ing on the last day of June of the following year; and said courts shall convene at the several places named as the business may require, and shall keep their courts in session at such places until the cases before them are heard and finally determined. Until otherwise provided by law, the time and place for the return of appeals shall be fixed by said court.

No decisions shall be rendered by these courts without the concurrence of two judges, but any two of the judges of each circuit shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 4. Be it further resolved, etc., That Article 105 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, shall be and is hereby abrogated.

Section 5. Be it resolved, etc., That Article 106 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be amended so as to read as follows: Article 106.

The sheriff of the parish in which the session of the court are held shall attend in person, or by deputy, to execute the orders of said court, and the clerk of the district court of the parish in which the sessions of the Courts of Appeal are held shall serve as clerk of the Court of Appeals and shall attend sessions of said court, either in person or by deputy, until otherwise provided by the General Assembly. The costs of appeal in any case appealed to the Courts of Appeal, of the first and second circuits shall not exceed five dollars. The police juries of the various parishes of the State, in which the Courts of Appeal are held, shall provide suitable rooms for the holding of said courts so as not to interfere with the session of the district or other courts.

Section 6. Be it further resolved, etc., That the fourth paragraph of Article 131 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

Until otherwise provided by law, all appeals within its jurisdiction from the parishes of Orleans, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, Jefferson, Plaquemine and St. Bernard shall be returnable to said court and the costs of filing same shall not exceed five dollars in each case.

Section 7. Be it further resolved, etc., That the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the State shall become operative on the first day of January 1907, and all cases pending and undetermined in the Courts of Appeals as now constituted shall be transferred to the Courts of Appeals as herein organized under such rules as may be provided by said courts.

Section 8. Be it further resolved, etc., That said proposed amendments be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and the general election laws of this State at the congressional election to be held in this State in November 1906.

J. W. HYAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. Y. SANDERS,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 10, 1906.
NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 215.

By Mr. Butler. House Bill No. 363.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to Article 230 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to exemption from taxation.

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 230 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be amended so as to read as follows:—

Article 230 The following shall be exempt from taxation and no other viz: All public property, places of religious worship, or burial, all charitable institutions, all buildings and property used exclusively for public monuments or historical collections, college and other school purposes, the real and personal estate of any public library, and that of any other library association used by or connected with such library, all books and philosophical apparatus, and all paintings or statuary of any company or association kept in public hall; provided, the property so exempted be not leased for purposes of private or corporate profit and income. There shall also be exempt from taxation household property to the value of five hundred dollars. There shall also be exempt mortgages, given for loans on real estate, which real estate has already borne its due proportion of taxation, as well as the mortgage notes in the hands of the mortgagee or his or their transferees. There shall also be exempt from parochial and municipal taxation for a period of ten years from the 1st day of January 1900, the capital, machinery and other property employed in mining operations, and in the manufacture of textile fabrics, yarns, rope, cordage, leather, shoes, harness, saddlery, hats, clothing, flour, machinery, articles of tin, copper and sheet iron, agricultural implements, and furniture and other articles of wood, marble or stone; soap, stationery, ink and paper, boat building and fertilizer and chemicals; provided that not less than five hands are employed in any one factory; provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the exemptions provided for by existing constitutional provisions.

There shall also be exempt from taxation for a period of ten years from the date of its completion any railroad or part of such railroad that may hereafter be constructed and completed prior to January 1st, 1904; provided that when aid has heretofore been voted by any parish, ward, or municipality to any railroad not yet constructed, such railroad shall not be entitled to the exemption from taxation herein established unless it waives and relinquishes such aid or consents to a resubmission of the question of granting such aid to a vote of the property tax payers of the parish, ward, or municipality, which has voted the same, if one-third of the property taxpayers petition for the same within six months after the adoption of this Constitution. And provided, further that this exemption shall not apply to double tracks, sidings, switches, depots, or other improvements, or betterments, which may be constructed by railroads now in operation within the State, other than extensions or new lines constructed by such railroad; nor shall the exemption herein before granted apply to any railroad or part of such railroad, the construction of which was begun and the roadbed of which was substantially completed at the date of the adoption of this Constitution.

