools established by the General Assembly throughout the State for the education of all the children of the State; and the General Assembly shall provide for their establishment, maintenance and support by taxation or otherwise; and all moneys so raised except the poll tax shall be distributed to each parish in proportion to the number of children of proper age to attend public schools as fixed by law.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article two hundred and twenty-five of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 225. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the annual expenses of his office shall be fixed by law. Provided the salary and expenses of his office shall not exceed four thousand dollars.

The General Assembly shall provide for the appointment or election of Parish Boards of Public Education in the different parishes.

The Parish Boards may appoint a Parish Superintendent in their respective parishes, who shall be ex-officio secretary of the Parish Board and whose salary for his double functions shall be fixed according to the number of educable children in the parish and by law be paid out of the Public School fund accruing to each parish respectively.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That the last paragraph of Article two hundred and twenty-nine of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana shall be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 229. Par. 6. The Legislature may appropriate to the public school fund the proceeds, in whole or in part, of public lands not designated for any other purpose. And every parish, and every city or town not subject to parish taxation may levy an annual tax for the Public Schools therein, of not less than one and one-half mills on the dollar, provided that with such taxation the whole amount of parish or municipal taxation shall not exceed ten mills on the dollar of valuation, and that each school district or ward may levy a special tax not to exceed five mills per annum on the dollar of valuation of all the taxable property therein, in aid of public schools, on the approval of a majority vote in number and amount of the property taxpayers, male or female over the age of twenty-one years, residing in said ward or district, and voting at the election.

Sec. 4. Be it further resolved, etc., That the last paragraph of Article two hundred and thirty-three of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 232. Par. 4. The interest provided for by this article shall be paid out of any taxes that may be levied or collected for the general purposes of government.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. R. LOTT.
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
A true copy:
T. S. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

No. 196.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to pensions for Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and their widows.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring:

That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the next election for representatives in 1896:

The General Assembly may provide by law pensions for indigent and disabled Soldiers and Sailors who enlisted in Louisiana companies or commands organized in this State and who served honorably through the war, in the Confederate army or navy, or were honorably discharged, or honorably paroled, and who are now resident in this State and are not able to earn a support by their own labor on account of wounds received in the Confederate Army or other physical disability caused by services in said army. Pensions may also be allowed to the indigent widows of such Soldiers and Sailors now dead, when from age or disease they cannot earn a support.

Pensions may also be allowed to the wives of such Soldiers and Soldiers upon the death of the husband, if disabled and indigent as aforesaid; upon proper proofs in all cases. Pensions granted to widows shall cease upon their re-marriage.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. R. LOTT,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
A true copy:
T. S. ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

No. 197.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing amendments to Articles 7, 81, 108, 111, 116, 125, 126 and 127, and abrogating Articles 128 and 129 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, that Article seven of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the parish wherein the offense shall have been committed, except in cases of change of venue; provided, that in cases where the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor, or death, the General Assembly shall provide for trial thereof before a jury of six in number or by the court at any regular or special term.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article eighty-one of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana shall be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 81. The Supreme Court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute or the fund to be distributed, whatever may be the amount therein claimed, shall exceed two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest, in suits for divorce and separation from bed and board, in suits for the nullity of marriage, in suits involving the rights of homesteads, in suits for interdiction; and to all cases arising under the Constitution, Treaties and Laws of the United States, or under the Constitution of the State, and in all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll or impost whatever, or any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, or in which the legality of costs, fees, charges or allowances shall be in dispute, whatsoever may be the amount thereof; and in such cases the appeal on the law and the facts shall be directly from the court in which the case originated to the Supreme Court; and in criminal cases on questions of law alone whenever the punishment of death or imprisonment at hard labor may be inflicted, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed. The Supreme Court shall have original exclusive jurisdiction in all matters touching professional misconduct of members of the bar, with power to disbar, and inflict such other punishment as may be provided by law. The General Assembly shall enact laws to enforce the foregoing provisions.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article one hundred and nine of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 108. The District Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil, probate and criminal not vested in the Supreme Court or exclusively in some other court by the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. They shall have unlimited original jurisdiction in all criminal, probate and succession matters, and when a succession is a party defendant. The district judges shall be elected by a plurality of the qualified voters of their respective districts, in which they shall have been actual residents for two years next preceding their election. They shall be learned in the law, and shall have practiced in the State for five years previous to their election. They shall be elected for the term of four years. All elections to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or removal, shall be for the unexpired term, and the Governor shall fill the vacancy until an election can be held. The judges of the district court shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on their respective warrants:

Sec. 4. Be it further resolved, etc., That article one hundred and eleven of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 111. The District Courts shall have jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace in all civil matters regardless of the amount in dispute.

