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OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SENATE.

Fourth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, New Orleans, January 5, 1876.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at twelve o'clock M., the Hon. C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, in the chair.

On a call of the roll, the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Alexander, Allain, Anderson, Blackburn, Blunt, Breaux, Burch, Cage, Chadbourn, Detiege, Dumont, Gla, Greene, Goode, Harper, Kelso, Kelly, Masicot, Ogden, Robertson, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, White, Whitney, Young—28.

Absent—Messrs. Brewster, Eustis, George, Grover, Herwig, Landry, Pollard, Steven—8.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bryant.

The journal was read, corrected and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Senator Masicot, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a majority report of the committee.

Senator Steven submitted a minority report.

The majority report was then read, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RULES, New Orleans, January 6, 1876.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Rules would respectfully recommend the adoption of the rules of order of the Senate for the session of 1875, with the following changes and amendments, to wit:

COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSION.

Rule 1.—The presiding officer shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned on the preceding day, and immediately call the members to order. If a quorum shall be in attendance, he shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall be made in the entries.

A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Senate. [Article thirty-three of the Constitution.]

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Rule 2.—It shall be the duty of the President to preserve order, decide questions of order, prevent personal reflections, confine members in debate to the question, and when two or more members rise at the same time, decide who shall be first heard; but an appeal in all such cases shall lie to the Senate, and a member called to order may extenuate or justify.

Rule 3.—He shall declare all votes; but if any Senator rises to doubt a vote, the President shall order a call of the names of the Senators voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without any further debate.

Rule 4.—He shall rise to put a question, but may state it while sitting.

Rule 5.—Before putting any debatable question the President shall ask: "Are you ready for the question?" When, if it is evident that no Senator wishes to speak, the question shall be distinctly put in this form, to wit: "As many of you as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say aye;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed: "As many as are of contrary opinion, say no." If the president doubt, or if a division be called for, the Senate shall divide. Those in the affirmative of the question shall rise from their seats and their number be counted by the Secretary, and afterward those in the negative. The President shall then rise and state the decision of the Senate.

Rule 6.—All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the President; and all writs, warrants and subpenas, issued by order of the Senate, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Secretary.

Rule 7.—The President shall have the right to examine and correct the journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Chamber, and shall have the right to name any Senator to perform any duties of the Chair.

BUSINESS NOT TO BE INTERRUPTED.

Rule 8.—No Senator shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper while the journals or public papers are being read, or when any Senator is speaking in any debate.

RULES IN SPEAKING OR DEBATE.

Rule 9.—Senators speaking shall address the President, and when presenting a paper shall first state its import. Senators shall not speak more than twice on any question without permission of the Senate, nor be interrupted when speaking, except by a call to order by the President, or by a Senator through the President; provided, that the mover of a motion and the introducer of a resolution or bill shall have the privilege of opening the debate thereon, and shall likewise have the privilege of closing the debate, even after the previous question has been demanded and ordered.

CALLS TO ORDER AND APPEALS.

Rule 10.—If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the presiding officer shall, or any Senator may call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order by the presiding officer or a Senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate. And every question of order shall be decided by the presiding officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the presiding officer may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. But when an appeal shall be taken from the decision of the presiding officer, any subsequent question of order, which may arise before the decision of such an appeal by the Senate, shall be decided by the presiding officer without debate, and every appeal therefrom shall also be decided at once, and without debate.

EXCEPTIONABLE WORDS.

Rule 11.—If a Senator be called to order by another for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the presiding officer may be better able to judge of the matter.

ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR.

Rule 12.—No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any person or persons, by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators, as the majority of such Senators present shall agree, at the expense of such absent Senators, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient, and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

Rule 13.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, excepting when, on the call for the previous question, the main question shall have been ordered to be now put, or when a Senator has the floor, and shall be decided without debate.

RULE FOR DEBATE.

Rule 14.—No motion shall be debated or entertained until the same be seconded.

RULE FOR MOTIONS, DEBATE AND WITHDRAWAL.

Rule 15.—When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the presiding officer or any Senator, delivered in at the table and read, before the same shall be debated; and any motion may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Senate.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS WHEN A QUESTION IS UNDER DEBATE.

