

THE CONVENTION.

Ordinance of the Committee on General Provisions.

Its Adoption on Second Reading—A Question of Privilege.

FRIDAY, July 4, 1879.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, President Wiltz in the chair and a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Davidson. The journal of Thursday was approved.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The consideration of the ordinance reported by the Committee on General Provisions was resumed, the pending question being on article 33, as follows:

ART. 33. The General Assembly shall, at its first session, pass laws to protect laborers on public buildings, railroads, canals and other similar public works against the failure of contractors and sub-contractors to pay their current wages when due, and make the corporation or individual for whose benefit the work is done responsible for their ultimate payment.

An amendment by Delegate Allan, providing that farm laborers should likewise be protected, was lost—yeas 33, nays 44.

An amendment by Delegate Lyons, providing that the word "public" be stricken out wherever it occurred, was adopted.

Delegate Stringfellow offered the following substitute to the article, which was adopted—yeas 43, nays 11.

ART. 33. The General Assembly shall pass laws to punish those who willfully violate labor contracts without any legal or sufficient cause.

Delegate Demas moved to reconsider the vote by which the substitute was adopted.

Delegates Allan, Kernochan, Todd, McConnell, Poche, Simon and Matthews argued against the substitute.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the substitute, and it was lost—yeas 11, nays 111.

Delegate McConnell moved to strike out the article.

Delegate Grimes moved that the further consideration of the article be postponed until to-morrow. Lost.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion to strike out, and it was lost—yeas 23, nays 85.

The article was then adopted—yeas 76, nays 20.

Delegate Cunningham gave notice that he would at some future time move a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Article 34 was read and referred to the Committee on Schedule.

Article 35 was read.

ART. 35. No mortgage or privilege upon immovable property shall affect persons unless recorded in the manner provided by law, in the parish where the immovable is situated.

There shall be excepted from the necessity of registry all privileges affecting immovables created by expenses of last illness and wages of domestic servants and salaries of secretaries and clerks.

Privileges on movables under existing laws, or that may hereafter be created, shall exist and operate according to the law without being recorded, and all laws requiring the registry of such privileges are hereby avoided and annulled; provided that nothing in this article shall affect the rights of parties acquired under privileges recorded prior to the adoption of this constitution by virtue of existing laws, nor increase or enlarge the privileges provided by said laws.

Delegate Blanchard moved to amend by providing that all privileges shall be recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated, in order to effect the same as against third persons.

A number of other amendments and a substitute for the entire article were submitted. After considerable discussion the entire subject matter was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Article 36 was read:

ART. 36. The making of profit out of the State, parish, city, town or school district money or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer or member or officer of the General Assembly shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided by law.

Delegate Watkins moved to amend by inserting "and by the members of the General Assembly" instead of "by any public officer or member or officer of the General Assembly."

Delegate Robertson moved to lay the whole subject matter on the table. Adopted.

Delegate Wells presented an additional article, which went over under the rules.

The ordinance as amended was ordered to be printed.

The enrolled ordinance were, on motion of Delegate Brexton, ordered to be printed for the use of the Committee on Revision.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Delegate Kidd rose to a question of privilege. He read from an editorial in the *Picayune* an article criticizing his appointment as President of the Convention, and as representing a minority interest, and the report of that committee as opposing the views of a large majority of the delegates and people. Delegate Kidd said he was not here to speak for the President of the Convention, but he must express his surprise at the profound ignorance exhibited by the *Picayune* regarding parliamentary usage and the facts in this particular case. Had he been appointed by President Wiltz, it would have been in strict accordance with the rules governing such appointments, he having offered the resolution creating the Committee on State Debt. The fact was that by order of the Convention the delegates from the different congressional districts had selected the members of the committee, and he had been chosen as chairman by the committee itself. As for the other assertion of the *Picayune*, that the report of the committee was not sustained by a large majority of the delegates, that report was submitted to the people, it would be ratified by 40,000 majority.

The Convention then adjourned, in honor of the day, until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock—yeas 73, nays 23.

THE OPENING OF THE FEZES CANAL.

The Khedive at His Best—Fetes That Cost Him \$10,000,000.

(N. Y. Herald.)

