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A. B. RACHAL.

SATISFACTION, BUT NO RETRACTION

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DEMOCRAT.

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TERMS:

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square for the first insertion and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent one. Eight lines or less (exclusive type) constitute a square.

ORIGINARY NOTICES, Marriages, Public Meetings, Cards of Thanks, etc., to be paid as advertisements.

PERSONAL CARDS—when admissible—charged double the usual advertising rates.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

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."

(Strike out article one hundred and thirty-one.)

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 on different days be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

(Strike out article seventeen.)

NUMBER THREE.

After the year 1878, the General Assembly shall not have power to levy in any one 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. The city of New Orleans shall not levy or collect in any one year more than one and one-half per centum taxation on the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits. No Parish or municipal corporation, except the city of New Orleans, shall levy or collect in any one year more than one per centum taxation upon the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits. The General Assembly shall not have power to issue any bond or pledge the faith of the State for any purpose, nor shall it authorize any Parish or municipal corporation to issue any bond or create any debt; provided, that this shall not prohibit the issue of new bonds in exchange for old bonds, where the debt or rate of interest is not increased.

NUMBER FOUR.

The members of the General Assembly shall be paid a salary of five hundred dollars (\$500) per session, and actual travelling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) 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 travelling expenses

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) 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. (Strike out article thirty-nine.)

NUMBER FIVE.

The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law changing the venue in criminal cases, changing the manner of persons legitimizing 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 seven thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on his own warrant. (Strike out article fifty-six.)

NUMBER SEVEN.

The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary which shall be double that of a member of the General Assembly. (Strike out article fifty-seven.)

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 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 above provided. The Governor shall have power to veto one or more items in any bill appropriating money, embracing distinct items, while 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 void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Governor's veto. (Strike out article sixty-six.)

NUMBER NINE.

No officer, 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, in district courts, and in justices of the peace. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount in dispute 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, when 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. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be conferred by law. 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.

(Strike out articles seventy-three, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety-one, and one hundred and thirty-three.)

NUMBER ELEVEN.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of six thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly on their own warrant.

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 district courts now existing 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 meeting of said circuit courts so constituted, and to vest said circuit courts with appellate jurisdiction from the district courts within the circuit where the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100), exclusive of interest, and does not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), 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 (\$1,000), 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. (Strike out article eighty-three.)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

having effect before the general election of 1880.

Third—That the judicial system, as established by the constitution of 1868, shall remain in force until the expiration of the thirtieth day after said election, excluding from the computation the day of the election.

FOURTH—The adoption of these amendments shall not create the offices of the present clerks of courts in each parish.

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

Article one hundred and thirty-two of the constitution of 1868 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 on the State, or any parish or municipal authority, on any mechanical trade, manufacture 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 1868, 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 maintained. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and 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 departments may be located elsewhere in the State."

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. & B. JACOBS,

Cotton Factors

—and—

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

—in—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GUNS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

LIQUORS, TOBACCO and CIGARS,

TEXAS STREET,

SHERREVEPORT, La.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL

orders for Bagging and Ties, Bacon, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, and all other articles, both staples and luxuries, in the Grocery and Dry Goods line, that may be needed by merchant or planter. Orders sent to us accompanied with cash, cotton or accepted drafts on New Orleans, will receive our prompt and careful attention. We guarantee every article we sell, and promise full and entire satisfaction in all cases of cotton.

E. & B. JACOBS.

Oct. 2, 1878-1m.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and all disorders arising from indigestion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. J. JACOBS & CO., 120 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

PURSUANT TO A PROCLAMATION of His Excellency, FRANCIS T. NICHOLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date the Fourth day of September, A. D. 1878, all the qualified electors of the Parish of Rapides are hereby notified that an election will be held on

Tuesday, the Fifth day of November,

A. D. 1878,

For One State Treasurer,

One Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the Parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grant, Winn, Red River, DeSoto, Caddo, Bossier, Webster and Bienville.

Two Representatives for the Parish of Rapides,

One Parish Judge,

One Sheriff,

One Coroner,

Also Police Jurors, Justices of the Peace and Constables to be elected by the qualified electors of their respective wards.

Also to vote for the ratification or rejection of the Proposed Amendments of the Constitution adopted by the General Assembly of the State at its session of 1878, under Acts No. 73 and No. 74, Regular Session of 1878, and under Act No. 12, Extra Session of 1878.

The Polls will be opened in each election precinct in said Parish of Rapides, from the hours of seven o'clock A. M. until six o'clock P. M. on the day and date above mentioned, to-wit: TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1878, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Rapides, under the supervision of the commissioners of election, to be appointed by the authorities designated by law.

The election to be conducted and returns made according to law.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Rapides, Alexandria, La., October 1st, A. D. 1878.

H. M. ROBINSON,

Sheriff of the Parish of Rapides.

Oct. 2-1m.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

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Poetry.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Placing the little hats all in a row—
Ready for church on the morrow you know;
Washing wee faces an' little black fists,
Getting them ready and fit to be kissed;
Patting them into clean garments and white;
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying out holes in the little worn hose,
Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes;
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin—
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button to make 'it look right—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the "little" ones all "round" her chair,
Hearing them "leap forth their evening prayer,"
Telling them stories of Jesus of old,
Who loved to gather the lambs to His fold;
Watching them listen with weary delight—
That is what "mothers" are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep,
After the little ones are all asleep;
Anxious to know if the children are warm,
Kissing each little face rosy and bright,
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed,
Lowly and meekly she bows down her head,
Praying as only a mother can pray—
"God guide and keep them from going astray!"

