

RICHLAND BEACON

Table with 7 columns: Rate, 1 w., 2 w., 3 w., 1 m., 3 m., 1 yr. Rows include One Square, Two Squares, Three Squares, Four Squares, Five Squares, Six Squares, and The Column.

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OFFICIAL.

To the Qualified Electors of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, JULY 17, 1878.

In pursuance of article 147 of the constitution of this State, publication is hereby given to the voters of this State of the proposed amendments to the constitution of this State, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly, at its session of 1878, and which are required to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish of this State, in which a newspaper shall be published. Said amendments appear more fully in acts Nos. 73 and 74 of the regular session of the General Assembly of 1878, and in act No. 12 of the extra session of the General Assembly of 1878, which are officially published for the information of the voters, and which will be submitted to the people at the next general election, to be held on the fifth day of November, (next) 1878, in such a manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, separately, and if a majority of the votes at said election shall approve and ratify all or either of said amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

WILL A. STRONG, Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

NUMBER TWO. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The general assembly shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1879, and biennially thereafter on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

ACT NO. 75, R. S. OF 1878.

NUMBER THREE. After the year 1878, the general assembly shall not have power to levy in any year for all State purposes more than one per centum taxation, nor shall any collection of more than one per centum taxation be made in any one year, on the actual cash value of all real and personal property liable to taxation, except in case of a foreign invasion, or a domestic insurrection and in that event, any additional taxation shall only be for the immediate purpose of repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection.

NUMBER FOUR. The members of the general assembly shall be paid a salary of five hundred dollars (\$500) per session and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars for any one member, provided that if two sessions are held in the same year they shall receive for the second session in that year a salary of only two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars for any one member. The regular biennial session shall not exceed ninety days in duration, unless by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the general assembly.

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

NUMBER SIX. The governor shall receive a salary of \$7000 per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

NUMBER SEVEN. The lieutenant governor shall receive a salary which shall be double that of a member of the general assembly.

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

NUMBER NINE. No officers, whose salary is fixed by the constitution, shall be allowed any fees or perquisites of office.

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

NUMBER ELEVEN.

The chief justice of the supreme court shall receive a salary of \$7000 per annum, and the associate justices of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of \$6500 per annum, payable quarterly on their own warrants.

NUMBER TWELVE. The general assembly shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district one judge learned in the law, shall be elected by a plurality of qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court except in the parish of Orleans in which the general assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interest may require, not to exceed the number now authorized by existing laws, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members by both branches of the general assembly. Until otherwise provided by law, the district courts now existing in the parish of Orleans shall have the jurisdiction at present conferred by law. No redistricting or change shall be made, so as to take effect during the incumbency of any judge. The number of districts in the State shall not be less than thirty nor more than forty-five. The general assembly shall provide by law for at least four terms annually of the district court in every parish. The general assembly shall have power to create circuit courts to be constituted by grouping the district judges into circuits and composing the circuit court of the judges of the district courts within such circuits. To direct the place or places of meetings of said circuit courts so constituted, and to vest said circuit courts with appellate jurisdiction from the district courts within the circuit when the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars exclusive of interest, and does not exceed five hundred dollars exclusive of interest. The general assembly shall have power by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both Houses, to restrict the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court to cases where the amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1000) exclusive of interest, and in case of such restriction, the circuit courts so to be created shall have appellate jurisdiction of the class of cases thus excluded from the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

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

NUMBER FOURTEEN. In lieu of the office of district attorney, established by article 92 of the constitution of 1845, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of each parish a state attorney, who shall be a citizen of the United States and who shall have been a resident of the State and a practicing and duly licensed attorney at law for at least two years. He shall receive a salary from the State of not less than three nor more than seven hundred dollars per annum, to be provided by law upon the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

NUMBER FIFTEEN. He shall be an excellent attorney of the parish and receive such salary therefrom as may be fixed by the parochial authorities, not to exceed \$700 per annum. He shall more over receive such fees of office as may be allowed by law. In the city of New Orleans the State's attorney shall receive such compensation from the city, in addition to the salary above provided, as may be established by law. He shall be elected at the same time with the judges of the district courts, and shall hold his office for the term of four years.