Rule 16.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but

To adjourn;
To proceed to the consideration of executive business;
To lie on the table;
For the previous question;
To postpone indefinitely;
To postpone to a day certain;
To commit; or,
To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged; and motions to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lie on the table, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate; and motions to take up or proceed to the consideration of any question shall be determined without debate upon the merits of the question proposed to be considered.

The motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business shall not be entertained more than once during debate on any one bill or resolution, unless by unanimous consent of the Senate.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION

Rule 17.—If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out a different proposition; nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

FILLING BLANKS.

Rule 18.—In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first.

OBJECTION TO READING A PAPER.

Rule 19.—When the reading of a paper, other than joint resolutions or bills, is called for, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — PRIOR SPECIAL ORDER.

Rule 20.—The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference it the special orders of the day.

YEAS AND NAYS.

Rule 21.—When the yeas and nays shall be called for by any two of the Senators present, each Senator called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon a call of the Senate, the names of the Senators shall be called alphabetically.

Rule 22.—When the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question in pursuance of the above rule, no Senator shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.

Rule 23.—Every Senator who shall be in the Senate when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate for reasons assigned shall excuse him. No Senator shall be allowed to make any explanation of a vote he is about to give, or ask to be excused from voting, after the Secretary, under order of the Senate, shall have commenced calling the yeas and nays; each Senator shall be allowed two minutes to explain said vote; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to put in a separate list the names of absentees in every call of the yeas and nays.

Rule 24.—No Senator shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately interested, or in any case where he was not present when the question was put. Upon a division and count of the house on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

Rule 25.—All questions on amendments, not extending to the merits, being short of the final question, shall be decided by a majority of the Senators present, although a greater number be required for the decision of the final question.

NO PERSONS ADMITTED TO PRESENT PETITIONS, ETC.

Rule 26.—No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person whatsoever within the doors of the Senate Chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 27.—When a question has been made and carried in the affirmative or negative, whether previously reconsidered or not, it shall be in order for any Senator of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision, except a resolution confirming or rejecting a nomination by the Governor; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter; but a motion to reconsider a vote upon a nomination shall always—if the resolution announcing the decision of the Senate has been sent to the Governor—be accompanied by a motion requesting the Governor to return the same to the Senate. When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the Senators present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any Senator who votes on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes; but no motion to reconsider a vote upon a motion to reconsider shall be in order at any time.

Rule 28.—When the Senate is equally divided the Secretary shall take the decision of the President.

MORNING BUSINESS—PETITIONS, REPORTS, ETC.

Rule 29.—After the journal is read, the presiding officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the Governor, reports from the executive departments, and bills and joint resolutions, or other messages from the House of Representatives. He shall then call for—

Petitions and memorials;
Reports of committees;
Notices of bills;
The introduction of bills;
The introduction of joint resolutions;
The introduction of resolutions.

All of which shall be received and disposed of in such order, without regard to length of time required, unless the unanimous consent of the Senate shall be otherwise given, and every petition or memorial, or other paper, shall be referred of course without putting a question for that purpose, unless the reference is objected to by a Senator at the time such petition, memorial or other paper is presented. And before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.

NOTICE AND PRINTING OF BILLS, ETC.

Rule 30.—One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill or joint resolution, unless by unanimous consent of the Senate; and no bill or joint resolution reported by a committee shall be printed for the use of the Senate until after the first reading; nor shall reports of committees or any other papers or documents be printed for the use of the Senate without special order.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Rule 31.—Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the presiding officer shall give notice to each whether it be first, second or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless four-fifths of the Senate direct otherwise. And all resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution, or to which the approbation and signature of the Governor may be requisite, shall be treated, in all respects, in the introduction and form of proceeding on them, in the Senate, in a similar manner with bills; and all other resolutions and reports of committees shall lie on the table one day for consideration.

COMMITMENT.

Rule 32.—No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.

Strike out old rule thirty-three.

FINAL QUESTIONS.

Rule 33.—The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution or constitutional amendment originating in the Senate and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received for discussion at a third reading of any bill, resolution, or amendment, unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present; but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any such bill, resolution or constitutional amendment, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution or constitutional amendment shall be again read a second time, and may be considered and debated, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Rule 34.—No amendment proposing additional appropriations shall be received to any general appropriation bill unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or some act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session, or moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or in pursuance of an estimate from the head of some of the departments; and no amendment shall be received whose object is to provide for a private claim, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law.

