



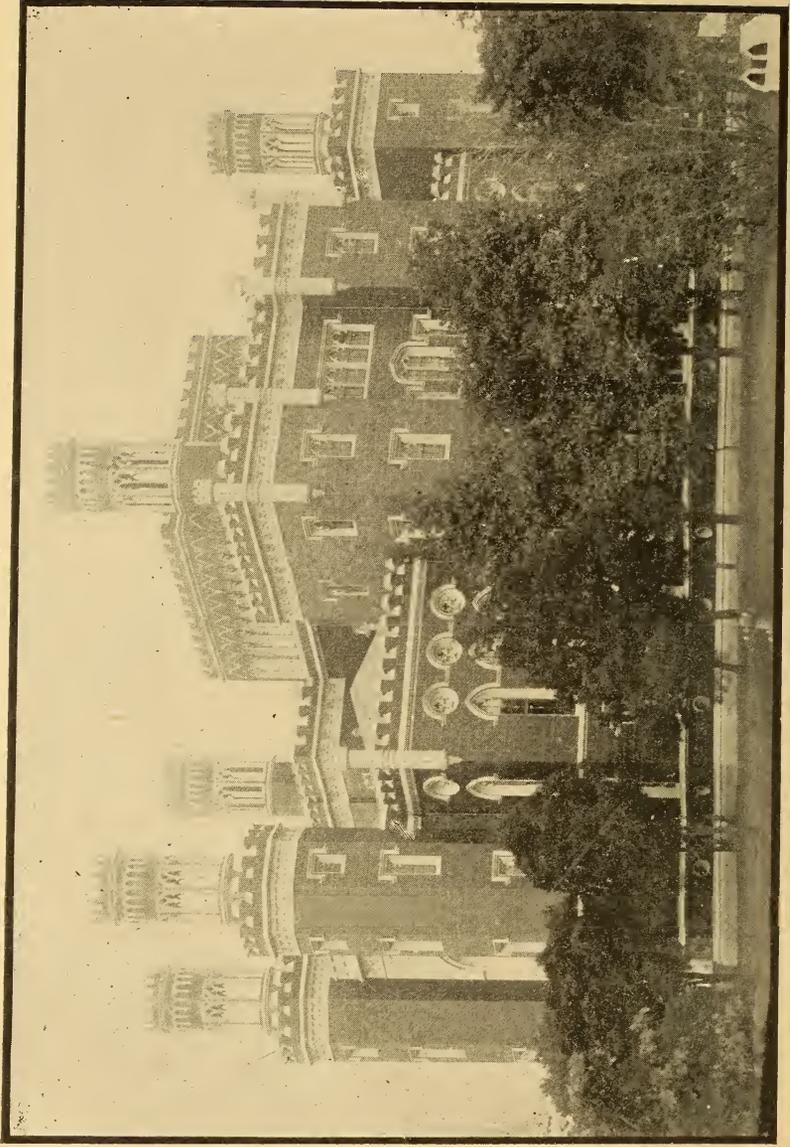
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THE STATE CAPITOL—BATON ROUGE.

See page 11

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

W. W. HEARD, GOVERNOR

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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MAY 12th, 1902.

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JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Baton Rouge, May 1, 1902.

*To His Excellency William Wright Heard,
Governor of Louisiana:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit, in accordance with Section 1558 of the Revised Statutes, a report of the transactions of this Department from May 1st, 1900, to December 31st, 1901, inclusive.

Herein will be found tabulated statements of registered voters for year 1900.

Statement of the vote cast at the Presidential and Congressional election in November, 1900.

Statement of vote cast at election for Railway Commissioner in Second Railway District.

Since the last session of the General Assembly, a vacancy in the Senate, caused by the resignation of the Honorable J. M. Smith, of Union, has been filled by election in November, 1900, of the Hon. W. B. Stuckey, of Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish.

Vacancies have occurred in the House of Representatives caused by death, and have been filled by election as follows:

Of the Hon. W. B. Peyton, of DeSoto, by Hon. R. H. Spell;

Hon. W. D. Hall, of Sabine, by Hon. J. W. Conerly;

Hon. D. H. Caldwell, of Winn, by Hon. J. M. McCain;

Hon. R. H. Spell, member *elect* from DeSoto, by the Hon. S. J. Smart;

Hon. S. P. Henry, of Cameron, by the Hon. August Parvell.

Hon. W. H. McClenahan, of Bossier, by the Hon. J. T. Manry.

Requisitions to the number of fifty-nine have been issued upon Governors of other States for the surrender of fugitives from this State.

Extradition warrants to the number of fifty-five have been issued for the arrest and surrender of fugitives from other States who have taken refuge in this State.

Proclamations offering rewards for the arrest and conviction of persons who are charged with crimes and offenses and are fugitives from justice have been issued to the number of twenty-seven.

Pardons and commutations of sentences have been issued to the number of sixty-six.

Death warrants have been signed and issued for the execution of persons convicted of crimes and sentenced to suffer the death penalty to the number of twenty.

The proposed amendment to Article 303 of the Constitution of the State—Joint Resolution—Act No. 73, adopted at the Regular Session of the General Assembly in 1900, was duly promulgated, as required by law, and the table of votes "For" and "Against" the same will be found at page —.

Act 136 of 1898.

Since last report, a majority of the towns and villages in the State have adopted the "Lawrason" town charter bill (Act No. 136 of 1898), and a list will be found at page —.

Election Law.

The wisdom of the amendments made to the Election Law, at the session of 1900 (Act 132 of that year), has been confirmed by the results of the Congressional and other elections held since that time. There have been no contests or complaints of any character, and the integrity of the election methods have not been questioned.

Charters.

I renew the recommendation made in the last report as to the advisability of an act requiring the filing annually of a certificate under oath from the proper officer of each corporation doing business in this State, showing the location of its principal business office in this State, with town, street and number, and the kind of business engaged in; the names of its officers, directors or managers, their residences, etc., expiration of their respective terms of office, and providing a penalty for failure so to do.

Notaries Public—Orleans.

Some forty or fifty applications are on file from Orleans for appointment as Notaries Public. The limit is now one hundred and fifty Notaries for that parish. The list is full. Some of the applications have been on file a long time. No good reason can be assigned why the limit should not be repealed, and I so recommend.

Registration.

The present registration law should be amended:

To provide for a supplemental registration of voters in parishes (Orleans excepted) during the months of August and September in each year in which general election for Congress and Presidential electors is held, to be made as directed for the registration of voters for general State elections.

In Orleans, the present registration roll, together with such as may be made this year, should be extended and maintained for the years 1903 and 1904. The roll is practically a new one, and it will be a useless waste of public money and work a great hardship on the electors to compel a new registration for 1903 and 1904.

State Library.

The State Library is still located at the Tulane Hall in New Orleans. Its affairs have been most efficiently conducted by the Librarian and Assistant. A large number of exchanges and some purchases have been made, and your attention is specially directed to that portion of the Librarian's report which refers to that subject.

Annual Reports.

The old contract with the printer required that he should furnish free of cost to the State one hundred and thirty copies of the Supreme Court Annual Reports. In my last report, I called attention to the fact that on account of the additional courts and increased exchanges, the number was insufficient, and I recommended that one hundred and forty copies be provided for. Notwithstanding that recommendation, the present contract provides for only one hundred copies. The report of the State Librarian now shows that one hundred and fifty copies are actually necessary to make the legal distribution, and I therefore again recommend that the number of copies furnished to the State be increased to one hundred and fifty.

Insurance.

Your attention is directed to the report of Hon. Eugene J. McGivney, Assistant Secretary of State, in charge of the Insurance Department of this State, which contains a full history of the operations of that department since my last report.

State Manual.

The demand for a book containing the information generally embodied in a State Manual as published in many of the other States, have

been so great, and being without authority to issue a special work of that kind, I have been prompted to compile and include in this report the organic law of the United States and of this State, together with such statistics, political and financial tables, historical data and other information as would in my opinion make this report useful and valuable as a record and reference book which I assume to be the purpose of a report of this department.

The information herein contained is compiled from official records, and the most reliable unofficial data obtainable. The political information from authorized and recognized party officials.

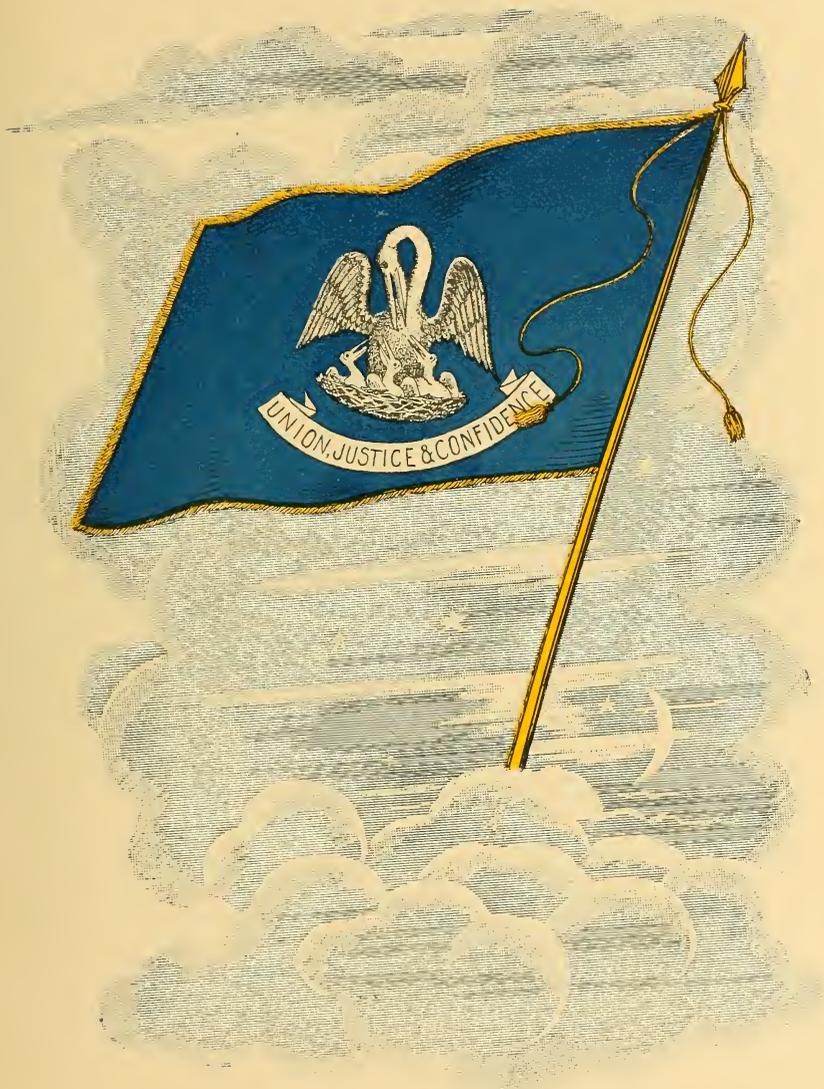
Trusting that it will meet with your approval, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

PART I.





STATE CAPITOL.

The State Capitol is located at Baton Rouge, La., the third city in size in the State, and beautifully situated on the first bluff of the Mississippi river.

The Capitol Building was erected in 1847, during the term of office of Governor Isaac Johnson. The architect was J. H. Dakin, and builder Newton Richards. The Building Commissioners were Maunsell White, Walter Brashear, and Daniel D. Avery.

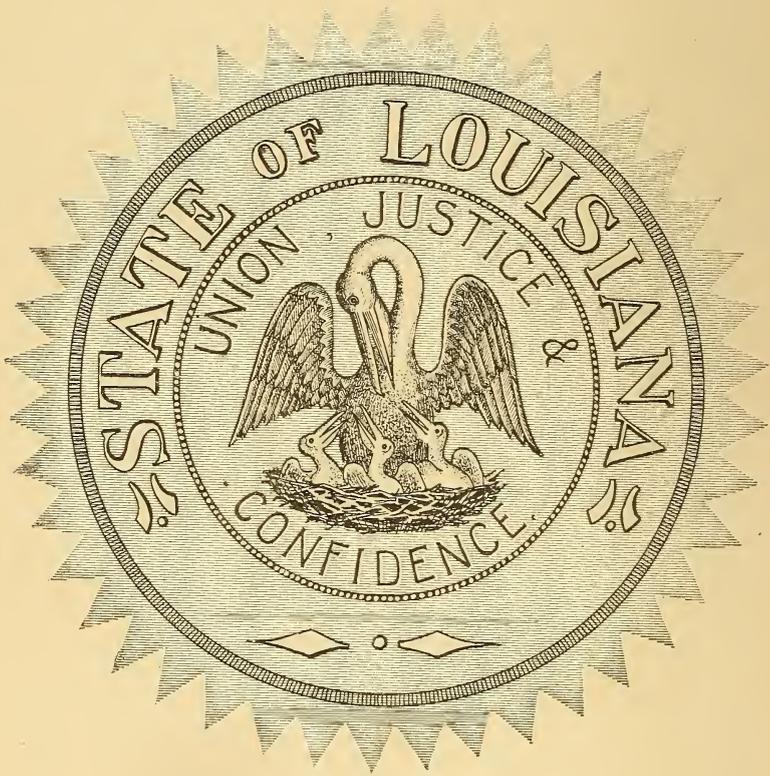
It was destroyed by fire while occupied by troops of the United States army, December 28th, 1862. It was rebuilt in 1880-1881, in pursuance of the Constitution of 1879, and Act 86 of 1880, during the term of Governor Louis A. Wiltz. The seat of government was re-established at Baton Rouge, March 1st, 1882.

“THE STATE FLOWER.”

The “Magnolia” was designated as the “State Flower,” by Act No. 156 of 1900, adopted July 12th, 1900.

THE FLAG OF LOUISIANA.

There is no legal authority for the “Blue Flag” now in use and commonly known as the “Flag of Louisiana.” This was the flag of the State prior to 1861. Since 1877 it has again come into use, but no authority for it can be found of record.



SEAL OF THE STATE.

The Seal of the State of Louisiana, as it has existed up to the 30th of April, 1902, had no absolute authority of record for its existence.

The first Seal was chosen, supposedly, by Governor Claiborne, and was supposed to represent a Pelican with a nest full of young. There was no change in this Seal and no enactment providing for any Seal until 1864. When Governor Allen became Governor of the Confederate portion of the State, and Governor Hahn of the Federal portion, each had his seal; both Seals were a Pelican—one with the head on the left, the other with the head on the right; one with a nest full of young, the other with four young. Up to that time the inscription on the Seal was "Justice, Union and Confidence"; subsequently, without any apparent authority, the inscription upon the Seal was changed to "Union, Justice and Confidence."

In order to establish uniformity in the State Seal and its use amongst the various departments of the government, on the 30th of April, 1902, Governor Heard, acting under the authority of Section 3471 of the Revised Statutes, directed the Secretary of State to use a Seal, the description of which is given below, and this is the first directing order that has come from the chief magistrate and that stands of record legitimizing the Seal for the State:

"A Pelican, with its head turned to the left, in a nest with three young; the Pelican, following the tradition, in act of tearing its breast to feed its young; around the edge of the Seal to be inscribed 'State of Louisiana.' Over the head of the Pelican to be inscribed 'Union, Justice,' etc.; under the nest of the Pelican to be inscribed 'Confidence.'

"The above, as described, and as shown by the accompanying impression thereof, shall, hereafter, be the State Seal to be in use on all commissions and on all official documents."



ORGANIC LAW.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION
AND
PERPETUAL UNION BETWEEN THE STATES.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DELEGATES OF THE STATES AFFIXED TO OUR NAMES, SEND GREETING.—Whereas, the Delegates of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, did, on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and in the second year of the Independence of America, agree to certain Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in the words following, viz:

“ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION BETWEEN THE STATES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA.”

ARTICLE I. The style of this confederacy shall be “The United States of America.”

ART. 2. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

ART. 3. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

ART. 4. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from

justice, excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restriction shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon the command of the Governor or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

ART. 5. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in the Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in any meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the Committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States, in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ART. 6. No State without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King, Prince or State; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince or foreign State; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States, in Congress assembled, with any King, Prince or State, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States, in Congress assembled, for the defense of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time of peace, except such number only as in the judgment of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and have constantly ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States, in Congress assembled, can be consulted; nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States, in Congress assembled, and then only against the Kingdom or State and the subjects thereof against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States, in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States, in Congress assembled, shall determine otherwise.

ART. 7. When land forces are raised by any State for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of Colonel, shall be appointed by the Legislature of each State respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

ART. 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States, in Congress assembled, shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that propor-

tion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the several States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled.

ART. 9. The United States, in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque or reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that may hereafter arise, between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names, as Congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of Congress, be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which Congress shall judge sufficient, or, being present, shall refuse to strike, then Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the Secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of

the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress, for the security of the parties concerned; provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme or Superior Court of the State, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward;" provided also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants, or either of them, being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing or regulating postoffices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each State, and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of President more than one year in any term of three years—to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the

respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State, which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the Legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and clothe, arm and equip them in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled; but, if the United States, in Congress assembled, shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other State should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such State, unless the Legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a Commander in Chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same, nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the Legislatures of the several States.

ART. 10. The Committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States, in Congress assembled, by the consent of

nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine States, in the Congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

ART. 11. Canada, acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

ART. 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed and debts contracted by or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ART. 13. Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States, in Congress assembled, on all questions which, by this confederation, is submitted to them. And the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.

AND WHEREAS it hath pleased the great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, and they shall abide by the determination of the United States, in Congress assembled, on all questions which, by the said confederation, are submitted to them; and that the Articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, in Congress. Done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,

JOHN WENTWORTH, JR.,

August 8th, 1778,

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.

JOHN HANCOCK,

FRANCIS DANA,

SAMUEL ADAMS,

JAMES LOVELL,

ELBRIDGE GERRY,

SAMUEL HOLTON,

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

WILLIAM ELLERY,
HENRY MERCHANT,

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

JOHN COLLINS,

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
OLIVER WOLCOTT,

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.

TITUS HOSMER,
ANDREW ADAM,

JAS. DUANE,
FRAS. LEWIS,

On the part and behalf of the State of New York.

WILLIAM DUER,
GOUVR. MORRIS,

JNO. WITHERSPOON,

On the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey, Nov. 26th, 1778.

NATH. SCUDDER,

ROBT. MORRIS,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,
JONA. BAYARD SMITH,

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM CLINGAN,
JOSEPH REED,
22d July, 1778,

THOS. M'KEAN, Feb. 12, 1779,
JOHN DICKINSON, May 5, 1779,

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.

NICHOLAS VAN DYKE,

JOHN HANSON,
March 1st, 1781,

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.

DANIEL CARROLL,
March 1st, 1781,

RICHARD HENRY LEE,
JOHN BANISTER,
THOS. ADAMS,

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.

JOHN HARVIE,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,

JOHN PENN,
July 21st, 1778,

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.

CORNS. HARNETT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,

HENRY LAURENS,
WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON,
JNO. MATTHEWS,

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.

RICHD. HUTSON,
THOS. HEYARD, JR.,

JNO. WALTON,
24th July, 1778,

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.

EDWD. TELFAIR,
EDWD. LANGWORTHY,

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should

be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their office, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing there in an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

- New Hampshire*—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.
Massachusetts Bay—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.
Rhode Island—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.
Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Sam'el Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.
New York—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris.
New Jersey—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.
Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.
Delaware—Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read, Tho. M'Kean.
Maryland—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Th. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.
North Carolina—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.
South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, Junr., Thomas Lynch, Junr., Arthur Middleton.
Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

Constitution of the United States of America.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, *do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have, at least, one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of the Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but, if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevented its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the

United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish postoffices and postroads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisals, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasion;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying

into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term

of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their vote; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirtyfive years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emoluments from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the

appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed and shall commission all officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but, when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the applica-

tion of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution of laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Delaware.

George Read,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Basset,
Jacob Broom,

Connecticut.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.

William Livingston,
David Brearley,
William Paterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersol,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris,

Attest:

Maryland.

James M'Henry,
Dan. of St. Thomas Jenifer.
Daniel Carroll.

Virginia.

John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.

William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hu. Williamson.

South Carolina.

J. Rutledge,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.

William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

A M E N D M E N T S

To the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in the time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representa-

tives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; the quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State,

being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all sources of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the eighth Vendemaire an 9 (thirtieth September, 1800), relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the twenty-seventh of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to-wit: the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, Robert R. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the said States, near the Government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, Minister of the Public Treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

WHEREAS, By the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Idelfonso, the ninth Vendemaire, an 9 (first October, 1800), between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire executions of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States." *And, whereas*, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestable title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory: the First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory with all its rights

and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

ARTICLE II.

In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers and documents relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

ARTICLE III.

The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and, in the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic Majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it, in the name of the French Republic, to the commissary or agent of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consul shall have previously obtained, the commissary of the French Republic shall remit all the military posts of New Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissaries named by the President to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession and shall be embarked as soon as possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of

Indians, until, by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

ARTICLE VII.

As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on, it has been agreed between the contracting parties that the French ships, coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France or her said colonies and the ships of Spain, coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than those paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the space of time above mentioned no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory; the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French Government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is, however, well understood that the object of the above article is to favor the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

ARTICLE VIII.

In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

ARTICLE IX.

The particular convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the thirtieth of September, 1800, (8th Vendemaire, 9), is approved, and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in the present treaty, and it shall be ratified in the same form and in the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another particular convention, signed at the same date as the present

treaty, relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties, is in the like manner approved and will be ratified in the same form and in the same time and jointly.

ARTICLE X.

The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signatures by the ministers plenipotentiaries, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages; declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto put their seals.

Done at Paris the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the thirtieth April, 1803.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, (L. s.)

JAMES MONROE, (L. s.)

F. BARBE MARBOIS. (L. s.)

LAWS DEFINING

THE

LIMITS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

AN ACT

ERECTING LOUISIANA INTO TWO TERRITORIES, AND PROVIDING FOR THE TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that portion of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies south of the Mississippi territory, and of an east and west line to commence on the Mississippi river, at the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and to extend west to the western boundary of the said cession, shall constitute a territory of the United States, under the name of the Territory of Orleans, the government whereof shall be organized and administered as follows:

Defining the boundaries of the Territory of Orleans by act of Congress, approved March 20, 1804.

We, the representatives of the people of all that part of the territory or country ceded, under the name of Louisiana, by the treaty made at Paris, on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, contained in the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine, thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of said river, including all its islands, to the thirty-second degree of latitude; thence due north to the northernmost part of the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence along the said parallel of latitude to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the river Iberville, and from thence along the middle of the said river and lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico; thence, bounded by the said gulf, to the place of beginning, including all islands within three leagues of the coast, in convention assembled, by virtue of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original

Preamble to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana of 1812.

States, and for other purposes." In order to secure to all the citizens thereof the enjoyment of the right of life, liberty and property, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT

TO ENLARGE THE LIMITS OF LOUISIANA.

Enlarging the
limits of the
State of
Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in case the Legislature of the State of Louisiana shall consent thereto, all that tract of country comprehended within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the junction of the Iberville with the river Mississippi, thence along the middle of the Iberville, the river Amite, and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the eastern mouth of the Pearl river; thence up the eastern branch of Pearl river to the thirty-first degree of north latitude; thence along the said degree of latitude to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall become and form a part of the said State of Louisiana, and be subject to the constitution and laws thereof, in the same manner and for all intents and purposes as if it had been included within the original boundaries of the said State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be incumbent upon the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, in case they consent to the incorporation of the territory aforesaid within their limits, at their first session, to make provision by law for the representation of the said territory in the Legislature of the State, upon the principles of the constitution, and for the securing to the people of the said territory, equal rights, privileges, benefits and advantages, with those enjoyed by the people of the other parts of the State; which law shall be liable to revision, modification and amendment by Congress, and also in the manner provided for the amendment of the State constitution, but shall not be liable to change or amendment by the Legislature of the State.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved April 14, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

A RESOLUTION

GIVING THE ASSENT OF THE LEGISLATURE TO AN ENLARGEMENT OF
THE LIMITS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That ^{Approving the enlargement of the State of Louisiana.} whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, by an act entitled "An Act to enlarge the limits of the State of Louisiana," have provided that in case the Legislature of the State of Louisiana shall consent thereto, all that tract of country comprehended within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the junction of the Iberville with the river Mississippi; thence along the middle of the Iberville, the river Amite, and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the mouth of the Pearl river; thence up the eastern branch of Pearl river to the thirty-first degree of north latitude; thence along the said degree of latitude to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall become and form a part of the said State of Louisiana, and be subject to the constitution and laws thereof in the same manner and for all intents and purposes, as if it had been included within the original boundaries of said State.

Be it therefore resolved, and it is hereby resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, do approve of and consent to the enlargement of the limits of the said State of Louisiana, in manner as provided by the above in part recited act of Congress, hereby declaring that the same shall forever be and remain a part of the State of Louisiana.

P. B. ST. MARTIN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. POYDRAS,

President of the Senate.

August 4, 1812.

APPROVED:

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

TERRITORIAL ORDINANCE RELATING TO PUBLIC LANDS.

AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE
LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT PROPRIETORS, CITIZENS OF SAID
STATES, WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF ORLEANS.

Be it ordained by the Representatives of the people of the Territory of Orleans, in Convention assembled, agreeably to an act of Congress entitled, "An Act to enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes," That the people inhabiting the said Territory do agree and declare that they do forever disclaim all rights or title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within the said Territory; and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States.

Lands exempt from taxation for five years from sale by the United States.

Non-residents' lands not to be taxed higher than residents' lands.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That each and every tract of land, sold by Congress, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid on under the authority of the State of Louisiana, either for State, county, township, parish, or any other purposes whatever, for the term of five years from and after the respective days of the sales thereof, and that the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States residing without the said State of Louisiana, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no taxes shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States.

And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That this ordinance shall never be revoked, without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, being first obtained for this purpose.

Done in Convention at New Orleans, this ——— day of
December, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and
of the Independence of the United States of America
the thirty-sixth.

J. POYDRAS, *President.*

By order:

EL. FROMENTIN, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTIONS
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

CONSTITUTION OF 1812.

Adopted at New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1812.

WE, the representatives of the people of all that part of the territory or country ceded under the name of Louisiana, by the treaty made at Paris, on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, contained in the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine, thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of said river, including all its islands, to the thirty-second degree of latitude; thence due north to the northernmost part of the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence along the said parallel of latitude to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the river Iberville, and from thence along the middle of the said river and lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico; thence, bounded by the said gulf, to the place of beginning, including all islands within three leagues of the coast, in Convention assembled, by virtue of an act of Congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes"; in order to secure to all the citizens thereof, the enjoyment of the right of life, liberty and property, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Louisiana.

ARTICLE I.

CONCERNING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The powers of the Government of the State of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, viz.: those which are legislative to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judiciary, to another.

SEC. 2. No person or collection of persons, being one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others; except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE II.

CONCERNING THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the House of Representatives, the

other, the Senate; and both together, the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 2. The members of the House of Representatives shall continue in service for the term of two years from the day of the commencement of the general election.

SEC. 3. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday of July, every two years; and the General Assembly shall convene on the first Monday in January in every year, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of Government.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a Representative who, at the time of his election, is not a free white male citizen of the United States, and hath not attained to the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the State two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the county for which he may be chosen, or in the district for which he is elected, in case the said counties may be divided into separate districts of election, and has not held, for one year, in the said county or district, landed property to the value of five hundred dollars, agreeably to the last list.

SEC. 5. Elections for Representatives for the several counties entitled to representation, shall be held at the places of holding their respective courts, or in the several election precincts into which the Legislature may think proper, from time to time, to divide any or all of those counties.

SEC. 6. Representation shall be equal and uniform in this State, and shall be forever regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified electors therein. In the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and every fourth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the electors shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law. The number of Representatives shall, in the several years of making these enumerations, be so fixed as not to be less than twenty-five nor more than fifty.

SEC. 7. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

SEC. 8. In all elections for Representatives every free white male citizen of the United States, who at the time being hath attained to the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the county in which he offers to vote one year next preceding the election, and who, in the last six months prior to the said election, shall have paid a State tax, shall enjoy the right of an elector: Provided, however, That every free white male citizen of the United States who shall have purchased land from the United States, shall have the right of voting whenever he shall have the other qualifications of age and residence above prescribed. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections.

SEC. 9. The members of the Senate shall be chosen for the term of four years, and when assembled, have the power to choose its officers annually.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into fourteen Senatorial Districts, which shall forever remain indivisible, as follows: The parishes of

St. Bernard and Plaquemines, including the country above as far as the canal (Des Pecheurs), on the east of the Mississippi, and on the west as far as Bernoudy's canal, shall form one district. The city of New Orleans, beginning at the Nun's Plantation, above, and extending below as far as the above mentioned canal (Des Pecheurs), including the inhabitants of the bayou St. John, shall form the second district; the remained of the County of Orleans shall form the third district. The counties of German Coast, Acadia, Lafourche, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Concordia, Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Natchitoches and Ouachita, shall each form one district, and each district shall elect a Senator.

SEC. 11. At the session of the General Assembly, after this Constitution takes effect, the Senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one-half shall be chosen every two years, and a rotation thereby kept up perpetually.

SEC. 12. No person shall be a Senator who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States, and who hath not attained to the age of twenty-seven years, resided in this State four years next preceding his election, and one year in the district in which he may be chosen; and unless he holds within the same a landed property to the value of one thousand dollars, agreeably to the tax list.

SEC. 13. The first election for Senators shall be general throughout the State, and at the same time that the general election for Representatives is held; and thereafter there shall be a biennial election of Senators to fill the places of those whose time of service may have expired.

SEC. 14. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed thereby.

SEC. 15. Each house of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 16. Each house of the General Assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

SEC. 17. Each house of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly, a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on their journal.

SEC. 18. Neither house, during the session of the General Assembly shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that to which they may be sitting.

SEC. 19. The members of the General Assembly shall, severally, receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which

shall be four dollars per day, during their attendance on, going to and returning from the session of their respective houses: Provided, That the same may be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the House of Representatives, by whom such alteration shall have been made.

SEC. 20. The members of the General Assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 21. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office, except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the elections of the people.

SEC. 22. No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, priest or teacher of any religious persuasion, society or sect, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust under this State.

SEC. 23. No person who, at any time, may have been a collector of taxes for the State, or the assistant or deputy of such collector, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, until he shall have obtained a quietus for the amount of such collection, and for all public moneys for which he may be responsible.

SEC. 24. No bill shall have the force of a law until, on three several days, it be read over in each house of the General Assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon; unless, in case of urgency, four-fifths of the house where the bill shall be depending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

SEC. 25. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives but the Senate may propose amendments, as in other bills: Provided, That they shall not introduce any new matter, under the color of an amendment, which does not relate to raising a revenue.

SEC. 26. The General Assembly shall regulate, by law, by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

ARTICLE III.

CONCERNING THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in the chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected for the term of four years, in the following manner: The citizens entitled to vote for Representatives shall vote for a Governor at the time and place of voting for Representa-

tives and Senators. Their votes shall be returned by the persons presiding over the elections to the seat of Government, addressed to the President of the Senate; and on the second day of the General Assembly, the members of the two houses shall meet in the House of Representatives, and immediately after, the two candidates who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes shall be balloted for, and the one having a majority of votes shall be Governor; Provided, however, That if more than two candidates have obtained the highest number of votes, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to ballot for them in the manner above prescribed, and in case several candidates should obtain an equal number of votes, next to the candidate who has obtained the highest number, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to select in the same manner, the candidate who is to be balloted for with him who has obtained the highest number of votes.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 4. He shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States, and have been an inhabitant of this State at least six years preceding his election, and shall hold in his own right a landed estate of five thousand dollars value, agreeably to the tax list.

SEC. 5. He shall commence the execution of his office on the fourth Monday succeeding the day of his election, and shall continue in the execution thereof, until the end of four weeks next succeeding the election of his successor, and until his successor shall have taken the oaths of affirmations prescribed by this Constitution.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or minister of any religious society, shall be eligible to the office of Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 8. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, but he shall not command personally in the field, unless he shall be advised so to do by a resolution of the Generally Assembly.

SEC. 9. He shall nominate and appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, judges, sheriffs, and all other officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; Provided, however, That the Legislature shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment of all other officers to be established by law.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall have power to fill up vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Legislature, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session.

SEC. 11. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and,

except in cases of impeachment, to grant reprieves and pardons, with the approbation of the Senate. In cases of treason he shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly in which the power of pardoning shall be vested.

SEC. 12. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 13. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 14. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from contagious disorders; and in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

SEC. 15. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 16. It shall be his duty to visit the different counties at least once in every two years, to inform himself of the state of the militia and the general condition of the country.

SEC. 17. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal to qualify, resignation, or absence from the State, the President of the Senate shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, until another be duly qualified, or the Governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted.

SEC. 18. The President of the Senate, during the time he administers the Government, shall receive the same compensation which the Governor would have received had he been employed in the duties of his office.

SEC. 19. A Secretary of State shall be appointed and commissioned during that term for which the Governor shall have been elected, if he shall so long behave himself well; he shall keep a fair register, and attest all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either house of the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined him by law.

SEC. 20. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to 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 all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but, in such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, res-

pectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted), 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 their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

SEC. 21. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him ; or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses.

SEC. 22. The free white men of this State shall be armed and disciplined for its defense; but those who belong to religious societies whose tenets forbid them to carry arms, shall not be compelled so to do, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

SEC. 23. The militia of this State shall be organized in such manner as may be hereafter deemed most expedient by the Legislature.

ARTICLE IV.

CONCERNING THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judiciary power shall be vested in a Supreme Court and inferior courts.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all civil cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court shall consist of no less than three judges, nor more than five, the majority of whom shall form a quorum; each of said judges shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars, annually. The Supreme Court shall hold its sessions at the places hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose the State is hereby divided into two districts of appellate jurisdiction, in each of which the Supreme Court shall administer justice in the manner hereinafter prescribed. The Eastern District to consist of the counties of Orleans, German Coast, Acadia, Lafourche, Iberville and Pointe Coupee; the Western District to consist of the counties of Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Concordia, Natchitoches and Ouachita. The Supreme Court shall hold its sessions in each year for the Eastern District, in New Orleans, during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June and July; and for the Western District, at the Opelousas, during the months of August, September and October, for five years: Provided, however, That every five years the Legislature may change the place of holding said court in the Western District. The said court shall appoint its own clerks.

SEC. 4. The Legislature is authorized to establish such inferior courts as may be convenient to the administration of justice.

SEC. 5. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; but for any reasonable cause

which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them, on the address of three-fourths of each house of the General Assembly: Provided, however, That the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted on the journal of each house.

SEC. 6. The judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State; the style of all process shall be "The State of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and conclude 'against the peace and dignity of the same.'

SEC. 7. There shall be an Attorney General for the State, and as many other prosecuting attorneys for the State as may be hereafter found necessary. The said attorneys shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and approbation of the Senate. Their duties shall be determined by law.

SEC. 8. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the State of Louisiana, and sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

SEC. 9. The State Treasurer, and Printer or Printers of the State shall be appointed annually, by the joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly: Provided, That during the recess of the same, the Governor shall have power to fill vacancies which may happen in either of the said offices.

SEC. 10. The clerks of the several courts shall be removable for breach of good behavior, by the court of appeals only, who shall be judge of the fact as well as of the law.

SEC. 11. The existing laws of this Territory, when this Constitution goes into effect, shall continue to be in force until altered or abolished by the Legislature: Provided, however, That the Legislature shall never adopt any system or code of laws, by a general reference to the said system or code; but in all cases, shall specify the several provisions of the laws it may enact.

SEC. 12. The judges of all the courts within this State shall, as often as it may be possible so to do, in every definite judgment, refer to the particular law, in virtue of which such judgment may have been rendered; and in all cases, adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ARTICLE V.

CONCERNING IMPEACHMENT.

SECTION 1. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives alone.

SEC. 2. All impeachment shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all the civil officers shall be liable to

impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than to the removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the parties convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, before they can enter upon the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I (A.B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as———, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and the laws of the State, so help me God."

SEC. 2. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

SEC. 3. Every person shall be disqualified from serving as Governor, Senator or Representative, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall have been convicted of having given or offered any bribe to procure his election.

SEC. 4. Laws shall be made to exclude from office and from suffrage those who shall thereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery or other high crimes or misdemeanors; the privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practices.

SEC. 5. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law, nor shall any appropriation of money for the support of an army be made for a longer term than one year; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to decide differences by arbitrators, to be appointed by the parties who may choose that summary mode of adjustment.

SEC. 7. All civil officers of the State at large shall reside within the State, and all district or county officers within their respective districts or counties, and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein as may be required by law.