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

NUMBER SEVENTEEN. Article 132 of the constitution of 1845 shall be abrogated.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN. The superintendent of public education shall receive a salary of thirty five hundred dollars, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

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

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

ACT NO. 12, EXTRA SESSION OF 1878. NUMBER TWENTY-ONE. Strike out the first part of article 142 of the constitution of 1845, which reads: "A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and a collegiate department, each with appropriate facilities. The General Assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance;" and insert: "The university shall be organized as an academic department, and such other departments as may be established by law, each with appropriate facilities; provided, that the law and medical departments already organized shall continue in the city of New Orleans, and the academic and other department may be located elsewhere in the State."

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

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE. The general assembly shall have power to create circuit courts to be constituted by grouping the district judges into circuits and composing the circuit court of the judges of the district courts within such circuits. To direct the place or places of meetings of said circuit courts so constituted, and to vest said circuit courts with appellate jurisdiction from the district courts within the circuit when the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars exclusive of interest, and does not exceed five hundred dollars exclusive of interest. The general assembly shall have power by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both Houses, to restrict the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court to cases where the amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1000) exclusive of interest, and in case of such restriction, the circuit courts so to be created shall have appellate jurisdiction of the class of cases thus excluded from the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

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

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE. In lieu of the office of district attorney, established by article 92 of the constitution of 1845, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of each parish a state attorney, who shall be a citizen of the United States and who shall have been a resident of the State and a practicing and duly licensed attorney at law for at least two years. He shall receive a salary from the State of not less than three nor more than seven hundred dollars per annum, to be provided by law upon the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

NUMBER TWENTY-SIX. The lieutenant governor shall receive a salary which shall be double that of a member of the general assembly.

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

NUMBER TWENTY-EIGHT. No officers, whose salary is fixed by the constitution, shall be allowed any fees or perquisites of office.

NUMBER TWENTY-NINE.

The chief justice of the supreme court shall receive a salary of \$7000 per annum, and the associate justices of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of \$6500 per annum, payable quarterly on their own warrants.

NUMBER THIRTY. The general assembly shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district one judge learned in the law, shall be elected by a plurality of qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court except in the parish of Orleans in which the general assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interest may require, not to exceed the number now authorized by existing laws, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members by both branches of the general assembly. Until otherwise provided by law, the district courts now existing in the parish of Orleans shall have the jurisdiction at present conferred by law. No redistricting or change shall be made, so as to take effect during the incumbency of any judge. The number of districts in the State shall not be less than thirty nor more than forty-five. The general assembly shall provide by law for at least four terms annually of the district court in every parish. The general assembly shall have power to create circuit courts to be constituted by grouping the district judges into circuits and composing the circuit court of the judges of the district courts within such circuits. To direct the place or places of meetings of said circuit courts so constituted, and to vest said circuit courts with appellate jurisdiction from the district courts within the circuit when the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars exclusive of interest, and does not exceed five hundred dollars exclusive of interest. The general assembly shall have power by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both Houses, to restrict the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court to cases where the amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1000) exclusive of interest, and in case of such restriction, the circuit courts so to be created shall have appellate jurisdiction of the class of cases thus excluded from the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

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1878.

THE RICHLAND BEACON,

FOR THE YEAR 1878

Will have many attractive features, for it is the purpose of the publisher to spare neither time, trouble or expenses in keeping it fully up to

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against all unjust, oppressive or discriminating measures, advocating at all times, and in all suitable ways, all such measures of Reform and Retrenchment as can be accomplished without impairing the credit of the State or Parish and impeding the just, equitable and prompt administration of their governments and execution of their laws.

Progress and Prosperity OF THE Parish of Richland,

The Editor will leave no measure or suggestion untried for the accomplishment of these ends.

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