All amendments to general appropriation bills reported from committees of the Senate, proposing new items of appropriation, shall, one day before they are offered, be referred to the Finance Committee, and all general appropriation bills shall be referred to the said committee.

Rule 35.—When an amendment to be proposed to the constitution is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits being short of the final question.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Rule 36.—When the hour shall arrive for the consideration of a special order, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to take it up, unless the unfinished business of the preceding day shall be under consideration.

When two or more subjects shall have been specially assigned for consideration, they shall take precedence according to the order of time at which they were severally assigned, and such order shall at no time be lost or changed, except by direction of the Senate.

PRECEDENCE IN SPECIAL ORDERS OVER GENERAL ORDERS.

When two or more subjects shall have been assigned for the same hour, the subject first assigned for that hour shall take precedence; but special orders shall always have precedence of general orders, unless such special orders shall be postponed by direction of the Senate.

MAJORITY REQUIRED TO MAKE A SPECIAL ORDER.

No bill, joint resolution or other subject shall be made a special order for a particular day and hour without the consent of two-thirds of the Senators present.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

All questions relative to the priority of the business to be acted upon shall be decided without debate, but no motion to call up a bill out of its regular order shall be allowed, unless by unanimous consent of the members present.

The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged the last preceding its adjournment shall have the preference in the order of the day; and no motion or any other business shall be received without special leave of the Senate until the former is disposed of.

Rule 37.—In the order of the day, business shall have precedence as follows:

1. Unfinished business.
2. Special orders.
3. Action on reports of committees lying over.
4. Senate bills and joint resolutions on second reading.
5. Senate bills and joint resolutions on third reading.
6. First reading of House bills and joint resolutions.
7. Second reading of House bills and joint resolutions.
8. Third reading of House bills and joint resolutions.

MAKING UP THE JOURNAL.

Rule 38.—The titles of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted in the journal.

Rule 39.—The proceedings of the Senate shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings; but every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journal, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial or paper presented to the Senate shall also be inserted in the journal.

Rule 40.—The files of the Senate may be inspected by the members, but no paper shall be withdrawn therefrom without the consent of the Senate.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Rule 41.—The following standing committees shall be appointed by the President, at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

1. Committee on Judiciary, seven members.
2. Committee on Finance, seven members.
3. Committee on Militia, five members.
4. Committee on Enrollment and Engrossment, seven members.
5. Committee on Claims, seven members.
6. Committee on Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, five members.
7. Committee on Public Education, seven members.
8. Committee on Printing, seven members.
9. Committee on Banks and Banking, seven members.
10. Committee on Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate, five members.
11. Committee on Federal Relations, five members.
12. Committee on Penitentiary, seven members.
13. Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, seven members.
14. Committee on Charitable Institutions, nine members.
15. Committee on Public Lands and Levees, nine members.
16. Committe on Parks and Public Buildings, seven members.
17. Committee on Railroads and Internal Improvements, seven members.
18. Committee on Health and Quarantine, seven members.
19. Committee on Libraries, five members.
20. Committee on Pensions, five members.
21. Committee on Drainage, Canals, and Inland Navigation, five members.
22. Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, five members.
23. Committee on Elections, seven members.
24. Committee on Metropolitan Police, five members.
25. Committee on Elections and Registration, seven members.
26. Committee on Apportionment, seven members.

REFERENCE TO STANDING OR SELECT COMMITTEES.

Rule 42.—When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS—PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATIONS.

Rule 43.—When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate. Nominations neither approved nor rejected during the session at which they are made, shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made by the Governor; and if the Senate shall adjourn to take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess, shall be returned to the Governor, and shall not be afterward acted upon, unless again submitted to the Senate by the Governor; and all motions pending to reconsider a vote upon a nomination shall fall on such adjournment or recess; and the Secretary of the Senate shall thereupon make out and furnish to the heads of departments, and other officers, the list of nominations rejected or not confirmed as required by law.

MATTERS CONFIDENTIAL AND SECRET.

Rule 44. All confidential communications made by the executive of the State to the Senate shall be by the members thereof kept inviolably secret until the Senate take off the injunction of secrecy by resolution.