SEC. 8. The Legislature shall determine the time of duration of the several public offices when such time shall not have been fixed by this Constitution, and all civil officers except the Governor and judges of the

superior and inferior courts shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members of both houses, except those, the removal of whom has been otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

SEC. 9. Absence on the business of this State or of the United States shall not forfeit a residence once obtained so as to deprive any one of the right of suffrage, or of being elected or appointed to any office under this State, under the exceptions contained in this Constitution.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to regulate by law in what cases and what deduction from the salaries of public officers shall be made for neglect of duty in their official capacity.

SEC. 11. Returns of all elections for the members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State for the time being.

SEC. 12. The Legislature shall point out the manner in which a man coming into the country shall declare his residence.

SEC. 13. In all elections by the people, and also by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given by ballot.

SEC. 14. No member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign powers, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly of this State, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the same.

SEC. 15. All laws that may be passed by the Legislature, and the public records of this State, and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the same, shall be promulgated, preserved and conducted in the language in which the Constitution of the United States is written.

SEC. 16. The General Assembly shall direct by law how persons who are now or may hereafter become securities for public officers may be relieved or discharged on account of such securityship.

SEC. 17. No power of suspending the laws of this State shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or its authority.

SEC. 18. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right of being heard by himself or counsel, of demanding the nature and cause of the accusation against him, of meeting the witnesses face to face, of having compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage, nor shall he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

SEC. 19. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 20. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

SEC. 21. Printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or any other branch

of the Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communications of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

SEC. 22. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 23. The citizens of the town of New Orleans shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration and the police of the said city, pursuant to the mode of election which shall be prescribed by the Legislature; provided, that the Mayor and Recorder be ineligible to a seat in the General Assembly.

SEC. 24. The seat of Government shall continue at New Orleans until removed by law.

SEC. 25. All laws contrary to this Constitution shall be null and void.

ARTICLE VII.

MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. When experience shall point out the necessity of amending this Constitution, and a majority of all the members elected to each house of the General Assembly shall, within the first twenty days of their stated annual session, concur in passing a law, specifying the alterations intended to be made, for taking the sense of the good people of this State, as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention, it shall be the duty of the several returning officers at the next general election which shall be held for Representatives, after the passage of such law, to open a poll for, and make return to the Secretary for the time being of the names of all those entitled to vote for Representatives, who have voted for calling a convention; and, if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for Representatives, have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall direct that a similar poll shall be opened, and taken for the next year; and, if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for Representatives have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session call a convention, to consist of as many members as there shall be in the General Assembly, and no more, to be chosen in the same manner and proportion, at the same places and at the same time that Representatives are, by citizens entitled to vote for Representatives; and to meet within three months after the said election for the purpose of readopting, amending or changing this Constitution. But, if it shall appear by the vote of either year, as aforesaid, that a majority of all the citizens entitled to vote for Representatives did not vote for a convention, a convention shall not be called.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the change of a territorial to a permanent State Government, it is declared by the Convention that all rights, suits, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts,

both as it respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this Government in virtue of the laws now in force.

SEC. 2. All fines, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the Territory of Orleans, shall inure to the use of the State. All bonds executed to the Governor or any other officer in his official capacity, in the Territory, shall pass over to the Governor or to the officers of the State and their successors in office, for the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

SEC. 3. The Governor, Secretary and judges, and all other officers under the Territorial Government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments until the said officers are superceded under the authority of this Constitution.

SEC. 4. All laws now in force in this Territory, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue and remain in full effect until repealed by the Legislature.

SEC. 5. The Governor of this State shall make use of his private seal until a State seal be procured.

SEC. 6. The oaths of office herein directed to be taken may be administered by any justice of the peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 7. At the expiration of the time after which this Constitution is to go into operation, or immediately after official information shall have been received that Congress have approved of the same, the President of the Convention shall issue writs of election to the proper officers in the different counties, enjoining them to cause an election to be held for Governor and members of the General Assembly in each of their respective districts. The election shall commence on the fourth Monday following the day of the date of the President's proclamation, and shall take place on the same day throughout the State. The mode and duration of the said election shall be determined by the laws now in force; provided, however, that in case of absence or disability of the President of the Convention to cause the said election to be carried into effect, the Secretary of the Convention shall discharge the duties hereby imposed on the President; and that, in case of absence of the Secretary, a committee of Messrs. Blanque, Brown and Urquart, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties herein imposed on the Secretary of the Convention; and the members of the General Assembly thus elected shall assemble on the fourth Monday thereafter at the seat of Government. The Governor and members of the General Assembly, for this time only, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately after their election, and shall continue in office in the manner and during the same period they would have done had they been elected on the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

SEC. 8. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in the sixth section of the second article of this Constitution, the county of Orleans shall be entitled to six Representatives, to be elected as follows:

one by the First Senatorial District within the said county, four by the Second District, and one by the Third District; the County of German Coast, to two Representatives; the County of Arcadia, to two Representatives; the County of Iberville, to two Representatives; the County of Lafourche, to two Representatives, to be elected as follows: one by the Parish of Assumption, and the other by the Parish of the Interior; the County of Rapides, to two Representatives; the County of Natchitoches, to one Representative; the County of Concordia, to one Representative; the County of Ouachita, to one Representative; the County of Opelousas, to two Representatives; the County of Attakapas, to three Representatives, to be elected as follows: Two by the Parish of St. Martin, and the third by the Parish of St. Mary; and the respective Senatorial Districts created by this Constitution, to one Senator each.

Done in Convention at New Orleans the twenty-second day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

J. POYDRAS, *President of the Convention.*

J. D. DEGOUTIN BELLECHASSE,
 J. BLANQUE,
 F. J. LEBRETON D'ORGENOY,
 MGRE, GUICHARD,
 S. HENDERSON,
 DENIS DELARONDE,
 F. LIVAUDAIS,
 B. MARIGNY,
 THOMAS URQUHART,
 JACQUES VILLERE,
 JOHN WATKINS,
 SAMUEL WINTER,
of the county of Orleans.
 JAMES BROWN,
 JEAN-NOEL DESTREHAN,
 ADRE. LA BRANCHE,
of the county of German Coast.
 MICHEL CANTRELLE,
 J. M. REYNAUD,
 GENEZI ROUSSIN,
of the county of Acadia.
 AMANT HEBERT,
 WILLIAM WIKOFF, JR.,
of the county of Iberville.
 P. BOISSIER,
 J. PRUD'HOMME,
of the county of Natchitoches.

WILLIAM GOFORTH,
 BELA HUBBARD, JR.,
 ST. MARTIN,
 H. S. THIBODAUX,
of the county of Lafourche.
 S. HIRIART,
of the county of Pointe Coupee.
 R. HALL,
 THOS. F. OLIVER,
 LEVI WELLS,
of the county of Rapides.
 JAMES DUNLAP,
 DAVID B. MORGAN,
of the county of Concordia.
 HENRY BRY,
of the county of Ouachita.
 ALLAN B. MARGUDER,
 D. J. SUTTON,
 JOHN THOMPSON,
of the county of Opelousas.
 LOUIS DE BLANC,
 HENRY JOHNSON,
 W. C. MAQUILLE,
 CHAS. OLIVIER,
 ALEXANDER PORTER,
of the county of Attakapas.

ELIGIUS FROMENTIN, *Secretary of the Convention.*

CONSTITUTION OF 1845.

Adopted May 14, 1845.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of the State of Louisiana, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

TITLE I.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

ART. 1. The powers of the Government of the State of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confined to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: Those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another; and those which are judicial to another.

ART. 2. No one of these departments, nor any person holding office in one of them, shall exercise power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

TITLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 3. The legislative power of the State shall be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the "House of Representatives," the other the "Senate," and both the "General Assembly of the State of Louisiana."

ART. 4. The members of the House of Representatives shall continue in service for the term of two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

ART. 5. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November, every two years; and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet every second year, on the third Monday in January next ensuing the election, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of Government.

ART. 6. No person shall be a Representative who at the time of his election is not a free white male, and has not been for three years a citizen of the United States, and has not attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the State for the three years next preceding the

election, and the last year thereof in the parish for which he may be chosen.

ART. 7. Election for Representatives for the several parishes or Representative Districts shall be held at the several election precincts established by law. The Legislature may delegate the power of establishing election precincts to the parochial or municipal authorities.

ART. 8. Representation in the House of Representatives shall be equal and uniform, and shall be regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified electors. Each parish shall have at least one Representative; no new parish shall be created with a territory less than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor with a number of electors less than the full number entitling it to a Representative, nor when the creation of such new parish would leave any other parish without the said extent of territory and number of electors.

The first enumeration to be made by the State authorities under this Constitution shall be made in the year 1847; the second, in the year 1855, and the subsequent enumerations shall be made every tenth year thereafter in such manner as shall be prescribed by law for the purpose of ascertaining the total population and the number of qualified electors in each parish and election district.

At the first regular session of the Legislature after the making of each enumeration, the Legislature shall apportion the representation amongst the several parishes and election districts on the basis of qualified electors, as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and election district shall have as many Representatives as the aggregate number of its electors will entitle it to, and an additional Representative for any fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number. The number of Representatives shall not be more than one hundred, not less than seventy.

That part of the Parish of Orleans situated on the left bank of the Mississippi shall be divided into nine Representative Districts, as follows, viz.:

First—First District to extend from the line of the Parish of Jefferson to the middle of Benjamin, Estelle and Thalia streets.

Second—Second District to extend from the last mentioned limits to the middle of Julia street, until it strikes the New Orleans Canal; thence down said canal to the lake.

Third—Third District to comprise the residue of the Second Municipality.

Fourth—Fourth District to extend from the middle of Canal street to the middle of St. Louis street, until it reaches the Metairie road; thence along said road to the New Orleans Canal.

Fifth—Fifth District to extend from the last mentioned limits to the middle of St. Philip street; thence down said street until its intersection with the Bayou St. John; thence along the middle of said bayou until it intersects the Metairie road; thence along said road until it reaches St. Louis street.

Sixth—Sixth District to comprise the residue of the First Municipality.

Seventh—Seventh District, from the middle of Esplanade street to the middle of Champs Elysees street.

Eighth—Eighth District, from the middle of Champs Elysees street to the middle of Enghein street and Lafayette avenue.

Ninth—Ninth District, from the middle of Enghein street and Lafayette avenue to the lower limits of the parish.

ART. 9. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

ART. 10. In all elections by the people, every free white male, who has been two years a citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the State two consecutive years next preceding the election, and the last year thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, shall have the right of voting; provided, that no person shall be deprived of the right of voting who, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, was entitled to that right under the Constitution of 1812. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections.

ART. 11. Absence from the State for more than ninety consecutive days shall interrupt the acquisition of the residence required in the preceding section, unless the person absenting himself shall be a house-keeper, or shall occupy a tenement for carrying on business, and his dwelling house or tenement for carrying on business shall be actually occupied during his absence by his family or servants, or some portion thereof, or by some one employed by him.

ART. 12. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, no pauper, no person under interdiction, nor under conviction of any crime punishable with hard labor, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State.

ART. 13. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State, except in the parish of his residence, and in cities and towns divided into election precincts, in the election precinct in which he resides.

ART. 14. The members of the Senate shall be chosen for the term of four years. The Senate, when assembled, shall have the power to choose its officers every two years.

ART. 15. The Legislature, in every year in which they shall apportion representation in the House of Representatives, shall divide the State into Senatorial Districts. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District, the Parish of Orleans excepted. And, whenever a new parish shall be created, it shall be attached to the Senatorial District from which most of its territory was taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the Legislature; but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of Senators shall be thirty-two, and they shall be apportioned among the Senatorial Districts according to

the total population contained in the several districts; provided, that no parish shall be entitled to more than one-eighth of the whole number of Senators.

ART. 16. In all apportionments of the Senate, the population of the City of New Orleans shall be deducted from the population of the whole State, and the remainder of the population divided by the number twenty-eight, and the result produced by this division shall be the senatorial ratio entitling a Senatorial District to a Senator. Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a Senator; and, if in the apportionment to be made a parish or district fall short of or exceed the ratio one-fifth, then a district may be formed having not more than two Senators, but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any Senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made as directed in the (eighth) article, the Legislature shall not pass any law until an apportionment of representation in both houses of the General Assembly be made.

ART. 17. At the first session of the General Assembly after this Constitution takes effect, the Senators shall be equally divided by lot into two classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years and a rotation thereby kept up perpetually. In case any district shall have elected two or more Senators, said Senators shall vacate their seats respectively at the end of two and four years, and lots shall be drawn between them.

ART. 18. No person shall be a Senator who, at the time of his election, has not been a citizen of the United States ten years, and who has not attained the age of twenty-seven years, and resided in the State four years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the district in which he may be chosen.

ART. 19. The first election for Senators shall be general throughout the State, and at the same time that the general election for Representatives is held; and thereafter there shall be biennial elections to fill the places of those whose time of service may have expired.

ART. 20. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 21. Each house of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualification, election and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

ART. 22. Each house of the General Assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

ART. 23. Each house of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of its members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

ART. 24. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member, for disrespectful and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings. Such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

ART. 25. Neither house, during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

ART. 26. The members of the General Assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be four dollars per day during their attendance, going to and returning from the session of their respective houses. The compensation may be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the House of Representatives by whom such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend to a period beyond sixty days, to date from its commencement, and any legislative action had after the expiration of the said sixty days shall be null and void. This provision shall not apply to the first Legislature which is to convene after the adoption of this Constitution.

ART. 27. The members of the General Assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 28. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office, except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the elections of the people.

ART. 29. No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, priest or teacher of any religious persuasion, society or sect, shall be eligible to the General Assembly.

ART. 30. No person who at any time may have been a collector of taxes, or who may have been otherwise intrusted with public money, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or to any office of profit or trust under the State Government until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections, and for all public moneys with which he may have been intrusted.

ART. 31. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days, it be read over in each house of the General Assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon; unless in case of urgency, four-fifths of the house where the bill shall be pending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 32. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments, as in other bills; provided, they shall not introduce any new matter under the color of an amendment which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 33. The General Assembly shall regulate by law, by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

ART. 34. A majority of the members elected to the Senate shall be required for the confirmation or rejection of officers to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the Senate in deciding thereon, shall vote by yeas and nays, and the names of the Senators voting for and against the appointments, respectively, shall be entered on a journal to be kept for that purpose, and made public at the end of each session, or before.

ART. 35. Returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State.

ART. 36. A Treasurer of the State shall be elected biennially by joint ballot of the two houses of the General Assembly. The Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen in that office during the recess of the Legislature.

ART. 37. In the year in which a regular election of a Senator of the United States is to take place, the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the Monday following the meeting of the Legislature, and proceed to the said election.

TITLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 38. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Louisiana. He shall hold office during the term of four years; and, together with the Lieutenant Governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for Representatives shall vote for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the time and place of voting for Representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the second day of the session of the General Assembly then next to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for Governor shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more persons shall be equal, and the highest in the number of votes polled for Governor, one of them shall immediately be chosen Governor, by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes for Lieutenant Governor shall be Lieutenant Governor; but, if two or more persons shall be equal, and highest in the number of votes polled for Lieutenant Governor, one of

them shall be immediately chosen Lieutenant Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly.

ART. 39. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, been fifteen years a citizen of the United States, and a resident within the State for the same space of time next preceding his election.

ART. 40. The Governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the fourth Monday of January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall have been declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by this Constitution.

ART. 41. The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 42. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States, or minister of any religious society, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

ART. 43. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted. The Legislature may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability or refusal to qualify of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall act as Governor; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or for the residue of the term.

ART. 44. The Lieutenant Governor or other officer discharging the duties of Governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the Governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 45. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. Whenever he shall administer the Government, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own members as President of the Senate for the time being.

ART. 46. While he acts as President of the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall for the same period be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and no more.

ART. 47. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the State, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the Senate, have power to grant pardons and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested.

ART. 48. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services

a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 49. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this State and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 50. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution and whose appointment is not therein otherwise provided for; provided, however, that the Legislature shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 51. The Governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session, unless otherwise provided for by this Constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the Senate shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

ART. 52. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 53. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 54. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 55. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART. 56. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if 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 consideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to 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 all the members elected to 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 the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) 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 it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

ART. 57. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment,

shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

ART. 58. There shall be a Secretary of State who shall hold his office during the time for which the Governor shall have been elected. The records of the State shall be kept and preserved in the office of the Secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when necessary shall attest them. He shall, when required, lay the said register, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative to his office, before either house of the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 59. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ART. 60. The free white men of the State shall be armed and disciplined for its defense; but those who belong to religious societies whose tenets forbid them to carry arms shall not be compelled so to do, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services.

ART. 61. The militia of the State shall be organized in such manner as may be hereafter deemed most expedient by the Legislature.

TITLE IV.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 62. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 63. The Supreme Court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed three hundred dollars; and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll or impost of any kind or nature soever, shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and likewise to all fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed by municipal corporations, and in criminal cases on questions of law alone, whenever the punishment of death or hard labor may be inflicted, or when a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed.

ART. 64. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and of three associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars, and each of the associate justices a salary of five thousand five hundred dollars annually. The court shall appoint its own clerks. The judges shall be appointed for a term of eight years.

ART. 65. When the first appointments are made under this Constitution, the Chief Justice shall be appointed for eight years, one of the associate judges for six years, one for four years and one for two years; and, in the event of death, resignation or removal of any of said judges

before the expiration of the period for which he was appointed, his successor shall be appointed only for the remainder of this term, so that the term of service of no two of said judges shall expire at the same time.

ART. 66. The Supreme Court shall hold its sessions in New Orleans from the first Monday of the month of November, to the end of the month of June inclusive. The Legislature shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 67. The Supreme Court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, at the instance of all persons in actual custody under process in all cases in which they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 68. In all cases in which the judges shall be equally divided in opinion, the judgment appealed from shall stand affirmed; in which case each of the judges shall give his separate opinion in writing.

ART. 69. All judges by virtue of their office shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The style of all process shall be "The State of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name, and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

ART. 70. The judges of all courts within the State shall, as often as it may be possible so to do, in every definite judgment, refer to the particular law in virtue of which such judgment may be rendered, and in all cases adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 71. No court or judge shall make any allowance by way of fee or compensation in any suit or proceedings except for the payment of such fees to ministerial officers as may be established by law.

ART. 72. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the Supreme or District Courts, or to the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office or other compensation than their salaries for any civil duties performed by them.

ART. 73. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them, on the address of three-fourths of the members present of each house of the General Assembly. In every such case, the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 74. There shall be an Attorney General for the State, and as many district attorneys as may be hereafter found necessary. They shall hold their office for two years; their duties shall be determined by law.

ART. 75. The first Legislature assembled under this Constitution shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged

for six years, and be subject to reorganization every sixth year thereafter. The number of districts shall not be less than twelve, nor more than twenty. For each district, one judge, learned in the law, shall be appointed, except in the districts in which the Cities of New Orleans and Lafayette are situated, in which the Legislature may establish as many District Courts as the public interest may require.

ART. 76. Each of the said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than two thousand five hundred dollars annually. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of thirty years, and have resided in the State six years next preceding his appointment, and have practiced law therein for the space of five years.

ART. 77. The judges of the Districts Courts shall hold their offices for the term of six years. The judges first appointed shall be divided by lot into three classes, as nearly equal as can be, and the term of office of the judges of the first class shall expire at the end of two years, of the second class at the end of four years, and of the third class at the end of six years.

ART. 78. The District Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases, when the amount in dispute exceeds fifty dollars, exclusive of interest. In all criminal cases, and in all matters connected with successions, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited.

ART. 79. The Legislature shall have power to vest in clerks of courts authority to grant such orders, and do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice, and in all cases the powers thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 80. The clerks of the several courts shall be removable for breach of good behavior by the judges thereof, subject in all cases to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

ART. 81. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall never exceed, in civil cases, the sum of one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to appeal to the District Court in such cases as shall be provided for by law. They shall be elected by the qualified voters of each parish, for the term of two years and shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

ART. 82. Clerks of the District Courts in this State shall be elected by the qualified electors in each parish, for the term of four years, and should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the judge of the court in which such vacancy exists, and the person so appointed shall hold his office until the next general election.

ART. 83. A sheriff and a coroner shall be elected in each parish, by the qualified voters thereof, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years, unless sooner removed. Should a vacancy occur in either of these offices subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the Governor; and the person so appointed shall continue in office until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

TITLE V.

IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 84. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives.

ART. 85. Impeachments of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and of the judges of the District Courts, shall be tried by the Senate; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the senior judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachment. Impeachments of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting as a Court of Impeachment, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present.

ART. 86. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under this State, but the parties convicted shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

ART. 87. All officers against whom articles of impeachment may be preferred, shall be suspended from the exercise of their functions during the pendency of such impeachment. The appointing power may make a provisional appointment to replace any suspended officer until the decision on the impeachment.

ART. 88. The Legislature shall provide by law for the trial, punishment and removal from office, of all other officers of the State, by indictment or otherwise.

TITLE VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 89. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I (A. B.), do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties incumbent on me as —, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of this State; and I do, further, solemnly swear (or affirm) that, since the adoption of the present Constitution, I, being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State, nor out of it, with a citizen of this State, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons with a citizen of this State, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, or aided, advised, or assisted any person thus offending, so help me God."

ART. 90. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

ART. 91. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office

of trust or profit in this State, who shall have been convicted of having given, or offered, a bribe to procure his election or appointment.

ART. 92. Laws shall be made to exclude from office and from the right of suffrage, those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practice.

ART. 93. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law, nor shall any appropriation of money be made for a longer term than two years. A regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 94. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to decide differences by arbitration.

ART. 95. All civil officers for the State at large shall reside within the State, and all district or parish officers within their districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such places therein as may be required by law. And no person shall be elected or appointed to any parish office who shall not have resided in such parish long enough before such election, or appointment, to have acquired the right of voting in such parish; and no person shall be elected or appointed to any district office, who shall not have resided in such district, or an adjoining district, long enough before such appointment, or election, to have acquired the right of voting for the same.

ART. 96. The duration of all offices not fixed by this Constitution shall never exceed four years.

ART. 97. All civil officers, except the Governor and judges of the Supreme and District Courts, shall be removable by an address of a majority of the members of both houses, except those the removal of whom has been otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

ART. 98. Absence on the business of this State or of the United States, shall not forfeit a residence once obtained, so as to deprive any one of the right of suffrage, or of being elected or appointed to any office under the exceptions contained in this Constitution.

ART. 99. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for deductions from the salaries of public officers who may be guilty of a neglect of duty.

ART. 100. The Legislature shall point out the manner in which a person coming into the State shall declare his residence.

ART. 101. In all elections by the people, the vote shall be by ballot, and in all elections by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given *viva voce*.

ART. 102. No member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them,

or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the State.

ART. 103. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the State, shall be promulgated, preserved and conducted in the language in which the Constitution of the United States is written.

ART. 104. The Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be conversant with the French and English languages; and members may address either house in the French or English language.

ART. 105. The General Assembly shall direct by law how persons who are now or may hereafter become sureties for public officers may be discharged from such suretyship.

ART. 106. No power of suspending the laws of the State shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature or its authority.

ART. 107. Prosecutions shall be by indictment, or information. The accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right, unless he shall have fled from justice, of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

ART. 108. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

ART. 109. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation previously made.

ART. 110. The press shall be free. Every citizen may freely speak, write or publish his sentiments on all subjects; being responsible for an abuse of this liberty.

ART. 111. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

ART. 112. The General Assembly, which shall meet after the first election of Representatives under this Constitution, shall, within the first month after the commencement of the session, designate and fix the seat of Government, at some place not less than sixty miles from the City of New Orleans, by the nearest traveling route; and if on the Mississippi, by the meanders of the same; and when so fixed, it shall not be removed without the consent of four-fifths of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The sessions shall be held in New Orleans until the end of the year 1848.

ART. 113. The Legislature shall not pledge the faith of the State for the payment of any bonds, bills, or other contracts or obligations, for the benefit or use of any person or persons, corporations or body politic whatever. But the State shall have the right to issue new bonds in pay-

ment of its outstanding obligations or liabilities, whether due or not; the said new bonds, however, are not to be issued for a larger amount, or at a higher rate of interest, than the original obligations they are intended to replace.

ART. 114. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Legislature shall never exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasions or suppress insurrections, unless the same be authorized by some law, for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide ways and means, by taxation, for the payment of running interest during the whole time for which said debt shall be contracted, and for the full and punctual discharge at maturity of the capital borrowed; and said law shall be irrevocable until principal and interest are fully paid and discharged, and shall not be put into execution until after its enactment by the first Legislature returned by a general election after its passage.

ART. 115. The Legislature shall provide by law for a change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 116. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and the buying and selling of lottery tickets within the State is prohibited.

ART. 117. No divorce shall be granted by the Legislature.

ART. 118. Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

ART. 119. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title; but in such case, the act revised, or section amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 120. The Legislature shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws, but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the laws it may enact.

ART. 121. The State shall not become subscriber to the stock of any corporation or joint stock company.

ART. 122. No corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended, with banking or discounting privileges.

ART. 123. Corporations shall not be created in this State by special laws, except for political or municipal purposes; but the Legislature shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all other corporations, except corporations with banking or discounting privileges, the creation of which is prohibited.

ART. 124. From and after the month of January, 1890, the Legislature shall have the power to revoke the charters of all corporations whose charters shall not have expired previous to that time, and no corporations hereafter to be created shall ever endure for a longer term than twenty-five years, except those which are political or municipal.

ART. 125. The General Assembly shall never grant any exclusive privilege or monopoly, for a longer period than twenty years.

ART. 126. No person shall hold or exercise, at the same time, more than one civil office of emolument, except that of justice of the peace.

ART. 127. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the

State. After the year 1848 all property, on which taxes may be levied, in this State, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property shall be taxed higher than another species of property of equal value, on which taxes shall be levied; the Legislature shall have the power to levy an income tax, and to tax all persons pursuing any occupation, trade or profession.

ART. 128. The citizens of the City of New Orleans shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration of the police of the said city, pursuant to the mode of elections which shall be prescribed by the Legislature; Provided, That the mayor and recorders shall be ineligible to a seat in the General Assembly; and the mayor, recorders and aldermen shall be commissioned by the Governor as justices of the peace, and the Legislature may vest in them such criminal jurisdiction as may be necessary for the punishment of minor crimes and offenses, and as the police and good order of said city may require.

ART. 129. The Legislature may provide by law in what cases officers shall continue to perform the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office.

ART. 130. Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons, with a citizen of this State, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within the State or out of it, with a citizen of this State, or who shall act as second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those thus offending, shall be deprived of holding any office of trust of profit, and of enjoying the right of suffrage under this Constitution.

ART. 131. The Legislature shall have the power to extend this Constitution and the jurisdiction of this State over any territory acquired by compact with any State, or with the United States, the same being done by the consent of the United States.

ART. 132. The Constitution and laws of this State shall be promulgated in the French and English languages.

TITLE VII.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 133. There shall be appointed a Superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold his office for two years. His duties shall be prescribed by law. He shall receive such compensation as the Legislature may direct.

ART. 134. The Legislature shall establish free public schools throughout the State, and shall provide means for their support by taxation on property or otherwise.

ART. 135. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use or support of schools, and of all lands which may hereafter be granted or bequeathed to the State, and not expressly granted or bequeathed for any other purpose, which hereafter may be disposed of by the State, and the proceeds of the estates of

deceased persons to which the State may become entitled by law, shall be held by the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund, on which the State shall pay an annual interest of six per cent., with interest, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 136. All moneys arising from the sales which have been or may hereafter be made of any lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State, for the use of a seminary of learning, and from any kind of donation that may hereafter be made for that purpose, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, at six per cent. per annum, shall be appropriated to the support of a seminary of learning for the promotion of literature, and the arts and sciences, and no law shall ever be made diverting said fund to any other use than to the establishment and improvement of said seminary of learning.

ART. 137. A university shall be established in the City of New Orleans. It shall be composed of four faculties, to-wit: one of law, one of medicine, one of the natural sciences, and one of letters.

ART. 138. It shall be called the "University of Louisiana," and the Medical College of Louisiana, as at present organized, shall constitute the faculty of medicine.

ART. 139. The Legislature shall provide by law for its further organization and government; but shall be under no obligation to contribute to the establishment or support of said university by appropriations.

TITLE VIII.

MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 140. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house, and approved by the Governor, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the State shall cause the same to be published, three months before the next general election, in at least one newspaper, in French and English, in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published; and if, in the Legislature next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of State shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, at least three months previous to the next general election for Representatives to the State Legislature, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the qualified electors shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted at a time, they shall be sub-

mitted in such a manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE IX.

SCHEDULE.

ART. 141. The Constitution adopted in 1812, is declared to be superseded by this Constitution, and in order to carry the same into effect it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

ART. 142. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted.

ART. 143. Until the first enumeration shall be made as directed in article eighth of this Constitution, the Parish of Orleans shall have twenty Representatives, to be elected as follows, viz:

Eight by the First Municipality, seven by the Second Municipality, and four by the Third Municipality, to be distributed among the nine Representative Districts as follows, allotting to the

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----|
| First District..... | 2 | The parish of Livingston..... | 1 |
| Second District..... | 3 | The parish of St. Tammany..... | 1 |
| Third District..... | 3 | The parish of Pointe Coupee.... | 1 |
| Fourth District..... | 3 | The parish of Concordia..... | 1 |
| Fifth District..... | 3 | The parish of Tensas..... | 1 |
| Sixth District..... | 2 | The parish of Madison..... | 1 |
| Seventh District..... | 2 | The parish of Carroll..... | 1 |
| Eighth District..... | 1 | The parish of Franklin..... | 1 |
| Ninth District..... | 1 | The parish of St. Mary..... | 2 |
| And to that part of the parish on | | The parish of St. Martin..... | 3 |
| the right bank of the Missis- | | The parish of Vermilion..... | 1 |
| sippi | 1 | The parish of Lafayette..... | 2 |
| The parish of Plaquemines.... | 3 | The parish of St. Landry..... | 5 |
| The parish of St. Bernard..... | 1 | The parish of Calcasieu..... | 1 |
| The parish of Jefferson..... | 3 | The parish of Avoyelles..... | 2 |
| The parish of St. Charles..... | 1 | The parish of Rapides..... | 3 |
| The parish of St. John the Baptist | 1 | The parish of Natchitoches.... | 3 |
| The parish of St. James..... | 2 | The parish of Sabine..... | 2 |
| The parish of Ascension..... | 2 | The parish of Caddo..... | 1 |
| The parish of Assumption..... | 3 | The parish of DeSoto..... | 1 |
| The parish of Lafourche Interior | 3 | The parish of Ouachita..... | 1 |
| The parish of Terrebonne..... | 2 | The parish of Morehouse..... | 1 |
| The parish of Iberville..... | 2 | The parish of Union..... | 1 |
| The parish of West Baton Rouge | 1 | The parish of Jackson..... | 1 |
| The parish of East Baton Rouge. | 3 | The parish of Caldwell..... | 1 |
| The parish of West Feliciana... | 2 | The parish of Catahoula..... | 2 |
| The parish of East Feliciana.... | 3 | The parish of Claiborne..... | 2 |
| The parish of St. Helena..... | 1 | The parish of Bossier..... | 1 |
| The parish of Washington..... | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 98 |

And the State shall be divided into the following Senatorial Districts:

All that portion of the Parish of Orleans lying on the east side of the Mississippi river, shall compose one Senatorial District, and shall elect four Senators.

The Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river, shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of Jefferson shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of St. James shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of Ascension shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of Assumption, Lafourche Interior and Terrebonne shall compose one district, with two Senators.

The Parishes of Iberville and West Baton Rouge shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of East Baton Rouge shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of Pointe Coupee shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of Avoyelles shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of St. Mary shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of St. Martin shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of Lafayette and Vermilion shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of St. Landry and Calcasieu shall compose one district, with two Senators.

The Parish of West Feliciana shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of East Feliciana shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of St. Helena and Livingston shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of Washington and St. Tammany shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of Concordia and Tensas shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of Carroll and Madison shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of Jackson, Union, Morehouse and Ouachita shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of Caldwell, Franklin and Catahoula shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of Rapides shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of Bossier and Claiborne shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parish of Natchitoches shall compose one district, with one Senator.

The Parishes of Sabine, DeSoto and Caddo shall compose one district, with one Senator.

ART. 144. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of this Constitution, no office shall be superseded thereby, but the laws of the State relative to the duties of the several officers, executive, judicial and military, shall remain in full force, though the same be contrary to this Constitution, and the several duties shall be performed by the respective officers of the State, according to the existing laws, until the organization of the Government, under this Constitution, and the entering into office of the new officers, to be appointed under said Government, and no longer.

ART. 145. Appointments to office by the executive under this Constitution shall be made by the Governor to be elected under its authority.

ART. 146. The provisions of article twenty-eight, concerning the inability of members of the Legislature to hold certain offices therein mentioned, shall not be held to apply to the members of the first Legislature elected under this Constitution.

ART. 147. The time of service of all officers chosen by the people, at the first election under this Constitution, shall terminate as though the election had been holden on the first Monday of November, 1845, and they had entered on the discharge of their duties at the time designated therein.

ART. 148. The Legislature shall provide for the removal of all causes now pending in the Supreme or other courts of the State under the Constitution of 1812, to courts created by this Constitution.

ART. 149. Appeals to the Supreme Court from the Parishes of Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Catahoula, Caldwell, Ouachita, Franklin, Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia, shall, until otherwise provided for, be returnable to New Orleans.

TITLE X.

ORDINANCE.

ART. 150. Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Governor shall issue his proclamation, directing the several officers of this State authorized by law to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, to open and hold a poll in every parish of the State, at the places designated by law, upon the First Monday of November next, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution; and it shall be the duty of said officers to receive the votes of all persons entitled to vote

under the old Constitution and under this Constitution. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be written "The Constitution accepted," or "The Constitution rejected," or some such words as will distinctly convey the intention of the voter. At the conclusion of the said election, which shall be conducted in every respect as the general State election is now conducted, the parish judges and commissioners designated to preside over the same shall carefully examine and count each ballot so deposited, and shall forthwith make due returns thereof to the Secretary of State, in conformity to the provisions of the existing law upon the subject of elections.

ART. 151. Upon the receipt of the said returns, or on the first Monday of December, if the returns be not sooner received, it shall be the duty of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and State Treasurer, in the presence of all such persons as may choose to attend, to compare the votes given at the said poll for the ratification and rejection of this Constitution; and if it shall appear from said returns that a majority of all the votes given are for ratifying this Constitution, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to make proclamation of that fact, and thenceforth this Constitution shall be ordained and established as the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. But whether this Constitution be accepted or rejected, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be published in the State paper the result of the polls, showing the number of votes cast in each parish for and against the said Constitution.

ART. 152. Should this Constitution be accepted by the people, it shall also be the duty of the Governor forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring the present Legislature, elected under the old Constitution, to be dissolved, and directing the several officers of the State authorized by law to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, to hold an election, at the places designated by law, upon the third Monday in January next (1846), for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and all other officers whose election is provided for pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution. And the said election shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made, in conformity with existing laws upon the subject of State elections.

ART. 153. The General Assembly elected under this Constitution shall convene at the State House, in the City of New Orleans, upon the second Monday of February next (1846), after the elections; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected at the same time, shall be duly installed in office during the first week of their session, and before it shall be competent for the said General Assembly to proceed with the transaction of business.

Adopted May 14, 1845.

Attest:

JOSEPH WALKER,
President of the Convention.
HORATIO DAVIS,
Secretary of the Convention.

CONSTITUTION OF 1852.

Adopted at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1852.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the People of the State of Louisiana, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

TITLE I.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

ART. 1. The powers of the Government of the State of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another, and those which are judicial to another.

ART. 2. No one of these departments, nor any person holding office in one of them, shall exercise power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

TITLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 3. The legislative power of the State will be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the "House of Representatives," the other "The Senate," and both, the "General Assembly of the State of Louisiana."

ART. 4. The members of the House of Representatives shall continue in service for the term of two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

ART. 5. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November, every two years; and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet annually, on the third Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of Government.

ART. 6. Every duly qualified elector under this Constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; Provided, That no person shall be a Representative or Senator, unless he be at the time of his election a duly qualified voter of the Representative or Senatorial District from which he is elected.

ART. 7. Elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law. The Legislature may delegate the power of establishing election precincts to the parochial or municipal authorities.

ART. 8. Representation in the House of Representatives shall be equal and uniform, and shall be regulated and ascertained by the local population of each of the several parishes of the State. Each parish shall have at least one Representative. No new parish shall be created with a territory less than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor with a population less than the full number entitling it to a Representative, nor when the creation of such new parish would leave any other parish without the said extent of territory and amount of population.