The property or real estate belonging to any military organization of the State of Louisiana which is used by the State National Guard or militia for military purposes, such as arsenals or armories while so used, shall be exempt from taxation.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That said proposed amendment be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and the general election laws of this State at the congressional election to be held in this State in November, 1906.

Section 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That the official ballots at said election shall have printed thereon the words: "For the proposed amendment of Article 230 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to exemption from taxation" and the words: "Against the proposed amendment to Article 230 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to exemption from taxation," and each elector shall indicate as provided in the general election laws of the State whether he votes for or against the amendment.

J. W. HYAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. Y. SANDERS,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 12, 1906.
NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

ACT NO. 216.

By Mr. Gamble. House Bill No. 289.

Joint resolution and amendment of Article 108 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, adopted on the 12th day of May, 1898.

Be it resolved, That two-thirds of the Senate and House of the General Assembly of Louisiana concurring therein, there be submitted and proposed to the voters duly qualified of the State of Louisiana at the congressional election held in the State of Louisiana, on the first Monday in November, 1906, an amendment of Article 108 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana adopted on the 12th day of May, 1898, as follows:

The parish of Caddo shall compose the first district.

The parishes of Bossier and Webster shall compose the second district.

The parishes of Claiborne and Webster shall compose the second district.

The parishes of Caliborne and Bienville shall compose the third district.

The parishes of Union and Lincoln shall compose the fourth district.

The parishes of Caldwell, Jackson and Winn shall compose the fifth district.

The parishes of Ouachita and Morehouse shall compose the sixth district.

The parishes of West Carroll and Richland shall compose the seventh district.

The parishes of Franklin and Catahoula shall compose the eighth (8) district.

The parishes of Madison and East Carroll shall compose the ninth district.

The parishes of Concordia and Tensas shall compose the tenth (10) district.

The parishes of Natchitoches and Red River shall compose the eleventh district.

The parishes of DeSoto, Sabine and Vernon shall compose the twelfth district.

The parishes of Rapides and Grant shall compose the thirteenth district.

The parish of Avoyelles shall compose the fourteenth district.

The parishes of Calcasieu and Cameron shall compose the fifteenth district.

The parish of St. Landry shall compose the sixteenth district.

The parish of Vermillion shall compose the seventeenth district.

The parishes of Acadia and Lafayette shall compose the eighteenth district.

The parishes of Iberia and St. Martin shall compose the nineteenth district.

The parishes of Terrebonne and Lafourche shall compose the twentieth district.

The parishes of Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee shall compose the twenty-first district.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall compose the twenty-second district.

The parish of St. Mary shall compose the twenty-third district.

The parishes of East Feliciana and West Feliciana shall compose the twenty-fourth district.

The parishes of St. Helena, Livingston, and Tangipahoa shall compose the twenty-fifth district.

The parishes of Washington and St. Tammany shall compose the twenty-sixth district.

The parishes of Ascension, St. James and Assumption shall compose the twenty-seventh district.

The parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. Charles and Jefferson shall compose the twenty eighth district.

The parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemine shall compose the twenty-ninth district.

The judges provided for in this article shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum such salary to be paid monthly on their own warrants, provided that the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana may in their discretion redistrict the judicial district provided for in this article.

Provided that in no case shall the salary of any district judge exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

J. W. HYAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. Y. SANDERS,
Lieutenant Governor and Pesident of the Senate.
Approved July 12, 1906.
NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

Rural free delivery will be greatly appreciated in thousands of country homes this winter. While in some cases arrangements need modification, yet on the whole this is a great stride in the advancement in civilized country life. Its influence cannot fail of leaving its mark as time goes on among the people thus privileged.

John Gilmer Speed has written for Success about "The Romance of the Savings Banks." According to statistics, he finds that there are 6,770,867 men, women and children in the United States who own deposits in these banks amounting to $2,778,388,256. The average belonging to each depositor is $409.23. Women, it appears, are better savers than men.