SECRECY OF REMARKS ON NOMINATIONS.

Rule 45.—All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept secret, but the fact that a nomination has been made shall not be kept a secret.

CLEARING OF THE SENATE.

Rule 46.—When acting upon confidential or executive business, the Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary of the Senate, the principal or executive clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms and doorkeeper, the assistant doorkeeper, and such other officers as the presiding officers shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

SEPARATE BOOKS TO BE KEPT.

Rule 47.—The proceedings of the Senate, when they act in their executive capacity, shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS FURNISHED TO THE GOVERNOR.

Rule 48.—Nominations approved or definitely acted upon by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary of the Senate to the Governor until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

MESSAGES TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rule 49.—Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously indorse the final determination of the Senate upon bills and other papers communicated.

MESSAGES INTRODUCED.

Rule 50.—Messages may be introduced in any state of business, except while a question is being put, while the yeas and nays are being called, or while the ballots are being counted.

PERSONS ADMITTED ON THE FLOOR.

Rule 51.—No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate, while in session, except as follows, viz: The officers of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives and their Clerk, the President of the United States and his private secretary, the heads of departments, ministers of the United States and foreign ministers, ex-Presidents and ex Vice Presidents of the United States, ex-Senators and Senators elect, judges of the Supreme, district or parish courts, and Governors of States and Territories, or their private secretaries or messengers.

REGULATIONS OF THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL.

Rule 52.—The presiding officer of the Senate shall have the regulation and control of such parts of the Capitol and its passages as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING CONFIDENCE OF SENATE.

Rule 53.—Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body, and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate and to punishment for contempt.

OATHS OF OFFICE.

Rule 54.—The oaths or affirmations prescribed by the constitution shall be taken and subscribed by every Senator in open Senate before entering upon his duties. They shall also be taken and subscribed in the same way by the Secretary of the Senate; but the other officers of the Senate may take and subscribe them in the office of the Secretary.

BUSINESS CONTINUED FROM SESSION TO SESSION.

Rule 55.—At the second, or any subsequent session of the General Assembly, the legislative business of the Senate which remains undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of the Legislature shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place; and all subjects referred to committees, and not reported upon at the close of a session of the Senate, shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and be by him retained until the next succeeding session of that General Assembly, when they shall be returned to the several committees to which they had been previously referred.

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF RULES.

Rule 56.—No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

Rule 57.—All questions of order shall be noted by the Secretary with the decision, and put together at the end of the journal of every session.

In case any clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, or doorkeeper of the Senate shall fail to perform his duty, the Secretary shall make a report thereof without delay.

The Secretary shall read the journal daily, from the sheet on which he takes his minutes, and after being so read and corrected, and not before, the said minutes shall be examined by the President, and, if necessary, corrected and amended, under the sanction of the Senate, and copies furnished to the printer, authenticated by the signature of the Secretary.

The Secretary shall consider himself responsible to the Senate for the accuracy of the journal.

DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Rule 58.—It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the Senate during its sittings, to execute the commands of the Senate from time to time, together with all such process, issued by the authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the President.

It shall be the duty of the doorkeeper to keep the door of the lobby, to announce messages, and perform such other duties as the members may require.

Rule 59.—That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to keep the doors of the Senate Chamber closed on Sunday to all persons except persons who are entitled under the fifty-fourth rule of the Senate, and that he be directed to call on any officer of the Senate to aid him in enforcing this order; and that on all days when the Senate is not in session the officers are hereby required to strictly prohibit any lounging or loafing within the Senate Chamber, by any person not connected with the Legislature, and that no officer be permitted to occupy the seat of a Senator at any time. That it shall be the duty of the President to see that this rule is enforced, and a persistent disregard of it by any officer shall be cause of dismissal by the President; provided, that this rule shall not be construed as to prevent any Senator from inviting a citizen to occupy a seat on the floor of the Senate at any time.

Rule 60.—When, upon a call, which may be demanded by not less than four Senators, it is found that less than a quorum is present, it shall be the duty of the Speaker to order the doors of the Senate closed, and to direct the clerk to call the roll of the Senators and note the absentees; after which the names of the absentees shall be again called, and those for whose absence no excuse or an insufficient excuse is made, may, by order of a majority of the Senators present, be sent for and taken in custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his assistants appointed for the purpose, and brought before the bar of the Senate, where, unless excused by a majority of the Senators present, they shall be reproved by the President for neglect of duty.