The first enumeration by the State authorities under this Constitution shall be made in the year 1853, the second in the year 1858, the third in the year 1865; after which time the General Assembly shall direct in what manner the census shall be taken, so that it be made at least once in every period of ten years, for the purpose of ascertaining the total population in each parish and election district.

At the first regular session of the Legislature after the making of each enumeration, the Legislature shall apportion the representation among the several parishes and election districts on the basis of the total population as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and election district shall have as many Representatives as its aggregate population shall entitle it to, and an additional Representative for any fraction exceeding one-half the representative number. The number of representatives shall not be more than one hundred nor less than seventy.

Until an apportionment shall be made, and elections held under the same, in accordance with the first enumeration to be made as directed in this article, the representation in the Senate and House of Representatives shall be and remain as at present established by law.

The limits of the Parish of Orleans are hereby extended, so as to embrace the whole of the present City of New Orleans, including that part of the Parish of Jefferson, formerly known as the City of Lafayette.

All that part of the Parish of Orleans which is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, shall be divided by the Legislature into not more than ten Representative Districts, and until a new apportionment shall be made according to the first census to be taken under this Constitution, that part of the City of New Orleans which was comprised within the former limits of the City of Lafayette, shall vote for Senators from the Parish of Orleans, and from the Tenth Representative District, and shall elect two out of the three Representatives now apportioned by law to the Parish of Jefferson; the other Representative Districts shall remain as they are now established.

ART. 9. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

ART. 10. Every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last six months thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting, but no voter, on removing from one parish

to another, within the State, shall lose the right of voting in the former until he shall have acquired it in the latter. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections.

ART. 11. The Legislature shall provide by law, that the names and residence of all qualified electors of the City of New Orleans shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

ART. 12. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, no pauper, no person under interdiction, nor under conviction of any crime punishable with hard labor, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State.

ART. 13. No person shall be entitled to vote at an election held in this State, except in the parish of his residence, and in cities and towns divided into election precincts, in the election precinct in which he resides.

ART. 14. The members of the Senate shall be chosen for the term of four years. The Senate when assembled, shall have the power to choose its officers.

ART. 15. The Legislature, in every year in which they shall apportion representation in the House of Representatives, shall divide the State into Senatorial Districts. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District—the Parish of Orleans excepted. And whenever a new parish shall be created, it shall be attached to the Senatorial District from which most of its territory was taken, or to another continuous district, at the discretion of the Legislature; but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of Senators shall be thirty-two, and they shall be apportioned among the Senatorial Districts according to the total population contained in the several districts; Provided, that no parish shall be entitled to more than five Senators.

ART. 16. In all apportionments of the Senate, the population of the City of New Orleans shall be deducted from the population of the whole State, and the remainder of the population divided by the number twenty-seven, and the result produced by this division shall be the Senatorial ratio entitling a Senatorial District to a Senator. Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts, having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a Senator; and if, in the apportionment to be made, a parish or district fall short of or exceed the ratio one-fifth, then a district may be formed having not more than two Senators, but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any Senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made as directed in the eighth article, the Legislature shall not pass any law until an apportionment of representation in both houses of the General Assembly be made.

ART. 17. At the first session of the General Assembly after this Constitution takes effect, the Senators shall be equally divided by lot,

into two classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one-half shall be chosen every two years, and a rotation thereby kept up perpetually. In case any district shall have elected two or more Senators, said Senators shall vacate their seats respectively at the end of two and four years, and lots shall be drawn between them.

ART. 18. The first election for Senators shall be general throughout the State, and at the same time that the general election for Representatives is held; and thereafter there shall be biennial elections to fill the places of those whose time of service may have expired.

ART. 19. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 20. Each house of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

ART. 21. Each house of the General Assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

ART. 22. Each house of the General Assembly shall keep and publish, weekly, a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

ART. 23. Each house may punish by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings. Such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

ART. 24. Neither house, during the sessions of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

ART. 25. The members of the General Assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be four dollars per day, during their attendance, going to and returning from the session of their respective houses. The compensation may be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the House of Representatives, by whom such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend to a period beyond sixty days, to date from its commencement, and any legislative action had after the expiration of the said sixty days, shall be null and void. This provision shall not apply to the first Legislature which is to convene after the adoption of this Constitution.

ART. 26. The members of the General Assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going

to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 27. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office, except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the elections of the people.

ART. 28. No person who, at any time, may have been a collector of taxes, whether State, parish or municipal, or who may have been otherwise intrusted with public money, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust under the State Government, until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections, and for all public moneys with which he may have been intrusted.

ART. 29. No bill shall have the force of a law until, on three several days, it be read over in each house of the General Assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon; unless in case of urgency, four-fifths of the house where the bill shall be pending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 30. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments, as in other bills; Provided, they shall not introduce any new matter, under the color of an amendment, which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 31. The General Assembly shall regulate, by law, by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

ART. 32. The Senate shall vote on the confirmation or rejection of officers, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by yeas and nays, and the names of the Senators voting for and against the appointments respectively, shall be entered on a journal to be kept for that purpose, and made public at the end of each session, or before.

ART. 33. Returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State.

ART. 34. In the year in which a regular election for a Senator of the United States is to take place, the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the Monday following the meeting of the Legislature, and proceed to the said election.

TITLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 35. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Lieutenant Governor, chosen for the same term, be

electd as follows: The qualified electors for Representatives shall vote for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the time and place of voting for Representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer, to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the second day of the session of the General Assembly, then next to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for Governor shall be declared duly elected, but if two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for Governor, one of them shall immediately be chosen Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for Lieutenant Governor, shall be Lieutenant Governor; but if two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for Lieutenant Governor, one of them shall be immediately chosen Lieutenant Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly.

ART. 36. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor **who** shall not have attained the age of twenty-eight years, and been a citizen and a resident within the State for the space of four years next preceding his election.

ART. 37. The Governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the fourth Monday of January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the Constitution.

ART. 38. The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 39. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

ART. 40. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted. The Legislature may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability or refusal to qualify, of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall act as Governor, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or for the residue of the term.

ART. 41. The Lieutenant Governor or officer discharging the duties of Governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the Governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 42. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be

President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. Whenever he shall administer the Government, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own members as President of the Senate for the time being.

ART. 43. While he acts as President of the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall for the same period be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and no more.

ART. 44. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the State, and except in cases of impeachment shall, with the consent of the Senate, have power to grant pardons and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction. In cases of treason, he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested.

ART. 45. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 46. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 47. He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; Provided, however, that the Legislature shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 48. The Governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office, and rejected by the Senate, shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

ART. 49. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 50. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 51. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 52. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART. 53. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if 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 elected to 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 all the members elected to 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 the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) 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 it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next session.

ART. 54. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

ART. 55. There shall be a Secretary of State who shall hold his office during the time for which the Governor shall have been elected. The records of the State shall be kept and preserved in the office of the Secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when necessary, shall attest them. He shall, when required, lay the said register, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative to his office, before either house of the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 56. There shall be a Treasurer of the State, who shall hold his office during the term of two years.

ART. 57. The Secretary of State and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State. And in case of any vacancies caused by the death, resignation or absence of the Treasurer or Secretary of State, the Governor shall order an election, to fill said vacancy.

ART. 58. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ART. 59. The free white men of the State shall be armed and disciplined for its defense; but those who belong to religious societies, whose tenets forbid them to carry arms, shall not be compelled so to do, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services.

ART. 60. The militia of the State shall be organized in such manner as may be hereafter deemed most expedient by the Legislature.

TITLE IV.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 61. The judiciary power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in such inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time order and establish, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 62. The Supreme Court, except in the cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed three hundred dollars; to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll or impost whatsoever or of any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation, shall be in contestation; and to all criminal cases on questions of law alone, whenever the offense charged is punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor, or when a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed. The Legislature shall have power to restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil cases to questions of law only.

ART. 63. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and four associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars, and each of the associate judges a salary of five thousand five hundred dollars annually until otherwise provided by law. The court shall appoint its own clerks; the judges shall be elected for the term of ten years.

ART. 64. The Chief Justice shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The Legislature shall divide the State into four districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall elect one of the associate justices. The State shall be divided into the following districts until the Legislature shall otherwise direct:

FIRST DISTRICT.

The parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and that portion of the City of New Orleans which lies below the line extending from the river Mississippi, along the middle of Julia street, until it strikes the New Orleans Canal, and thence down said canal to the lake.

SECOND DISTRICT.

That portion of the City of New Orleans which is situated above the line extending along the middle of Julia street until it strikes the New Orleans Canal, and thence down said canal to the lake, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, Terrebonne, West Baton Rouge and Iberville.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Tensas, Concordia, Lafayette, Vermilion, St. Mary, St. Martin and St. Landry.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The parishes of Calcasieu, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, DeSoto, Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville, Caldwell, Union, Ouachita, Morehouse, Jackson, Franklin, Catahoula, Madison, Carroll and Winn.

ART. 65. The office of one of the associate justices shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of another at the expiration of the fourth year, of a third, at the expiration of the sixth year, and of the fourth, at the expiration of the eighth year—so that one of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected every second year.

ART. 66. The Secretary of State, on receiving the official returns of the first election, shall proceed immediately, in the presence and with the assistance of two justices of the peace, to determine by lot among the four candidates having the highest number of votes in the respective districts, which of the associate justices elect shall serve for the term of two years, which for the term of four years, which for the term of six years, and which for the term of eight years, and the Governor shall issue commissions accordingly.

ART. 67. Any vacancy that may occur in the Supreme Court from resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by election for the remainder of the unexpired term, but if such remainder do not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by executive appointment.

ART. 68. The Supreme Court shall hold its sessions in New Orleans from the first Monday of the month of November to the end of the month of June, inclusive. The Legislature shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 69. The Supreme Court and each of the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, at the instance of all persons in actual custody under process in all cases in which they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 70. No judgment shall be rendered by the Supreme Court without the concurrence of a majority of the judges comprising the court. Whenever a majority cannot agree, in consequence of the recusation of any member or members of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the inferior courts, whose duty it shall be, when so called upon, to sit in the place of the judges recused and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 71. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The style of all process shall be "The State of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by authority of the State of Louisiana, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

ART. 72. The judges of all courts within the State shall, as often as it may be possible so to do, in every definite judgment refer to the particular law in virtue of which such judgment may be rendered, and in all cases adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 73. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of three-fourths of the members present of each house of the General Assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal

may be required shall be stated at length in the address and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 74. There shall be an Attorney General for the State, and as many district attorneys as may be hereafter found necessary. They shall hold their offices for four years; their duties shall be determined by law.

ART. 75. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall, at stated times, receive a salary, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; and they are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries for any civil duties performed by them.

ART. 76. The Legislature shall have power to vest in clerks of courts authority to grant such orders and do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice, and in all cases the powers thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 77. The judges of the several inferior courts shall have power to remove the clerks thereof for breach of good behavior, subject in all cases to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

ART. 78. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall be limited in civil cases to cases where the matter in dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to appeal in such cases as shall be provided for by law. They shall be elected by the qualified electors of each parish, district or ward, for the term of two years, in such manner, and shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided by law.

ART. 79. Clerks of the inferior courts in this State shall be elected for the term of four years; and, should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the judge of the court in which such vacancy exists, and the person so appointed shall hold his office until the next general election.

ART. 80. A sheriff and a coroner shall be elected in each parish by the qualified voters thereof, who shall hold their office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed. The Legislature shall have the power to increase the number of sheriffs in any parish. Should a vacancy occur in either of these offices, subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the Governor; and the person so appointed shall continue in office until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ART. 81. The judges of the several inferior courts shall be elected by the duly qualified voters of their respective districts or parishes.

ART. 82. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to fix the time for holding elections for all judges at a time which shall be different from that fixed for all other elections.

ART. 83. The Attorney General shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, and the district attorneys by the qualified voters of each district, on the day of the election for Governor of the State.

ART. 84. The Legislature may determine the mode of filling vacancies in the offices of the inferior judges, attorney general, district attorneys, and all other officers not otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

TITLE V.

IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 85. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives.

ART. 86. Impeachments of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by Senate; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the senior judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachment. Impeachments of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present.

ART. 87. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the State; but the convicted parties shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

ART. 88. All officers against whom articles of impeachment may be preferred shall be suspended from the exercise of their functions during the pendency of such impeachment; the appointing power may make a provisional appointment to replace any suspended officer until the decision of the impeachment.

ART. 89. The Legislature shall provide by law for the trial, punishment and removal from office of all other officers of the State by indictment or otherwise.

TITLE VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 90. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, before they enter upon the duties of their office, shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I (A B), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ———, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that since the adoption of the present Constitution, I, being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State, nor out of it, with a citizen of this State, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons with a citizen of this State, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge or aided, advised or assisted any person thus offending, so help me God."

ART. 91. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

ART. 92. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State, who shall have been convicted of having given or offered a bribe to procure his election or appointment.

ART. 93. Laws shall be made to exclude from office and from the right of suffrage those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practice.

ART. 94. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriation made by law, nor shall any appropriation of money made for a longer term than two years. A regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 95. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be proper and necessary to decide differences by arbitration.

ART. 96. All civil officers for the State at large shall reside within the State, and all district or parish officers, within their districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such places therein as may be required by law.

ART. 97. All civil officers, except the Governor and judges of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall be removable by an address of a majority of the members of both houses, except those the removal of whom has been otherwise provided by this Constitution.

ART. 98. In all elections by the people the vote shall be by ballot, and in all elections by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given *viva voce*.

ART. 99. No member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the State.

ART. 100. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the State shall be promulgated, preserved and conducted in the language in which the Constitution of the United States is written.

ART. 101. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be conversant with the French and English languages, and members may address either house in the French or English language.

ART. 102. No power of suspending the laws of this State shall be exercised unless by the Legislature, or by its authority.

ART. 103. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have

the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

ART. 104. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or presumption great, or unless after conviction for any offense or crime punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

ART. 105. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed, nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility and for adequate compensation previously made.

ART. 106. The press shall be free. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for an abuse of this liberty.

ART. 107. The seat of Government shall be and remain at Baton Rouge, and shall not be removed without the consent of three-fourths of both houses of the General Assembly.

ART. 108. The State shall not subscribe for the stock of nor make a loan to nor pledge its faith for the benefit of any corporation or joint stock company created or established for banking purposes, nor for other purposes than those described in the following article.

ART. 109. The Legislature shall have power to grant aid to companies or associations of individuals formed for the exclusive purpose of making works of internal improvement, wholly or partially within the State, to the extent only of one-fifth of the capital of such companies, by subscription of stock or loan of money or public bonds; but any aid thus granted shall be paid to the company only in the same proportion as the remainder of the capital shall be actually paid in by the stockholders of the company; and, in case of loan, such adequate security shall be required as to the Legislature may seem proper. No corporation or individual association receiving the aid of the State, as herein provided, shall possess banking or discounting privileges.

ART. 110. No liability shall be contracted by the State as above mentioned, unless the same be authorized by some law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein, which shall be passed by a majority of the members elected to both houses of the General Assembly, and the aggregate amount of debts and liabilities incurred under this and the preceding article shall never at any time exceed eight millions of dollars.

ART. 111. Whenever the Legislature shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, they shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest and of the principal when the same shall become due. And the said law shall be irreparable until principal and interest are fully paid and discharged, or unless the repealing law contains some other adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 112. The Legislature shall provide by law for a change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and the buying or selling of lottery tickets within the State is prohibited.

ART. 114. No divorce shall be granted by the Legislature.

ART. 115. Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

ART. 116. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case, the act revived, or section amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 117. The Legislature shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws, but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the laws it may enact.

ART. 118. Corporations with banking or discounting privileges may be either created by special acts, or formed under general laws; but the Legislature shall, in both cases, provide for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

ART. 119. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

ART. 120. In case of insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

ART. 121. The Legislature shall have power to pass such laws as it may deem expedient for the relief or revival of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and the acts already passed for the same purpose are ratified and confirmed; provided, that the bank is subject to the restrictions contained in Articles 119 and 120 of this Constitution.

ART. 122. No person shall hold or exercise, at the same time more than one civil office of emolument, except that of justice of the peace.

ART. 123. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property on which taxes may be levied in this State shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property shall be taxed higher than another species of property of equal value, in which taxes shall be levied; the Legislature shall have power to levy an income tax, and to tax all persons pursuing any occupation, trade or profession.

ART. 124. The citizens of the City of New Orleans shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration of the police of the said city, pursuant to the mode of elections which shall be prescribed by the Legislature; provided, that the mayor and recorders shall be ineligible to a seat in the General Assembly, and the mayor, recorders, aldermen and assistant aldermen shall be commissioned by the Governor as justices of the peace, and the Legislature may vest

in them such criminal jurisdiction as may be necessary for the punishment of minor crimes and offenses, and as the police and good order of said city may require.

ART. 125. The Legislature may provide by law in what case officers shall continue to perform the duties of their offices, until their successors shall have been inducted into office.

ART. 126. Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons, with a citizen of this State, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within this State or out of it, with a citizen of this State, or who shall act as second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those thus offending, shall be deprived of holding any office of trust or profit, and of enjoying the right of suffrage under this Constitution; and the office of any State officer, member of the General Assembly, or of any other person holding office of profit or trust under this Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be, *ipso facto*, vacated by the fact of any such person committing the offense mentioned in this article, and the Legislature shall provide by law for the ascertaining and declaration of such forfeiture.

ART. 127. The Legislature shall have power to extend this Constitution and the jurisdiction of this State over any territory acquired by compact with any State, or with the United States, the same being done by the consent of the United States.

ART. 128. None of the lands granted by Congress to the State of Louisiana for aiding it in constructing the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands in this State, shall be diverted from the purposes for which they were granted.

ART. 129. The Constitution and laws of this State shall be promulgated in the English and French languages.

TITLE VII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ART. 130. There shall be a Board of Public Works, to consist of four commissioners. The State shall be divided by the Legislature into four districts, containing as nearly as may be an equal number of voters, and one commissioner shall be elected in each district by the legal voters thereof for the term of four years; but, of the first elected, two, to be designated by lot, shall remain in office for two years only.

ART. 131. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the election and compensation of the commissioners and the organization of the board. The commissioners first elected shall assemble on a day to be appointed by law, and decide by lot the order in which their terms of service shall expire.

ART. 132. The commissioners shall exercise a diligent and faithful supervision of all public works in which the State may be interested,

except those made by joint stock companies. They shall communicate to the General Assembly, from time to time, their views concerning the same, and recommend such measures as they may deem necessary, in order to employ to the best advantage and for the purposes for which they were granted, the swamp and overflowed lands, conveyed by the United States to this State. They shall appoint all officers engaged on the public works, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 133. The commissioners may be removed by the concurrent vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the General Assembly; but the cause of the removal shall be entered on the journal of each house.

ART. 134. The General Assembly shall have power, by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house, to abolish said board, whenever in their opinion a Board of Public Works shall no longer be necessary.

TITLE VIII.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 135. There shall be elected a Superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold his office for the term of two years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall receive such compensation as the Legislature may direct; Provided, That the General Assembly shall have power, by a vote of the majority of the members elected to both houses, to abolish the said office of Superintendent of Public Education, whenever, in their opinion, said office shall be no longer necessary.

ART. 136. The General Assembly shall establish free public schools throughout the State, and shall provide for their support by general taxation on property or otherwise; and all moneys so raised or provided shall be distributed to each parish in proportion to the number of free white children between such ages as shall be fixed by the General Assembly.

ART. 137. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use or support of schools, and of all lands which may hereafter be granted or bequeathed to the State, and not expressly granted or bequeathed for any purpose, which hereafter may be disposed of by the State, and the proceeds of the estates of deceased persons, to which the State may become entitled by law, shall be held by the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund, on which the State shall pay an annual interest of six per cent.; which interest, together with the interest of the trust funds deposited with this State by the United States, under the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1836, and all the rents of the unsold lands shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 138. All moneys arising from the sales which have been or may hereafter be made of any lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State, for the use of a seminary of learning, and from any kind of donation that may hereafter be made for that purpose, shall be and remain

a perpetual fund, the interest of which, at six per cent. per annum, shall be appropriated to the support of a seminary of learning for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences, and no law shall ever be made diverting said fund to any other use than to the establishment and improvement of said seminary of learning.

ART. 139. The University of Louisiana, in New Orleans, as now established, shall be maintained.

ART. 140. The Legislature shall have power to pass such laws as may be necessary for the further regulation of the university, and for the promotion of literature and science; but shall be under no obligation to contribute to the support of said university by appropriations.

TITLE IX.

MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 141. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published, three months before the next general election for Representatives of the State Legislature, in at least one newspaper in French and English, in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published; and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted at a time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE X.

SCHEDULE.

ART. 142. The Constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and forty-five is declared to be superseded by this Constitution, and in order to carry the same into effect, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

ART. 143. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, as well as of individuals as of bodies corporate, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted.

ART. 144. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of this Constitution, no office shall be superseded thereby; but the laws of the State relative to the duties of the several officers, executive, judicial and military, shall remain in full force, though the same be contrary to this Constitution, and the several duties shall be performed by the respective officers of the State, according to the existing laws, until the organization of the Government under this Constitution, and the entering into office of the new officers to be appointed under said Government, and no longer.

ART. 145. Appointments to office by the executive under this Constitution shall be made by the Governor to be elected under its authority.

ART. 146. The Legislature shall provide for the removal of all causes now pending in the Supreme Court or other courts of the State under the Constitution of 1845, to courts created by or under this Constitution.

ART. 147. The time of service of all officers chosen by the people, at the first election under this Constitution, shall terminate as though the election had been holden on the first Monday of November, 1851, and they had entered on the discharge of their duties at the time designated therein. The first class Senators, designated in Article 17, shall hold their seats until the day of the closing of the general elections in November, 1853, and the second class until the day of the closing of the general elections in November, 1855

ART. 148. The first election for judges of the Supreme Court shall be held on the first Monday of April next (1853,) and they shall enter into office on the first Monday of May, 1853.

ART. 149. The first term of service of the district attorneys and the clerks of the inferior courts to be ordered and established under this Constitution, shall be regulated by the term of service of the first Governor, so that a new election for these officers shall be held on the first Monday of November.

TITLE XI.

ORDINANCE.

ART. 150. Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the Governor shall issue his proclamation, directing the several officers of this State authorized by law to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, to open and hold a poll in every parish of the State, at the places designated by law, upon the first Tuesday of November next, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution; and it shall be the duty of said officers to receive the votes of all persons entitled to vote under the old Constitution and under this Constitution. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in a separate box, kept for that purpose, a ticket, whereon shall be written, "The Constitution accepted," or, "The Constitution rejected," or some such words as will distinctly convey the intention of the voter. At the conclusion of said election, which shall be conducted in every respect as a general State election is now conducted, the commissioners designated to preside over the same shall carefully examine and count each ballot so deposited, and shall forthwith make due returns thereof to the Secretary of State, in conformity to the provisions of the existing law upon the subject of elections.

ART. 151. Upon the receipt of the said returns, or on the fifth Monday of November, if the returns be not sooner received, it shall be the duty of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the State Treasurer, in the presence of all such persons as may choose to

attend, to compare the votes given at the said poll for the ratification and rejection of this Constitution, and if it shall appear from said returns that a majority of all the votes given is for ratifying this Constitution, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to make proclamation of that fact, and thenceforth this Constitution shall be ordained and established as the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. But, whether this Constitution be accepted or rejected, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be published, in the official paper of the Convention, the result of the polls, showing the number of votes cast in each parish for and against the said Constitution.

ART. 152. Should this Constitution be accepted by the people, it shall also be the duty of the Governor forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring the present Legislature, elected under the old Constitution, to be dissolved, and directing the several officers of the State, authorized by law to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, to hold an election, at the places designated by law, upon the fourth Monday in December next, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Education; and the said election shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made, in conformity with existing laws upon the subject of State elections.

ART. 153. The General Assembly elected under this Constitution shall convene at the State House, in Baton Rouge, upon the third Monday of January next after the elections, and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected at the same time, shall be duly installed in office during the first week of the session, and before it shall be competent for the said General Assembly to proceed with the transaction of business.

ART. 154. All the publications herein ordered shall be made in the official journal of the Convention.

ART. 155. This Constitution shall be published in French and English in the official journal of the Convention, from the period of its adjournment until the first Tuesday of November, 1852, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Done at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1852.

(Signed) DUNCAN F. KENNER,
President of the Convention.

Attest:

J. B. WALTON,
Secretary of the Convention.

JAS. AKENHEAD,
WM. H. AVERY,
JOHN W. ANDREWS,
ROBT. ANDERSON, of Carroll.
E. S. ARMANT,
DANIEL ADDISON,
J. A. BRADFORD,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
SOLON BARTLETT,

CHAS. A. BULLARD,
C. L. BODOUSQUIE,
H. BERNARD,
ROBT. G. BEALE,
WM. BEARD,
CHAS. BIENVENU,
A. BROTHER,
JOHN H. BOYER,
FRED BOUISSON,

DANIEL BYRNE,
 T. WHARTON COLLENS,
 HENRY C. CASTELLANOS,
 A. G. CARTER,
 J. G. CAMPBELL,
 J. B. COTTON,
 G. F. CONNELLY,
 F. D. CONRAD,
 EDWD. DUFFEL, JR.,
 CYPRIEN DUFOUR,
 E. C. DAVIDSON,
 F. DUGUE, JR.,
 C. DALFERES,
 EDWD. DELONY,
 WM. R. DOUGLASS,
 M. C. EDWARDS, of Orleans.
 N. S. EDWARDS,
 GEORGE EUSTIS, JR.,
 H. B. EGGLESTON,
 FERGUS GARDERE,
 GEORGE S. GUION,
 F. H. HATCH,
 P. T. HARRIS,
 R. A. HARGIS,
 M. HERNANDEZ, JR.,
 WADE H. HOUGH,
 R. HODGES,
 RANDALL HUNT,
 ANDREW S. HERRON,
 P. O. HEBERT,
 HARRY T. HAYS,
 A. J. ISAACKS,
 N. R. JENNINGS,
 AUG. W. JOURDAN,
 JESSE R. JONES,
 PEYTON G. KING,
 PHILLIP B. KEY,
 JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.
 J. M. LAPEYRE,
 JOHN B. LEEFE,
 CHAS. J. LEEDS,
 W. JONES LYLE,
 DESIRE LE BLANC,
 J. L. LOBDELL,
 D. B. McMILLEN,
 L. MATTHEWS, of Orleans.
 J. L. MATTHEWS,
 ANT. MORENO,

GEORGE MATHER,
 E. H. MARTIN,
 EDWARD MONGE,
 ALFRED McILHENNY,
 THO. C. NICHOLLS,
 BENJ. P. PAXTON,
 WM. PATTERSON,
 WILLIAM PERKINS,
 JOHN W. PRICE,
 U. B. PHILLIPS,
 WM. W. PUGH,
 WM. S. PARHAM,
 W. T. PALFREY,
 ROBERT PREAUX,
 H. H. PIERSON,
 L. VINCENT REEVES,
 G. RIXNER,
 SAM. G. RISK,
 D. D. RICHARDSON, of St. Mary,
 R. W. RICHARDSON,
 C. ROSELIUS,
 A. B. ROMAN,
 M. RONQUILLO,
 JNO. M. SANDIDGE,
 H. B. SHAW,
 HENRY ST. PAUL,
 E. STAES,
 C. L. SWAYZE,
 T. F. SCARBOROUGH,
 JOHN M. SHELTON,
 P. C. SMITH,
 R. SMITH, of Winn,
 R. H. SIBLEY,
 B. B. SIMMS,
 WM. R. STUART,
 G. T. TATMAN,
 A. TALBOT,
 JOHN R. SMART,
 HEZEK. THOMPSON,
 ROBERT B. TODD,
 A. TOULOUSE,
 S. VAN WICKLE,
 C. J. VILLERE,
 J. P. WADDILL,
 J. S. WILLIAMS,
 WM. W. WHITTINGTON,
 HENRY H. WILCOXON.

CONVENTION OF 1861.

On December 12th, 1860, the General Assembly of Louisiana passed an act declaring that, in their opinion, the condition of public affairs demanded that a Convention of the people be called to take such action as the interest and welfare of the State required, and provided for an election of delegates to said Convention, etc., and on Wednesday, January 23rd, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., the delegates elected, in accordance with the provisions of said act, met in the hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol at Baton Rouge.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. Effingham Lawrence, representative delegate from the Parish of Plaquemines, who called the Hon. John Perkins, Jr., senatorial delegate from Tensas, to preside temporarily.

Hon. Oscar Arroyo, of Plaquemines, was appointed temporary secretary; James Welch, of St. Helena, assistant secretary, and J. H. Peralta, temporary sergeant at arms.

On roll call the following members answered to their names:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Jefferson and Orleans, right bank, Messrs. Charles Bienvenu and Fergus Gardere.

All that portion of the Parish of Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, including the City of New Orleans, Messrs. Peter E. Bonford, Felix Labatut, Thomas H. Kennedy, W. Rufus Adams and J. J. Michel.

Parishes of St. Charles and Lafourche, Mr. Louis Bush.

Parishes of Terrebonne, Assumption and Ascension, Mr. Robert C. Martin and Mr. Adolphe Verret.

Parishes of St. James and St. John the Baptist, Mr. A. Bienvenu Roman.

Parish of St. Mary, Mr. G. Laclaire Fuselier.

Parishes of St. Martin and Vermilion, Mr. Alexander Declouet.

Parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu and Lafayette, Messrs. Alexander Mouton and Lucius J. Dupre.

Parish of Iberville, Mr. Augustus Talbot.

Parishes of Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles and West Feliciana, Messrs. Charles D. Stewart and Abraham M. Gray.

Parishes of East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge, Messrs. James O. Fuqua and Andrew S. Herron.

Parishes of St. Helena, Washington, Livingston and St. Tammany, Mr. Hardy Richardson.

Parish of Rapides, Mr. John K. Elgee.

Parishes of Sabine, Natchitoches, DeSoto and Caddo, Messrs. Benjamin L. Hodge and Henry Marshall.

Parishes of Winn, Catahoula and Caldwell, Mr. Wade H. Hough.

Parishes of Franklin and Carroll, Mr. Mark Valentine.

Parishes of Madison, Tensas and Concordia, Messrs. John Perkins, Jr., and Lemuel P. Conner.

Parish of Claiborne, Mr. John L. Lewis.

Parishes of Bossier and Bienville, Mr. Robert Hodges.

Parishes of Morehouse and Ouachita, Mr. Horace M. Polk.

Parishes of Jackson and Union, Mr. William M. Kidd.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Parish of Plaquemines, Messrs. Effingham Lawrence and Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr.

Parish of St. Bernard, Mr. Antonio Marrero.

Parish of Orleans (right bank), Mr. George W. Lewis.

Parish of Jefferson, Messrs. Christian Roselius and C. Theodule Lagroue.

Parish of St. Charles, Mr. Richard Taylor.

Parish of St. John the Baptist, Mr. Samuel Hollingsworth.

Parish of St. James, Messrs. J. Kleber Gaudet and Louis S. LeBourgeois.

Parish of Ascension, Messrs. Edward Duffel and Thomas Cottman.

Parish of Assumption, Messrs. Edmond O. Melancon and Walter Pugh.

Parish of Lafourche, Messrs. Caleb J. Tucker and J. Scudder Perkins.

Parish of Terrebonne, Messrs. Andrew McCollom and Gilmore F. Connelly.

Parish of St. Mary, Messrs. Jules G. Olivier and Washington M. Smith.

Parish of St. Martin, Messrs. John Moore and Alcibiade DeBlanc.

Parish of Avoyelles, Messrs. Genelon Cannon and Aristides Barbin.

Parish of Catahoula, Mr. James G. Talliaferro.

Parish of Carroll, Messrs. Edward Sparrow and John H. Martin.

Parish of Madison, Messrs. William R. Peck and Claiborne C. Briscoe.

Parish of Tensas, Messrs. Samuel W. Dorsey and William D. Anderson.

Parish of Concordia, Messrs. Joseph E. Miller and Zebulon York.

Parish of Pointe Coupee, Messrs. Auguste Provosty and Samuel W. McKneely.

Parish of West Feliciana, Messrs. William R. Barrow and John T. Towles.

Parish of East Feliciana, Messrs. Thomas W. Scott and William Patterson.

Parish of St. Helena, Mr. James A. Williams.

Parish of Washington, Mr. Nehemiah Magee.

Parish of St. Tammany, Mr. Sidney S. Conner.

Parish of Livingston, Mr. William A. Davidson.

Parish of East Baton Rouge, Messrs. William S. Pike and I. Ambrose Williams.

Parish of West Baton Rouge, Mr. Nathaniel W. Pope.

Parish of Iberville, Messrs. Theodore Johnson and Edward G. W. Butler.

Parish of Vermilion, Mr. Daniel O'Bryan.

Parish of Lafayette, Mr. Michel E. Girard.

Parish of Calcasieu, Mr. William E. Gill.

Parish of St. Landry, Messrs. John A. Taylor, Caleb L. Swayze, Withal Burton and Thomas A. Cooke.

Parish of Rapides, Messrs. Thomas C. Manning, William W. Smart and Lewis Texada.

Parish of Sabine, Mr. Edward C. Davidson.

Parish of Natchitoches, Messrs. A. H. Pierson and Jules Sompayrac.

Parish of Winn, Mr. David Pierson.

Parish of DeSoto, Messrs. Joseph B. Elam and Y. W. Graves.

Parish of Caddo, Messrs. George Williamson and Leon D. Marks.

Parish of Bossier, Thomas J. Caldwell and Henderson McFarland.

Parish of Claiborne, Messrs. James Thomasson and Nelson J. Scott.

Parish of Bienville, Mr. Felix Lewis.

Parish of Jackson, Mr. William B. Warren.

Parish of Union, Messrs. Sidney H. Griffin and William C. Carr.

Parish of Morehouse, Mr. Robert B. Todd.

Parish of Ouachita, Mr. Isaiah Garrett.

Parish of Caldwell, Mr. Cicero C. Meredith.

Parish of Franklin, Mr. Allen Bonner.

Parish of Orleans, First Representative District, Messrs. Thomas J. Semmes, Isaac N. Marks and Benjamin S. Tappan.

Second Representative District, Messrs. Joseph A. Rozier and W. T. Stocker.

Third Representative District, Messrs. James McCloskey, Robert W. Estlin and J. B. Slawson.

Fourth Representative District, Mr. M. O. H. Norton.

Fifth Representative District, Messrs. Joseph Hernandez and Bernard Avegno.

Sixth Representative District, Mr. John Pemberton.

A. V. Smith

Geo L Lee
Wm D. Warren

Alexander Hester

C. Mann
William

ry Marston. A. Williams

Wm Williamson

on D. Smith
B. B. Williams

Wm P. S. Wittz

C. Campbell

H. H. Hester
Gask

Smith

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Ninth Representative District, Mr. P. Sever Wiltz.

Tenth Representative District, Messrs. William R. Miles, William M. Perkins and Alexander Walker.

Permanent organization was effected on the same date by the election of the Hon. Alexander Mouton, as President, and Mr. J. T. Wheat, as Secretary.

* * * * *

The President, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Convention, appointed the following as the Committee of Fifteen, whose object is to draw an ordinance providing for the withdrawal of the State of Louisiana from the Federal Union:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Hon. John Perkins, of Tensas. | A. Provosty, of Pointe Coupee. |
| A. DeClouet, of St. Martin. | W. R. Miles, of Orleans. |
| A. B. Roman, of St. James. | J. L. Lewis, of Claiborne. |
| Edward Sparrow, of Carroll. | A. Talbot, of Iberville. |
| Isaiah Garrett, of Ouachita. | W. R. Barrow, of West Feliciana. |
| Thomas J. Semmes, of Orleans. | Jno. K. Elgee, of Rapides. |
| L. J. Dupre, of St. Landry. | Christian Roselius, of Jefferson. |
| G. M. Williamson, of Caddo. | |

On Saturday, January 26th, 1861, The Ordinance of Secession, reported by Mr. Perkins, chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, was called up and adopted.

The ayes and nays were as follows:

Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Avegno, Barbin, Barrow, Bermudez, Bonford, Bonner, Briscoe, Burton, Bush, Butler, Caldwell, Cannon, Carr, Clark, Cook, Connelly, Conner of Concordia, Conner of St. Tammany, Davidson of Livingston, Davidson of Sabine, DeClouet, DeBlanc, Dorsey, Duffel, Dupre, Elam, Elgee, Estlin, Fuselier, Fuqua, Gladden, Graves, Gray, Gill, Girard, Griffin, Hernandez, Herron, Hodge, Hodges, Hollingsworth, Johnson, Kennedy, Kidd, Labatut, Lawrence, Lagroue, LeBlanc, Lewis of Bienville, Lewis of Claiborne, Manning, Marshall, Marrero, Marks of Caddo, Marks of Orleans, Martin of Assumption, Martin of Carroll, Magee, Miles, Michel, Miller, Moore, McCloskey, McCollom, McFarland, McKneely, Norton, Olivier, O'Bryan, Patterson, Perkins of Lafourche, Perkins of Madison, Perkins of Orleans, Peck, Pemberton, Pierson, Pike, Polk, Pope, Provosty, Pugh, Richardson, Slawson, Smart, Swayze, Semmes, Stewart, Sparrow, Sompayrac, Scott of Claiborne, Scott of East Feliciana, Smith, Tappan, Talbot, Taylor of St. Charles, Taylor of St. Landry, Texada, Thomasson, Todd, Towles Tucker, Valentine, Warren, Walker, Williams of East Baton Rouge, Williams of St. Helena, Williamson, Wilkinson, Wiltz and York.—112 yeas.