The Khedive certainly reached the most picturesque phase of his career when the Suez canal was inaugurated. In the harbor at Port Said, on the morning of the sixteenth of November, 1869, thirty-nine men of all nations were gathered. French, Austrian, English, Russian, Prussian, Swedish, Danish and Italian frigates, together with a fleet of merchantmen, dressed ship at salute, and the Khedive was on board the *Mahroussa*. In the morning the French Imperial yacht *Albatros*, with the Empress Eugenie on board, dropped anchor, every vessel firing a salute, and as there were high winds and persons from all lands there the firing was continuous all day. At 3 in the afternoon the unique and interesting ceremony took place amid a dazzling throng. On the beach, before the *Quai Eugenie*, was erected a large, cupped estrade, facing the sea. In front of it were two platforms, that to the right surmounted by the cross and decorated with the flags of Christian nations, that to the left bearing the standard of Mohammed. To the thousands of Egyptians among the participants must be added the European guests of the Khedive and the company, not less than 10,000 in all. On the front row of the estrade were the great personages. The Khedive, magnificent in his uniform of blue and gold lace, with his great broad green sash and his scarlet sash with jewels, stood next the Empress Eugenie, "who looked," says an eye witness, "as though her voyage to the Nile had taken her to the days of her youth. She wore a low and low trimmed with immense plumes of white and a white hat with a large black feather." Near her stood Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, in his white and scarlet uniform. M. de Lesseps, too, was there. The Crown Prince of Prussia, now Prince Imperial of Germany, was hard by, the Prince of Orange, William of Hesse, and

a host of others filled up the royal group. England was only represented by her Ambassador to Turkey.

The ancient sheik, Agagada, attended by four moulvies, descended from the *Mahroussa* platform and read in Arabic a blessing to Allah for a work that made the divided waters one, and in praise of the Khedive and his guests. Then the Archbishop of Alexandria, in gorgeous vestments, attended by twenty priests, acolytes and jellies, men, came forward, prayed and praised, calling the Khedive "the regenerator of Egypt."

In the evening there were illuminations and fireworks and such splendor displayed on land and water that the lookers-on could only think of the great festival as a dream. The gorgeous sunset faded into night, which was scintillated by millions of lights and shooting flames, while a full moon flooded the town, the harbor and the ships with mid-Atlantic light. The Khedive, with his guests, was seated on the *Mahroussa*, which was scintillated by millions of lights and shooting flames, while a full moon flooded the town, the harbor and the ships with mid-Atlantic light. The Khedive, with his guests, was seated on the *Mahroussa*, which was scintillated by millions of lights and shooting flames, while a full moon flooded the town, the harbor and the ships with mid-Atlantic light.

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birth, has already been published. The reader may desire to know something more of him. He was born in the city of Providence. His father was a man of restless brain, full of Utopian dreams, and finally died insane. His mother was an intellectual woman, and after her husband's death she wrote a number of creditable books for children. After these were printed she sent her son Edward, the present walk-out, out into the world to sell the product of her brain, but also all over Rhode Island, and parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He thus early acquired the habit of long and continued walking.

THE LUNATICS-AT-LARGE.

Across the Continent With a Wheelbarrow—On to Patagonia—The Uncle Sam.

"If I have good luck I'll wheel her down Broadway to Castle Garden, where I once landed, by noon on the Fourth of July," said L. P. Federmyer, as he passed through Indianapolis a few days ago. But he was not. Last fall he had a contest with a wheelbarrow from New York to San Francisco during the Clarkson Potter committee investigation, to represent the continent with the same vehicle, for a wager of \$100. Both men started on the eighth of December, traveling by way of San Jose, Placerville, Reno, Ogden, Cheyenne, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, the objective point being New York. The terms of the wager require that both men shall trundle a 124-pound wheelbarrow and paddle themselves across all streams and rivers in small boats. Federmyer took the lead, but he was not to be outdone. He had a red flannel shirt and black trousers. A broad-brim straw hat is pulled over a face that is red with tan. The wheelbarrow is ornamented with miniature flags and a windmill built on the back. He has a map of the continent on the back of the wheelbarrow. He is 400 miles behind, but still pressing on, with the same hope entertained by the rest of the world—that Federmyer may break his neck before he reaches the city.