Rule 61.—When a call for the previous question has been made and sustained, the question shall be upon pending amendments, and the main question, in their regular order; and all incidental questions of order arising after a motion for the previous question has been made, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether an appeal or otherwise, without debate; *provided*, that a majority of the members present shall be necessary to order the previous question; and the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?"

BARCLAY'S DIGEST.

Rule 62.—On any question of order and parliamentary practice, when these rules are silent or inexplicit, Barclay's Digest shall be considered authority.

Rule 63.—Smoking is strictly prohibited on the floor of the Senate or in the lobby during the session of the Senate.

J. A. MASICOT, Chairman;
J. H. BURCH,
M. H. TWITCHELL.

The minority report was then read as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, New Orleans, January 6, 1876.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

The undersigned members of your Committee on Rules beg leave to submit this minority report:

We respectfully recommend that the following additions and amendments to the rules of the last regular session be adopted, viz:

First—That the following shall be added to and made a part of rule forty-four, viz: "On the fourth day after a bill or resolution shall have been referred to any committee, upon the request of the introducer of the bill or resolution so referred it shall be competent for any two members of said committee to make a report upon said bill or resolution."

Second—That the word "majority," in line six of rule sixty-four, be stricken out and the words "four-fifths" inserted in lieu thereof.

WILL STEVEN,
JAMES H. GROVER.

Senator Twitchell moved that the rules as reported by the majority of the committee, from rule one to forty-one, inclusive, be adopted.

Adopted.

Senator Twitchell moved to adopt rule forty-two.

Senator Steven offered the following amendment to rule forty-two, viz:

That rule forty two of the majority report be amended by making the following addition to same, viz:

"On the fourth day after a bill or resolution shall have been referred to any committee, upon the request of the introducer of the bill or resolution so referred, it shall be competent for any two members of said committee to report upon said bill or resolution."

Senator White made the point of order that no amendment to the report of the committee was in order.

The President declared the point not well taken.

Senator Grover made the point of order that amendments to the majority report are in order.

The President declared the point of order well taken.

Senator Eustis offered the following as a substitute for rule forty-two, to wit:

That after the call shall have been made for the introduction of resolutions, it shall be in order for the introducer of any bill or resolution which shall have been referred to a committee, to inquire of the chairman of said committee why the said bill or resolution has not been reported, and upon the reasons given for failure to report, it shall be in order for the introducer of said bill or resolution to offer a resolution instructing said committee to report at a fixed time, and the Senate shall at once vote upon said resolution of instruction.

Senator Allain rose to the following point of order. "That according to rules thirty-one, line nine (old rules), the consideration of the report is out of order, as it must lie over."

The President ruled the point not well taken, as the Senate had already taken up and partially acted upon the majority report.

Senator Twitchell moved to lay the substitute offered by Senator Eustis, on the table.

Senator White called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas—Anderson, Allain, Blunt, Burch, Detiege, Gla, Harper, Herwig, Kelso, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Whitney—14.

Nays—Alexander, Blackburn, Breaux, Cage, Chadbourn, Eustis, Goode, Greene, Grover, Kelly, Ogden, Steven, White, Young, Wharton—15.

Absent—Brewster, Dumont, George, Landry, Masicot, Pollard, Robertson—7.

Senator Eustis moved the adoption of the substitute.

Senator Burch called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the substitute, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Alexander, Blackburn, Breaux, Cage, Chadbourn, Eustis, Goode, Greene, Grover, Herwig, Kelly, Ogden, Steven, Wharton, White, Whitney, Young—17.

Nays—Anderson, Allain, Blunt, Burch, Detiege, Gla, Harper, Kelso, Landry, Stamps, Twitchell, Weber—12.

Absent—Brewster, Dumont, George, Masicot, Pollard, Robertson, Sypher—7.

Senator Whitney offered the following amendment to rule fifty-one:

Add to rule fifty-one the following:

"Sergeant-at-Arms or doorkeepers admitting others than the above, except by permission of the President of the Senate, shall be dismissed from office."