Nays: Bienvenu, Cottman, Gardere, Garrett, Gaudet, Hough,

LeBourgeois, Lewis, of Orleans; Melancon, Meredith, Pierson, of Winn; Roman, Roselius, Rozier, Stocker, Taliaferro, Verret.—Total, 17 nays.

On motion, by Mr. Moore, the rules were suspended and the President of the convention, Hon. A. Mouton, was permitted to give his vote on the adoption of the ordinance, which he accordingly did in the affirmative, making the result as follows, viz: 113 yeas to 17 nays.

The whole number of votes cast being 130.

Upon the result of the vote just taken being announced, the President then proclaimed the following declaration:

“In virtue of the vote just announced, I now declare the connection between the State of Louisiana and the Federal Union dissolved, and that she is a free, sovereign, and independent power.”

The Convention, on that day, adjourned, to meet at the City Hall, in New Orleans, on Tuesday, January 29th, 1861, and their proceedings were thereafter held in that city.

The flag of the Independent State of Louisiana (see opposite page) was adopted February 11th, 1861, and on February 12th, 1861, the Convention proceeded in a body to Lafayette Square for the purpose of inaugurating and saluting the “National Flag of Louisiana.” The military of the city were there drawn up, the flag run up on the flag-staff of the City Hall and, at the same moment, a salute of twenty-one guns of artillery fired.

The Convention adopted the State Constitution of 1852, making such changes as were requisite and necessary to conform to the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and on Saturday, March 23rd, 1861, adjourned without day.



CONSTITUTION OF 1864.

Adopted in Convention, July 23, 1864.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the People of the State of Louisiana, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

TITLE I.

EMANCIPATION.

ARTICLE 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State.

ART. 2. The Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

TITLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

ART. 3. The powers of the Government of the State of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them shall be confined to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: those which are legislative to one, those which are executive to another, and those which are judicial to another.

ART. 4. No one of these departments, nor any person holding office in one of them, shall exercise power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

TITLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 5. The legislative power of the State shall be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled "the House of Representatives," the other "the Senate," and both "the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana."

ART. 6. The members of the House of Representatives shall continue in service for the term of two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

ART. 7. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in

November every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet annually 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. There shall also be a session of the General Assembly in the city of New Orleans, beginning on the first Monday of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause a special election to be held for members of the General Assembly, in all the parishes where the same may be held, on the day of the election for ratification or rejection of this Constitution—to be valid in case of ratification; and in other parishes or districts he shall cause elections to be held as soon as it may become practicable, to fill the vacancies for such parishes or districts in the General Assembly. The term of office of the first General Assembly shall expire as though its members had been elected on the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

ART. 8. Every duly qualified elector under this Constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; Provided, That no person shall be a Representative or Senator unless he be, at the time of his election, a duly qualified voter of the Representative or Senatorial District from which he is elected.

ART. 9. Elections for the members of the General Assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law.

ART. 10. Representation in the House of Representatives shall be equal and uniform, and shall be regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified electors. Each parish shall have at least one Representative. No new parish shall be created with a territory less than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor with a number of electors less than the full number entitling it to a Representative; nor when the creation of such new parish would leave any other parish without the said extent of territory and number of electors. The first enumeration by the State authorities, under this Constitution, shall be made in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the second in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, the third in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six; after which time the General Assembly shall direct in what manner the census shall be taken, so that it be made at least once in every period of ten years, for the purpose of ascertaining the total population, and the number of qualified electors in each parish and election district; and in case of informality, omission or error in the census returns from any district, the Legislature shall order a new census taken in such parish or election district.

ART. 11. At the first session of the Legislature after the making of each enumeration, the Legislature shall apportion the representatives amongst the several parishes and election districts on the basis of qualified electors as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and election district shall have as many Representatives as the aggregate number of its electors will entitle it to, and an additional Representative for any fraction exceeding one-half the representa-

tive number. The number of Representatives shall not be more than one hundred and twenty nor less than ninety.

ART. 12. Until an apportionment shall be made, and elections held under the same, in accordance with the first enumeration to be made, as directed in article 10, the representation in the Senate and House of Representatives shall be as follows:

For the parish of Orleans, forty-four Representatives, to be elected as follows:

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| First Representative District. | 3 | The parish of Iberville. | 1 |
| Second Representative District. | 5 | The parish of West Baton Rouge | 1 |
| Third Representative District. | 7 | The parish of East Baton Rouge | 2 |
| Fourth Representative District. | 3 | The parish of West Feliciana. | 1 |
| Fifth Representative District. | 4 | The parish of East Feliciana. | 1 |
| Sixth Representative District. | 2 | The parish of Washington. | 1 |
| Seventh Representative District. | 3 | The parish of St. Helena. | 1 |
| Eighth Representative District. | 3 | The parish of Vermilion. | 1 |
| Ninth Representative District. | 4 | The parish of Lafayette. | 2 |
| Tenth Representative District. | 8 | The parish of St. Landry. | 4 |
| Orleans, Right Bank. | 2 | The parish of Calcasieu. | 2 |
| The parish of Livingston. | 1 | The parish of Avoyelles. | 2 |
| The parish of St. Tammany. | 1 | The parish of Rapides. | 3 |
| The parish of Pointe Coupée. | 1 | The parish of Natchitoches. | 2 |
| The parish of St. Martin. | 2 | The parish of Sabine. | 1 |
| The parish of Concordia. | 1 | The parish of Caddo. | 2 |
| The parish of Madison. | 1 | The parish of DeSoto. | 2 |
| The parish of Franklin. | 1 | The Parish of Ouachita. | 1 |
| The parish of St. Mary. | 1 | The parish of Union. | 2 |
| The parish of Jefferson. | 3 | The parish of Morehouse. | 1 |
| The parish of Plaquemines. | 1 | The parish of Jackson. | 2 |
| The parish of St. Bernard. | 1 | The parish of Caldwell. | 1 |
| The parish of St. Charles. | 1 | The parish of Catahoula. | 2 |
| The parish of St. John the Baptist | 1 | The parish of Claiborne. | 3 |
| The parish of St. James. | 1 | The parish of Bossier. | 1 |
| The parish of Ascension. | 1 | The parish of Bienville. | 2 |
| The parish of Assumption. | 3 | The parish of Carroll. | 1 |
| The parish of Lafourche. | 3 | The parish of Tensas. | 1 |
| The parish of Terrebonne. | 2 | The parish of Winn. | 2 |

Total 118

And the State shall be divided into the following Senatorial Districts:

All that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the left bank of the Mississippi river shall be divided into two Senatorial Districts; the First and Fourth Districts of the city of New Orleans shall compose one district, and shall elect five Senators; and the Second and Third Districts of said city shall compose the other district, and shall elect four Senators.

The parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and all that part of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parish of Jefferson shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parishes of St. Charles and Lafourche shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. James shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parishes of Ascension, Assumption and Terrebonne shall form one district, and shall elect two Senators.

The parish of Iberville shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupée and West Feliciana shall form one district, and shall elect two Senators.

The parish of East Feliciana shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parishes of Washington, St. Tammany, St. Helena and Livingston shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parishes of Concordia and Tensas shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parishes of Madison and Carroll shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parishes of Morehouse, Ouachita, Union and Jackson shall form one district, and shall elect two Senators.

The parishes of Catahoula, Caldwell and Franklin shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville, Claiborne and Winn shall form one district, and shall elect two Senators.

The parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, DeSoto and Caddo shall form one district, and shall elect two Senators.

The parishes of St. Landry, Lafayette and Calcasieu shall form one district, and shall elect two Senators.

The parishes of St. Martin and Vermilion shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parish of St. Mary shall form one district, and shall elect one Senator.

The parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles shall form one district, and shall elect two Senators.

ART. 13. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

ART. 14. Every white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last three months thereof in the parish in

which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting.

ART. 15. The Legislature shall have power to pass laws extending suffrage to such other persons, citizens of the United States, as by military service, by taxation to support the Government, or by intellectual fitness, may be deemed entitled thereto.

ART. 16. No voter, on removing from one parish to another within the State, shall lose the right of voting in the former until he shall have acquired it in the latter. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections.

ART. 17. The Legislature shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

ART. 18. No pauper, no person under interdiction, nor under conviction of any crime punishable with hard labor, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State.

ART. 19. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State except in the parish of his residence, and, in cities and towns divided into election precincts, in the election precinct in which he resides.

ART. 20. The members of the Senate shall be chosen for the term of four years. The Senate, when assembled, shall have the power to choose its own officers.

ART. 21. The Legislature, in every year in which they apportion representation in the House of Representatives, shall divide the State into Senatorial districts.

ART. 22. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District, the parish of Orleans excepted. And whenever a new parish shall be created, it shall be attached to the Senatorial District from which most of its territory was taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the Legislature; but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of Senators shall be thirty-six; and they shall be apportioned among the Senatorial Districts according to the electoral population contained in the several districts; Provided, That no parish be entitled to more than nine Senators.

ART. 23. In all apportionments of the Senate, the electoral population of the whole State shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the Senatorial ratio entitling a Senatorial District to a Senator. Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts, having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a Senator; and if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two Senators, but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any Senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made, as directed in the tenth

article, the Legislature shall not pass any law until an apportionment of representation in both houses of the General Assembly be made.

ART. 24. At the first session of the General Assembly, after this Constitution takes effect, the Senators shall be equally divided by lot, into two classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first House of Representatives; of the second class at the expiration of the term of the second House of Representatives; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years, and a rotation thereby kept up perpetually. In case any district shall have elected two or more Senators, said Senators shall vacate their seats respectively at the end of the term aforesaid, and lots shall be drawn between them.

ART. 25. The first election for Senators shall be held at the same time that the election for Representatives is held; and thereafter there shall be elections of Senators at the same time with each general election of Representatives, to fill the places of those Senators whose term of service may have expired.

ART. 26. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 27. Each house of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, elections and return of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such a manner as shall be directed by law.

ART. 28. Each house of the General Assembly may determine the rules of its proceeding, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and, with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same offense.

ART. 29. Each house of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

ART. 30. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings. Such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

ART. 31. Neither house, during the sessions of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

ART. 32. The members of the General Assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day, during their attendance, going to and returning from the sessions of their respective houses. The compensation may be increased or diminished, by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the House of Representatives by

whom such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend to a period beyond sixty days, to date from its commencement, and any legislative action had after the expiration of the said sixty days shall be null and void. This provision shall not apply to the first Legislature which is to convene after the adoption of this Constitution.

ART. 33. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 34. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office, except to such offices as may be filled by the election of the people.

ART. 35. No person, who at any time may have been a collector of taxes, whether State, parish or municipal, or who may have been otherwise intrusted with public money, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust, under the State Government, until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections, and for all public moneys with which he may have been intrusted.

ART. 36. No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman of any religious denomination whatever, shall be eligible to the General Assembly.

ART. 37. No bill shall have the force of a law until, on three several days, it be read over in each house of the General Assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon; unless in case of urgency, four-fifths of the house, where the bill shall be pending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 38. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments, as in other bills; provided, they shall not introduce any new matter, under the color of an amendment, which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 39. The General Assembly shall regulate, by law, by whom, and in what manner, writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

ART. 40. The Senate shall vote on the confirmation of the officers, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by yeas and nays; and the names of the Senators voting for and against the appointments, respectively, shall be entered on a journal to be kept for that purpose, and made public at the end of each session, or before.

ART. 41. Returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State.

ART. 42. In the year in which a regular election for a Senator of the United States is to take place, the members of the General Assembly

shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the second Monday following the meeting of the Legislature, and proceed to said election.

TITLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 43. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Lieutenant Governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for Representatives shall vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the time and place of voting for Representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the second day of the session of the General Assembly then to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for Governor shall be declared duly elected; but, if two or more persons shall be equal and the highest in the number votes polled for Governor, one of them shall immediately be chosen Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for Lieutenant Governor shall be Lieutenant Governor; but, if two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for Lieutenant Governor, one of them shall be immediately chosen Lieutenant Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly.

ART. 44. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been a citizen and resident within the State for the period of five years next preceding his election.

ART. 45. The Governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the second Monday of January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the Constitution.

ART. 46. No member of Congress, minister of any religious denomination, or any person holding office under the United States Government, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

ART. 47. In case of impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted. The Legislature may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability or refusal to qualify of both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall act as Governor; and such officer

shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 48. The Lieutenant Governor, or officer discharging the duties of Governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the Governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 49. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. Whenever he shall administer the Government, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own members as President of the Senate for the time being.

ART. 50. The Governor shall receive for his services a compensation of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

ART. 51. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive for his services a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

ART. 52. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the State, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the Senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested.

ART. 53. He shall be commander in chief of the militia of this State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 54. He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; provided, however, that the Legislature shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 55. The Governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the Senate shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

ART. 56. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 57. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 58. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and, in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment,

he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 59. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

ART. 60. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if 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 consider it; if, after such consideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be likewise considered, and, if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to 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 the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) 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, prevents its return.

ART. 61. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

ART. 62. There shall be a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office during the term for which the Governor shall have been elected. The records of the State shall be kept and preserved in the office of the Secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when necessary shall attest them; he shall, when required, lay the said register and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative to his office, before either house of the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 63. There shall be a Treasurer of the State, and an Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years.

ART. 64. The Secretary of State, Treasurer of the State and Auditor of Public Accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State; and in case of any vacancy caused by the resignation, death or absence of the Secretary, Treasurer or Auditor, the Governor shall order an election to fill said vacancy.

ART. 65. The Secretary of State, the Treasurer and the Auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each.

ART. 66. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ART. 67. All able bodied men in the State shall be armed and disciplined for its defense.

ART. 68. The militia of the State shall be organized in such manner as may be hereafter deemed most expedient by the Legislature.

TITLE V.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 69. The judiciary power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in such inferior courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, order and establish, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 70. The Supreme Court, except in cases hereafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed three hundred dollars: to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll or impost whatsoever, or of any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation; and to all criminal cases, on questions of law alone, whenever the offense charged is punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor, or when a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed.

ART. 71. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars and each of the Associate Justices a salary of seven thousand dollars, annually, until otherwise provided by law. The court shall appoint its own clerks.

ART. 72. The Supreme Court shall hold its session in New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of June, inclusive. The Legislature shall have the power to fix the session elsewhere during the rest of the year. Until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 73. The Supreme Court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, at the instance of all persons in actual custody under process in all cases in which they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 74. No judgment shall be rendered by the Supreme Court without the concurrence of a majority of the judges comprising the court. Whenever the majority cannot agree, in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the inferior courts, whose duty it shall be, when so called upon, to sit in the place of the judge or judges recused and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 75. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The style of all process shall be "The State of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

ART. 76. The judges of all courts within the State shall, as often as it may be advisable so to do, in every definitive judgment, refer to

the particular law in virtue of which such judgment may be rendered, and in all cases adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 77. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them, on the address of a majority of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 78. The judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts shall receive a salary which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; and they are prohibited from receiving any fees of office or other compensation than their salaries for any civil duties performed by them.

ART. 79. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, for a term of eight years; the judges of the inferior courts for a term of six years.

ART. 80. The clerks of the inferior courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their several districts, and shall hold their offices during a term of four years.

ART. 81. The Legislature shall have power to vest in clerks of courts authority to grant such orders and do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice, and in all cases the powers thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 82. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall not exceed, in civil cases, the sum of one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to appeal in such cases as shall be provided for by law. They shall be elected by the qualified voters of their several districts, and shall hold their office during a term of two years. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided by law.

ART. 83. There shall be an Attorney General for the State, and as many district attorneys as the Legislature shall find necessary. The Attorney General shall be elected every four years, by the qualified voters of the State. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable on his own warrant, quarterly. The district attorneys shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective districts for a term of four years. They shall receive such salaries as shall be provided by the Legislature.

ART. 84. A sheriff and a coroner shall be elected in each parish, by the qualified voters thereof, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years. The Legislature shall have power to increase the number of sheriffs in any parish. Should a vacancy occur in either of these offices subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the Governor, and the person so appointed shall continue in office until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

TITLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 85. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives.

ART. 86. Impeachments of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts and the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the Senate; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the senior judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachment. Impeachments of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of a majority of the Senators elected.

ART. 87. Judgments, in case of impeachment, shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the State; but the convicted parties shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

ART. 88. All officers against whom articles of impeachment may be preferred, shall be suspended from the exercise of their functions during the pendency of such impeachment; the appointing power may make a provisional appointment to replace any suspended officer until the decision of the impeachment.

ART. 89. The Legislature shall provide by law for the trial, punishment and removal from office of all other officers of the State by indictment or otherwise.

TITLE VII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 90. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I, (A B), do solmenly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as _____ according to the best of my abilities and understanding, so help me God."

ART. 91. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

ART. 92. The Legislature shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ART. 93. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State and shall be excluded from the right of

suffrage who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other high crimes or misdemeanors.

ART. 94. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

ART. 95. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practices.

ART. 96. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriation made by law; nor shall any appropriation of money be made for a longer term than two years. A regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 97. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be proper and necessary to decide differences by arbitration.

ART. 98. All civil officers of the State at large shall be voters of and reside within the State; and all district or parish officers shall be voters of and reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such places therein as may be required by law.

ART. 99. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of a majority of the members elected to both houses, except those the removal of whom has been otherwise provided by this Constitution.

ART. 100. In all elections by the people, the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given *viva voce*.

ART. 101. No member of Congress, nor any person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the State.

ART. 102. None but citizens of the United States shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this State.

ART. 103. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the State shall be promulgated, preserved and conducted in the language in which the Constitution of the United States is written.

ART. 104. No power of suspending the laws of this State shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

ART. 105. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offense shall have been committed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He shall not be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

ART. 106. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or presumption great; or,

unless after conviction for any offense or crime punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

ART. 107. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ART. 108. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

ART. 109. No *ex post facto* or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall be passed, nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility and for adequate compensation previously made.

ART. 110. All courts shall be open; and every person, for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

ART. 111. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects—being responsible for an abuse of this liberty.

ART. 112. The Legislature shall not have power to grant aid to companies or associations of individuals, except to charitable associations, and to such companies or associations as are and shall be formed for the exclusive purpose of making works of internal improvement, wholly or partially within the State, to the extent only of one-fifth of the capital of such companies, by subscription of stock or loan in money or public bonds; but any aid thus granted shall be paid to the company only in the same proportion as the remainder of the capital shall be actually paid in by the stockholders of the company; and, in case of loan, such adequate security shall be required as to the Legislature may seem proper. No corporation or individual association, receiving the aid of the State, as herein provided, shall possess banking or discounting privileges.

ART. 113. No liability shall be contracted by the State, as above mentioned, unless the same be authorized by some law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein, which shall be passed by a majority of the members elected to both houses of the General Assembly; and the aggregate amount of debts and liabilities incurred under this and the preceding article shall never at any time exceed eight millions of dollars.

ART. 114. Whenever the Legislature shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, they shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest and of the principal when the same shall become due.

And the said law shall be ir repealable until principal and interest are fully paid and discharged, or unless the repealing law contains some other adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 115. The Legislature shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 116. The Legislature shall have the power to license the selling of lottery tickets and the keeping of gambling houses; said houses, in all cases, shall be on the first floor, and kept with open doors; but in all cases not less than ten thousand dollars per annum shall be levied as a license or tax on each vendor of lottery tickets, and on each gambling house and five hundred dollars on each tombola.

ART. 117. The Legislature may enact general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, changing of names and the granting of divorces; but no special laws shall be enacted relating to particular individual cases.

ART. 118. Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

ART. 119. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the act revived or section amended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 120. The Legislature shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the laws it may enact.

ART. 121. Corporations shall not be created in this State by special laws, except for political or municipal purposes; but the Legislature shall provide by general law for the organization of all other corporations, except corporations with banking or discounting privileges, the creation, renewal or extension of which is hereby prohibited.

ART. 122. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

ART. 123. No person shall hold or exercise, at the same time, more than one civil office of trust or profit, except that of justice of the peace.

ART. 124. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. The General Assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school or charitable purposes. The General Assembly shall levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade or calling, and all such persons shall obtain a license, as provided by law. All tax on income shall be pro rata on the amount of income or business done.

ART. 125. The Legislature may provide by law in what case officers shall continue to perform the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office.

ART. 126. The Legislature shall have power to extend this Constitution and the jurisdiction of this State over any territory acquired by

compact with any State, or with the United States, the same being done by consent of the United States.

ART. 127. None of the lands granted by Congress to the State of Louisiana for aiding in constructing the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands of the State, shall be diverted from the purposes for which they were granted.

ART. 128. The Legislature shall pass no law excluding citizens of this State from office for not being conversant with any language except that in which the Constitution of the United States is written.

ART. 129. No liability, either State, parochial or municipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States Government.

ART. 130. The seat of Government shall be and remain at New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of a majority of both houses of the General Assembly.

ART. 131. The Legislature may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this Constitution.

ART. 132. The Legislature shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office.

TITLE VIII.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

ART. 133. The citizens of the City of New Orleans shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration of the police of said city, pursuant to the mode of elections which shall be prescribed by the Legislature; provided, that the mayor and recorders shall be ineligible to a seat in the General Assembly. And the mayor and recorders shall be commissioned by the Governor as justices of the peace, and the Legislature may vest in them such criminal jurisdiction as may be necessary for the punishment of minor offenses and as the police and good of said city may require.

The City of New Orleans shall maintain a police, which shall be uniformed with distinction of grade, to consist of permanent citizens of the State of Louisiana, to be selected by the mayor of the city, and to hold office during good behavior, and removable only by a police commission, composed of five citizens and the mayor, who shall be president of the board. The commission to be appointed by the Governor of the State for the term of two years, at a salary of not less than one thousand dollars per annum; a majority of whom shall remove for delinquencies. Members of the police, when removed, shall not again be eligible to any position on the police for a term of one year.

Interfering or meddling in elections in any manner will be a sufficient cause for instant dismissal from the police by the board.

The chief of police shall give a penal bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars; lieutenants of police, five thousand dollars; sergeants and clerks, each three thousand dollars; corporals, two thousand dollars, and privates one thousand dollars, with good and solvent security, as the law directs, for the faithful performance of their duties.

The various officers shall receive a salary of not less than the following rates:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| The chief of police..... | \$250 per month. |
| The lieutenants of police..... | 150 per month. |
| The sergeants of police..... | 100 per month. |
| The clerks of police..... | 100 per month. |
| The corporals of police..... | 90 per month. |
| The privates (day and night) each..... | 80 per month. |

TITLE IX.

LABOR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

ART. 134. The Legislature may establish the price and pay of foremen, mechanics, laborers and others employed on the public works of the State or parochial or city governments; provided, that the compensation to be paid all foremen, mechanics, cartmen and laborers employed on the public works under the government of the State of Louisiana, City of New Orleans, and the police juries of the various parishes of the State, shall not be less than as follows, viz.: Foremen, \$3.50 per day; mechanics, \$3.00 per day; cartmen, \$3.50 per day; laborers, \$2.00 per day.

ART. 135. Nine hours shall constitute a day's labor for all mechanics, artisans and laborers employed on public works.

TITLE X.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ART. 136. There shall be appointed by the Governor a State Engineer, skilled in the theory and practice of his profession, who shall hold his office at the seat of government for the term of four years. He shall have the superintendence and direction of all public works in which the State may be interested, except those made by joint stock companies, or such as may be under the parochial or city authorities exclusively, and not in conflict with the general laws of the State. He shall communicate to the General Assembly, through the Governor, annually, his views concerning the same, report upon the condition of the public works in progress, recommend such measures as in his opinion the public interest of the State may require, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. His salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum, until otherwise provided by law. The mode of appointment, number and salary of his assistants shall be fixed by law. The State Engineer and assistants shall give bonds for the performance of their duties as shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 137. The General Assembly may create internal improvement districts, composed of one or more parishes, and may grant a right to the citizens thereof to tax themselves for their improvements. Said internal improvement districts, when created, shall have the right to select commissioners, shall have power to appoint officers, fix their pay, and regulate all matters relative to the improvements of their districts, provided such improvements will not conflict with the general laws of the State.

ART. 138. The General Assembly may grant aid to said districts out of the funds arising from the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State by the United States for that purpose, or otherwise.

ART. 139. The General Assembly shall have the right of abolishing the office of State Engineer, by a majority vote of all the members elected to each branch, and of substituting a board of public works in lieu thereof, should they deem necessary.

TITLE XI.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 140. There shall be elected a Superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold his office for the term of four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum until otherwise provided by law; provided, that the General Assembly shall have power, by a vote of a majority of the members elected to both houses, to abolish the said office of Superintendent of Public Education whenever in their opinion said office shall be no longer necessary.

ART. 141. The Legislature shall provide for the education of all children of the State between the ages of six and eighteen years, by maintenance of free public schools by taxation or otherwise.

ART. 142. The general exercises in the common schools shall be conducted in the English language.

ART. 143. A university shall be established in the City of New Orleans. It shall be composed of four faculties, to-wit: One of law, one of medicine, one of the natural sciences and one of letters. The Legislature shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance.

ART. 144. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use or purpose of the public schools, and of all lands which may hereafter be granted or bequeathed for that purpose, and the proceeds of the estates of deceased persons to which the State may become entitled by law, shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the State shall pay an annual interest of six per cent., which interest, together with the interest of the trust funds, deposited with the State by the United States, under the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1836, and all the rents of the unsold lands shall be appropriated to the purpose of such schools, and the appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 145. All moneys arising from the sales which have been or may hereafter be made of any lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use of a specific seminary of learning, or from any kind of a donation that may hereafter be made for that purpose, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, at six per cent. per annum, shall be appropriated to the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences; and no law shall ever be made diverting said funds to any other use than to the establishment and improvement of said seminary of learning; and the General Assembly shall have power to raise funds for the organization and support of said seminary of learning in such manner as it may deem proper.

ART. 146. No appropriation shall be made by the Legislature for the support of any private school or institution of learning whatever, but the highest encouragement shall be granted to public schools throughout the State.

TITLE XII.

MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 147. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives; and, if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon. Such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at an election to be ordered by said Legislature and held within ninety days after the adjournment of the same, and after thirty days' publication, according to law; and, if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted at a time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE XIII.

SCHEDULE.

ART. 148. The Constitution adopted in 1852 is declared to be superseded by this Constitution; and, in order to carry the same into effect, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

ART. 149. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claim and contracts, as individuals as of bodies corporate, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted.

ART. 150. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of this Constitution, no officer shall be superseded thereby; but the laws of this State relative to the duties of the several officers, executive, judicial and military, except those made void by military authority and by the ordinance of emancipation, shall remain in full force, though the same be contrary to this Constitution, and the several duties shall be performed by the respective officers of the State according to the existing laws until the organization of the Government under this Constitution, and the entering into office of the new officers to be appointed under said Government, and no longer.

ART. 151. The Legislature shall provide for the removal of all causes now pending in the Supreme Court or other courts of the State under the Constitution of 1852 to courts created by or under this Constitution.

TITLE XIV.

ORDINANCE.

ART. 152. Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention,

the Governor shall issue his proclamation directing the several officers of this State, authorized by law to hold elections, or, in default thereof, such officers as he shall designate, to open and hold polls in the several parishes of the State, at the places designated by law, on the first Monday of September, 1864, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution; and it shall be the duty of said officers to receive the suffrages of all qualified voters. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be written "The Constitution accepted," or "The Constitution rejected." At the conclusion of the said election, the officers and commissioners appointed to preside over the same shall carefully examine and count each ballot as deposited, and shall forthwith make due return thereof to the Secretary of State, in conformity to the provisions of law and usages in regard to elections.

ART. 153. Upon the receipt of said returns, or on the third Monday of September, if the returns be not sooner received, it shall be the duty of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the State Treasurer, in the presence of all such persons as may choose to attend, to compare the votes at the said election for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, and, if it shall appear at the close that a majority of all the votes given is for ratifying this Constitution, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to make proclamation of the fact, and thenceforth this Constitution shall be ordained and established as the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. But whether this Constitution be accepted or rejected, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be published the result of the polls, showing the number of votes cast in each parish for and against this Constitution.

ART. 154. As soon as a general election can be held under this Constitution in every parish of the State, the Governor shall, by proclamation, or, in case of his failure to act, the Legislature shall, by resolution, declare the fact, and order an election to be held on a day fixed in said proclamation or resolution, and within sixty days from the date thereof, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Education. The officers so chosen shall, on the fourth Monday after their election, be installed into office, and shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed in this Constitution, counting from the second Monday in January next preceding their entering into office, in case they do not enter into office on that date. The terms of office of the State officers elected on the twenty-second day of February, 1864, shall expire on the installation of their successors, as herein provided for; but under no state of circumstances shall their term of office be construed as extending beyond the length of terms fixed for said offices in this Constitution; and, if not sooner held, the election of their successors shall take place on the first Monday of November, 1867, in all parishes where the same can be held, the officers elected on that date to enter into office on the second Monday in January, 1868.

ART. 155. This Constitution shall be published in three papers to be selected by the President of the Convention, whereof two shall publish the same in English and French, and one in German, from the period of the adjournment of the Convention until the election for ratification or rejection on the first Monday of September, 1864.

(Signed)

E. H. DURELL,

President of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana.

O. W. AUSTIN,
 JOHN T. BARRETT,
 JOSEPH G. BAUM,
 RAPHAEL BEAUVAIS,
 ROBERT BRADSHAW BELL,
 YOUNG BURKE,
 EMILE COLLIN,
 A. CAZABAT,
 TERRENCE COOK,
 F. M. CROZAT,
 R. KING CUTLER,
 JOHN L. DAVIES,
 JAMES DUANE,
 JOSEPH DUPATY,
 H. C. EDWARDS,
 JAMES ENNIS,
 W. R. FISH,
 G. H. FLAGG,
 PATRICK HARNAN,
 EDMOND FLOOD,
 JOHN FOLEY,
 G. A. FOSDICK,
 JAMES FULLER,
 GEORGE GEIER,
 JOS. GORLINSKI,
 JEREMIAH J. HEALY,
 JOS. H. BALCH,
 EDWARD HART,
 THOMAS ONG,
 JOHN HENDERSON, JR.,
 ROBERT W. BENNIE,
 ALFRED C. HILLS,
 JOHN SULLIVAN,
 WILLIAM H. HIRE,
 GEORGE HOWES,
 M. D. KAVANAGH,
 P. A. KUGLER,
 WILLIAM DAVIS MANN,
 XAVIER MAURER,

JOHN P. MONTAMAT,
 ROBERT MORRIS,
 EDWARD MURPHY,
 M. W. MURPHY,
 LUCIEN P. NORMAND,
 P. K. O'CONNOR,
 JOHN PAYNE,
 EUDALDO G. PINTADO,
 O. H. POYNOT,
 JOHN PURCELL,
 SAMUEL PURSELL,
 J. B. SCHROEDER,
 MARTIN SCHNURR,
 WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR,
 ALFRED SHAW,
 CHARLES SMITH,
 JOHN SPELLICY,
 WILLIAM TOMPKINS STOCKER,
 J. H. STINER,
 C. W. STAUFFER,
 J. RANDALL TERRY,
 T. B. THORPE,
 JOHN BUCKLEY, JR.,
 JOHN W. THOMAS,
 ERNEST J. WENCK,
 W. H. WATERS,
 THOMAS M. WELLS,
 JOSEPH HAMILTON WILSON,
 JOHN A. NEWELL,
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 JOSEPH V. BOPILL,
 BENJAMIN H. ORR,
 GEO. F. BROTT,
 JOHN K. COOK,
 H. MAAS.

JOHN E. NEELIS, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF 1868.

Adopted at New Orleans, March 11, 1868.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Certain
inalienable
rights.

Objects of
Government.

ART. 2. All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and residents of this State for one year, are citizens of this State. The citizens of this State owe allegiance to the United States; and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe to the State. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

Citizens of
the State.

Allegiance
due, first, to
the United
States;
second, to the
State.

ART. 3. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Slavery
abolished.

ART. 4. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

Freedom of
speech and of
the press.

ART. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Right of as-
sembling and
petition.

Prosecutions. Trial by jury. Rights of accused. ART. 6. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offense was committed, unless the venue be changed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He shall not be tried twice for the same offense.

Ball. ART. 7. All persons shall beailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, or unless after conviction, for any crime or offense punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

Ball. Fines. Punishments. ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Searches and seizures. Warrants, when to issue. ART. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or things to be seized.

All courts open for redress. ART. 10. All courts shall be open; and every person for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have adequate remedy by due process of law, and justice administered without denial of unreasonable delay.

Labor. ART. 11. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

No religious test. ART. 12. Every person has the natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.

Rights and privileges in public conveyances, etc. ART. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish, or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

Rights herein expressed not to abridge other rights. ART. 14. The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit or abridge other rights of the people not herein expressed.

TITLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Legislative power. ART. 15. The legislative power of the State shall be vested

in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the House of Representatives, the other, the Senate; and both, the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

ART. 16. The members of the House of Representatives shall continue in office for two years from the day of the closing of the general election. Term of office of Representatives.

ART. 17. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November, every two years; and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet annually 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. Representatives, when chosen. The General Assembly, when and where to meet.

ART. 18. Every elector under this Constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives; and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years shall be eligible to the Senate; Provided, That no person shall be a Representative or Senator unless, at the time of his election, he be a qualified elector of the Representative or Senatorial District from which he is elected. Eligibility as Representative or Senator.

ART. 19. Elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law. Elections of members of General Assembly.

ART. 20. Representation in the House of Representatives shall be equal and uniform, and, after the first General Assembly elected under this Constitution, shall be ascertained and regulated by the total population, each parish in the State being entitled to at least one Representative. A census of the State, by State authority, shall be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter. In case of informality, omission, or error in the census returns from any parish or election district, the General Assembly may order a new census taken in such parish or election district; but until the State census of eighteen hundred and seventy-five the apportionment of the State shall be made on the basis of the census of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and seventy. Representation uniform and based upon total population. Each parish to have at least one Representative. Census—United States census for the year 1870 the basis for apportionment till the year 1875.

ART. 21. The General Assembly, at the first session after the making of each enumeration, shall apportion the representation amongst the several parishes and Representative Districts, on the basis of the total population, as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and Representative District shall have as many Representatives as the number of its total population will entitle it to have, and an additional representative for any fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number. The number of Representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twenty, nor be less than ninety. The General Assembly to apportion representation. Representative number. Additional representation for any fraction exceeding one-half the representative number.

Number of Representatives till apportionment.

ART. 22. Until an apportionment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article twenty, the representation in the Senate and House of Representatives shall be as follows:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| For the parish of Orleans: | Iberville | 2 |
| First Representative Dist. | Jackson | 1 |
| Second " " .. 3 | Jefferson | 4 |
| Third " " .. 4 | Lafayette | 1 |
| Fourth " " .. 2 | Lafourche | 2 |
| Fifth " " .. 2 | Livingston | 1 |
| Sixth " " .. 1 | Madison | 1 |
| Seventh " " .. 2 | Morehouse | 1 |
| Eighth " " .. 1 | Natchitoches | 2 |
| Ninth " " .. 2 | Ouachita | 2 |
| Tenth " " .. 3 | Plaquemines | 1 |
| Orleans, right bank. 1 | Pointe Coupee | 2 |
| Ascension | Rapides | 3 |
| Assumption | Sabine | 1 |
| Avoyelles | St. Bernard..... | 1 |
| Baton Rouge, East..... 3 | St. Charles..... | 1 |
| Baton Rouge, West..... 1 | St. Helena | 1 |
| Bienville | St. James | 2 |
| Bossier | St. John Baptist..... | 1 |
| Caddo | St. Landry..... | 4 |
| Calcasieu | St. Martin..... | 2 |
| Caldwell | St. Mary..... | 2 |
| Carroll | St. Tammany..... | 1 |
| Catahoula | Tensas | 2 |
| Claiborne | Terrebonne | 2 |
| Concordia | Union | 1 |
| DeSoto | Vermilion | 1 |
| Feliciana, East | Washington | 1 |
| Feliciana, West..... 1 | Winn | 1 |
| Franklin | | 1 |

Total, one hundred and one.