George Shergold, who was credited with having invented the safety bicycle, recently died a pauper in the public workhouse of Gloucester, England, at the age of seventy-five years. It would seem that of the millions upon millions of dollars that have been made out of this useful invention, the man who first thought it out ought to have had enough at least to make his declining years comfortable. "The irony of fate" sometimes performs strange antics, philosophizes the Los Angeles Times.

Fine Old Netherlands Repartee.

One Barend Vet of The Hague, had recently the misfortune to call a constable a monkey, an accusation which one of the local papers pointed out as "being, of course, untrue," and which, moreover is a form of untruth not permitted in Holland. Vet was arrested and brought before the judge on a charge of "insulting the police," being sentenced to 45 days imprisonment. Before being removed he turned to address the court. "Then I mustn't call a constable a monkey?" he said. "Certainly not; you must not insult the police." The culprit reflected. "May I call a monkey a constable?" he asked, with a flash or genius. The judge shrugged his houlders, and, holding no brief for the animal, replied: "If it gives you any satisfaction." With a smile of gratification Vet turned on his heel in the dock and bowed to his prosecutor "Good day, constable," he said.—St. James's Gazette.

Too Deep for Hubby.

Husband—What does it matter how plain your clothes are? Beauty, you know, is only skin deep, and—

Wife—And I really would like to make mine sealskin deep just for once. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chicago Record-Herald says: "The announcement of new discoveries regarding the cause and infectious nature of tuberculosis is naturally followed by new theories of prevention and cure. The world-wide prevalence of 'the white scourge' invests these announcements of the doctors and scientists with more than ordinary public interest. While tuberculosis is robbed of much of its terror through the discovery that the infected lung tissue is curable, at the same time the public is impressed with a new sense of its dangerous character through the very discovery that it is communicable and that no one is immune from it."

UNSATISFACTORY SCEPTICISM.

A sceptic air, all rampant, now pervades
the atmosphere
And shifty eyes watch every proceeding;
Old-time belief is vanished, relegated to
the sere,
We dubitate o'er everything that's needing.
The effervescent soda fount, by marble
walls enclosed,
Doth once more energetically fizz it;
Each bubble, they assure us, is of purest
air composed,
But is it?

We tempt the green asparagus that hails
from Oyster Bay,
Gastronomically tickled by its savor,
And puzzle if the sparse strewn chives
that on its bosom lay
Are merely to conceal arsenious flavor.
When scarlet-berried beverage for you is
duly mixed,
With watchful eyes the man behind the
bar mind,
And as he stirs discover if their hue's by
nature fixed,
Or carmined.

And so throughout the country, thanks
to magnates of the land,
Exists an epidemic now of doubting.
We know not what is on a true and upright manner planned,
Or what with harsh contempt we should
be flouting;
We rampage in our converse and the fabricators curse,
And write unto the journals many a
letter;
Yet isn't it annoying, though our health
should sure be worse,
We're better?

—The Growler, in Town Topics.

The lap of luxury—the kitten with cream.

Do the corn's ears listen when the beans-talk.

At a wedding do not say, "May the best man win."

The successful author's train of thought is a pay train.

He—I asked her to tell me her age, and she said "twenty-three." She—Well—did you?—Brooklyn Life.

"Do you leave your valuables in the hotel safe when you go to a summer resort?" "Only when I leave."—Judge.

Saphedde—A penny for your thoughts, Miss Pert. Miss Pert—They are not worth it. I was merely thinking of you.—Philadelphia Record.

"I hear your boss expects to raise your salary this month." "So he says; but he hasn't succeeded in raising all of last month's yet."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Bacon—Is a hundred pounds of ice much, William? Mr. Bacon—Well, it all depends on whether you're getting it or paying for it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Clara—That man Grace married is old enough to be her father. Myrtle—Oh, I think his age has been exaggerated; very few people live to be that old!—Puck.

Husband—What has become of those indestructible toys you got last week? Wife—They are out on the scrap heap, along with the indestructible kitchen utensils.—Life.