Senator Chadbourn moved the adoption of the amendment.

Senator Cage moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Adopted.

Senator Steven offered the following amendment to rule sixty-four:

Resolved, That the word "majority," in line six, rule sixty-four, be stricken out and the words "four-fifths" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Senator Whitney moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Senator Alexander called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Allain, Blackburn, Blunt, Breaux, Burch, Cage, Chadbourn, Dumont, Harper, Herwig, Kelso, Masicot, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, Whitney—18.

Nays—Alexander, Anderson, Detiege, Eustis, Goode, Greene, Grover, Kelly, Ogden, Steven, White—11.

Absent—Brewster, George, Gla, Landry, Pollard, Robertson, Young—7.

Senator Sypher moved to adjourn until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

Senator Allain called for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—Alexander, Anderson, Blunt, Dumont, Goode, Harper, Kelly, Sypher, Young—9.

Nays—Allain, Blackburn, Breaux, Burch, Chadbourn, Detiege, Eustis, Greene, Grover, Herwig, Kelso, Masicot, Stamps, Steven, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, White, Whitney—19.

Absent—Brewster, Cage, George, Gla, Landry, Ogden, Pollard, Robertson—8.

The Senate refused to adjourn.

On the call of Senator Blackburn the Senate went into executive session.

Executive session having been raised, on the call of the roll the following Senators answered to their names:

Present—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Allain, Blackburn, Blunt, Breaux, Burch, Cage, Chadbourn, Detiege, Dumont, Goode, Greene, Harper, Herwig, Kelso, Landry, Masicot, Stamps, Steven, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, White, Whitney, Young—27.

Absent—Messrs. Brewster, Eustis, George, Gla, Grover, Kelly, Ogden, Pollard, Robertson—9.

On motion of Senator Burch rule sixty-one of the majority report was adopted.

Senator Whitney moved to reconsider the vote by which rule forty-two was adopted.

Senator White moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Alexander, Allain, Breaux, Eustis, Goode, Greene, Grover, Steven, White, Young—10.

Nays—Anderson, Blackburn, Blunt, Burch, Cage, Chadbourn, Detiege, Harper, Herwig, Kelso, Landry, Masicot, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Whitney, Wharton—18.

Absent—Brewster, Dumont, George, Gla, Kelly, Ogden, Pollard, Robertson—8.

The Senate refused to adjourn.

Senator Masicot called for the previous question on the motion to reconsider.

Senator White called for executive session.

Senator Burch made the point of order that a second call for executive session pending the consideration of the same subject matter was out of order.

The President decided the point of order well taken.

Senator White called for the yeas and nays on the call of the previous question:

Yeas—Anderson, Allain, Blackburn, Blunt, Burch, Cage, Chadbourn, Detiege, Dumont, Harper, Herwig, Kelso, Landry, Masicot, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, Whitney—20.

Nays—Alexander, Breaux, Eustis, Goode, Greene, Grover, Kelly, Steven, White, Young—10.

Absent—Brewster, George, Gla, Ogden, Pollard, Robertson—6.

The motion to reconsider was then adopted.

Senator Burch moved the adoption of rule forty-two, as reported by the majority of the committee, and upon this motion called the previous question.

The main question was ordered by the following vote:

Yeas—Anderson, Allain, Blackburn, Blunt, Burch, Cage, Chadbourn, Detiege, Dumont, Gla, Harper, Herwig, Kelso, Landry, Masicot, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, Whitney—21.

Nays—Alexander, Breaux, Eustis, Goode, Greene, Grover, Kelly, Steven, White, Young—10.

Absent—Brewster, George, Ogden, Pollard, Robertson—5.

On the motion to adopt rule forty-two Senator Young called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas—Anderson, Allain, Blackburn, Blunt, Burch, Cage, Chadbourn, Detiege, Dumont, Gla, Harper, Herwig, Kelso, Landry, Masicot, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton, Whitney—21.

Nays—Alexander, Breaux, Eustis, Goode, Greene, Grover, Kelly, Steven, White, Young—10.

Absent—Brewster, George, Ogden, Pollard, Robertson—5.

Senator Burch moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and moved to lay that motion on the table.

Adopted.

Senator Masicot moved to adopt rule sixty-two of the majority report.

Adopted.