Senatorial Districts.

And the State shall be divided into the following Senatorial Districts, to-wit:

First: Three Senators.

The First, Second, and Third Representative Districts of New Orleans, shall form one Senatorial District, and elect three Senators.

Second: Two Senators.

The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Representative Districts of New Orleans, shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

Third: Two Senators.

The Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Representative Districts of New Orleans, and the parish of St. Bernard, shall form one district, and elect two Senators.

- The Tenth Representative District of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Fourth :
One Senator.
- Orleans, right bank, and the parish of Plaquemines shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Fifth :
One Senator.
- The parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John Baptist shall form one district, and elect two Senators. Sixth :
Two Senators.
- The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Seventh :
One Senator.
- The parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne shall form one district, and elect two Senators. Eighth :
Two Senators.
- The parishes of Vermilion and St. Mary shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Ninth :
One Senator.
- The parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry shall form one district, and elect two Senators. Tenth :
Two Senators.
- The parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington and St. Tammany shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Eleventh :
One Senator.
- The parishes of Pointe Coupée, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana shall form one district, and elect two Senators. Twelfth :
Two Senators.
- The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Thirteenth :
One Senator.
- The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two Senators. Fourteenth :
Two Senators.
- The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Fifteenth :
One Senator.
- The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Sixteenth :
One Senator.
- The parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse shall form one district, and elect two Senators. Seventeenth :
Two Senators.
- The parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Eighteenth :
One Senator.
- The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Nineteenth :
One Senator.
- The parishes of Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne shall form one district, and elect two Senators. Twentieth :
Two Senators.
- The parish of Caddo shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Twenty-first :
One Senator.
- The parishes of DeSoto, Natchitoches, and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two Senators. Twenty-second :
Two Senators.
- The parish of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Twenty-third :
One Senator.
- The parishes of Catahoula and Winn shall form one district, and elect one Senator. Twenty-fourth :
One Senator.
- Thirty-six Senators in all.

ART. 23. The House of Representatives shall choose its officers of the Speaker and other officers. House.

Electors, when privileged from arrest. ART. 24. Electors, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance on, going to, and returning from elections.

Registration. ART. 25. At its first session under this Constitution, the General Assembly shall provide by law, that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

Place of voting. ART. 26. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State, except in the parish of his residence and at the election precinct in which he is registered; Provided, That no voter in removing from one parish to another, shall lose the right to vote in the former, until he has acquired it in the latter.

Term of office of Senators. ART. 27. The members of the Senate shall be elected for the term of four years; and, when assembled, the Senate shall have power to choose its own officers, except as hereinafter provided.

Senatorial districts. ART. 28. The General Assembly shall divide the State into Senatorial Districts whenever it apports representation in the House of Representatives.

Districts, how formed. ART. 29. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District, the parish of Orleans excepted; and whenever a new parish shall be created, it shall be attached to the Senatorial District from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the General Assembly; but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of Senators shall be thirty-six, and they shall be apportioned among the Senatorial Districts according to the total population of said districts.

Number of Senators. ART. 30. In all apportionments of the Senate, the total population of the State shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the Senatorial ratio entitling a Senatorial District to a Senator.

Senatorial ratio, how obtained. Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a Senator; and if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of, or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two Senators; but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any Senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made, as directed in the twentieth article, the General Assembly shall not pass any law till an apportionment of representation in both Houses of the General Assembly be made.

Single or contiguous parishes to compose districts. What may be done when apportionment exceeds or falls short of ratio. New apportionment not to abridge term of service. No law to be passed till after apportionment.

ART. 31. At the first session of the General Assembly, after this Constitution goes into effect, the Senators shall be divided equally by lot into two classes, the seats of the Senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first House of Representatives; those of the second class, at the expiration of the term of the second House of Representatives; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years successively. When a district shall have elected two Senators, their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot between themselves.

Senators divided into classes.

Senators chosen every two years.

ART. 32. The first election for Senators shall be held at the same time with the election for Representatives; and thereafter there shall be elections of Senators at the same time with each general election of Representatives, to fill the places of those Senators whose term of office may have expired.

Time of election of Senators.

ART. 33. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members.

Quorum.

ART. 34. Each house of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Each House to judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its members. Contested elections.

ART. 35. Each house of the General Assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly conduct, and, with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same offense.

Each House to determine its rules, to punish and expel members.

ART. 36. Each house of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, at the desire of any two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

Journal of proceedings; yeas and nays.

ART. 37. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespect and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

Punishment of persons not members.

ART. 38. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, during the sessions of the General Assembly, without the consent of the other.

Adjournment during sessions.

ART. 39. The members of the General Assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance, going to and returning from the sessions of their respective houses. This compensation may be increased, or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the

Compensation of members.

- Duration of session. period of service of the members of the House of Representatives by which such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement; and any legislative action, had after the expiration of said period of sixty days, shall be null and void; but the first General Assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this Constitution, may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days.
- Freedom of members from arrest. ART. 40. The members of the General Assembly, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, shall not be questioned in any other place.
- Senators and Representatives, to what offices ineligible. ART. 41. No Senator or Representative, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of, which may have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office.
- Formality of enacting laws. ART. 42. No bill shall have the force of a law, until on three several days it be read in each house of the General Assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house where the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.
- Revenue bills to originate in the House. ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments, as in other bills; provided, it shall not introduce any matter, under the color of an amendment, which does not relate to raising revenue.
- Amendments in the Senate. ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments, as in other bills; provided, it shall not introduce any matter, under the color of an amendment, which does not relate to raising revenue.
- Writs of election to fill vacancies. ART. 44. The General Assembly shall regulate by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may occur in either branch thereof.
- Confirmation or rejection of nominations. ART. 45. On the confirmation or rejection of the officers to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, and the names of the Senators voting for and against the appointments, respectively, shall be entered on the journals to be kept for that purpose, and made public on or before the end of each session.
- Election returns made to the Secretary of State. ART. 46. Returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State.
- Election of United States Senator. ART. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a Senator of the United States is to take place, the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the second Monday following the meeting of the General Assembly, and proceed to said election.

TITLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 48. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Lieutenant Governor chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for Representatives shall vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the time and place of voting for Representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the second day of the session of the General Assembly then to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for Governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall immediately be chosen Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for Lieutenant Governor, shall be Lieutenant Governor; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall be immediately chosen Lieutenant Governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly.

Executive power of the State, in whom vested. Term of office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Election returns, to whom made. General Assembly to examine and count the votes.

Election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor in case of a tie.

ART. 49. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, who is not a citizen of the United States and a resident of this State two years next preceding his election.

Persons eligible to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

ART. 50. The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

Governor ineligible for four years.

ART. 51. The Governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the second Monday in January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the Constitution.

Governor, his entry upon and continuance in office.

ART. 52. No member of Congress, or any person holding office under the United States Government, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Members of Congress and United States officers ineligible.

ART. 53. In case of impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal, or inability to qualify, or to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of

His successor in office.

the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or the disability be removed. The General Assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability, or refusal to qualify, of both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall act as Governor; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 54. The Lieutenant Governor, or officer discharging the duties of Governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the Governor would have been entitled, had he continued in office.

ART. 55. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, but shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided. Whenever he shall administer the Government, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own members as President of the Senate for the time being.

ART. 56. The Governor shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

ART. 57. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, upon his own warrant.

ART. 58. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the State; and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the Senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction. In cases of treason, he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. In cases when the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the party, upon being reprieved by the Governor, shall be released, if in actual custody, until final action by the Senate.

ART. 59. He shall be commander in chief of the militia of this State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 60. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; Provided, however, That the General Assembly shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 61. The Governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution;

Successor in case of removal, etc., of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

when to receive the compensation of Governor.

Lieutenant Governor President of the Senate.

President pro tem.

Salary of Governor.

Salary of Lieutenant Governor.

Reprieves, pardons, etc.

Governor Commander-in-Chief.

Nominating and appointing power of the Governor.

Power of the Governor to fill vacancies.

but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the Senate, shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

ART. 62. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Information from executive officers.

ART. 63. He shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

Recommendations to the General Assembly.

ART. 64. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

Power of the Governor to convene and to adjourn the General Assembly.

ART. 65. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Execution of the laws.

ART. 66. Every bill which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if he do 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 on 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, prevents its return; in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law.

Duty of Governor in signing or vetoing acts of General Assembly.

ART. 67. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor; and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the members present.

What requires the approval of the Governor.

Secretary of State; his term of office and duties.

ART. 68. There shall be a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office during the term for which the Governor shall have been elected. The records of the State shall be kept and preserved in the office of the Secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and, when necessary, shall attest them; he shall, when required, lay the said register, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative to his office, before either house of the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Treasurer of the State and Auditor of Public Accounts.

ART. 69. There shall be a Treasurer of the State and an Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this Constitution, the Treasurer shall be elected for two years.

Terms of office. Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor elective.

ART. 70. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State; and in case of any vacancy, caused by the resignation, death, or absence of the Secretary, Treasurer or Auditor, the Governor shall order an election to fill said vacancies; Provided, The unexpired term to be filled be more than twelve months. When otherwise, the Governor shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

Vacancies, how filled.

Salaries.

ART. 71. The Treasurer and the Auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The Secretary of State shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

Commissions.

ART. 72. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana; and shall be sealed with the State seal, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

TITLE IV.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Judicial power, how vested.

ART. 73. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in district courts, in parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

Supreme Court, jurisdiction of.

ART. 74. The Supreme Court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars; and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, or any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation, shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and in such cases the

appeal shall be direct from the court in which the case originated, to the Supreme Court; and in criminal cases, on questions of law only, whenever the punishment of death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars, is actually imposed.

ART. 75. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the Associate Justices a salary of seven thousand dollars, annually, payable quarterly on their own warrants. The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment, in the State. The court shall appoint its own clerks, and may remove them at pleasure.

Chief Justice and Associate Justices.
Salaries.
Appointment.
Qualifications.
Power to appoint clerks.

ART. 76. The Supreme Court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May. The General Assembly shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

Sessions of court.

ART. 77. The Supreme Court and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, at the instance of persons in actual custody, in cases when they may have appellate jurisdiction.

Issue of writs of habeas corpus.

ART. 78. No judgment shall be rendered by the Supreme Court, without a concurrence of a majority composing the court. Whenever a majority cannot concur in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be, when so called upon, to preside in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

Majority of the judges to judgments. Proceedings, when concurrence is impossible.

ART. 79. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The style of all processes shall be "The State of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and conclude, "Against the peace and dignity of the same."

Judges conservators of the peace. Style of processes and of prosecutions.

ART. 80. The judges of all courts, whenever practicable, shall refer to the law, in virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered; but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

In judgments, the judges to refer to the law.

ART. 81. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable

Judges liable to impeachment and removal.

cause, the Governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated at length in the address and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 82. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the Supreme and District Courts or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any official duties performed by them.

ART. 83. The General Assembly shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years; and for each district court, one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected for each district by a plurality of the 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 interests may require. Until otherwise provided, there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction the First, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the Second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the Third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace; the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall also have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

The number of districts in the State shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

ART. 84. Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than five thousand dollars. 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.

ART. 85. The district court shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases, when the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

Functions attached to the Supreme and District Courts.

State divided into judicial districts.

One district court for each district, except in the parish of Orleans.

Seven district courts for the parish of Orleans.

Jurisdiction in parish of Orleans.

Number of judicial districts. Clerks elective.

Salaries.

Qualifications.

Term of office.

Jurisdiction of district courts.

ART. 86. For each parish court one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. He shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall receive a salary and fees to be provided by law. Until otherwise provided, each parish judge shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum and such fees as are established by law for clerks of district courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this State.

Parish court.
Judge elective
Term of office.
Salary.

Qualifications.

ART. 87. The parish courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace in all cases, when the amount in controversy is more than twenty-five dollars and less than one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in ordinary suits in all cases, when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars; subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases, when the amount in contestation exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant, may be brought either in the parish or district court, according to the amount involved. In criminal matters the parish courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor, or death, and when the accused shall waive trial by jury. They shall also have the power of committing magistrates, and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on them by law. There shall be no trial by jury before the parish courts.

Jurisdiction
of parish
courts in civil
cases.

Jurisdiction
in criminal
cases.

Other powers.

No trial by
jury.

ART. 88. In all probate matters, when the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, the appeal shall be directly from the parish to the Supreme Court.

Appeal to the
Supreme
Court.

ART. 89. The Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish, in the manner to be provided 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 parish court in all cases, when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

Justices of the
peace elective.
Term of office.
Compensation.
Jurisdiction.

ART. 90. If any case, when the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer, having the qualifications required for a judge of his court, to try such cases. And when the judge is personally interested in the suit, he shall call upon the parish or district judge, as the case may be, to try the case.

Mode of proceeding in
case of recusation of
judge.

General Assembly may vest in parish judges further powers. ART. 91. The General Assembly shall have power to vest in the parish judges the right to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the power, thus granted, shall be specified and determined.

Attorney General elective. Salary. District attorneys elective. Salary and term of office. ART. 92. There shall be an Attorney General for the State who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the State, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly, on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

Sheriff and coroner elective. In the parish of Orleans two sheriffs elective. Two coroners for the city of New Orleans and parish of Orleans. Salaries and terms of office. ART. 93. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified electors of each parish, except the parish of Orleans. In the parish of Orleans, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large, one sheriff for the criminal court, who shall be the executive officer of said court, and shall have charge of the parish prison. There shall also be elected, by the qualified electors of the parish at large, one sheriff who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court. The qualified electors of the City of New Orleans, residing below the middle of Canal street, shall elect one coroner for that district; and the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing above the middle of Canal street, together with those residing in that part of the parish known as Orleans, right bank, shall elect one coroner for that district. All of said officers shall hold their office for two years, and receive such fees of office as may be prescribed by law.

Officers restricted in the exercise of judicial powers. Illegal assumption of jurisdiction. ART. 94. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title, except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officers shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the State. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages, in favor of the party injured or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, *ipso facto*, operate a vacation of the office of said officer.

TITLE V.

IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 95. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives. Impeachment.

ART. 96. Impeachments of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Education, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the Senate; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the senior associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachments. Impeachments of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting as a Court of Impeachment, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. Impeachments triable by the Senate.
Chief Justice or Senior Associate Justice to preside.
Senators to be upon oath or affirmation.

ART. 97. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in the State; but the convicted parties shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. Extent of judgments.

TITLE VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 98. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this State one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this Constitution, and persons under interdiction. Electors.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. Classes of persons disfranchised.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States Government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "The Confederate States of Amer-

ica;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State.

Certificate of recantation. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, and it shall be published in the official journal; Provided, That no person who, prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States, popularly known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

Persons aiding reconstruction prior to January 1, 1838, not disfranchised.

Oath of person *prima facie* evidence of claim to the benefit of this proviso.

Oath of office. ART. 100. Members of the General Assembly and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men: that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of this State; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as———, according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

Definition of treason. Conviction, how obtained. ART. 101. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

Penalties. ART. 102. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

Free suffrage, how protected. ART. 103. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practice.

ART. 104. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. A statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be made annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and the first General Assembly convening under this Constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate whatever portion of the debt of this Convention may, at that time, remain unpaid or unprovided for.

Money, how drawn from the treasury.

Receipts and expenditures.

Debt of Constitutional Convention.

ART. 105. All civil officers of the State at large shall be voters of and reside within the State; and all district or parish officers shall reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such place therein, as may be required by law.

Qualifications and residence of civil officers

ART. 106. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elect to each House of the General Assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

Civil officers removed by address. Exception.

ART. 107. In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given *viva voce*.

Ballot, vote viva voce.

ART. 108. None but citizens of the United States and of this State shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this State.

Citizens only eligible to office.

ART. 109. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the State, shall be promulgated and preserved in the English language; and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language.

Promulgation and preservation of laws.

ART. 110. No *ex post facto* or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility and for adequate compensation made.

Ex post facto laws, vested rights.

ART. 111. Whenever the General Assembly shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, it shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest and of the principal, when the same shall become due; and the said law shall be irrevocable until principal and interest be fully paid; or unless the repealing law contain some adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

Restriction upon the powers of the General Assembly to contract debts.

ART. 112. The General Assembly shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Change of venue.

Adoption. ART. 115. The General Assembly may enact general laws
 Emancipation. regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors,
 Divorce. and the granting of divorces; but no special law shall be
 passed relating to particular or individual cases.

Title of laws. ART. 114. Every law shall express its object or objects in
 its title.

Revival or ART. 115. No law shall be revived or amended by refer-
 amendment of ence to its title; but in such case the revived or amended
 laws. section shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Systems or ART. 116. The General Assembly shall never adopt any
 codes of laws. system or code of laws by general reference to such system or
 code of laws; but in all cases shall specify the several provis-
 ions of the law it may enact.

But one office ART. 117. No person shall hold or exercise, at the same
 to be held at time, more than one office of trust or profit, except that of
 same time. justice of the peace or notary public.
 Exception.

Taxation ART. 118. Taxation shall be equal and uniform through-
 equal and out the State. All property shall be taxed in proportion to its
 uniform. value, to be ascertained as directed by law. The General
 Assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property
 actually used for church, school or charitable purposes. The
 General Assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons
 pursuing any occupation, trade or calling. And all such
 persons shall obtain a license, as provided by law. All tax on
 income shall be *pro rata* on the amount of income, or business
 done. And all deeds of sale made, or that may be made by
 collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as
prima facie valid sales. The General Assembly shall levy a
 poll tax on all male inhabitants of this State, over twenty-one
 years old, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall
 never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

Exemptions. Trades and professions.

Income tax ART. 119. No liability, either State, parochial or muni-
 pro rata. cipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for, or in the
 interest of the rebellion against the United States Govern-
 ment.

Poll tax. ART. 120. The General Assembly may determine the
 mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is
 not made in this Constitution.

Debts in in- ART. 121. The General Assembly shall pass no law
 terest of re- bellion void. requiring a property qualification for office.

Certain va- ART. 122. All officers shall continue to discharge the
 cancies, mode duties of their offices, until their successors shall have been
 of filling. inducted into office, except in cases of impeachment or sus-
 pension.

No property ART. 123. The General Assembly shall provide for the
 qualification protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and
 for office. paraphernal property, and for the registration of the same;

Officers to re- ART. 122. All officers shall continue to discharge the
 main in office duties of their offices, until their successors shall have been
 till successors inducted into office, except in cases of impeachment or sus-
 are inducted. pension.
 Exception.

Rights of mar- ART. 123. The General Assembly shall provide for the
 ried women. protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and
 paraphernal property, and for the registration of the same;

but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties, unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated. The tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this State shall cease to have effect against third persons after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

Tacit mortgages and privileges after January 1, 1870.

Registration of mortgages and privileges

ART. 124. The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen, residing in the State.

Pensions.

ART. 125. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

Military power.

ART. 126. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits.

Paupers.

ART. 127. All agreements, the consideration of which was Confederate money, notes or bonds, are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this State.

Certain agreements void.

ART. 128. Contracts for the sale of persons are null and void, and shall not be enforced by the courts of this State.

Contracts not enforced.

ART. 129. The State of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion; nor shall this State ever, in any manner, claim from the United States, or make any allowance or compensation for slaves, emancipated or liberated, in any way whatever.

Debts in aid of the rebellion.

Compensation for slaves.

ART. 130. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any government heretofore existing in this State, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents lives, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

Certain indentures void.

ART. 131. The seat of government shall be established at the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the General Assembly.

Seat of Government.

ART. 132. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

Lands to be divided into tracts.

ART. 133. No judicial powers shall be exercised by clerks of courts.

Clerks of courts.

ART. 134. No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence in this State by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

Soldiers, sailors and marines.

TITLE VII.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

- Establishment and support of free schols. ART. 135. The General Assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the State, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise.
- Children admitted. All children of this State, between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21), shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the State, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning, established exclusively for any race by the State of Louisiana.
- Exclusive schools. ART. 136. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article one hundred and thirty-five (135).
- Restriction of powers of municipal corporations. ART. 137. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of this State a Superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout the State. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.
- Superintendent of Public Education elective. Term of office. ART. 138. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.
- Duties. Salary ART. 139. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools; and of all lands or other property which may hereafter be bequeathed for that purpose; and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the State, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose, which may hereafter be disposed of by the State; and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons, to which the State may be entitled by law, shall be held by the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the State shall pay an annual interest of six per cent., which interest, with the interest of the trust fund deposited with this State by the United States, under the act of Congress, approved June the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the rent of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools; and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.
- School exercises. ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the General Assembly for the support of any private school or any private institution of learning whatever.
- School fund. ART. 141. One-half of the funds, derived from the poll tax herein provided for, shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of the free public schools throughout the State and the University of New Orleans.
- Appropriations to private schools and institutions. Funds appropriated to free schools and University of New Orleans.

ART. 142. 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 faculties. The General Assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; Provided, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the General Assembly, violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

Establishment and maintenance of a University.
 Proviso.

ART. 143. Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered by the State, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Benevolent Institutions.

TITLE VIII.

MILITIA.

ART. 144. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to organize the militia of the State; and all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States, and of this State, shall be subject to military duty.

The militia.

ART. 145. The Governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the Senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs, and commissioned by the Governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States army and the oath prescribed for officers in this State.

Appointment of commissioned officers.
 Exception.

Oath of office.

ART. 146. The Governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The militia, when in active service, shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and privates, as is received by officers and privates in the United States army.

The militia, when and by whom called into service.

Their pay.

TITLE IX.

MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 147. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon;

Mode of amending the Constitution.

and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published, three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State, in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this Constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

Amendments

TITLE X.

SCHEDULE.

ART. 148. The ordinance of secession of the State of Louisiana, passed twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, is hereby declared to be null and void. The Constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and sixty-four and all previous Constitutions in the State of Louisiana, are declared to be superseded by this Constitution.

Ordinance of secession void.
Previous Con-
stitutions
superseded.Rights, ac-
tions, prose-
cutions,
claims con-
tracts and
laws remain
ing in force.

ART. 149. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted; all judgments and judicial sales, marriages and executed contracts, made in good faith and in accordance with existing laws in this State, rendered, made, or entered into, between the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the date when this Constitution shall be adopted, are hereby declared to be valid, except the following laws:

Exceptions.

“An Act to authorize the widening of the New Canal and Basin.” Approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

“An Act to amend and re-enact the one hundred and twenty-first section of an act entitled ‘An Act relative to Crimes and Offenses.’” Approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

“An Act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading, or enticing away, harboring, feeding or secreting laborers, servants or apprentices.” Approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

“An Act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices.” Approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

“An Act in relation to exemption from State, parish, and city taxes, for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two,

eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in certain cases." Certified sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An Act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs, or assigns." Approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An Act to authorize the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Levee District in the parishes of Madison and Carroll, to issue bonds," etc., etc. Approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Section third of "An Act to organize the Police of New Orleans, and to create a Police Board therein." Approved twelfth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ART. 150. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this Constitution, and the several duties be performed by the respective officers, until the organization of the government under this Constitution.

Laws to remain in force and duties of officers.

ART. 151. The General Assembly shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this State to courts created by or under this Constitution.

Removal of causes to the courts under this Constitution.

TITLE XI.

ORDINANCE.

ART. 152. Immediately upon the adjournment of this Convention, this Constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the State, in conformity to the act of Congress, passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the acts supplementary thereto.

Ratification of Constitution.

ART. 153. The election for the ratification of the Constitution shall be held on Friday and Saturday, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the places now prescribed by law; and the polls shall be kept open from seven o'clock A. M. to seven o'clock P. M. At the election all those in favor of ratifying the Constitution, shall have, written or printed on their ballots, "For the Constitution;" and those opposed to ratifying the Constitution, shall have, written or printed on their ballots, "Against the Constitution."

Election for the ratification of this Constitution.

Form of ballots.

ART. 154. In order to establish a civil government, as required by act of Congress, passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, an election shall be held at the same time and place at which the Constitution is submitted for ratification, for all State, judicial, parish and municipal officers, for members of the General Assembly, and

Election of State, judicial, parish, municipal officers, members of the General Assembly and Congressmen.

for Congressional Representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the reconstruction acts of Congress shall vote, and none others; Provided, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this State.

Where qualified electors may vote.

ART. 155. At the election for the ratification of the Constitution, and for officers of the civil government, as required by Congress, all registered electors may vote in any parish where they have resided for ten days next preceding said election, and at any precinct in the parish, upon presentation of their certificates of registration, affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, that they are entitled to vote as registered electors.

The registrars and commissioners appointed for the ratification of the Constitution to superintend the election of officers.

Provido.

ART. 156. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District, to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, shall, also, at the same time and place, superintend the election for all officers and Representatives herein ordered; Provided, They be authorized so to act by the Commanding General. And in case the Commanding General should not so authorize said registrars and commissioners, the Committee of Seven, appointed by this Convention to take charge of the whole matter of the ratification of the Constitution and the election of civil officers, shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the State, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans, counting Orleans right bank as one district, who shall, each in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of commissioners of election to hold the said election for said civil officers and Representatives, at the same time and place, as herein provided for.

Form and transmission of returns.

ART. 157. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter to the registrars of the parish or district. The registrars shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the Chairman of the Committee of Seven appointed by this Convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

When the civil officers are to enter upon their duties.

ART. 158. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

ART. 159. The General Assembly, elected under this Constitution, shall hold its first session in the City of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed, immediately upon its organization, to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, and passed June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; said General Assembly shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members, or any other subject, after organization, until said constitutional amendment shall have been acted upon.

First session of General Assembly.

Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment.

ART. 160. All registrars and commissioners, appointed under this Constitution, shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office;" the said oath of office shall be administered to each registrar by the Chairman of the Committee of Seven, and to each commissioner by the registrar appointing him.

Registrars and commissioners.

Oath.

ART. 161. All registrars, commissioners, and other officers, necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the reconstruction acts of Congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance, adopted by the Convention, December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, not otherwise appropriated.

Payment of registrars, commissioners and other officers.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO, *President.*

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|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| C. C. ANTOINE, | ULGER DUPART, | Members of the Convention who signed the Constitution. |
| L. W. BAKER, | C. B. H. DUPLESSIS, | |
| S. BELDEN, | J. B. ESNARD, | |
| A. BERTONNEAU, | LOUIS FRANCOIS, | |
| W. JASPER BLACKBURN, | HY. W. FULLER, | |
| O. C. BLANDIN, | JOHN GAIR, | |
| HY. BONSEIGNEUR, | R. G. GARDINER, | |
| EMILE BONNEFOI, | LEOPOLD GUICHARD, | |
| WM. BROWN, | PETER HARPER, | |
| DENNIS BURREL, | JOHN S. HARRIS, | |
| WM. BUTLER, | O. H. HEMPSTEAD, JR., | |
| W. R. CRANE, | W. H. HIESTAND, | |
| R. I. CROMWELL, | J. H. INGRAHAM, | |
| SAMUEL E. CUNEY, | R. H. ISABELLE, | |
| A. J. DEMAREST, | THOS. ISABELLE, | |
| CHARLES DEPASSEAU, | GEO. H. JACKSON, | |
| P. G. DESLONDE, | SIMON JONES, | |
| JOS. DESLONDE, | GEO. Y. KELSO, | |
| AUG. DONATO, JR., | J. B. LEWIS, | |
| DAVID DOUGLAS, | RICHARD LEWIS, | |
| GUSTAVE DUPART, | JOHN LYNCH, | |

JAMES H. LANDERS,
 VICTOR M. LANGE,
 CHAS. LEROY,
 FREDERICK MARIE,
 THOS. N. MARTIN,
 J. A. MASSICOT,
 WM. R. MEADOWS,
 BENJ. McLERAN,
 W. L. McMILLEN,
 MILTON MORRIS,
 S. R. MOSES,
 WM. MURREL,
 JAMES MUSHAWAY,
 THEOPHILE MAHIER,
 J. P. NEWSHAM,
 JOS. C. OLIVER,
 S. B. PACKARD,
 JOHN PIERCE,
 P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
 ROBERT POINDEXTER,
 CURTIS POLLARD,

GEO. W. REAGAN,
 DANIEL H. REESE,
 FORTUNE RIARD,
 D. D. RIGGS,
 J. H. A. ROBERTS,
 L. S. RODRIGUEZ,
 N. SCHWAB,
 CHARLES SMITH,
 SOSTHENE L. SNAER,
 HIRAM R. STEELE,
 CHAS. A. THIBAUT,
 ED. TINCHANT,
 M. H. TWITCHELL,
 NAPOLEON UNDERWOOD,
 P. F. VALFROIT,
 JOHN B. VANDERGRUFF,
 MICHEL VIDAL,
 RUFUS WAPLES,
 G. M. WICKLIFFE,
 HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
 DAVID WILSON.

Attest:

WM. VIGERS, *Secretary.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 11, 1868.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Constitution as taken from the official records of the Convention.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL, *Minute Clerk.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF 1868.

Ratified by the People of Louisiana at the General Election held on the Seventh Day of November, 1870.

ART. 50. Abrogated and stricken out.

Classes of
 persons dis-
 franchised.

ART. 99. No person shall hold any office, or shall be permitted to vote at any election, or to act as a juror, who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or who shall be under interdiction.

Defaulters
 ineligible to
 office.

ART. —. No person who, at any time, may have been a Collector of Taxes, whether State, parish or municipal, or who may have been otherwise intrusted with public money, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or to any office of profit or trust under the State Government, until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections and for all public moneys with which he may have been intrusted.

Limit of State
 debt.

ART. —. Prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the debt of the State shall not be so increased as to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars.

CONSTITUTION OF 1879.

Adopted at New Orleans, July 23, 1879.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, acknowledging and invoking the guidance of Almighty God, the author of all good government, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. All government of right originates with the people, is founded on their will alone, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed. Its only legitimate end is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. When it assumes other functions, it is usurpation and oppression.

ART. 2. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

ART. 3. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be abridged. This shall not prevent the passage of laws to punish those who carry weapons concealed.

ART. 4. No laws shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances.

ART. 5. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information; *provided*, that no person shall be held to answer for a capital crime unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be put twice in jeopardy of

life or liberty for the same offense, except on his own application for a new trial, or where there is a mistrial, or a motion in arrest of judgment is sustained.

ART. 6. No person shall be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case or in any proceedings that may subject him to criminal prosecution, except where otherwise provided in this Constitution, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

ART. 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury, except that in cases where the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death the General Assembly may provide for a trial thereof by a jury, less than twelve in number; *provided*, that the accused in every instance shall be tried in the parish wherein the offense shall have been committed, except in cases of change of venue.

ART. 8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to defend himself, and to have the assistance of counsel and to have the right to challenge jurors peremptorily, the number of challenges to be fixed by statute.

ART. 9. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; or unless after conviction for any crime or offense punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor.

ART. 10. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

ART. 11. All courts shall be open, and every person for injury done him in his rights, lands, goods, person or reputation shall have adequate remedy by due process of law and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

ART. 12. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

ART. 13. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny or impair other rights of the people not herein expressed.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

ART. 14. The powers of the government of the State of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them to be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: Those which are legislative to one, those which are executive to another, and those which are judicial to another.

ART. 15. No one of these departments, nor any person or collection of persons holding office in one of them, shall exercise power properly

belonging to either of the other, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

APPORTIONMENT.

ART. 16. Representation in the House of Representatives shall be equal and uniform, and shall be regulated and ascertained by the total population. Each parish shall have at least one Representative. The first enumeration to be made by the State authorities under this Constitution shall be made in the year eighteen hundred and ninety, and subsequent enumerations shall be made every tenth year thereafter, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, for the purpose of ascertaining the total population and the number of qualified electors in each parish and election district. At its first regular session after each enumeration, the General Assembly shall apportion the representation among the several parishes and election districts on the basis of the total population as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and election district shall have as many Representatives as the aggregate number of its population will entitle it to, and an additional Representative for any fraction exceeding one-half the representative number. The number of Representatives shall not be more than ninety-eight, nor less than seventy.

ART. 17. The General Assembly, in every year in which they shall apportion representation in the House of Representatives, shall divide the State into Senatorial districts. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district, the parish of Orleans excepted. Whenever a new parish shall be created, it shall be attached to the Senatorial district from which most of its territory was taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the General Assembly, but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of Senators shall not be more than thirty-six nor less than twenty-four, and they shall be apportioned among the Senatorial districts according to the total population contained in the several districts.

ART. 18. Until an enumeration shall be made in accordance with articles 16 and 17, the State shall be divided into the following Senatorial districts, with the number of Senators hereinafter designated to each district:

The First Senatorial District shall be composed of the eighth and ninth wards of Orleans, and of the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, and shall elect two Senators.

The Second District shall be composed of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh wards of Orleans, and shall elect two Senators.

The Third District shall be composed of the third ward of Orleans, and shall elect one Senator.

The Fourth District shall be composed of the second and fifteenth wards (Orleans right bank) of Orleans, and shall elect one Senator.

The Fifth District shall be composed of the first and tenth wards of Orleans, and shall elect one Senator.

The Sixth District shall be composed of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of Orleans, and shall elect two Senators.

The Seventh District shall be composed of the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist, and shall elect one Senator.

The Eighth District shall be composed of the parishes of St. James and Ascension, and shall elect one Senator.

The Ninth District shall be composed of the parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche and Assumption, and shall elect two Senators.

The Tenth District shall be composed of the parishes of St. Mary, Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu, and shall elect two Senators.

The Eleventh District shall be composed of the parishes of St. Martin, Iberia and Lafayette, and shall elect one Senator.

The Twelfth District shall be composed of the parish of St. Landry, and shall elect two Senators.

The Thirteenth District shall be composed of the parishes of Avoyelles and Pointe Coupee, and shall elect one Senator.

The fourteenth District shall be composed of the parishes of Iberville and West Baton Rouge, and shall elect one Senator.

The Fifteenth District shall be composed of the parishes of East and West Feliciana, and shall elect one Senator.

The Sixteenth District shall be composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge, and shall elect one Senator.

The Seventeenth District shall be composed of the parishes of St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany, and shall elect one Senator.

The Eighteenth District shall be composed of the parishes of Rapides and Vernon, and shall elect one Senator.

The Nineteenth District shall be composed of the parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, DeSoto and Red River, and shall elect two Senators.

The Twentieth District shall be composed of the parish of Caddo, and shall elect one Senator.

The Twenty-first District shall be composed of the parishes of Bossier, Webster, Bienville and Claiborne, and shall elect two Senators.

The Twenty-second District shall be composed of the parishes of Union, Morehouse, Lincoln and West Carroll, and shall elect two Senators.

The Twenty-third District shall be composed of the parishes of Ouachita, Richland, Caldwell, Franklin and Jackson, and shall elect two Senators.

The Twenty-fourth District shall be composed of the parishes of Catahoula, Winn and Grant, and shall elect one Senator.

The Twenty-fifth District shall be composed of the parishes of East Carroll and Madison, and shall elect one Senator.

The Twenty-sixth District shall be composed of the parishes of Tensas and Concordia, and shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-six (36) Senators in all.

And the Representatives shall be apportioned among the parishes and representative districts, as follows:

For the parish of Orleans—

First Representative District, first ward, one Representative.

Second Representative District, second ward, two Representatives.

Third Representative District, third ward, three Representatives.

Fourth Representative District, fourth ward, one Representative.

Fifth Representative District, fifth ward, two Representatives.

Sixth Representative District, sixth ward, one Representative.

Seventh Representative District, seventh ward, two Representatives.

Eighth Representative District, eighth ward, one Representative.

Ninth Representative District, ninth ward, two Representatives.

Tenth Representative District, tenth ward, two Representatives.

Eleventh Representative District, eleventh ward, two Representatives.

Twelfth Representative District, twelfth ward, two Representatives.

Thirteenth Representative District, thirteenth and fourteenth wards, one Representative.

Fourteenth Representative District, sixteenth and seventeenth wards, one Representative.

Fifteenth Representative District, fifteenth ward, one Representative.

The parishes of Ascension, West Baton Rouge, Bienville, Bossier, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, East Carroll, West Carroll, Catahoulas, Concordia, West Feliciana, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Livingston, Morehouse, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster and Winn, each one Representative.

The parishes of Assumption, Avoyelles, East Baton Rouge, Caddo, Claiborne, DeSoto, East Feliciana, Iberville, Lafourche, Madison, Natchitoches, Rapides, St. Mary, Tensas, Terrebonne, each two Representatives.

The parish of St. Landry, four Representatives.