Sec. 5. Be it further resolved, etc., That article one hundred and twenty-five of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 125. In each parish, the Parish of Orleans excepted, there shall be as many justices of the peace as may be provided by law. The present number of justices of the peace shall remain as now fixed until otherwise provided. They shall be elected for the term of four years by the qualified voters within the territorial limits of their jurisdiction, and their qualifications shall be fixed by law. They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil matters when the amount in dispute shall not exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest, and original jurisdiction concurrent with the District Court, when the amount in dispute shall exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest, and shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have no jurisdiction in succession or probate matters, or when a succession is a defendant, or when the State or any parish is a party. They shall receive such fees in civil matters as may be fixed by law.

Sec. 6. Be it further resolved, etc., That article one hundred and twenty-six of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 126. They shall have criminal jurisdiction as committing magistrates and shall have power to bail or discharge in cases not capital or necessarily punishable at hard labor. They shall receive no fees in criminal matters including peace bond cases, but in lieu thereof such salary as may be fixed annually by the police jury to be paid by the parish.

Sec. 7. Be it further resolved, etc. That Article one hundred and twenty-seven of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 127. There shall be a constable for each justice of the peace, in the several parishes of the State, the Parish of Orleans excepted, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the several justices of the peace. They shall receive such fees in civil matters as may be fixed by law. In criminal matters they shall receive no fees or mileage, but in lieu thereof a salary to be fixed annually and paid by the police jury of each parish.

Section 8. Be it further resolved, etc., That articles one hundred and twenty-eight and one hundred and twenty-nine of the constitution of the State of Louisiana be and the same are hereby abrogated and repealed.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. R. LOTT,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
A true copy:
T. S. ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

No. 198.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to Article 113 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to the trial of recused cases in district courts, and interchange of judges.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That Article one hundred and twelve of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Article 112. The General Assembly, shall provide by law for the interchange of district judges and for the trial of recused cases in the district courts, by the selection of licensed attorneys at law, by an interchange of judges and otherwise. When any district judge is prevented by any disability, or any other cause whatever, from holding any stated or appointed term of his court, and that fact is made to appear by the certificate of the clerk, under the seal of the court, to the supreme court, or any associate justice thereof, if in the judgment of the court, or any associate justice, the public interest so requires, he shall designate and appoint any district judge of any other district to hold said court and to discharge all the judicial duties of the judge so disabled during said disability. Such appointment shall be filed in the clerk's office and entered on the minutes of said district court and a certified copy thereof under the seal of the court, shall be transmitted by the clerk of the district court to the district judge so designated and appointed.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. R. LOTT.
Persident Pro Tempore of the Senate.
A true copy:
T. S. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

No. 199.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing amendments to Article 67 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring. That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the next election for representatives in 1896:

Article 67. The Governor shall receive a salary of Five Thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. R. LOTT,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
A true copy:
T. S. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

No. 200.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to Article 125 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana Relative to Suffrage.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, that an amendment to Article one hundred and eighty-five of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, be submitted to the electors of the State at the next election for representatives in 1896, to read as follows:

Article 125. Every male citizen of the United States by birth or naturalization, who is twenty-one years of age or upwards, possessing the following qualifications shall be an elector to vote at any election by the people, except as herein provided.

First. He shall be an actual resident of the State for one year next preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second. He shall be an actual resident of the parish in which he offers to vote at least six months next preceding the election.

Third. He shall be an actual resident of the ward or precinct in which he offers to vote at least thirty days next preceding the election.

Fourth. He shall be a registered voter.

Fifth. He shall be able to read the Constitution of the State in his mother tongue or shall be a bona fide owner of property, real or personal located in the State and assessed to him at a cash valuation of not less than two hundred dollars.

Sixth. The General Assembly at its regular session in 1898, shall