The walking widow Potts, who proposes to pad all the way from this city to New Orleans and return in five months, has reached Mount Airy, Ga., bound south. She left here about four days ago, and is as contented as a widow not waiting for a husband, but best for the fun of the thing. When a crowd of boys trotted out Broad street with her in April she was fresh from the band-box, and so in passing Chester, Wilmington and Maryland points she was met by a crowd of boys, and the peach-like bloom upon her cheek. Now, if the Mount Airy correspondent of the *Augusta Chronicle* may be believed, the widow is less prepossessing. The correspondent says: "She was dressed in a cheap gown, belted with a cloth belt, in which she had a watch; had on a straw hat, with a pink, white and blue band around it; she didn't have on baby shoes by any manner of means; her shoes were common monkey shoes, No. 34, half-inch, false teeth, eagle claws, eyes, raffish hair, badly sun-burned, bold-looking. She says she has no fear of being molested. I guess not, for people in this country have some taste."

The widow is said to expect that the eyes of the world will be turned to her when she returns to this city to challenge Weston, or whoever may hold the Astley belt, to a 6-day, 60-day or 600-day walk for the championship. With this thought she sings:

Joe on, Joe on, the foot-path way,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tire is a mile-a-

Henry St. Patrick Tudor, when last heard from, a few days ago, was crossing the Red Sea, en route to Patagonia. The public will be in mind that Mr. Tudor is on his way to Patagonia, whether he will be borne on the back of a faithful steed. He left New York some time last February, with the design of elevating James Gordon Bunnell, of the *Herzog*, to the rank of a knight.

In swimming the Red river an alligator swallowed him, or rather his left leg. With great presence of mind St. Patrick slipped out of his left foot, and while the alligator was busy with the leg, he escaped. Such, at least is the story told by the local papers, which seem to be painfully unappreciative of the explorer's worth.

The little boat "Uncle Sam," bearing Capt. Goldsmith and his wife from Boston around the globe, swung off from this continent on Wednesday and is not to be seen at sea. Capt. Goldsmith's plan is to visit the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas and to move from the latter by way of the Suez Canal to India. Thence he will skirt the coast to Hong Kong and then to the Pacific, and so on to Patagonia.

Uncle Sam is not larger than the ordinary river yacht and unless some miracle interferes we are relieved of one crank for good.

William Van Cott, who left New Rochelle, Ore., some time ago, is reported to have been lost in a tug that weighed twenty-eight pounds, has either been lost, or giving up his task, sneaked into the background. When last heard from he was at South Norwalk, tub-tossed on the waves.

In all the cities of Russia where Rachel acted she had tremendous success, but it was at Moscow, in the role of Adrienne Lecouvreur, where the populace actually went wild over her.

One night, after she had cited the celebrated aphorism "Leave me!" the applause seemed likely never to cease, and when the performance over, Rachel entered her carriage, a gentleman quite unknown to the famous actress, stepped into the very carriage and seated himself beside her.

"What does this mean?" she asked in surprise.

"I beg you to forgive me, mademoiselle; you intended to leave me, but I wish to hear you pronounce them once more."

Rachel then, in the same tone that she had used in the scene on the stage, turned to him and said, "Remain!"

A good story is told in Edinburgh about that genial Grecian, Prof. Blackie. One day, shortly before the close of the late session, the professor being through some cause prevented from lecturing, there was posted on the Greek class-room door a note to this effect: "Prof. Blackie regrets he is unable to-day to meet his classes." A wagish student spying this, scraped out the initial letter of the last word of the sentence, and made it appear as if the professor was regretting that he was unable to meet those fair specimens of humanity familiarly known under the college quadrangle as the "lasses." But who can joke with Blackie? The keen-eyed old man, noticing the prank that had been played on him, quietly erased another letter of the following to be read by whom it might concern: "Prof. Blackie regrets he is unable to-day to meet his asses." [New York Evening Post.]

"On the sixteenth of February," runs a newspaper letter from China, "a mob of one hundred persons entered the American Methodist chapel at Foochow, assaulted the Christians worshipping there, and tore down the chapel. This was done. It was terrible. Some how, when the heathen tear down a Christian church in China, the brutal act lacks all the refining and civilizing influences attendant on the murder of a Chinaman by San Francisco Christians."