This apportionment of Senators and Representatives shall not be changed or altered in any manner until after the enumeration shall have been taken by the State in eighteen hundred and ninety, in accordance with the provisions of articles 16 and 17.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ART. 19. The legislative power of the State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

ART. 20. The style of the laws of this State shall be: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

ART. 21. The General Assembly shall meet at the seat of government on the second Monday of May, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon, and biennially thereafter. Its first session under this Constitution may extend to a period of ninety days, but any subsequent session may be limited to a period of sixty days. Should a vacancy occur in either house, the Governor shall order an election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

ART. 22. Every elector under this Constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives, and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years shall be eligible to the Senate; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible to the General Assembly unless at the time of his election he has been a citizen of the State for five years and an actual resident of the district or parish from which he may be elected for two years immediately preceding his election. The seat of any member who may change his residence from the district or parish which he represents shall thereby be vacated, any declaration of a retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding; and members of the General Assembly shall be elected for a term of four years.

ART. 23. Each house shall judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its own members, choose its own officers (except President of the Senate), determine the rules of its proceedings, and may punish its members for disorderly conduct and contempt, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its members elected, expel a member.

ART. 24. Either house, during the session, may punish by imprisonment any person not a member who shall have been guilty of disrespect by disorderly and contemptuous behavior; but such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for each offense.

ART. 25. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State which may have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased by the General Assembly during the time such Senator or Representative was a member thereof.

ART. 26. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 27. The members of the General Assembly shall receive a compensation not to exceed four dollars per day during their attendance, and their actual traveling expenses going to and returning from the seat of government; but in no instance shall more than thirty dollars each way be allowed for traveling expenses.

ART. 28. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published immediately after the close of the

session; when practicable, the minutes of each day's session shall be printed and placed in the hands of members on the day following. The original journal shall be preserved, after publication, in the office of the Secretary of State, but there shall be required no other record thereof.

ART. 29. Every law enacted by the General Assembly shall embrace but one object and that shall be expressed in the title.

ART. 30. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title, but in such cases the act revived or section as amended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 31. The General Assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall recite at length the several provisions of the laws it may enact.

ART. 32. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have power to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 33. Neither house during the sitting of the General Assembly shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.

ART. 34. The yeas and nays on any question in either house shall, at the desire of one-fifth of the members elected, be entered on the journal.

ART. 35. All bills for raising revenue or appropriating money shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur in amendments, as in other bills.

ART. 36. No bill, ordinance or resolution, intended to have the effect of a law, which shall have been rejected by either house, shall be again proposed in the same house during the same session, under the same or any other title, without the consent of a majority of the house by which the same was rejected.

ART. 37. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, and no bill shall be considered for final passage unless it has been read once in full, and the same has been reported on by a committee. Nor shall any bill become a law unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for or against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

ART. 38. No amendments to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for or against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by a majority of the members elected thereto, the vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for or against recorded upon the journal.

ART. 39. Whenever a bill that has been passed by both houses has been enrolled and placed in possession of the house in which it originated

the title shall be read and, at the request of any five members, the bill shall be read in full, when the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the President of the Senate, as the case may be, shall act at once, sign it in open house, and the fact of signing shall be noted on the journal; thereupon the Clerk or Secretary shall immediately convey the bill to the other house, whose presiding officer shall cause a suspension of all other business to read and sign the bill in open session and without delay; as soon as bills are signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, they shall be taken at once, and on the same day, to the Governor by the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate.

ART. 40. No law passed by the General Assembly, except the general appropriation act, or act appropriating money for the expenses of the General Assembly, shall take effect until promulgated. A law shall be considered promulgated at the place where the State journal is published the day after the publication of such law in the State journal and in all other parts of the State twenty days after such publication.

ART. 41. The clerical officers of the two houses shall be a Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, with such assistants as may be necessary; but the expenses for clerks and employees shall not exceed sixty dollars daily for the Senate nor seventy dollars daily for the House.

ART. 42. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals and department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be done under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; *provided*, that such contracts shall be awarded only to citizens of the State. No member or officer of any of the departments of the government shall be in any way interested in the contracts; and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or of any two of them.

LIMITATION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

ART. 43. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law; nor shall any appropriation of money be made for a longer term than two years. A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published every three months, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 44. The General Assembly shall have no power to contract, or to authorize the contracting, of any debt or liability, on behalf of the

State, or to issue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness thereof, except for the purpose of repelling invasion or for the repression of insurrection.

ART. 45. The General Assembly shall have no power to grant, or to authorize any parish or municipal authority to grant, any extra compensation, fee or allowance to a public officer, agent, servant or contractor, nor pay, nor authorize the payment, of any claim against the State, or any parish or municipality of the State, under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

ART. 46. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law on the following specified objects:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Changing the names of persons.

Changing the venue of civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, closing, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys, or relating to ferries and bridges, or incorporating bridge or ferry companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children or the emancipation of minors.

Granting divorces.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disabilities.

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury.

Authorizing the construction of street passenger railroads in any incorporated town or city.

Regulating labor, trade, manufacturing or agriculture.

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charter thereof; *provided*, that this shall not apply to the corporation of the city of New Orleans, or to the organization of levee districts and parishes.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege or immunity.

Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes, or for the relief of any assessor or collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties, or of his securities from liability; nor shall any such be passed by any political corporation of this State.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of any court, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effects of judicial sales.

Exemption of property from taxation.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Concerning any civil or criminal actions.

Giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds, or to any illegal disposition of property.

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school-houses, and the raising of money for such purposes.

Legalizing the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer, servant, agent of the State, or of any parish or municipality thereof.

ART. 47. The General Assembly shall not indirectly enact special or local laws by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special laws may be passed.

ART. 48. No local or special law shall be passed on any subject not enumerated in article 46 of this Constitution, unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published, without cost to the State, in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state the substance of the contemplated law, and shall be published at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the same manner provided by law for the advertisement of judicial sales. The evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed, and every such act shall contain a recital that such notice has been given.

ART. 49. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

ART. 50. Any member of the General Assembly who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ART. 51. No money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect or denomination or religion, or in aid of any priest, preacher, minister or teacher thereof, as such, and no preference shall ever be given to, nor any discrimination made against any church, sect or creed, or religion, or any form of religious faith or worship, nor shall any appropriations be made for private, charitable or benevolent purposes to any person or community; *provided*, this shall not apply to the State asylums for the insane and deaf, dumb and blind, and the charity hospitals and public charitable institutions conducted under State authority.

ART. 52. The General Assembly shall have no power to increase the expense of any office by appointing assistant officials.

ART. 53. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government, interest on the public debt, public schools and public charities, and such bill shall be so itemized as to show for what account each and every appropriation shall be made. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one object.

ART. 54. Each appropriation shall be for a specific purpose, and no appropriation shall be made under the head or title of contingent; nor shall any officer or department of government receive any amount from the treasury for contingencies or for a contingent fund.

ART. 55. No appropriation of money shall be made by the General Assembly in the last five days of the session thereof; all appropriations to be valid, shall be passed and receive the signatures of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives five full days before the adjournment *sine die* of the General Assembly.

ART. 56. The funds, credit, property or things of value of the State, or of any political corporation thereof, shall not be loaned, pledged or granted to or for any person or persons, association or corporation, public or private; nor shall the State, or any political corporation, purchase or subscribe to the capital or stock of any political corporation or association whatever, or for any private enterprise; nor shall the State, nor any political corporation thereof, assume the liabilities of any political, municipal, parochial, private or other corporation or association whatsoever; nor shall the State undertake to carry on the business of any such corporation or association, or become a part owner therein; *provided*, the State, through the General Assembly, shall have power to grant the right of way through its public lands to any railroad or canal.

ART. 57. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, or to authorize the releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State, or to any parish or municipal corporation therein; *provided*, the heirs to confiscated property may be released of all taxes due thereon at the date of its reversion to them.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 58. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State.

ART. 59. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during four years, and, together with the Lieutenant Governor, chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows: The qualified electors for Representatives shall vote for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the time and place of voting for Representatives.

The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be sealed up separately from the returns of election of other officers, and transmitted by the proper officer of every parish to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them, unopened, to the General Assembly then next to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet on the first Thursday after the day on which they assemble, in the House of Representatives, to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for Governor shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for Governor, one of them shall be immediately chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes for Lieutenant Governor shall

be Lieutenant Governor; but if two or more persons shall be equal and highest in number of votes polled for Lieutenant Governor, one of them shall be immediately chosen Lieutenant Governor by a joint vote of the members of the General Assembly.

ART. 60. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been ten years a citizen of the United States, and resident of the State for the same space of time next preceding his election, or who shall be a member of Congress, or shall hold office under the United States at the time of, or within six months immediately preceding the election for such office.

ART. 61. The Governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties the first Monday next ensuing the announcement by the General Assembly of the result of the election for Governor, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall have been declared duly elected and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the Constitution.

ART. 62. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office; death, refusal or inability to qualify, disability, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted or the disability be removed. In the event of the removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability or refusal to qualify of both the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall act as Governor until the disability be removed or for the residue of the term.

ART. 63. The Lieutenant Governor, or officer discharging the duties of Governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the Governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 64. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. The Senate shall elect one of its members as President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

ART. 65. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive for his services a salary which shall be double that of a member of the General Assembly, and no more.

ART. 66. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the State, and, except in cases of impeachment or treason, shall, upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and presiding judge of the court before which conviction was had, or of any two of them, have power to grant pardons, commute sentences, and remit fines and forfeitures after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in which body the power of pardoning is vested.

ART. 67. The Governor shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant.

ART. 68. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, and whose appointments or elections are not herein otherwise provided for; *provided*, however, that the General Assembly shall have the right to prescribe the mode of appointment and election to all offices created by it.

ART. 69. The Governor shall have the power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in case not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate. The failure of the Governor to send into the Senate the name of any person appointed for office, as herein provided, shall be equivalent to a rejection.

ART. 70. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. He shall be Commander in Chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

ART. 71. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 72. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of government, or, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from an epidemic, at a different place. The power to legislate shall be limited to the objects enumerated specifically in the proclamation convening such extraordinary session; therein the Governor shall also limit the time such session may continue; *provided*, it shall not exceed twenty days. Any legislative action had after the time so limited, or as to other objects than those enumerated in said proclamation, shall be null and void.

ART. 73. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objection, to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered, and if passed by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas, and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on 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, the same shall be a law in like manner

as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ART. 74. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void unless re-passed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto.

ART. 75. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, or on matters of parliamentary proceedings, or an address for removal from office, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the members elected to each house.

ART. 76. The Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General and Secretary of State shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State for the term of four years; and in case of vacancy caused by death, resignation or permanent absence of either of said officers, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, with the advice and consent of the Senate; *provided*, however, that notwithstanding such appointment, such vacancy shall be filled by election at the next election after the occurrence of the vacancy.

ART. 77. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Treasurer shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and the Secretary of State shall receive a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum. Each of the before named officers shall be paid monthly, and no fees or perquisites or other compensation shall be allowed to said officers; *provided*, that the Secretary of State may be allowed fees as may be provided by law for copies and certificates furnished to private persons.

ART. 78. Appropriations for the clerical expenses of the officers named in the preceding article shall specify each item of such appropriations; and shall not exceed in any one year, for the Treasurer, the sum of two thousand dollars; for the Secretary of State the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; and for the Auditor of Public Accounts, the sum of four thousand dollars.

ART. 79. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the State seal, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 80. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of appeal, in district courts and in justices of the peace.

ART. 81. The Supreme Court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute, or the fund to be distributed, whatever may be the amount therein claimed, shall exceed one thousand

dollars, exclusive of interest to suits for divorce and separation from bed and board, and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll or impost whatever, or of any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof, and in such cases the appeal on the law and the fact shall be directly from the court in which the case originated to the Supreme Court; and to criminal cases on questions of law alone, whenever the punishment of death or imprisonment at hard labor may be inflicted or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300) is actually imposed.

ART. 82. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall each receive a salary of five thousand dollars (\$5000) per annum, payable monthly on their own warrants. They shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The first Supreme Court to be organized under this Constitution shall be appointed as follows: The Chief Justice for the term of twelve years; one Associate Justice for the term of ten years; one for the term of eight years; one for the term of six years; one for the term of four years; and the Governor shall designate in the commission of each the term for which such judge is appointed. In case of death, resignation or removal from office of any of said judges the vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term of such judge, and upon the expiration of the term of any such judges the office shall be filled by appointment for a term of twelve years. They shall be citizens of the United States and of the State, over thirty-five years of age, learned in the law, and shall have practiced law in this State for ten years preceding their appointment.

ART. 83. The State shall be divided into four Supreme Court Districts, and the Supreme Court shall always be composed of judges appointed from said districts. The parishes of Orleans, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. Bernard, Plaquemines and Jefferson shall compose the first district, from which two judges shall be appointed.

The parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Jackson, Caldwell, Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin, West Carroll, East Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Catahoula shall compose the second district, from which one judge shall be appointed.

The parishes of DeSoto, Red River, Winn, Grant, Natchitoches, Sabine, Vernon, Calcasieu, Cameron, Rapides, Avoyelles, Concordia, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Landry, Lafayette and Vermilion, shall compose the third district, from which one judge shall be appointed.

And the parishes of St. Martin, Iberia, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Assumption, St. James, Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, St.

Tammany and Washington, shall compose the fourth district, from which one judge shall be appointed.

ART. 84. The Supreme Court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May in each and every year. The General Assembly shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year. Until otherwise provided the sessions shall be held as heretofore. They shall appoint their own clerks and remove them at pleasure.

ART. 85. No judgment shall be rendered by the Supreme Court without the concurrence of three judges. Whenever three members cannot concur, in consequence of the recusation of any member or members of the court, the judges not recused shall have authority to call on any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be, when called upon, to sit in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in the determination of the case.

ART. 86. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and conclude: "Against the peace and dignity of the same."

ART. 87. The judges of all courts, whenever practicable, shall refer to the law by virtue of which every definite judgment is rendered, but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 88. There shall be a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, who shall report in full all cases which he may be required to report by law or by the court. He shall publish in the reports the title, numbers and head notes of all cases decided, whether reported in full or not.

In all cases reported in full he shall make a brief statement of the principal points presented and authorities cited by counsel.

He shall be appointed by a majority of the court, and hold his office and be removable at their pleasure.

His salary shall be fixed by the court, and shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant.

ART. 89. The Supreme Court and each of the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* at the instance of all persons in actual custody in cases where it may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 90. The Supreme Court shall have control and general supervision over all inferior courts. They shall have power to issue writs of *certiorari*, prohibition, *mandamus*, *quo warranto* and other remedial writs.

ART. 91. The General Assembly shall provide for appeals from the district court to the Supreme Court upon questions of law alone, when the party or parties aggrieved desire only a review of the law.

ART. 92. Except as herein provided, no duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the Supreme Court, courts of appeal or

district courts, or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial, and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office or other compensation than their salaries for any official duties performed by them. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officer other than those mentioned in this title; except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officers shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the State.

ART. 93. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable cause the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly. In every case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ART. 94. There shall be an Attorney General for the State, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large every four years. He shall be learned in the law, and shall have actually resided and practiced law as a licensed attorney in the State five years next preceding his election. He shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

ART. 95. The courts of appeal, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases, civil or probate, when the matter in dispute or the funds to be distributed shall exceed two hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and shall not exceed one thousand dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 96. The courts of appeal shall be composed of two circuit judges, who shall be elected by the two houses of the General Assembly in joint session. The first judges of the courts of appeal under this Constitution shall be elected for the following terms: One judge for each court for the term of four years and one judge for the term of eight years.

ART. 97. The State, with the exception of the parish of Orleans, shall be divided into five circuits, from each of which two judges shall be elected. Until otherwise provided by law, the parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, DeSoto, Red River, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Sabine, Jackson, Winn and Caldwell, shall compose the First Circuit.

The parishes of Ouachita, Richland, Morehouse, West Carroll, Catahoula, Franklin, Madison, East Carroll, Concordia and Tensas, shall compose the Second Circuit.

The parishes of Rapides, Grant, Avoyelles, St. Landry, Vernon,

Calcasieu, Cameron, Lafayette, Vermilion, St. Martin and Iberia, shall compose the Third Circuit.

The parishes of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Livingston, St. Tammany, Washington, Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana, shall compose the Fourth Circuit.

And the parishes of St. Mary, Terrebonne, Ascension, Lafourche, Assumption, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James, shall compose the Fifth Circuit.

ART. 98. The judges of the courts of appeal, until otherwise provided by law, shall hold two terms annually in each parish composing their respective circuits.

ART. 99. Until otherwise provided by law, the terms of the circuit courts of appeal shall be as follows:

FIRST CIRCUIT.

Caddo—First Mondays in January and June.
 Bossier—Third Mondays in January and June.
 Webster—First Mondays in February and July.
 Bienville—Second Mondays in February and July.
 Claiborne—Third Mondays in February and July.
 Union—First Mondays in March and October.
 Lincoln—Second Mondays in March and October.
 Jackson—Third Mondays in March and October.
 Caldwell—Fourth Mondays in March and October.
 Winn—First Mondays in April and November.
 Natchitoches—Second Mondays in April and November.
 Sabine—Fourth Mondays in April and November.
 DeSoto—First Mondays in May and December.
 Red River—Third Mondays in May and December.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Ouachita—First Mondays in January and June.
 Richland—Fourth Mondays in January and June.
 Franklin—First Mondays in February and July.
 Catahoula—Second Mondays in February and July.
 Concordia—Fourth Mondays in February and July.
 Tensas—Second Mondays in March and October.
 Madison—Fourth Mondays in March and October.
 East Carroll—Second Mondays in April and November.
 West Carroll—Fourth Mondays in April and November.
 Morehouse—First Mondays in May and December.

THIRD CIRCUIT.

St. Landry—First Mondays in January and June.
 Avoyelles—Fourth Mondays in January and June.

Rapides—Second Mondays in February and July.
 Grant—Fourth Mondays in February and July.
 Vernon—First Mondays in March and October.
 Calcasieu—Second Mondays in March and October.
 Cameron—Fourth Mondays in March and October.
 Vermilion—First Mondays in April and November.
 Lafayette—Second Mondays in April and November.
 Iberia—Fourth Mondays in April and November.
 St. Martin—Second Mondays in May and December.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

East Baton Rouge—First Mondays in January and June.
 West Baton Rouge—Fourth Mondays in January and June.
 Livingston—First Mondays in February and July.
 Tangipahoa—Second Mondays in February and July.
 St. Tammany—Fourth Mondays in February and July.
 Washington—First Mondays in March and October.
 St. Helena—Second Mondays in March and October.
 East Feliciana—Fourth Mondays in March and October.
 West Feliciana—Second Mondays in April and November.
 Pointe Coupee—Fourth Mondays in April and November.
 Iberville—Second Mondays in May and December.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

St. Mary—First Mondays in January and June.
 Terrebonne—Third Mondays in January and June.
 Assumption—First Mondays in February and July.
 Lafourche—Third Mondays in February and July.
 St. Charles—First Mondays in March and October.
 Jefferson—Second Mondays in March and October.
 St. Bernard—Fourth Mondays in March and October.
 Plaquemines—First Mondays in April and November.
 St. John the Baptist—Second Mondays in April and November.
 St. James—Third Mondays in April and November.
 Ascension—Second Mondays in May and December.

ART. 100. Whenever the first day of the term shall fall on a legal holiday, the court shall begin its sessions on the first legal day thereafter.

ART. 101. Whenever the judges composing the courts of appeal shall concur, their judgment shall be final.

Whenever there shall be a disagreement, the judgment appealed from shall stand affirmed.

ART. 102. All causes on appeal to the courts of appeal shall be tried on the original record, pleadings and evidence in the district court.

ART. 103. The rules of practice regulating appeals to and proceed-

ings in the Supreme Court shall apply to appeals and proceedings in the courts of appeal, so far as they may be applicable, until otherwise provided by law.

ART. 104. The judges of the courts of appeal shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* at the instance of all persons in actual custody, within their respective circuits. They shall also have authority to issue writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, and *certiorari*, in aid of their appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 105. The judges of courts of appeal shall each receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on their respective warrants.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial of recused cases in the courts of appeal.

ART. 106. The sheriff of the parish in which the sessions of the court are held shall attend in person, or by deputy, to execute the orders of the court.

DISTRICT COURTS.

ART. 107. The State shall be divided into not less than twenty nor more than thirty judicial districts, the parish of Orleans excepted.

ART. 108. Until otherwise provided by law, there shall be twenty-six districts.

The parish of Caddo shall compose the First District.

The parishes of Bossier, Webster and Bienville shall compose the Second District.

The parishes of Claiborne, Union and Lincoln shall compose the Third District.

The parishes of Jackson, Winn and Caldwell shall compose the Fourth District.

The parishes of Ouachita and Richland shall compose the Fifth District.

The parishes of Morehouse and West Carroll shall compose the Sixth District.

The parishes of Catahoula and Franklin shall compose the Seventh District.

The parishes of Madison and East Carroll shall compose the Eighth District.

The parishes of Concordia and Tensas shall compose the Ninth District.

The parishes of DeSoto and Red River shall compose the Tenth District.

The parishes of Natchitoches and Sabine shall compose the Eleventh District.

The parishes of Rapides, Grant and Avoyelles shall compose the Twelfth District.

The parish of St. Landry shall compose the Thirteenth District.

The parishes of Vernon, Calcasieu and Cameron shall compose the Fourteenth District.

The parishes of Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana shall compose the Fifteenth District.

The parishes of East Feliciana and St. Helena shall compose the Sixteenth District.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall compose the Seventeenth District.

The parishes of Tangipahoa, Livingston, St. Tammany and Washington shall compose the Eighteenth District.

The parishes of St. Mary and Terrebonne shall compose the Nineteenth District.

The parishes of Lafourche and Assumption shall compose the Twentieth District.

The parishes of St. Martin and Iberia shall compose the Twenty-first District.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall compose the Twenty-second District.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge and Iberville shall compose the Twenty-third District.

The parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard shall compose the Twenty-fourth District.

The parishes of Lafayette and Vermilion shall compose the Twenty-fifth District.

And the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist shall compose the Twenty-sixth District.

ART. 109. District courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil matters where the amount in dispute shall exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest.

They shall have unlimited original jurisdiction in all criminal, probate and succession matters, and when a succession is a party defendant.

The district judges shall be elected by a plurality of the qualified voters of their respective districts in which they shall have been actual residents for two years next preceding their election.

They shall be learned in the law, and shall have practiced law in the State for five years previous to their election.

They shall be elected for the term of four years. All elections to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or removal shall be for the unexpired term, and the Governor shall fill the vacancy until an election can be held.

The judges of the district courts shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on their respective warrants.

ART. 110. The General Assembly shall have power to increase the number of district judges in any district whenever the public business may require.

ART. 111. The district courts shall have jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace in all matters where the amount in controversy shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 112. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial of recused cases in the district courts by the selection of licensed attorneys-at-law, by an interchange of judges or otherwise.

ART. 113. Whenever in this Constitution the qualification of any justice or judge shall be the previous practice of the law for a term of years, there shall be included in such term the time such justice or judge shall have occupied the bench of any court of any record in this State; *provided*, he shall have been a licensed attorney for five years before his election or appointment.

ART. 114. No judge of any court of the State shall be affected in his term of office, salary or jurisdiction as to territory or amount during the term or period for which he was elected or appointed. Any legislation so affecting any judge or court shall take effect only at the end of the term of office of the judge or judges incumbents of the court or courts to which such legislation may apply at the time of its enactment. This article shall not affect the provisions of this Constitution relative to impeachment or removal from office.

ART. 115. The district judges shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* at the instance of all persons in actual custody in their respective districts.

ART. 116. The General Assembly at its first session under this Constitution shall provide by general law for the selection of competent and intelligent jurors, who shall have capacity to serve as grand jurors and try and determine both civil and criminal cases, and may provide in civil cases that a verdict be rendered by the concurrence of a less number than the whole.

ART. 117. In those districts composed of one parish there shall not be less than six terms of the District Court each year.

In all other districts there shall be in each parish not less than four terms of the District Court each year, except in the parish of Cameron, in which there shall not be less than two terms of the District Court each year.

Until provided by law, the terms of the District Court in each parish shall be fixed by a rule of said court, which shall not be changed without notice by publication at least thirty days prior to such change.

There shall be in each parish not less than two jury terms each year at which a grand jury shall be impaneled, except in the parish of Cameron, in which there shall not be less than one jury term each year at which a grand jury shall be impaneled.

At other jury terms the General Assembly shall provide for special juries when necessary for the trial of criminal cases.

SHERIFFS AND CORONERS.

ART. 118. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified voters of each parish in the State, except the parish of Orleans, who shall be elected at the general elections and hold office for four years.

The coroner shall act for and in place of the sheriff whenever the sheriff shall be a party interested, and whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of sheriff, until such vacancy shall be filled; but he shall not during such vacancy discharge the duties of tax collector.

The sheriff, except in the parish of Orleans, shall be *ex-officio* collector of State and parish taxes.

He shall give separate bonds for the faithful performance of his duty in each capacity. Until otherwise provided, the bonds shall be given according to existing laws.

The General Assembly, after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass a general law regulating the amount, form, condition and mode of approval of such bonds, so as to fully secure the State and parish and all parties in interest.

Sheriffs elected at the first election under this Constitution shall comply with the provisions of such law within thirty days after its promulgation, in default of which the office shall be declared vacant, and the Governor shall appoint for the remainder of the term.

ART. 119. Sheriffs shall receive compensation from the parish for their services in criminal matters (the keeping of prisoners, conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, insane persons to the Insane Asylum, and service of process from another parish, and service of process or the performance of any duty beyond the limits of his own parish excepted), not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum for each Representative the parish may have in the House of Representatives.

The compensation of sheriffs as tax collectors shall not exceed five per cent. on the amount collected and paid over; *provided*, that he shall not be discharged as tax collector until he makes proof that he has exhausted the legal remedies to collect the taxes.

ART. 120. The coroner in each parish shall be a doctor of medicine, regularly licensed to practice, and *ex-officio* parish physician; *provided*, this article shall not apply to any parish in which there is no regularly licensed physician who will accept the office.

CLERKS.

ART. 121. There shall be a clerk of the district court in each parish, the parish of Orleans excepted, who shall be *ex-officio* clerk of the Court of Appeal.

He shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish every four years, and shall be *ex-officio* parish recorder of conveyances, mortgages and other acts, and notary public.

He shall receive no compensation for his services from the State or the parish in criminal matters.

He shall give bond and security for the faithful performance of his duties in such amount as shall be fixed by the General Assembly.

ART. 122. The General Assembly shall have power to vest in clerks of courts authority to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases powers thus vested shall be specified and determined.

ART. 123. Clerks of district courts may appoint, with the approval of the district judge, deputies, with such powers as shall be prescribed by law; and the General Assembly shall have power to provide for continuing one or more of them in office in the event of the death of the clerk until his successor shall have been appointed and duly qualified.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

ART. 124. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district in the State, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant, and shall hold office for four years. He shall be an actual resident of the district and a licensed attorney-at-law in this State.

He shall also receive fees; but no fees shall be allowed in criminal cases, except on conviction.

Any vacancy in the office of district attorney shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term. There shall be no parish attorney or district attorney *pro tempore*. (This article shall not apply to the Parish of Orleans.)

JUSTICES OF PEACE.

ART. 125. In each parish, the parish of Orleans excepted, there shall be as many justices of the peace as may be provided by law.

The present number of justices of the peace shall remain as now fixed until otherwise provided. They shall be elected for the term of four years by the qualified voters within the territorial limits of their jurisdiction.

They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil matters when the matter in dispute shall not exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest, and original jurisdiction concurrent with the district court, when the amount in dispute shall exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest, and shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

They shall have no jurisdiction in succession or probate matters, or when a succession is a defendant. They shall receive such fees or salary as may be fixed by law.

ART. 126. They shall have criminal jurisdiction as committing magistrates, and shall have power to bail or discharge in cases not capital or necessarily punishable at hard labor.

CONSTABLES.

ART. 127. There shall be a constable for the court of each justice of the peace in the several parishes of the State, the parish of Orleans excepted, who shall be elected for the term of four years by the qualified voters within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the several justices of the peace.

The compensation, salaries or fees of constables and the amount of their bonds shall be fixed by the General Assembly.

COURTS OF THE PARISH AND CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

ART. 128. There shall be in the parish of Orleans a court of appeals for said parish, with exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all matters, civil or probate, arising in said parish, when the amount in dispute or fund to be distributed exceeds two hundred dollars, interest excluded, and is less than one thousand dollars, exclusive of interest. Said court shall be presided over by two judges who shall be elected by the General Assembly in joint session; they shall be residents and voters of the City of New Orleans, possessing all the qualifications necessary for judges of Circuit Court of Appeals throughout the State. They shall each receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, payable monthly upon their respective warrants.

Said appeals shall be upon questions of law alone in all cases involving less than five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and upon the law and the facts in other cases.

It shall sit in the City of New Orleans from the first Monday of November to the last Monday of June of each year.

It shall have authority to issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and *habeas corpus* in aid of its appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 129. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the term of office, qualifications and salary of the judges of the Circuit Courts of Appeal throughout the State, and the manner of proceeding and determining causes as applicable to such Circuit Court of Appeals, shall apply to this court and its judges, in so far as such provisions are not in conflict with the provisions specially relating to said court and its judges.

Said Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction of all causes now pending on appeal from the parish of Orleans before the Supreme Court of the State, where the amount in dispute or fund to be distributed is less than one thousand dollars, exclusive of interest, and the Supreme Court shall at once transfer said causes to the Court of Appeals.

ART. 130. For the parish of Orleans there shall be two district courts, and no more. One of said courts shall be known as the Civil District Court for the parish of Orleans, and the other as the Criminal District Court for the parish of Orleans. The former shall consist of not less than five judges, and the latter not less than two judges, having the qualifications prescribed for district judges throughout the State. The said judges shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice

and consent of the Senate, for the term of eight years. The first appointments shall be made as follows: Three judges of the Civil District Court for four years and two for eight years; one judge of the Criminal District Court for four years and one for eight years, the terms to be designated in their commissions.

The said judges shall receive each four thousand dollars per annum. Said Civil District Court shall have exclusive and general probate and exclusive civil jurisdiction in all causes where the amount in dispute or to be distributed exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interests. All causes filed in said court shall be equally allotted and assigned among said judges in accordance with rules of court to be adopted for that purpose. In case of recusation of any judge in any cause, such cause shall be reassigned to some other judge. In case of vacancy there shall be a reassignment, in accordance with rules of court. Previous to reassignment, or in case of absence from the parish, sickness or other disability of the judge to whom any cause may have been assigned, any judge of said court may issue or grant conservatory writs or orders. In other respects each judge shall have exclusive control over every cause assigned to him from its inception to its final determination in said court. The Criminal District Court shall have general criminal jurisdiction only. All prosecutions instituted in said court shall be equally apportioned between said judges by lot. Each judge or his successor shall have exclusive control over every cause falling to him from its inception to its final determination in said court. In case of vacancy or recusation, causes assigned shall be reassigned under order of court.

ART. 131. The General Assembly may increase the number of judges of the Civil District Court, not, however, to exceed nine judges, and the number of the criminal judges, not to exceed three.

ART. 132. The Court of Appeals and the Civil and Criminal District Courts for the parish of Orleans shall respectively regulate the order of preference and trial of causes pending, and adopt other rules to govern the proceedings therein not in conflict with the provisions of law.

ART. 133. The Civil District Court for the parish of Orleans shall select a solvent, incorporated bank of the city of New Orleans as a judicial depository. Therein shall be deposited all moneys, notes, bonds and securities (except such notes or documents as may be filed with suits or evidence, which shall be kept by the clerk of the court), so soon as the same shall come into the hands of any sheriff or clerk of court; such deposits shall be removable, in whole or in part, only upon order of court. The officer making such deposits shall make immediate and written return to the court of the date and particulars thereof, to be filed in the cause in which the matter is pending, under penalties to be prescribed by law.

ART. 134. There shall be a district attorney for the parish of Orleans, who shall possess the same qualifications and be elected in the same manner and for the same period of time as the district attorneys for other parishes, as provided by this Constitution.

He shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum and such fees as may be allowed by law; but no fee shall be allowed in criminal cases except on conviction.

He may appoint an assistant at a salary not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

ART. 135. There shall be in the city of New Orleans three city courts, one of which shall be located in that portion of the city on the right bank of the Mississippi river, presided over by judges having all the qualifications required for a district judge, and shall be elected by the qualified voters of the parish for the term of four years. They shall have exclusive and final jurisdiction over all sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. The General Assembly shall regulate the salaries, territorial division of jurisdiction, the manner of executing their process, the fee bill and proceedings which shall govern them. They shall have authority to execute commissions, to take testimony and receive therefor such fees as may be allowed by law.

The General Assembly may increase the number of city courts for said parish, not to exceed eight in all. Until otherwise provided by law, each of said courts shall have one clerk, to be elected for the term of four years by the qualified voters of this parish, who shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and no more, and whose qualifications, bond and duties shall be regulated by law.

ART. 136. The General Assembly may provide for police or magistrates' courts; but such courts shall not be vested with jurisdiction beyond the enforcement of municipal ordinances or as committing magistrates.

ART. 137. There shall be one clerk for the Civil District Court and one for the Criminal District Court of the parish of Orleans. The former shall be *ex-officio* clerk of the Court of Appeals of said parish. Said clerks shall be removable in the manner provided for the removal of sheriffs of said parish. The clerk of said Civil District Court shall receive an annual salary of three thousand six hundred dollars, and no more; and the clerk of the Criminal Court an annual salary of three thousand dollars, and no more, both payable quarterly on their warrants. They shall be elected by the qualified voters of the parish for the term of four years.

The amount and character of the bonds and qualification of the sureties to be furnished by said clerks shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 138. The Court of Appeals and one judge of the Civil and Criminal District Court of the parish of Orleans shall appoint a minute clerk at an annual salary of not more than eighteen hundred dollars, whose duties shall be regulated by law. Each clerk of the court shall appoint, by and with the consent of the district court of which he is a clerk, such deputies as may be necessary to perform efficiently the duties of said office, at salaries to be fixed by law. He shall be responsible for the said deputies, and may require from each such security as he may deem sufficient to secure himself; and said deputies shall be removable at his pleasure.

ART. 139. There shall be a civil and a criminal sheriff for the parish of Orleans. The civil sheriff shall be the executive officer of all civil courts, except city courts, and the criminal sheriff shall be the executive officer of the Criminal District Court.

They shall attend the sittings, execute the writs and mandates of their respective courts. They shall be elected by the voters of the parish of Orleans every four years. They shall be citizens of the State, residents and voters of the city of New Orleans, at least twenty-five years of age, and shall be removable each by the District Court of which he is the executive officer, upon proof after trial, without jury, of gross or continued neglect, incompetency or unlawful conduct, operating injury to court or any individual. The two district courts for the parish of Orleans shall immediately upon organization under this Constitution, in joint session, adopt rules governing the lodging of complaints against and trial of such officers; and such rules once adopted shall not be changed except by the unanimous consent of all the judges composing said courts.

ART. 140. The civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans shall receive such fees as the General Assembly may fix. He shall render monthly accounts, giving amounts and dates, number and title of causes wherein received or paid out, of all sums collected and disbursed by him, which shall be filed in the Civil District Court of said parish and form a part of its public records.

He shall be responsible to the State for all profits of said office over ten thousand dollars per annum and shall settle with the State at least once a year in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

The criminal sheriff shall receive an annual salary of thirty-six hundred dollars, and no more. He shall receive no other compensation. He shall charge and collect for the State from parties convicted such fees and charges as may be fixed by law, and shall render monthly accounts of the same.

ART. 141. Said sheriffs shall appoint, each with the consent and approval of the District Court which he serves, such a number of deputies as the said court may find necessary for the proper expedition of the public business, at such salaries as may be fixed by law. Each sheriff shall be responsible for his deputies, may remove them at pleasure and fill vacancies with the approval of the court, and may exact from all deputies security in such manner and amount as such sheriff may deem necessary.

ART. 142. The civil sheriff of said parish shall execute a bond with sureties, residents of said parish, conditioned for the lawful and faithful performance of the duties of his office, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The sureties shall be examined in open court by the judges of the Civil District Court for the parish of Orleans, and the questions and answers shall be reduced to writing and form a portion of the records of said court.

A similar bond shall be executed by the criminal sheriff of said

parish in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sureties to be examined and approved as to solvency by the Criminal District Court of said parish, as herein directed for the Civil District Court of said parish in the case of the civil sheriff.

ART. 143. There shall be one constable for each city court of the parish of Orleans, who shall be executive officer of such court. He shall be elected by the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans for the term of four years. The General Assembly shall define his qualifications and fix his compensation and duties, and shall assimilate the same so far as practicable to the provisions of this Constitution relating to the civil sheriff of said parish. The judges of the city courts shall sit *en banc* to examine such bonds, try and remove constables and adopt rules regulating such trial and removal. They shall in such proceedings be governed so far as practicable by the provisions of this Constitution regulating the proceedings of the district courts of the parish of Orleans in the case of the sheriffs of said parish.