The New Waitress—Shall I say "Dinner is served, or Dinner is ready," ma'am?" Mistress—If that cook doesn't do any better, just say "Dinner is spoiled."—Harper's Bazar.

"Dearest, with you by my side, I would willingly give up all I possess—wealth, position, parents—everything." "I know, George, but in that case what would there be left for me?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Little 'Arry (who has had a "bad day," to driver of public coach)—Ever lose any money backin' 'orses, coachie? Driver—"Not 'alf! Lost twenty quid once—backed a pair of 'orses and a hom-nibus into a shop window in Regent street!—Punch.

"No, ma'am," said Ragson Tatters, "I ain't dirty from choice. I'm just bound by honor. I wrote a testimonial for a soap maker onct an' promised to use no udder." "Well," replied Mrs. Ascum, "why not use that?" "'Cause dat firm failed just after the civil war."—Philadelphia Press.

Lord Dedbroke—There is one great trouble in your country in my opinion. Blood don't count, you know." Chicago Heiress—Now, don't you make any mistake. Why, we just use that and horns, hoofs bristles and—well, you can bet nothing's wasted in Poppa's business!—Punch.

He—I see Julia did not have the valedictory to deliver, as she expected. Was she much ruffled at the commencement? She—Yes, indeed. Her entire skirt was covered with the loveliest little bias tucked ruffles, all trimmed with insertion—. He (faintly)—I meant her feelings.—Baltimore American.

Magistrate—You are accused of attempting to hold a pedestrian up at 2 o'clock this morning. What have you to say in your own behalf Prisoner—I am not guilty, your honor, I can prove a lullaby. Magistrate—You mean an alibi? Prisoner—Well, call it what you like, but by wife will swear that I was walking the floor with the baby at the hour mentioned in the charge."—Chicago Daily News.

THE CRAZY QUILT.

One time I met a crazy quilt,
But I was not aware
That it was crazy, until it
Gave me a dreadful scare.

Its great delusion was that I
Was it, and it was I—
It tucked me in the mattress, and
Said, "Sing a lullaby!"

This worried me extremely, so
I thought I would retreat,
When suddenly the quilt essayed
To kick me off its feet.

It then arose and said some things
In accents full of gloom
And then it called a bellboy and
Said: "I don't like this room."

With gentle hand the bellboy took
The quilt, and softly said:
"The poor old quilt is crazy, sir;
And it must go to bed."

And as he went away I asked
What caused its lunacy.
"Alas," he answered; "sir, it was
Stung by a quilting bee.

"Since then its pattern is so loud
It cannot go to sleep,
And so it always seeks excuse
To scold or swear or weep."

Now, when I see a crazy quilt
It much appeals to me—
I always try to comfort it
With friendly sympathy.

—W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.

HUMOROUS.

"But you must have noticed that he likes you." "Well, yes; I suspected something when all the girls began to tell me how disagreeable he was."—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Suburba—There goes Mrs. Toughman. Is she in mourning for her late husband? Mrs. Knowit—No; only wearing black for him.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Mr. Wabash—Which do you think was the greater, Lowell or Emerson? Mr. Beacon Streete—What difference does it make? They are both Bostonians.—Somerville Journal.

"If our combination is illegal," said the capitalist, "I suppose we will have to change it." "Wouldn't it be easier to change the law?" asked his associate.—Chicago Evening Post.

Wife—Now, don't you think my new hat is a perfect dream? Husband—Well, no. To be a perfect dream the bill attached to it should also be merely a dream.—Philadelphia Press.

"What do you mean by the word 'civilized?'" asked the simple barbarian. "To be 'civilized,'" answered the chief, "is to own up once for all that you're whipped."—Washington Star.

Flint—"It is possible for me to believe that an intelligent woman can have the temerity to ask her husband for a $1000 Christmas present?" Mrs. Flint—That kind don't have husbands.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Husband—You are not economical. Wife—Well, if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage, I'd like to know what you think economy is like!—Glasgow Evening Times.