PLATFORM

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY

OF

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ADOPTED AT BATON ROUGE, ON THE

6TH DAY OF AUGUST,

1878.

1. That the Democratic Conservative Party of the State of Louisiana, in convention assembled, do hereby reiterate all the pledges contained in the party platform adopted in July, 1876, and particularly the following, to-wit:

"We hereby pledge our party to the satisfaction of all the legal obligations issued by the State of Louisiana; to the most strenuous efforts to the direction of reform, and an economical administration of the government, especially to the abolition of all unnecessary public offices; to the reduction of the fees and salaries of office to the standard of a fair remuneration; the consequent reduction of taxation to the lowest possible limit commensurate with the necessary expenses of the government; the preservation of the public faith, and the curtailment of the dangerously large patronage of the chief executive of the State."

2. That the interest of the industrial and wealth-producing classes is of paramount importance to the people of the United States; those whose labor and enterprise produce wealth should be secured in its enjoyment. Our warmest sympathy is extended to the laboring classes who have been thrown out of employment by the ruinous financial policy and unjust legislation of the Republican party, and we pledge the Democratic party to a reversal of this policy and to a restoration of all the rights they are entitled to upon its ascendancy to power.

3. That Francis T. Nichols, by his prudent and statesmanlike management of the many delicate issues growing out of the success of the party in 1876, and resulting in the firm establishment of the people's government in Louisiana, deserves the gratitude of all Louisianians; that his wisdom, justice and moderation in the administration of his high trust is in strict accord with the principles announced by him in accepting the nomination, and has won for him the respect of all as the governor of the whole people of Louisiana, and entitle him to the support of all who love good government.

4. That we remember with gratitude the heroic and patriotic efforts of General F. N. Ogden, and the citizen soldiers of Louisiana under him, in the establishment and maintenance of the people's government in this State.

5. That the vote of Louisiana at the election in the year 1876 was cast for Samuel J. Tilden for President and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President by a majority of over 8,000 votes, and was fraudulently counted for Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, under the pretense that the result was accomplished by intimidation and wholesale murder, and that the failure of the Republican party to produce witnesses to sustain these charges when invited to do so by the Potter committee is a confession of their inability to maintain their allegations and of the falsity of the charges themselves, and that the result of the investigation of the said committee is an affirmative proof that there was no foundation for the false and unjust charges and allegations.

6. That the recent admission of W. P. Kellogg as a Senator from this State was an abuse of partisan power for a transient partisan purpose, and a breach of the Constitution, which assures to each State two Senators, to be chosen by the Legislature thereof; that long before Kellogg's admission it had been conclusively settled that the General Assembly, known as the Nichols' Assembly, was the true and sole Legislature of Louisiana; that, in the opinion of this convention, it was

beyond the competence of the United States Senate, by a post mortem recognition, to galvanize into life and legislative power another assembly, of whose existence there is no taken upon the statute books of the State, and which dissolved before gaining recognition anywhere, and that, in view of the unprecedented character of the case, a revision by the Senate of its action on this subject is due to justice.

7. That we regard with serious dissatisfaction the indifference and opposition of the members of the National Congress to a system of internal improvements, to develop the industries and restore the prosperity of the Southern and Southwestern States; and we urge our Senators and Representatives to use their utmost endeavors in order to secure such unity of action as will lead to the speedy completion, by the aid of the national government, of the Texas Pacific Railroad, on or near the thirty second parallel of latitude, and a system of levees to protect the alluvial lands of the Valley of the Mississippi from overflow, and of navigation adequate to the wants of commerce, which measures are national in character, and beyond the control of the respective State Governments.

8. That we cordially endorse the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans to Congress in behalf of the South American and Brazilian steamship line, calling upon our Representatives in Congress to urge for said line the mail contract via New Orleans, with a subsidy in such amount as has been called for, in order to facilitate the opening of this trade, to such great and valuable importance of the West and South, making a new highway for the export and sale of our surplus grain, flour and other products, and bringing in return the articles and products of South America, of which coffee alone constitutes a trade of much interest to this State.

9. That the Democratic party of Louisiana demands that the National banking system be abolished and National bank notes retired, and in lieu thereof the government of the United States shall issue an equal amount of treasury notes, commonly known as "greenbacks," and we also demand the unconditional and immediate repeal of the resumption act, and are unalterably opposed to the ruinous policy pursued by the Republican party whereby the volume of the currency has been contracted far below the business requirements of the country, and failures, depression of business and pauper wages have been entailed. We demand the repeal of all laws imposing a tax upon the circulation of State banks.

10. That it is the sense of this convention that all bonds and obligations of the National Government should be paid in the legal tender greenback notes of the United States, except where it is otherwise provided in the original law under which they were issued. We further demand the repeal of all laws passed subsequent to the original law creating the public debt by which the obligations of the country have been made more onerous, and we recommend that United States treasury notes shall be made receivable for all dues, public and private, including custom duties.

11. That it is the sense and judgment of this convention that the Legislature of this State, at its next session, should provide for the calling and assembling of a convention at the earliest practicable time