Senator Masicot moved to adopt rule sixty-three of the majority report.

Adopted.

Senator Burch moved that the rules, as amended, be adopted as a whole.

Adopted.

Senator Whitney moved that the usual number of copies of the rules be printed for the use of the Senate.

Senator Burch moved an amendment requiring the rules to be indexed alphabetically.

The amendment was accepted and the motion was adopted.

On motion of Senator Whitney, the Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

P. E. BECHTEL,
Secretary of the Senate.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Fifth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, New Orleans, January 7, 1876.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at twelve o'clock M., the Hon. C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, in the chair.

On a call of the roll the following Senators answered to their names:

Present — Messrs. Alexander, Allain, Blackburn, Blunt, Breaux, Burch, Chadbourn, Detiege, Dumont, Eustis, George, Goode, Greene, Harper, Kelso, Kelly, Ogden, Sypher, White, Whitney, Young—21.

Absent — Messrs. Anderson, Brewster, Cage, Gla, Grover, Herwig, Landry, Masicot, Pollard, Robertson, Stamps, Steven, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton—15.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Dardis.

The journal was read, corrected and approved.

Senator Chadbourn offered the following motion: I move that the office of assistant secretary of the Senate be and is hereby declared vacant, and that the Senate do now proceed to elect an assistant secretary.

Senator Blunt moved to lay the motion on the table.

Senator Detiege called for the yeas and nays.

Senator Greene made the point of order that the resolution was out of order on the ground that the Senate can not go into a new election for assistant secretary.

The President ruled the point not well taken on the ground that the Senate has power to declare the office vacant.

The roll was then called on the motion to table, which resulted as follows:

Yeas — Alexander, Blackburn, Breaux, Blunt, Eustis, George, Goode, Greene, Grover, Kelly, Ogden, Robertson, Steven, Weber, White, Young—16.

Nays—Allain, Burch, Chadbourn, Detiege, Dumont, Gla, Harper, Kelso, Masicot, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Whitney—13.

Absent—Anderson, Brewster, Cage, Herwig, Landry, Pollard, Wharton—7.

The motion to table was adopted.

On motion of Senator Masicot the Senate went into executive session.

Executive session having been raised, on the call of the roll the following Senators answered to their names:

Present—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Blackburn, Blunt, Breaux, Burch, Chadbourn, Detiege, Dumont, George, Goode, Gla, Greene, Harper, Kelso, Kelly, Masicot, Ogden, Robertson, Stamps, Sypher, Weber, Wharton, White, Whitney, Young—26.

Absent—Messrs. Allain, Brewster, Cage, Eustis, Grover, Herwig, Landry, Pollard, Steven, Twitchell—10.

Senator Detiege gave notice that at some future day he will introduce a motion to take from the table the motion of Senator Chadbourn, declaring the office of assistant secretary vacant.

Senator Detiege then withdrew this notice, which was renewed by Senator Young.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Senator Masicot:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to amend act No. 3 of the session of 1874, known as the funding bill, and to provide for the funding of all outstanding floating indebtedness of the State of Louisiana.

By Senator Whitney:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to establish a bureau of insurance; to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of insurance; defining his duties, fixing his compensation, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Senator Chadbourn, according to previous notice, introduced Senate bill No. 2, entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to exempt from seizure and sale a homestead and other property, approved December 22, 1865, and sections 1691 and 1692 of the Revised Statutes of Louisiana.

Senator Chadbourn asked for a suspension of the rules in order to put the bill upon its second reading.

Senator Blunt objected.

Senator Chadbourn called for the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Alexander, Anderson, Blackburn, Breaux, Burch, Chadbourn, Detiege, Eustis, George, Goode, Gla, Harper, Kelly, Masicot, Ogden, Robertson, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, White, Whitney, Young—23.

Nays—Allain, Blunt, Cage, Greene, Kelso—5.

Absent—Brewster, Dumont, Grover, Herwig, Landry, Pollard, Steven, Wharton—8.

And the constitutional rules were suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote.

On motion of Senator Chadbourn, the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senator Whitney called up the following resolution, and moved its adoption.

Objection being raised, he withdrew his motion.

On motion of Senator Whitney, the Senate voted to adjourn until Monday, January 10, at twelve M.

AUCTION SALES.

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