ART. 144. There shall be a register of conveyances and a recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of said parish every four years. The register of conveyances shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and no more, and said recorder of mortgages, an annual salary of four thousand dollars, and no more. The General Assembly shall regulate the qualifications and duties of said officers and the number of employees they shall appoint, and fix the salaries of such employees, not to exceed eight-hundred dollars for each.

ART. 145. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall enact a fee-bill for the clerks of the various courts, including the city courts, sitting in New Orleans, and for the civil and criminal sheriffs, constables, register of conveyances and recorder of mortgages of said parish. In the same act provision shall be made for a system of stamps or stamped paper for the collection by the State, and not by said officers, of such fees and charges, so far as clerks of courts, register of conveyances and recorder of mortgages are concerned.

ART. 146. All fees and charges fixed by law for the various courts of the parish of Orleans, and for the register of conveyances and recorder of mortgages of said parish shall enure to the State, and all sums realized therefrom shall be set aside and held as a special fund, out of which shall be paid by preference the judicial expenses of the parish of Orleans; *provided*, that the State shall never make any payment to any sheriff, clerk, register of conveyances or recorder of mortgages of the parish of Orleans, or any of their deputies, for salary or other expenses of their respective offices, except from the special fund provided for by this article, and any appropriation made contrary to this provision shall be null and void.

ART. 147. There shall be one coroner for the parish of Orleans, who shall be elected every four years by the qualified electors of said parish,

and whose duties shall be regulated by law. He shall be *ex-officio* city physician of the city of New Orleans, and receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, and no more. He shall be a practicing physician of said city, and a graduate of the medical department of some university of respectable standing. He may appoint an assistant having the same qualifications as himself, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars. The salaries of both coroner and assistant to be paid by the parish of Orleans.

The maintenance and support of prisoners confined in the parish of Orleans, upon charges or conviction for criminal offenses shall be under the control of the city of New Orleans.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 148. No person shall hold any office, State, parochial or municipal, or shall be permitted to vote at any election or act as a juror, who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or who shall be under interdiction.

ART. 149. Members of the General Assembly and all officers, before they enter upon the duties of their office, shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of this State; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as _____ according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

ART. 150. The seat of government shall be and remain at the city of Baton Rouge.

The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall make the necessary appropriations for the repair of the State House and for the transfer of the archives of the State to Baton Rouge; and the city council of Baton Rouge is hereby authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness, in such manner and form as to cover the subscription of thirty-five thousand dollars, tendered by the citizens and city council of said city to aid in repairing the capitol in said city; *provided*, the city of Baton Rouge shall pay into the State Treasury said amount of thirty-five thousand dollars before the contract for the repairs of the State House be finally closed.

ART. 151. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

ART. 152. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

ART. 153. No member of Congress nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the State.

ART. 154. The laws, public records and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the State shall be promulgated, preserved and conducted in the English language, but the General Assembly may provide for the publication of the laws in the French language, and prescribe that judicial advertisements in certain designated cities and parishes shall also be made in that language.

ART. 155. No *expost facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall be passed, nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility and for adequate compensation previously made.

ART. 156. Private property shall not be taken nor damaged for public purposes without just and adequate compensation being first paid.

ART. 157. No power of suspending the laws of this State shall be exercised unless by the General Assembly or its authority.

ART. 158. The General Assembly shall provide by law for change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 159. No person shall hold or exercise, at the same time, more than one office of trust or profit, except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

ART. 160. The General Assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this Constitution.

ART. 161. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their office until their successors shall have been inducted into office, except in cases of impeachment or suspension.

ART. 162. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power, and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of its owner.

ART. 163. The General Assembly shall make it obligatory upon each parish to support all infirm, sick and disabled paupers residing within its limits; *provided*, that in every municipal corporation in a parish where the powers of the police jury do not extend, the said corporation shall support its own infirm, sick and disabled paupers.

ART. 164. No soldier, sailor or marine in military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a domicile in this State by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

ART. 165. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be proper and necessary to decide differences by arbitration.

ART. 166. The power of the courts to punish for contempt shall be limited by law.

ART. 167. The General Assembly shall have authority to grant lottery charters or privileges; *provided*, each charter or privilege shall

pay not less than forty thousand dollars per annum in money into the treasury of the State; *and provided further*, that all charters shall cease and expire on the first of January, 1895, from which time all lotteries are prohibited in the State.

The forty thousand dollars per annum now provided by law to be paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company, according to the provisions of its charter, granted in the year 1868, shall belong to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and the charter of said company is recognized as a contract binding on the State for the period therein specified, except its monopoly clause, which is hereby abrogated, and all laws contrary to the provisions of this article are hereby declared null and void; *provided*, said company shall file a written renunciation of all its monopoly features in the office of the Secretary of State within sixty days after the ratification of this Constitution.

Of the additional sums raised by licenses on lotteries, the hospital at Shreveport shall receive ten thousand dollars annually, and the remaining sum shall be divided each year among the several parishes in the State for the benefit of their schools.

ART. 168. In all proceedings for indictments and libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. The jury in all criminal cases shall be the judges of the law and the facts on the question of guilt or innocence, having been charged as to the law applicable to the case by the presiding judge.

ART. 169. No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall be allowed any fees or perquisites of office, except where otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

ART. 170. The regulation of the sale of alcoholic or spirituous liquors is declared a police regulation, and the General Assembly may enact laws regulating their sale and use.

ART. 171. No person who, at any time, may have been a collector of taxes, whether State, parish or municipal, or who may have been otherwise intrusted with public money or any portion thereof, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or to any office of honor, profit or trust under the State government, or any parish or municipality thereof, until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections and for all public moneys with which he may have been intrusted.

ART. 172. Gambling is declared to be a vice, and the General Assembly shall enact laws for its suppression.

ART. 173. Any person who shall directly or indirectly offer or give any sum or sums of money, bribe, present, reward, promise or any other thing to any officer, State, parochial or municipal, or to any member or officer of the General Assembly, with the intent to induce or influence such officer or member of the General Assembly to appoint any person to office, to vote or exercise any power in him vested, or to perform any duty of him required, with partiality or favor, the person giving, or offering to give, or the officer or member of the General Assembly so receiving any money, bribe, present, reward, promise, contract, obligation

or security, with the intent or for the purpose or consideration aforesaid, shall be guilty of bribery, and on being found guilty thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction, or by either house of the General Assembly of which he may be a member or officer, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office, State, parochial or municipal, and shall be forever ineligible to a seat in the General Assembly; *provided*, that this shall not be construed as to prevent the General Assembly from enacting additional penalties.

ART. 174. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful proceeding against any one who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate him or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceedings, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

ART. 175. The General Assembly shall, at its first session, pass laws to protect laborers on buildings, streets, roads, railroads, canals and other similar works, against the failure of contractors and sub-contractors to pay their current wages when due, and to make the corporation, company or individual for whose benefit the work is done, responsible for their ultimate payment.

ART. 176. No mortgage or privilege on immovable property shall affect third persons, unless recorded or registered in the parish where the property is situated, in the manner and within the time as is now or may be prescribed by law, except privileges for expenses of last illness, and privileges for taxes, State, parish or municipal; *provided*, such privileges shall lapse in three years.

ART. 177. Privileges on movable property shall exist without registration for the same, except in such cases as the General Assembly may prescribe by law, after the adoption of this Constitution.

ART. 178. The General Assembly shall provide for the interest of State medicine in all its departments; for the protection of the people from unqualified practitioners of medicine; for protecting confidential communications made to medical men by their patients while under professional treatment, and for the purpose of such treatment; for the establishment and maintenance of a State Board of Health.

ART. 179. The General Assembly shall create a Bureau of Agriculture, define its objects, designate its officers and fix their salaries, at such time as the financial condition of the State may warrant them, in their judgment, in making such expenditures; *provided*, that such expenditures never exceed ten thousand dollars per annum.

THE NEW CANAL SHELL ROAD.

ART. 180. The New Basin Canal and Shell Road, and their appurtenances, shall not be leased or alienated.

The General Assembly, at its first session after the ratification of this Constitution, shall provide by law for a superintendent, to be

appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the captains and owners of vessels plying in, and of merchants doing business on, said canal, to manage the same, and shall enact laws for the regulation, maintenance and management of said canal and shell road; *provided*, dues shall not exceed ten cents per ton on the measurement tonnage of all vessels entering therein. The depth of water in the canal basin, and on the bar at the mouth, shall be kept at the depth of at least eight feet; *provided*, that all expenses of improving and maintaining said canal, shell road and appurtenances, including the wages and salaries of employees, shall be paid out of the revenues thereof, and not otherwise.

MILITIA.

ART. 181. The General Assembly shall have authority to provide by law how the militia of this State shall be organized, officered, trained, armed and equipped, and of whom it shall consist.

ART. 182. The officers and men of the militia and volunteer forces shall receive no pay, rations and emoluments when not in active service by authority of the State.

ART. 183. The General Assembly may exempt from military services those who belong to religious societies whose tenets forbid them to bear arms; *provided*, a money equivalent for these services shall be exacted. The Governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public service may require it; *provided*, that the police force of any city, town or parish, shall not be organized or used as part of the State militia.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION.

ART. 184. In all elections by the people the electors shall vote by ballot; and in all elections by persons in a representative capacity the vote shall be *viva voce*.

ART. 185. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth who has been naturalized, or who may have legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States before he offers to vote, who is twenty-one years old or upwards, possessing the following qualifications, shall be an elector and shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people, except as hereinafter provided:

1. He shall be an actual resident of the State at least one year next preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

2. He shall be an actual resident of the parish in which he offers to vote at least six months next preceding the election.

3. He shall be an actual resident of the ward or precinct in which he offers to vote at least thirty days next preceding the election.

ART. 186. The General Assembly shall provide the law for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the foregoing article; *provided*, that in the Parish of Orleans there shall be a supervisor of registration,

who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose term of office shall be for a period of four years, and whose salary, qualifications and duties shall be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly may provide for the registration of voters in the other parishes.

ART. 187. The following persons shall not be permitted to register, vote or hold any office or appointment of honor, profit or trust in this State:

Those who shall have been convicted for treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, larceny, bribery, illegal voting, or other crime punishable by hard labor or imprisonment in the penitentiary, idiots and insane persons.

ART. 188. No qualification of any kind of suffrage or office, nor any restraint upon the same, on account of race, color or previous condition shall be made by law.

ART. 189. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

ART. 190. The General Assembly shall by law forbid the giving or selling of intoxicating drinks on the day of election, within one mile of precincts, at any election held within the State.

ART. 191. Until otherwise provided by law, the general State election shall be held once every four years on the Tuesday next following the third Monday in April.

Presidential electors and members of Congress shall be chosen or elected in the manner at the time prescribed by law.

ART. 192. Parochial and municipal elections in the cities of New Orleans and Shreveport shall be held on the same day as the general State election, and not oftener than once in four years.

ART. 193. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence, by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning.

ART. 194. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial and determination of contested elections of all public officers, whether State, judicial, parochial or municipal.

ART. 195. No person shall be eligible to any office, State, judicial, parochial, municipal or ward, who is not a citizen of this State and a duly qualified elector of the State, judicial district, parish, municipality or ward wherein the functions of said office are to be exercised. And whenever any officer, State, judicial, parochial, municipal or ward, may change his residence from this State, or from the district, parish, municipality or ward in which he holds such office, the same shall thereby be vacated, any declaration of retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

ART. 196. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Education and the judges of all the courts of record in this State shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, for nonfeasance or malfeasance in office, for incompetency, for corruption, favoritism, extortion or oppression in office, or for gross misconduct or habitual drunkenness.

ART. 197. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor of the State is on trial, the Chief Justice or the Senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside.

Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification from holding office of honor, trust or profit under the State, but the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial and punishment according to law.

ART. 198. All officers against whom articles of impeachment may be preferred shall be suspended from the exercises of the functions of their office during the pendency of such impeachment, and, except in case of the impeachment of the Governor, the appointing power shall make a provisional appointment to replace any suspended officer until the decision of the impeachment.

ART. 199. For any reasonable cause the Governor shall remove any officer on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly. In every such case, the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 200. For any of the causes specified in Article 196, judges of the courts of appeal of the district courts throughout the State and of the city courts of the Parish of Orleans may be removed from office by judgment of the Supreme Court of this State in a suit instituted by the Attorney General, or a district attorney, in the name of the State, on his relation. The Supreme Court is hereby vested with original jurisdiction to try such causes; and it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney General or of any district attorney to institute such suit on the written request and information of fifty citizens and taxpayers residing within the territorial limits of the district or circuit over which the judge against whom the suit is brought exercises the functions of his office. Such suits shall be tried, after citation and ten days' delay for answering, in preference to all other suits, and wherever the court may be sitting; but the pendency of such suit shall not operate a suspension from office. In all cases where the officer sued, as above directed, shall

be acquitted, judgment shall be rendered jointly and *in solido* against the citizens signing the request, for all costs of the suit.

ART. 201. For any of the causes enumerated in Article 196, district attorneys, clerks of courts, sheriffs, coroners, recorders, justices of the peace and all other parish, municipal and ward officers shall be removed by judgment of the District Court of the domicile of such officer (in the Parish of Orleans, the Civil District Court), and it shall be the duty of the district attorney, except when the suit is to be brought against himself, to institute suit in the manner directed in Article 200, on the written request and information of twenty-five resident citizens and taxpayers, in the case of district, parish or municipal officers, and of ten resident citizens and taxpayers, in the case of ward officers. Such suit should be brought against a district attorney by the district attorney of an adjoining district, or by counsel appointed by the judge for that purpose. In all such cases the defendant, the State and the citizens and taxpayers on whose information and at whose request such suit was brought, or any of them, shall have the right to appeal, both on the law and the facts, from the judgment of the court. In all cases where the officer sued as above directed shall be acquitted, judgment shall be rendered jointly and *in solido* against the citizens signing the request, for all costs of the suit.

In cases against district attorneys, clerks, sheriffs and recorders, the appeal shall be to the Supreme Court, and in cases against all other officers the appeal shall be in the court of appeal to the proper circuit.

Such appeals shall be returnable within ten days to the Appellate Court, wherever it may be sitting or wherever it may hold its next session, and may be transferred by order of the judges of said court to another parish within their circuit; and such appeals shall be tried by preference over all others. In case of the refusal or neglect of the district attorney or Attorney General to institute and prosecute any suit provided for in this and the preceding article, the citizens and taxpayers making the request, or any of them, shall have the right by mandamus to compel him to perform such duty.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

ART. 202. The taxing power may be exercised by the General Assembly for State purposes, and by parishes and municipal corporations, under authority granted to them by the General Assembly, for parish and municipal purposes.

ART. 203. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; *provided*, the assessment of all property shall never exceed the actual cash value thereof; *and provided, further* that the taxpayers shall have the right of testing the correctness of their assessments before the courts of justice. In order to arrive at this equality and uniformity,

the General Assembly shall, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, provide a system of equality and uniformity in assessments based upon the relative value of property in the different portions of the State. The valuations put upon property for the purposes of the State taxation shall be taken as the proper valuation for purposes of local taxation in every subdivision of the State.

ART. 204. The taxing power shall be exercised only to carry on and maintain the government of the State and the public institutions thereof, to educate the children of the State, to pay the principal and interest of the public debt, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion or defend the State in time of war; to supply the citizens of the State, who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States, with substantial artificial limbs during life, and for levee purposes, as hereinafter provided.

ART. 205. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall never be surrendered nor suspended by act of the General Assembly.

ART. 206. The General Assembly may levy a license tax, and in such case shall graduate the amount of such tax to be collected from the persons pursuing the several trades, professions, vocations and callings. All persons, associations of persons and corporations pursuing any trade, profession, business or calling may be rendered liable to such tax, except clerks, laborers, clergymen, school teachers, those engaged in mechanical, agricultural, horticultural and mining pursuits, and manufacturers other than those of distilled alcoholic or malt liquors, tobacco and cigars and cotton-seed oil. No political corporation shall impose a greater license tax than is imposed by the General Assembly for State purposes.

ART. 207. The following property 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 colleges 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 painting and statuary of any company or association kept in public hall; *provided*, the property so exempted be not used or 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 from taxation and license, for a period of ten years from the adoption of this Constitution, the capital, machinery and other property employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics, leather, shoes, harness, saddlery, hats, flour, machinery, agricultural implements, and furniture and other articles of wood, marble, or stone; soap, stationery, ink and paper, boat building, and chocolate; *provided*, that not less than five hands are employed in any one factory.

ART. 208. The General Assembly shall levy an annual poll tax for the maintenance of the public schools, upon every male inhabitant in

the State over the age of twenty-one years, which shall never be less than one dollar nor exceed one dollar and a half per capita, and the General Assembly shall pass laws to enforce the payment of said tax.

ART. 209. The State tax on property for all purposes whatever, including expenses of government, schools, levees and interest, shall not exceed in any one year six mills on the dollar of its assessed valuation, if the ordinance regarding the bonded debt of the State is adopted and ratified by the people; and, if said ordinance is not adopted and ratified by the people, said State tax for all purposes aforesaid shall not exceed in any one year five mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the property; and no parish or municipal tax for all purposes whatsoever shall exceed ten mills on the dollar of valuation; *provided* that, for the purpose of erecting and constructing public buildings, bridges and works of public improvement in parishes and municipalities, the rates of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the property taxpayers of such parish or municipality entitled to a vote under the election laws of the State, and a majority of same voting at such election shall have voted therefor.

ART. 210. There shall be no forfeiture of property for the non-payment of taxes, State, levee district, parochial or municipal, but at the expiration of the year in which they are due the collector shall, without suit, and after giving notice to the delinquent in the manner to be provided by law (which shall not be by publication, except in cases of unknown owner), advertise for sale the property on which the taxes are due in the manner provided for judicial sales, and on the day of sale he shall sell such portion of the property as the debtor shall point out, and, in case the debtor shall not point out sufficient property, the collector shall at once and without further delay sell the least quantity of property which any bidder will buy for the amount of the taxes, interest and costs. The sale shall be without appraisement, and the property sold shall be redeemable at any time for the space of one year, by paying the price given, with twenty per cent. and costs added. No sale of property for taxes shall be annulled for any informality in the proceedings until the price paid, with ten per cent. interest, be tendered to the purchaser. All deeds of sale made, or that may be made, by collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales.

ART. 211. The taxes shall be designated by the year in which it is collectible, and the tax on movable property shall be collected in the year in which the assessment is made.

ART. 212. The Legislature shall pass no law postponing the payment of taxes, except in case of overflow, general conflagration, general destruction of the crops or other public calamity.

ART. 213. A levee system shall be maintained in the State, and a tax not to exceed one mill may be levied annually on all property subject

to taxation, and shall be applied exclusively to the maintenance and repairs of levees.

ART. 214. The General Assembly may divide the State into levee districts and provide for the appointment or election of levee commissioners in said districts, who shall, in the method and manner to be provided by law, have supervision of the erection, repairs and maintenance of the levees in said districts; to that effect it may levy a tax not to exceed five mills on the taxable property situated within the alluvial portions of said districts subject to overflow.

ART. 215. The provisions of the above two articles shall cease to have effect whenever the Federal Government shall assume permanent control and provide the ways and means for the maintenance of levees in this State. The Federal Government is authorized to make such geological, topographical, hydrographical and hydrometrical surveys and investigations within the State as may be necessary to carry into effect the Act of Congress to provide for the appointment of a Mississippi river commission for the improvement of said river, from the head of the passes near its mouth to the headwaters, and to construct and protect such public works and improvements as may be ordered by Congress under the provisions of said act.

ART. 216. The General Assembly shall have power, with the concurrence of an adjacent State or States, to create levee districts composed of territory partly in this State and partly in adjacent State or States, and the levee commissioners for such district or districts shall possess all the powers provided by Article 214 of the Constitution.

ART. 217. Corporations, companies or associations organized or domiciled out of the State, but doing business herein, may be licensed by a mode different from that provided for home corporations or companies; *provided*, said different mode of license shall be uniform, upon a graduated system, as to all such corporations, companies or associations that transact the same kind of business.

ART. 218. All the articles and provisions of this Constitution regulating and relating to the collection of State taxes and tax sales shall also apply to and regulate the collection of parish, district and municipal taxes.

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

ART. 219. There shall be exempt from seizure and sale by any process whatever, except as herein provided, the "homesteads" *bona fide* owned by the debtor and occupied by him, consisting of lands, buildings and appurtenances, whether rural or urban, of every head of a family, or person having a mother or father, a person or persons dependent on him or her for support; also one work-horse, one wagon or cart, one yoke of oxen, two cows and calves, twenty-five head of hogs, or one thousand pounds of bacon or its equivalent in pork, whether these exempted objects be attached to a homestead or not; and, on a farm, the

necessary quantity of corn and fodder for the current year, and the necessary farming implements to the value of two thousand dollars.

Provided that, in case the homestead exceeds two thousand dollars in value, the beneficiary shall be entitled to that amount in case a sale of the homestead under any legal process realizes more than that sum.

No husband shall have the benefit of a homestead whose wife owns and is in the actual enjoyment of property or means to the amount of two thousand dollars.

Such exemptions, to be valid, shall be set apart and registered as shall be provided by law. The benefit of this provision may be claimed by the surviving spouse or minor child or children of a deceased beneficiary if in indigent circumstances.

ART. 220. Laws shall be passed as early as practicable for the setting apart, valuation and registration of property claimed as a homestead. Rights to homesteads, or exemptions under laws or contracts, or for debts existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall not be impaired, repealed or affected by any provision of this Constitution, or any laws passed in pursuance thereof. No court or ministerial officer of this State shall ever have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, execution or decree against the property set apart for a homestead, including such improvements as may be made thereon from time to time; *provided*, the property herein declared to be exempt shall not exceed in value two thousand dollars. This exemption shall not apply to the following cases, to-wit:

1. For the purchase price of said property, or any part thereof.
2. For labor and material furnished for building, repairing or improving homesteads.
3. For liabilities incurred by any public officer or fiduciary, or any attorney at law, for money collected or received on deposit.
4. For lawful claims for taxes or assessment.

ART. 221. The owner of a homestead shall at any time have the right to supplement his exemption by adding to an amount already set apart, which is less than the whole amount and exemption herein allowed, sufficient to make his homestead and exemption equal to the whole amount allowed by this Constitution.

ART. 222. The homestead shall not be susceptible of mortgage, except for the purchase price, labor and material furnished for the building, repairing or improving homestead; nor shall any renunciation or waiver of homestead rights or exemptions be valid. The right to sell any property which shall be recorded as a homestead shall be preserved, but no sale shall destroy or impair any rights of creditors therein.

ART. 223. Equitable laws shall be passed for the protection of creditors against the fraudulent claims of debtors, for the punishment of fraud, and for reaching property and funds of the debtor concealed from the creditor.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 224. There shall be free public schools established by the General Assembly throughout the State for the education of all the children of the State between the ages of six and eighteen years; and the General Assembly shall provide for their establishment, maintenance and support by taxation, or otherwise, and all moneys raised, except the poll tax, shall be distributed to each parish in proportion to the number of children between the ages of six and eighteen years.

ART. 225. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State a Superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified. His duties shall be prescribed by law and he shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The aggregate annual expenses of his office, including his salary, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. The General Assembly shall provide for the appointment of parish boards of public education for the different parishes.

The parish boards may appoint a parish superintendent of public schools in their respective parishes, who shall be *ex-officio* secretary of the parish board, and whose salary for his double functions shall not exceed two hundred dollars annually, except that in the Parish of Orleans the salary of the parish superintendent shall be fixed by the General Assembly, to be paid out of the public fund accruing to each parish respectively.

ART. 226. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language and the elementary branches taught therein; *provided*, that these elementary branches may be also taught in the French language in those parishes in the State, or localities in said parishes where the French language predominates, if no additional expense is incurred thereby.

ART. 227. The funds derived from the collection of the poll tax shall be applied exclusively to the maintenance of the public schools as organized under this Constitution, and shall be applied exclusively to the support of the public schools in the parish in which the same shall be collected, and shall be accounted for and paid by the collecting officers directly to the competent school authorities of each parish.

ART. 228. No funds raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian schools.

ART. 229. The school fund of this State shall consist of:

1. The proceeds of taxation for school purposes, as provided in this Constitution.

2. The interest on the proceeds of all public lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of the public schools.

3. Of lands and other property which may hereafter be bequeathed, granted or donated to the State, or generally for school purposes.

4. All funds or property, other than unimproved lands, bequeathed or granted to the State, not designated for other purposes.

5. The proceeds of vacant estates falling under the law to the State of Louisiana.

The Legislature may appropriate to the same fund the proceeds, in whole or in part, of public lands not designated for any other purpose, and shall provide that every parish may levy a tax for the public schools therein, which shall not exceed the State tax; *provided*, that with such a tax the whole amount of parish taxes shall not exceed the limits of parish taxation fixed by this Constitution.

CONCERNING A STATE UNIVERSITY.

ART. 230. The University of Louisiana, as at present established and located at New Orleans, is hereby recognized in its three departments, to-wit: the law, the medical and the academical departments, to be governed and controlled by appropriate faculties.

The General Assembly shall, from time to time, make such provision for the proper government, maintenance and support of said State University of Louisiana, and all the departments thereof, as the public necessities and well-being of the people of the State of Louisiana may require, not to exceed ten thousand dollars annually.

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, now established and located in the City of Baton Rouge, is hereby recognized, and all revenues derived and to be derived from the sale of land or land scrip, donated by the United States to the State of Louisiana, for the use of a seminary of learning and mechanical and agricultural college, shall be appropriated exclusively to the maintenance and support of said University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. and the General Assembly shall, from time to time, make such additional appropriations for the maintenance and support of said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College as the public necessities and the well-being of the State of Louisiana may require, not to exceed ten thousand dollars annually.

ART. 231. The General Assembly shall also establish in the City of New Orleans a university for the education of persons of color, provide for its proper government, and shall make an annual appropriation of not less than five thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars for its maintenance and support.

ART. 232. Women over twenty-one years of age shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

THE FREE SCHOOL, SEMINARY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FUND.

ART. 233. The debt due by the State to the Free School Fund is hereby declared to be the sum of one million one hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents in principal, and shall be placed on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer to the credit of the several townships entitled to the same; the said

principal being the proceeds of the sales of lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of the free public schools, which amount shall be held by the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the State shall pay an annual interest of four per cent. from the first day of January, 1880; and that said interest shall be paid to the several townships in the State entitled to the same, in accordance with the Act of Congress No. 68, approved February 15, 1843; and the bonds of the State heretofore issued belonging to said fund and sold under Act of the General Assembly No. 81 of 1872 are hereby declared null and void, and the General Assembly shall make no provision for their payment, and may cause them to be destroyed.

The debt due by the State to the Seminary Fund is hereby declared to be one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, being the proceeds of the sale of lands heretofore granted by the United States to the State for the use of a seminary of learning, and said amount shall be placed to the credit of said fund on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State as a perpetual loan, and the State shall pay an annual interest of four per cent. on said amount from January 1, 1880, for the use of said seminary of learning; and the consolidated bonds of the State now held for use of said fund shall be null and void after the first day of January, 1880, and the General Assembly shall never make any provision for their payment, and they shall be destroyed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct.

The debt due by the State to the Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund is hereby declared to be the sum of one hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and three cents, being the proceeds of the sales of lands and land scrip heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use of a college for the benefit of agriculture, and the mechanic arts; said amount shall be placed to the credit of said fund on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State as a perpetual loan, and the State shall pay an annual interest of five per cent. on said amount from January 1, 1880, for the use of said Agricultural and Mechanical College; the consolidated bonds of the State now held by the State for the use of said fund shall be null and void after the first day of January, 1880, and the General Assembly shall never make any provision for their payment, and they shall be destroyed in such manner as the General Assembly may direct.

The interest provided for by this article shall be paid out of any tax that may be levied and collected for the general purposes of public education.

CORPORATIONS AND CORPORATE RIGHTS.

ART. 234. The General Assembly shall not remit the **forfeiture** of the charter of any corporation now existing, nor renew, alter or amend the same, nor pass any general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

ART. 235. The exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged nor so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State.

ART. 236. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the State upon whom process may be served.

ART. 237. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter or incidental thereto, nor shall it take or hold any real estate for a longer period than ten years, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business or purposes.

ART. 238. No corporation shall issue stock nor bonds, except for labor done or money or property actually received, and all fictitious issues of stock shall be void, and any corporation issuing such fictitious stock shall forfeit its charter.

ART. 239. The stock shall not be increased, except in pursuance of general laws, nor without consent of persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, first obtained at a meeting of stockholders to be held after thirty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

ART. 240. The term corporation, as used in this Constitution, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any power or privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ART. 241. It shall be crime, the nature and punishment of which shall be prescribed by law, for any president, director, manager, cashier or other officer or owner of any private or public bank or banking institution to assent to the reception of deposits or the creation of debts by such banking institution, after he shall have had knowledge of the fact that it is insolvent or in failing circumstances; such officer, agent or manager shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received and all such debts so created with his assent.

ART. 242. The General Assembly shall have power to enact general laws authorizing the parochial or municipal authorities of the State, under certain circumstances, by a vote of the majority of the property taxpayers in numbers and in value, to levy special taxes in aid of public improvements or railway enterprises; *provided*, that such tax shall not exceed the rate of five mills per annum nor extend for a longer period than ten years.

ART. 243. Any railroad corporation or association organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State, and connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

ART. 244. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter

be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and railroad companies common carriers.

ART. 245. Every railroad or other corporations, organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and where shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, the names of owners of stock, the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid, and by whom, the transfers of said stock, with the date of transfer, the amount of its assets and liabilities and the names and places of residence of its officers.

ART. 246. If any railroad company, organized under the laws of this State, shall consolidate, by sale or otherwise, with any railroad company organized under the laws of any other State or of the United States, the same shall not thereby become a foreign corporation, but the courts of this State shall retain jurisdiction in all matters which may arise, as if said consolidation had not taken place. In no case shall any one consolidation take place except upon public notice of at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law.

ART. 247. General laws shall be enacted providing for the creation of private corporations, and shall therein provide fully for the adequate protection of the public and of the individual stockholder.

ART. 248. The police juries of the several parishes and the constituted authorities of all incorporated municipalities of the State shall alone have the power of regulating the slaughtering of cattle and other like stock within their respective limits; *provided*, no monopoly or exclusive privilege shall exist in this State, nor such business be restricted to the land nor houses of any individual or corporation; *provided*, the ordinances designating the places for slaughtering shall obtain the concurrent approval of the board of health or other sanitary organizations.

PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS AND BOUNDARIES.

ART. 249. The General Assembly may establish and organize new parishes, which shall be bodies corporate, with such powers as may be prescribed by law; but no new parish shall contain less than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor less than seven thousand inhabitants; nor shall any parish be reduced below that area or number of inhabitants.

ART. 250. All laws changing parish lines or removing parish seats shall, before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the parish or the parishes to be effected thereby, at a special election held for that purpose, and be adopted by majority of votes of each parish cast at such election.

ART. 251. Any parish may be dissolved and merged by the General Assembly into a contiguous parish or parishes, two-thirds of the qualified electors of the parish proposed to be dissolved voting in favor thereof at an election held for that purpose; *provided*, that each of the parishes

into which the dissolved parish proposes to become incorporated consents thereto by a majority of its qualified electors voting therefor.

ART. 252. Whenever a parish shall be enlarged or created from territory contiguous thereto, it shall be entitled to a just proportion of the property assets, and liable for a just proportion of the existing debts or liabilities of the parish or parishes from which such territory shall be taken.

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

ART. 253. The citizens of the City of New Orleans, or any political corporation which may be created within its limits, shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration of the police of said city, pursuant to the mode of election which shall be provided by the General Assembly.

ART. 254. The General Assembly, at its next session after the adoption of the Constitution, shall enact such legislation as may be proper to liquidate the indebtedness of the City of New Orleans, and apply its assets to the satisfaction thereof. It shall have authority to cancel the charter of said city and remit its inhabitants to another form of government if necessary. In any such new form of government no salary shall exceed three thousand five hundred dollars.

ART. 255. The General Assembly shall pass necessary laws to prevent sailors or others of the crew of foreign vessels from working on the wharves and levees of the City of New Orleans; *provided*, there is no treaty between the United States and foreign powers to the contrary.

AMENDMENT AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 256. Propositions for the amendment of this Constitution may be made by the General Assembly at any session thereof, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall concur therein, after such proposed amendments have been read in such respective houses on three separate days, such proposed amendment or amendments, together with the yeas and nays thereon, shall be entered on the journal, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in two newspapers published in the Parish of Orleans and in one paper in each other parish of the State in which a newspaper is published, for three months preceding the next election for Representatives, at which time the said amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection; and, if a majority voting on said amendment or amendments shall approve and ratify the same, then such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become a part of the Constitution.

When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately. The result of said election shall be made known by the proclamation of the Governor.

ART. 257. The Constitution of this State, adopted in 1868, and all

SCHEDULE.

amendments thereto, is declared to be superseded by this Constitution; and, in order to carry the same into effect, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

ART. 258. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, as well as of individuals as of bodies corporate, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if the said Constitution had not been adopted. But the monopoly features in the charter of any corporation now existing in the State, save such as may be contained in the charters of railroad companies, are hereby abolished.

ART. 259. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of this Constitution, no office shall be superseded thereby, but the laws of the State relative to the duties of the several officers—executive, judicial and military—shall remain in full force though the same be contrary to this Constitution, and the several duties shall be performed by the respective officers of the State according to the existing laws until the organization of the government under this Constitution and the entering into office of the new officers to be appointed or elected under said government, and no longer.

ART. 260. Appointments to office by the Executive under this Constitution shall be made by the Governor to be elected under its authority.

ART. 261. All causes in which appeals have been or may be hereafter taken, or now pending in the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1868, and of which jurisdiction has been vested by this Constitution in the courts of appeal, shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, be transferred for trial to the Court of Appeal of the circuit from which the appeal has been or may be taken.

All other causes that may be pending in the Supreme Court, under the Constitution of 1868, shall be transferred to the Supreme Court created by this Constitution, as soon as it shall be organized.

All causes that may be pending in all other courts, under the Constitution of 1868, upon the adoption of this Constitution and the organization of the courts created by this Constitution, shall be transferred to the courts respectively having jurisdiction thereof under this Constitution.

ART. 262. Immediately after the adjournment of this Convention the Governor shall issue his proclamation, directing the several officers of the State authorized by law to hold elections for members of the General Assembly to open and hold a poll in every parish in the State at the places designated by law upon the first Tuesday in the month of December next, 1879, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution; and it shall be the duty of said officers to receive the votes of all persons entitled to vote under the Constitution of 1868.

Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be written or printed, "For the Constitution," or

"Against the Constitution," or some such words as will distinctly convey the intention of the voter.

It shall also be the duty of the Governor, in his said proclamation, to direct the said officers authorized by law to hold elections to open and hold a poll at the above stated time and places for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Education, and of all other officers whose election by the people is provided for in this Constitution; and the names of the persons voted for shall be written or printed on the same ticket and deposited in the same box as the votes "for" or "against" the Constitution.

And the said election for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution and for the said officers shall be conducted and the returns thereof made in conformity with the existing laws upon the subject of said elections.

Upon the receipt of the said returns, or on the last Monday in December, 1879, if the returns be not sooner received, it shall be the duty of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, in the presence of all such persons as may choose to attend, to compile the votes given at the said polls for ratification or rejection of this Constitution; and, if it shall appear from said returns that a majority of all the votes given on the question of adoption and rejection of the Constitution is for ratifying this Constitution, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to make immediate proclamation of the fact, and henceforth this Constitution shall be ordained and established as the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and the General Assembly elected in 1878 shall thereupon be dissolved. Whether this Constitution be adopted or rejected, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be published in the official paper of the Convention the result of the polls, showing the number of votes cast in each parish for and against the Constitution.

If the Constitution be ratified, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to examine and compile the returns and publish the result of the election of officers herein ordained and in the manner provided by existing laws.

ART. 263. The General Assembly first elected under this Constitution shall convene in the City of New Orleans upon the second Monday in January next, 1880, after the election, and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected shall be duly installed in office during the first week of the session and before it shall be competent for the said General Assembly to proceed with the transaction of business beyond their own organization.

ART. 264. The State Auditor, Attorney General, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Education, elected at the first election herein provided for, shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices on the second Monday of January, 1880, after complying with the requisites of existing laws; and all other officers whose elec-

tion or appointment is provided for by this Constitution shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of April, 1880, after complying with the requirements of existing laws; until which period all officers under the Constitution of 1868 shall receive the pay and emoluments provided for under said Constitution; *provided*, that the pay of the officers elected or appointed under this Constitution shall not commence until after their induction into office. The State Treasurer elected in November, 1878, shall continue in office as if elected at the election to be held on the first Tuesday in December, 1879, but the salary of said officer shall be established by this Constitution from and after the second Monday in January, 1880.