"A smile costs the giver nothing," says a good writer. Doesn't, hey? Perhaps not, but we know of a Rockland man who began to "smile" four years ago, and then got into the habit of generously giving his friends smiles. He was a good fellow, and a good soul, and a good character. [Rockland Courier.]

There is an article from a Georgia paper being extensively copied, that relates the story of a man who was a rooster. There is nothing remarkable in this. A Rockland man has a whole flock of hens that turn into roosters every night. [Rockland Courier.]

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

-OF THE-

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

-OF THE-

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Sixty-third Day's Proceedings.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock a. m. Present—Hon. L. A. Wiltz, President, and 130 members.

Absent—Messrs. Millard, Stille and Steele. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. T. Davidson, of Claiborne.

The reading of the journal was postponed thirty minutes.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Burton for a few days.

ORDINANCE INTRODUCED.

Mr. Claiborne, by unanimous consent, introduced an ordinance, which was read and placed on the calendar as

Ordinance No. 431.

Providing for the free school funds, the seminary fund, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College fund.

Under a suspension of the rules the ordinance was passed to its second reading and ordered to be printed in bill form, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday, July 8, after the reading of the journal.

ORDINANCE NO. 422 RESUMED.

In pursuance of its order of June 30, the Convention resumed the consideration of Ordinance No. 422, "Concerning general provisions."

Article 3 was adopted.

Article 4 was adopted.

Article 5 was stricken out.

Article 6 was adopted.

Article 7 was amended, on motion of Mr. Sutherland, by adding at the end thereof the word "only," so as to read as follows:

The laws, public records and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the State shall be in French, English, preserved and conducted in the English language only.

The article was adopted as amended.

Article 8 was amended, on the motion of Mr. Moore, of Lafourche, by inserting the word "previously," in the last line, after the word "compensation."

Mr. Watkins moved to amend the article by inserting the words "or retroactive," after the phrase "except fact," in line 1.

By a rising vote of 40 yeas to 35 nays the amendment was laid upon the table, and article 8 was adopted as amended.

Articles 9, 10 and 11 were adopted as printed.

Article 12 was read.

Mr. Parlange offered the following amendment:

This provision shall apply to parochial and municipal officers as well as to officers established by this constitution.

To this amendment Mr. Sutherland offered the following amendment:

Strike out the words "officers established by this constitution" and insert "State officers."

The previous question being moved by Mr. Demas, and seconded by the Convention, the motion to amend by Mr. Sutherland was lost.

The motion of Mr. Parlange to amend, by a rising vote of 14 yeas to 67 nays, was lost.

And article 12 was adopted as printed.

Articles 13, 14 and 15 were adopted as printed.

Article 16 was read.

Mr. Parlange offered the following amendment:

Strike out the words "shall make it obligatory upon each parish," and insert the words "shall delegate to the parishes the power," in lieu thereof.

On the motion of Mr. Todd, by a rising vote of 66 yeas to 26 nays, the motion to amend was laid upon the table.

Mr. Warmoth moved that article 16 be stricken out.

Mr. Richardson offered the following amendment:

After the word "all," in line 3, insert the words "infirm, sick and disabled."

Mr. Demas moved the previous question which was seconded, and the amendment offered by Mr. Richardson was adopted.

On Mr. Warmoth's motion to strike out article 16 the yeas and nays were called for, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Baskin, Bell, Benham, Blanchard, Bolton, Breaux, Breaux, Breen, Bridger, Bulger, Bulow, Byrne, Caffrey, Cahen, Chaffe, Chapelle, Davenport, Davidson, of Iberville, Demas, Denis, Dickerson, Dillard, Easterly, Estopinal, Favrot, Fontelle, Gardiner, Gla, Grimes, Guerrier, Hough, Howell, Jastram, Kelly, Kernochan, Kidd, King, Landry, Leau, Long, Marks, Matthews, Mentz, Moore, of Lafourche, Noguez, Nutt, Ogden, Ott, Phelps, Pinchback, Rivet, Roach, Robertson, Semmes, Smith, of St. Mary, Stamps, Stevenson, Stringfellow, Strochiv, Warmoth, Watkins, Williams of Terrebonne, Young of Concordia—63.

Absent—Mess