ART. 256. The time of service of all officers chosen by the people at the first election under this Constitution shall terminate as though the election had been holden on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April, 1880.

ART. 266. The judges of the courts of appeal, district judges, city judges, district attorney, coroners, clerks of courts, sheriffs, recorder of mortgages and register of conveyances, all of whose election and appointment are provided for by this Constitution, in the Parish of Orleans, shall only enter on the discharge of the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of August, 1880, and the present incumbents shall continue until then in the performance of the duties of their respective offices and the enjoyment of the emoluments thereof as now prescribed by law.

ART. 267. The General Assembly is required to make provision for paying J. B. Cosgrove, printer of the Convention, for the balance due him for work done previous to adjournment, and for all work that may be done by him after adjournment of the Convention by its direction, and shall make a special appropriation to liquidate the debt which this Convention has contracted, authorizing the Fiscal Agent of the State to negotiate a loan of twenty-five thousand dollars; and also for the payment of such vouchers as may be issued by the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, under the authority of this Convention, in excess of the foregoing appropriation, for the purpose of enabling this Convention to complete its work; *provided*, said vouchers are approved by the President of the Convention.

ART. 268. There shall not be any municipal election in the cities of New Orleans and Shreveport in December, 1879; the General Assembly shall provide for a municipal election in the City of New Orleans or such municipal corporations as may be created within the territorial limits of the Parish of Orleans during the year 1880. The General Assembly shall fix the time for a municipal election in the City of Shreveport before April, 1884.

LOUIS A. WILTZ,

President and Delegate from the Ninth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans.

WM. H. HARRIS, *Secretary.*

MISCELLANEOUS ORDINANCES.

RELIEF OF DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

ARTICLE 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled*—All interests, penalties, costs, fees and charges whatever on taxes and licenses due the State, or any political corporation therein, prior to the first day of January, 1879, and yet unpaid, are remitted, and all property forfeited to the State or any political corporation on account of non-payment of taxes and licenses, or to which the State or any political corporation now has a title, shall be redeemable, and the title to the State or any political corporation thereto annulled upon the payment by the debtor, or any interested party, of the principal of all taxes and licenses that may be due thereon at the date of redemption, and this right of redemption shall continue until the first day of January, 1881. In the event the principal of said taxes and licenses is not paid by said time, the interest, penalties, costs, fees and charges hereinbefore remitted shall revive and attach to the property upon which the taxes and licenses are due, and such property shall be then sold in the manner to be provided by law, and the title of the purchaser shall be full and complete; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the rights of third persons who may have purchased property, legally assessed and sold at tax sales, or from the State, or any political corporation, after the same was legally forfeited to or purchased by the State or such corporation; *and provided, further*, that nothing in the ordinance shall be taken as granting any time for the payment of the principal of said taxes and licenses; *and provided, further*, that interest shall accrue and be collected on the principal of said delinquent taxes and licenses at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from January 1, 1880; and on all said taxes and licenses paid a discount of ten per cent. per annum shall be allowed from the date of payment to January 1, 1881.

That all taxes and licenses due the State prior to January 1, 1879, may be paid as follows:

1. That portion of said taxes and licenses due the General Fund and other funds, except as hereinafter provided, in any valid Auditor's warrants outstanding at the date of adoption of this Constitution, except all warrants issued prior to the first of January, 1874, and also all warrants issued from the first of January, 1874, to first of January, 1875, for other purposes than for salaries of constitutional officers, or for the support of charitable institutions for the year 1874.

That, at the option of the holders of any of said warrants, the said warrants may be funded in bonds of the denomination of five dollars, with interest coupons attached thereto, at the rate of three per cent. per annum interest from the first day of July, 1880; the said bonds to be

due and payable six years from the first day of January, 1880, the said coupons being payable at the State Treasury on the first day of February and August of each year.

All moneys received in the treasury for all taxes and licenses due the State prior to the first day of January, 1879, except such as are otherwise provided for by this ordinance, shall be set aside to pay the interest on said five-dollar bonds and to provide a sinking fund to redeem the same. The bonds above provided and interest coupons shall also be receivable for amounts due to the State for the redemption or purchase of property which has been forfeited or sold to the State for delinquent taxes and licenses of any of the years named in this article. The bonds so issued shall be receivable for the said taxes and licenses and the obligations of the public charitable institutions of the State given for the purchase of necessary supplies of food, clothing, medicine and hire of employees.

2. That portion of said taxes and licenses due the Interest Fund, subsequent to January, 1874, in any matured coupons issued by the State since that date.

3. That portion of said tax due the Levee Fund since the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one to the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, inclusive of both years, in any valid warrants issued by the levee company and endorsed by the Auditor and Treasurer of the State, as follows: "Receivable for levee tax due for eighteen hundred and seventy-one to eighteen hundred and seventy-six, inclusive"; and the Auditor and Treasurer are hereby authorized to so endorse warrants issued by the levee company, as provided above, to an amount sufficient to cover the balance due on the judgment recovered by said company in the case entitled Louisiana Levee Company vs. the State of Louisiana, No. 7163, in the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Be it further enacted, etc., that no Auditor's warrant shall be taken as valid for the purpose of payment of taxes and licenses or for funding as hereinbefore prescribed until the same shall have been examined by the Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General of the State and endorsed by them as valid; said warrants, when so endorsed, may be surrendered to said officers and by them registered and canceled, and in lieu thereof said Auditor and Treasurer shall issue certificates in sums of five, ten, twenty or fifty dollars, as may be desired by the holder of said warrants, which shall be receivable for all taxes and licenses due the State prior to January 1, 1879, except the taxes due the Interest Fund and Levee Fund.

Be it further ordained that all taxes and licenses due any parish or municipal corporation prior to January 1, 1879, may be payable in any valid warrants, scrip or floating indebtedness of said parish or municipal corporation, except judgments.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATE TO ITS FISCAL AGENT.

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Louisiana in Convention Assembled—That the debt due from the State to its Fiscal Agent, being in amount one hundred and eighty-seven thousand seventy-seven dollars and twenty-four cents (\$187,077.24), subject to such reduction as may result from credits arising out of taxes due to the Interest Fund since June 30, 1879, which said debt was created under the contract made between the Board of Liquidators and the Fiscal Agent, under date of twenty-fifth May, 1877, and under Act No. 28, session of the Legislature of 1878, is hereby declared to be a valid obligation of the State; and the Legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, provide for the payment of the same, and the Fiscal Agent shall, as a condition precedent to said payment, surrender and deliver to the Auditor of the State for cancellation the interest coupons which were taken up and held by said Fiscal Agent at the time of making the advances which created the said indebtedness; but the interest to be allowed said Fiscal Agent shall be at the rate of four per cent. per annum until the debt is paid.

LOAN BY FISCAL AGENT.

ARTICLE 1. *Be it ordained by the People of the State of Louisiana in Convention assembled*—That the Fiscal Agent of this State shall be and is hereby empowered by authority of this Convention to negotiate a loan of twenty-five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, at seven per cent. per annum, to defray the residue of the expenses of this Convention not provided for by the act of the General Assembly calling this Convention, and to enable the Convention to complete the work of framing the new Constitution.

ART. 2. That said loan shall be evidenced by certificates of indebtedness, signed by the President of this Convention and countersigned by the Secretary thereof, under seal of this Convention, in sums of five hundred dollars or under, bearing seven per cent. per annum interest from the date of such certificates until paid, and payable on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1880, at the State National Bank of New Orleans, in the City of New Orleans.

ART. 3. The first General Assembly convened under this Constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate the debt which this Convention has contracted or may contract, as per ordinance adopted authorizing the Fiscal Agent of the State to negotiate a loan of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of enabling this Convention to complete the work of framing this Constitution.

LOUIS A. WILTZ,

President and Delegate from the Ninth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans.

W. H. HARRIS, *Secretary.*

STATE DEBT.

ARTICLE 1. *Be it ordained by the People of the State of Louisiana in Convention assembled*—That the interest to be paid on the consolidated bonds of the State of Louisiana be and is hereby fixed at two per cent. per annum for five years from the first of January, 1880; three per cent. per annum for fifteen years, and four per cent. per annum thereafter, payable semi-annually; and there shall be levied an annual tax sufficient for the full payment of said interest, not exceeding three mills, the limit of all State tax being hereby fixed at six mills; *provided*, the holders of consolidated bonds may, at their option, demand in exchange for the bonds held by them bonds of the denomination of five dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, to be issued at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar of bonds held and to be surrendered by such holders; the said new issue to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

ART. 2. The holders of the consolidated bonds may at any time present their bonds to the Treasurer of the State, or an agent to be appointed by the Governor—one in the City of New York and the other in the City of London—and the said Treasurer or agent, as the case may be, shall endorse or stamp thereon the words “interest reduced to two per cent. per annum for five years, from January 1, 1880; three per cent. per annum for fifteen years, and four per cent. per annum thereafter”; *provided*, the holder or holders of said bonds may apply to the Treasurer for an exchange of bonds, as provided in the preceding article.

ART. 3. *Be it further ordained*—That the coupons of said consolidated bonds falling due the first of January, 1880, be and the same are hereby remitted, and any interest taxes collected to meet said coupons are hereby transferred to defray the expenses of the State government.

Be it further ordained, and it is hereby ordained by this Constitutional Convention, that the foregoing provisions and articles relative to the consolidated debt shall not form a part of this Constitution, except as hereinafter **provided**, as follows:

At the election held for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution it shall be lawful for each voter to have written or printed on his ballot the words, “For ordinance relative to State debt,” or the words “Against ordinance relative to State debt”; and, in the event that a majority of the ballots so cast have endorsed on them the words, “For ordinance relative to State debt,” then the said foregoing provisions and articles of this ordinance shall form a part of the Constitution submitted, if the same is ratified; and, if a majority of the votes cast shall have endorsed on them the words, “Against ordinance relative to State debt,” then said provisions and articles shall form no part of this Constitution.

LOUIS A. WILTZ,

President and Delegate from the Ninth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans.

WM. H. HARRIS, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION OF 1879.

ACT NO. 76 OF 1882.

STATE DEBT.

ARTICLE 1. *Be it ordained by the People of the State of Louisiana as provided by law*—That the State Debt Ordinance be amended so as to read as follows: That the interest to be paid on the Consolidated Bonds of the State of Louisiana be and is hereby fixed at two per centum per annum for five years, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty (1880), and four per centum per annum thereafter, payable semi-annually; and there shall be levied an annual tax sufficient for the full payment of said interest, not exceeding three mills, the limit of State tax for all purposes being hereby fixed at six mills, and said bonds and coupons shall be duly stamped: “Interest reduced to two per centum per annum for five years from January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and four per centum per annum thereafter.”

ART. 2. That the holders of the Consolidated Bonds may, at any time, in order that the coupons may be paid, present their bonds to the Treasurer of the State, or to agents to be appointed by the Governor, one in the City of New York and the other in the City of London, England; and the said Treasurer, or agents, as the case may be, shall endorse or stamp thereon the words: “Interest reduced to two per centum per annum for five years from January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty (1880), and four per centum per annum thereafter”; and said Treasurer or agent shall endorse or stamp on said coupons the following words: “Interest reduced to two per centum per annum,” or “Interest reduced to four per centum per annum,” as the case may be.

ACT NO. 125 OF 1882.

ART. 81. The Supreme Court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute, or the fund to be distributed, whatever may be the amount therein claimed, shall exceed two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest; to suits of divorce and separation from bed and board; to suits for nullity of marriage; to suits involving the rights of homesteads; to suits for interdiction, and to all cases in which the

constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll or impost whatever, or of any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof, and in such cases the appeal on the law and the facts shall be directly from the court in which the case originated to the Supreme Court; and to criminal cases on questions of law alone, whenever the punishment of death or imprisonment at hard labor may be inflicted, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300) is actually imposed.

ART. 95. The Court of Appeals, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend in all cases, civil or probate, when the matter in dispute or the funds to be distributed shall exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 101. Whenever the judges composing the courts of appeal shall concur, their judgment shall be final. Whenever there shall be a disagreement, the two judges shall appoint a lawyer having the qualifications for a judge of the Court of Appeals of their circuit, who shall aid in the determination of the case; a judgment concurred in by any two of them shall be final.

ART. 128. There shall be in the Parish of Orleans a Court of Appeals for said parish, with exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all matters, civil and probate, arising in said parish, when the amount in dispute or fund to be distributed exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and does not exceed two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest; said court shall be presided over by two judges, who shall be elected by the General Assembly, in joint session; they shall be residents and voters of the City of New Orleans, possessing all the qualifications necessary for judges of circuit courts of appeal throughout the State; they shall each receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, payable monthly upon their respective warrants. Said appeals shall be upon questions of law alone, in all cases involving less than five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and upon the law and the facts in other cases. It shall sit in the City of New Orleans from the first Monday of November to the last Monday in June in each year; it shall have authority to issue writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, *certiorari* and *habeas corpus* in aid of its appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 130. For the Parish of Orleans there shall be two District Courts and no more. One of said courts shall be known as "The Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans," and the other as "The Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans." The former shall consist of not less than five judges, and the latter not less than two judges, having the qualifications prescribed for district judges throughout the State. The said judges shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of eight years. The first appointment shall be made as follows: Three judges of the Civil District Court for four years, and two judges for eight years. One judge of the Criminal District Court for four years, and one for eight years; the terms

to be designated in their commissions. The said judges shall receive each four thousand dollars per annum. Said Civil District Court shall have exclusive and general probate, and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases when the amount in dispute or to be distributed exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest; and exclusive of appellate jurisdiction from courts of the Parish of Orleans when the amount in dispute exceeds twenty-five dollars, exclusive of interest. All causes filed in said courts shall be equally allotted and assigned among said judges, in accordance with rules of court to be adopted for the purpose. In case of recusation of any judge in any cause, such cause shall be reassigned; or, in case of absence from the parish, sickness or the disability of the judge to whom said cause may have been assigned, any judge of said court may issue or grant conservatory writs or orders. In other respects each judge shall have exclusive control over every cause assigned to him from its inception to its final determination in said court. The Criminal District Court shall have criminal jurisdiction only. All prosecutions instituted in said court shall be equally apportioned between said judges by lot. Each judge or his successor shall have exclusive control over every cause falling to him from its inception to its final determination in said court. In case of vacancy or recusation, causes assigned shall be reassigned under order of court.

ART. 135. There shall be in the City of New Orleans four city courts, one of which shall be located in that portion of the city on the right bank of the Mississippi river, presided over by judges having all the qualifications required of a district judge, and shall be elected by the qualified voters for the term of four years; they shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the Civil District Court when the amount claimed exceeds twenty-five dollars, exclusive of interest. The General Assembly shall regulate the salaries, territorial division of jurisdiction, the manner of executing their process, the fee bill, and proceedings which shall govern them; they shall have authority to execute commissions, to take testimony, and shall receive therefor such fees as may be allowed by law. The General Assembly may increase the number of city courts for the said parish—not to exceed eight in all, until otherwise provided by law; each of said courts shall have one clerk, to be elected for the term of four years by the qualified voters of the parish, who shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and no more, and whose qualifications, bonds and duties shall be regulated by law.

ACT NO. 113 OF 1882.

ART. and charges fixed by law for the various civil courts of the Parish of Orleans, and for the register of conveyances and recorder of mortgages of said parish shall enure to the State; and all sums realized therefrom shall be set aside and held as a special fund, out of which shall be paid, by preference, the expenses of the clerk of

the Civil District Court, the clerks of the city courts, the register of conveyances and the recorder of mortgages for the Parish of Orleans; *provided*, that the State will never make any payment to any sheriff, clerk, register of conveyances or recorder of mortgages of the Parish of Orleans, or any of their deputies, for salary or other expenses of their respective offices, except from the special fund provided for by this article; and any appropriation made contrary to this provision shall be null and void.

ACT NO. 88 OF 1886.

ART. 62. That, in the event of the death, or from whatever cause the office of Lieutenant Governor shall become vacant, then and in that event the President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall fill the office of Lieutenant Governor, performing all the duties incident to the office and receiving its emoluments.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 28 OF 1886.

ART. 117. In those districts composed of one parish there shall not be less than six terms of the District Court each year. In all other districts there shall be in each parish not less than four terms of the District Court each year, except in the parishes of Cameron, Franklin and Vernon, in which there shall not be less than two terms of the District Court each year. Until provided by law, the terms of the District Court in each parish shall be fixed by rule of said court, which shall not be changed without notice by publication at least thirty days prior to such change.

There shall be in each parish not less than two jury terms each year, at which a grand jury shall be impaneled, excepting the parishes of Cameron, Franklin and Vernon, in which there shall not be less than one jury term each year, at which a grand jury shall be impaneled.

At other jury terms the General Assembly shall provide for special juries when necessary for the trial of criminal cases.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 75 OF 1886.

ART. 180. The New Basin Canal and Shell Road and their appurtenances shall not be leased nor alienated.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 92 OF 1886.

ART. 207. The following property 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 colleges or other school purposes, the real and personal estate of any public library and that of any other literary association

used by or connected with such library, all books and philosophical apparatus, and all paintings and statuary of any company or association kept in a public hall; *provided*, the property so exempted be not used or leased for purposes of private or corporate profit or income. There shall also be exempt from taxation household property to the value of five hundred dollars; there shall also be exempt from taxation and license for a period of twenty years from the adoption of the Constitution of 1879 the capital, machinery and other property employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics, leather, shoes, harness, saddlery, hats, flour, machinery, agricultural implements, manufacture of ice, fertilizers and chemicals, and furniture and other articles of wood, marble or stone, soap, stationery, ink and paper, boat building and chocolate; *provided*, that not less than five hands are employed in any one factory.

ACT NO. 43 OF 1884.

ART. 269. The terms of Act No. 43 of the regular session of 1884, adopted at the session of the Legislature in the year 1884, are hereby ratified and approved, and all provisions of the Constitution of 1879 repugnant thereto, or in any way impairing the passage thereof, are hereby repealed, so far as the operations of said act are concerned.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 112 OF 1884.

ART. 270. The General Assembly may divide the State into Levee Districts and provide for the appointment or election of Levee Commissioners in said districts, who shall, in the method and manner to be provided by law, have supervision of the erection, repair and maintenance of the levees in said districts; to that effect the Levee Commissioners may levy a tax not to exceed ten mills on the taxable property situated within the alluvial portions of said districts subject to overflow; *provided* that, in case of necessity to raise additional funds for the purpose of constructing, preserving or repairing any levees protecting the lands of a district, the rate of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the necessity and purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the property taxpayers of such district, paying taxes for himself, or in any representative capacity, whether resident or non-resident, on property situated within the alluvial portion of said district subject to overflow, and a majority of those in number and value, voting at such election, shall have voted therefor.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 110, OF 1890.

ART. 271. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring*, That the following amendments to the Con-

stitution of the State be submitted to the electors of the State at the next election for Representatives for the General Assembly in the year 1892, for the purpose of retiring the now existing valid outstanding bonds of the city of New Orleans, including the bond certificates of bonds issued under the act of the Legislature, No. 58, of 1882, and to retire judgments now or hereafter rendered against the city on floating debt claims prior to 1879, entitled to be funded under act No. 67, of 1884, the said city of New Orleans is hereby authorized and directed, on and after the adoption of this amendment, to issue, through the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, bonds to be known as the Constitutional Bonds of the City of New Orleans, not to exceed ten millions of dollars, at fifty years, bearing four per cent. per annum interest, to bear date and be in the form prescribed by the Legislature. The said bonds shall be applied by the said board to the retirement of said outstanding bonds and judgments, by the sale of said constitutional bonds, and application of the proceeds of sale by the Board of Liquidation to pay or purchase said outstanding bonds and judgments, or by exchanging the said constitutional bonds for bonds on the terms and in the mode prescribed by the Legislature. For the payment of the interest and principal at maturity of said constitutional bonds, and other outstanding bonds not retired under this amendment, and for the payment of the annual allotments and premiums of the premium bonds of said city, the said city is hereby authorized and directed to levy annually, and until the full payment of said bonds, a special tax of one per cent. on all the real and personal property of the city, said tax to be a part of and not in addition to the tax of twenty mills and two-tenths of a mill on the dollars of valuation now levied for all purposes by the city of New Orleans, and the said tax shall be paid over as collected to, and be applied by, the Board of Liquidation, to the payment of the interest and principal at maturity of said constitutional bonds, and outstanding bonds not retired, and to the payment of the allotments of premiums extant, in the hands of holders.

Said tax is hereby declared to be the contract right of the holders of all said bonds; and the exemption of said constitutional bonds from all taxation by the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana is hereby recognized and declared, and after payment of all the annual interest on said constitutional bonds and bonds not retired, and the payment of the said annual allotments of premium bonds and premiums extant in the hands of holders, and after making provisions for a sinking fund, at such time and of such an amount as the Legislature prescribes, the surplus of said one per cent. shall be disposed of as prescribed by the Legislature.

The act passed at the present session, No. 36, entitled "An act to carry into effect the constitutional amendment passed at the present session relative to the bond debt of the city of New Orleans," etc., be and is hereby approved in all its parts as a contract between the city of New

Orleans and the holders of said constitutional bonds, premium bonds, and of the bonds outstanding not retired, as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved, etc.,* That the city of New Orleans be and is hereby authorized and empowered to examine into and assume the payment of the claims or obligations of the Board of School Directors for the city and parishes of Orleans due for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, now in the hands of original owners, who have in no wise parted with their right of ownership or pledged the same, as may be found to be equitably due by said board for services rendered, labor performed or materials furnished by authority of said board.

SEC. 3. *Be it further resolved, etc.,* That all electors voting at said election for said amendments shall place upon their ballots the words, "For the city of New Orleans debt amendment," and all electors voting at said election against amendment shall place on their ballots the words, "Against the city of New Orleans debt amendment."

CONSTITUTION OF 1898.

Adopted at New Orleans, May 12, 1898.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberties we enjoy, and desiring to secure the continuance of these blessings, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

ART. 1. All government, of right, originates with the people, is founded on their will alone and is instituted solely for the good of the whole. Its only legitimate end is to secure justice to all, preserve peace and promote the interest and happiness of the people.

ART. 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by due process of law.

ART. 3. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press; any person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

ART. 4. Every person has the natural right to worship God, according to the dictates of his conscience, and no law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion.

ART. 5. The people have the right peaceably to assemble and apply to those vested with the powers of government for a redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance.

ART. 6. All courts shall be open, and every person for injury done him in his rights, lands, goods, person or reputation shall have adequate remedy by due process of law and justice administered without denial, partiality or unreasonable delay.

ART. 7. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated and no warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. 8. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be

abridged. This shall not prevent the passage of laws to punish those who carry weapons concealed.

ART. 9. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury; provided, that cases in which the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor, or death, shall be tried by the court without a jury or by a jury less than twelve in number, as provided elsewhere in the Constitution; provided further, that all trials shall take place in the parish in which the offense was committed, unless the venue be changed. The accused in every instance shall have the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him; he shall have the right to defend himself, to have the assistance of counsel, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information; but the Legislature may provide for the prosecution of misdemeanors on affidavits; provided, that no person shall be held to answer for a capital crime unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury except in cases arising in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense, except, on his own application for a new trial, or where there is a mistrial, or a motion in arrest of judgment is sustained.

ART. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; and when tried by jury shall have the right to challenge jurors peremptorily, the number of challenges to be fixed by law.

ART. 11. No person shall be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case, or in any proceeding that may subject him to criminal prosecution, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

ART. 12. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses where the proof is evident or presumption great, or unless after conviction for any crime or offense punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor.

ART. 13. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

ART. 14. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

ART. 15. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny or impair other rights of the people not herein expressed.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

ART. 16. The powers of the government of the State of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, each of them to be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit Those which are legislative to one, those which are executive to another, and those which are judicial to another.

ART. 17. No one of these departments, nor any person or collection of

persons holding office in one of them, shall exercise power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

APPORTIONMENT.

ART. 18. Representation in the House of Representatives shall be equal and uniform and shall be based upon population. Each parish and each ward of the City of New Orleans shall have at least one representative. At its first regular session after the United States census of 1900, and after each census thereafter, the General Assembly shall, and it is hereby directed to apportion the representation among the several parishes and Representative Districts on the basis of the total population shown by such census. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and Representative District shall have as many Representatives as such representative number is contained in the total number of the inhabitants of such parish or Representative District and one additional Representative for every fraction exceeding one-half the representative number. The number of Representatives shall not be more than one hundred and sixteen nor less than ninety-eight.

ART. 19. The General Assembly, in every year in which it shall apportion representation in the House of Representatives, shall divide the State into Senatorial Districts. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District, the Parish of Orleans excepted. Whenever a new parish is created, it shall be attached to the Senatorial District from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the General Assembly, but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of Senators shall not be more than forty-one nor less than thirty-six, and they shall be apportioned among the Senatorial Districts according to the total population contained in the several districts.

ART. 20. Until an enumeration shall have been made in accordance with Articles 18 and 19, the State shall be divided into the following Senatorial Districts, with the number of Senators hereinafter apportioned to each district:

The First Senatorial District shall be composed of the First and Second Wards of the Parish of Orleans, and shall elect one Senator;

The Second Senatorial District shall be composed of the Third Ward of the Parish of Orleans, and shall elect one Senator;

The Third Senatorial District shall be composed of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards of the Parish of Orleans, and shall elect two Senators;

The Fourth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards of the Parish of Orleans, and of the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, and shall elect two Senators;

The Fifth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Tenth Ward, and shall elect one Senator;

The Sixth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, and shall elect two Senators;

The Seventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, and shall elect one Senator;

The Eighth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist, and shall elect one Senator;

The Ninth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of St. James and Ascension and shall elect one Senator;

The Tenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche and Assumption, and shall elect two Senators;

The Eleventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of St. Mary and Vermilion, and shall elect one Senator;

The Twelfth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Cameron and Calcasieu, and shall elect one Senator;

The Thirteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of St. Martin, Iberia and Lafayette, and shall elect two Senators;

The Fourteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of St. Landry and Acadia, and shall elect two Senators;

The Fifteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Avoyelles and Pointe Coupee, and shall elect one Senator;

The Sixteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Iberville and West Baton Rouge, and shall elect one Senator;

The Seventeenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, and shall elect one Senator;

The Eighteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, and shall elect one Senator;

The Nineteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany, and shall elect two Senators;

The Twentieth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Rapides and Vernon, and shall elect one Senator;

The Twenty-first Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, DeSoto and Red River, and shall elect two Senators;

The Twenty-second Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parish of Caddo, and shall elect one Senator;

The Twenty-third Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Webster and Bossier, and shall elect one Senator;

The Twenty-fourth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Bienville and Claiborne, and shall elect one Senator;

The Twenty-fifth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Union, Lincoln, Morehouse and West Carroll, and shall elect two Senators;

The Twenty-sixth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Ouachita and Jackson, and shall elect one Senator;

The Twenty-seventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Winn, Caldwell and Grant, and shall elect one Senator;

The Twenty-eighth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of East Carroll and Madison, and shall elect one Senator;

The Twenty-ninth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Tensas and Concordia, and shall elect one Senator;

The Thirtieth Senatorial District shall be composed of the Parishes of Richland, Franklin and Catahoula, and shall be entitled to one Senator;

Thirty-nine (39) Senators in all.

And the Representatives shall be apportioned among the parishes and Representative Districts as follows:

For the Parish of New Orleans—

First Representative District, First Ward, one Representative;

Second Representative District, Second Ward, two Representatives;

Third Representative District, Third Ward, three Representatives;

Fourth Representative District, Fourth Ward, one Representative;

Fifth Representative District, Fifth Ward, two Representatives;

Sixth Representative District, Sixth Ward, one Representative;

Seventh Representative District, Seventh Ward, two Representatives;

Eighth Representative District, Eighth Ward, one Representative;

Ninth Representative District, Ninth Ward, two Representatives;

Tenth Representative District, Tenth Ward, two Representatives;

Eleventh Representative District, Eleventh Ward, two Representatives;

Twelfth Representative District, Twelfth Ward, one Representative;

Thirteenth Representative District, Thirteenth Ward, one Representative;

Fourteenth Representative District, Fourteenth Ward, one Representative;

Fifteenth Representative District, Fifteenth Ward, one Representative;

Sixteenth Representative District, Sixteenth Ward, one Representative;

Seventeenth Representative District, Seventeenth Ward, one Representative.

The Parishes of Acadia, West Baton Rouge, Bienville, Caldwell, Cameron, East Carroll, West Carroll, Catahoula, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln, Livingston, Plaquemines, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster and Winn each one Representative;

The Parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, East Baton Rouge, Bossier, Calcasieu, Claiborne, Concordia, DeSoto, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Iberia, Iberville, Lafourche, Lafayette, Madison, More-

house, Natchitoches, Pointe Coupee, Ouachita, Rapides, St. James, St. Mary, St. Martin, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union each two Representatives;

The Parishes of Caddo and St. Landry, each, three Representatives.

This apportionment of Senators and Representatives shall not be changed or altered in any manner until after the enumeration shall have been taken by the United States. After the year 1902 the apportionment made in this article shall cease to exist.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ART. 21. The legislative power of the State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

ART. 22. The style of the laws of this State shall be: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana."

ART. 23. The General Assembly shall meet at the seat of government on the third Monday of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and biennially thereafter, on the second Monday of May, and the sessions thereof shall be limited to sixty days. Should a vacancy occur in either House, the Governor shall order an election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

ART. 24. Every elector under this Constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives, and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years shall be eligible to the Senate; provided, that no person shall be eligible to the General Assembly unless at the time of his election he has been a citizen of the State for five years, and an actual resident of the State for five years, and an actual resident of the district or parish from which he may be elected for two years immediately preceding his election. The seat of any member who may change his residence from the district or parish which he represents shall thereby be vacated, any declaration of a retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding; and members of the General Assembly shall be elected for a term of four years.

ART. 25. Each house shall be the judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members, choose its own officers, except President of the Senate, determine the rules of its proceedings, and may punish its members for disorderly conduct and contempt, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its members elected, expel a member.

ART. 26. Either house, during the session, may punish by imprisonment any person not a member who shall have been guilty of disrespect, or disorderly or contemptuous behavior; but such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for each offense.

ART. 27. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State which may have been created or the emoluments of which may have been increased by the General Assembly during the time such Senator or Representative was a member thereof.

ART. 28. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 29. The members of the General Assembly shall receive a compensation not to exceed five dollars per day during their attendance, and five cents per mile going to and returning from the seat of government.

ART. 30. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published immediately after the close of the session; when practicable, the minutes of each day's session shall be printed and placed in the hands of members on the day following. The original journal shall be preserved, after publication, in the office of the Secretary of State, but there shall be required no other record thereof.

ART. 31. Every law enacted by the General Assembly shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in its title.

ART. 32. No law shall be revived, or amended by reference to its title, but in such cases the act revived or section as amended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 33. The General Assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall recite at length the several provisions of the laws it may enact.

ART. 34. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have power to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 35. Neither house, during the sitting of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.

ART. 36. The yeas and nays on any question in either house shall, at the desire of one-fifth of the members elected, be entered on the journal.

ART. 37. All bills for raising revenue or appropriating money shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur in amendments as in other bills.

ART. 38. No bill, ordinance or resolution intended to have the effect of a law, which shall (have) been rejected by either house, shall be again proposed in the same house during the same session under the same or any other title, without the consent of a majority of the house by which the same was rejected.

ART. 39. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, and no bill shall be considered for final passage unless it has been read once in full, and the same has been reported on by a committee, nor shall any bill become a law unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for or against

the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor; provided, that bills revising the statutes or codes of this State, or adopting a criminal code as a whole, shall be read in such manner as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

ART. 40. No amendments to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, nor shall reports of committees of conference be adopted in either house except by a majority of the members elected thereto, the vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for or against recorded upon the journal.

ART. 41. Whenever a bill that has been passed by both houses has been enrolled and placed in possession of the house in which it originated, the title shall be read, and, at the request of any five members, the bill shall be read in full, when the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the President of the Senate, as the case may be, shall at once sign it in open house, and the fact of signing shall be noted on the journal; thereupon the Clerk or Secretary shall immediately convey the bill to the other house, whose presiding officer shall cause a suspension of all other business to read and sign the bill in open session and without delay. As soon as bills are signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, they shall be taken at once, and on the same day, to the Governor by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or Secretary of the Senate.

SEC. 42. No law passed by the General Assembly, except the general appropriation act, or act appropriating money for the expenses of the General Assembly, shall take effect until promulgated. Laws shall be considered promulgated at the place where the State Journal is published, the day after the publication of such law in the State Journal, and in all other parts of the State twenty days after such publication. The State Journal shall be published at the capital.

ART. 43.,The clerical officers of the two houses shall be a Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, with such assistants as may be necessary; but the expenses for said officials, including the Sergeant-at-arms, of each house, together with all clerks of committees and all other employes of whatever kind, shall not exceed one hundred dollars daily for the Senate, nor one hundred and twenty dollars daily for the House, and the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of each house shall not issue warrants for any compensation in excess of said amounts; provided, this shall not affect the employes of the present General Assembly. No donation of any unexpended balances shall be made as extra compensation or for any other purpose.

ART. 44. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distribution of the laws, journals and department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing of the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General

Assembly and its committees shall be done under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

No member or officer of any of the departments of the government shall be in any way interested in the contracts; and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or of any two of them.

LIMITATION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

ART. 45. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of specific appropriation made by law; nor shall any appropriation of money be made for a longer term than two years. A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published every three months in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 46. The General Assembly shall have no power to contract or to authorize the contracting, of any debt or liability on behalf of the State, or to issue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness thereof, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, or for the suppression of insurrection.

ART. 47. The General Assembly shall have no power to grant or to authorize any parish or municipal authority to grant any extra compensation, fee or allowance to a public officer, agent, servant or contractor, nor pay, nor authorize the payment, of any claim against the State or any parish or municipality thereof, under any agreement or contract made, without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

ART. 48. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law on the following specified subjects:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Changing the names of persons.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, closing, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys, or relating to ferries and bridges, or incorporating bridge or ferry companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children or the emancipation of minors.

Granting divorces.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disabilities.

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury.

Authorizing the constructing of street passenger railroads in any incorporated town or city.

Regulating labor, trade, manufacturing or agriculture.

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof; provided, this shall not apply to municipal corporations having a population of not less than twenty-five hundred inhabitants, or to the organization of levee districts and parishes.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege or immunity.

Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes, or for the relief of any assessor or collector of taxes from the performance of his official duties, or of his sureties from liability; nor shall any such law or ordinance be passed by any political corporation of this State.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of any court, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effects of judicial sales.

Exempting property from taxation.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Concerning any civil or criminal actions.

Giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds, or to any illegal disposition of property.

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of schoolhouses, and the raising of money for such purposes.

Legalizing the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer, servant or agent of the State, or of any parish or municipality thereof.

ART. 49. The General Assembly shall not indirectly enact special or local laws by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special laws may be passed.

ART. 50. No local or special law shall be passed on any subject not enumerated in Article 48 of this Constitution, unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published, without cost to the State, in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state the substance of the contemplated law, and shall be published at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the same manner provided by law for the advertisement of judicial sales. The evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed, and every such act shall contain a recital that such notice has been given.

ART. 51. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

ART. 52. Any member of the General Assembly who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ART. 53. No money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect or denomination of religion, or in aid of any priest, preacher, minister or teacher thereof, as such, and no preference shall ever be given to, nor any discrimination

made against, any church, sect or creed of religion, or any form of religious faith or worship; nor shall any appropriation be made for private, charitable or benevolent purposes to any person or community; provided, this shall not apply to the State Asylum for the Insane and State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and State Institution for the Instruction of the Blind and the charity hospitals and public charitable institutions conducted under State authority.

ART. 54. The General Assembly shall have no power to increase the expenses of any office by appointing assistant officials.

ART. 55. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government, interest on the public debt, public schools and public charities; and such bill shall be so itemized as to show for what account each and every appropriation shall be made. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one object.

ART. 56. Each appropriation shall be for a specific purpose, and no appropriation shall be made under the head or title of contingent; nor shall any officer or department of government receive any amount from the treasury for contingencies or for a contingent fund.

ART. 57. No appropriation of money shall be made by the General Assembly in the last five days of the session thereof. All appropriations, to be valid, shall be passed and receive the signatures of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives five full days before the adjournment *sine die* of the General Assembly.

ART. 58. The funds, credit, property or things of value of the State, or of any political corporation thereof, shall not be loaned, pledged or granted to or for any person or persons, association or corporation, public or private; nor shall the State, or any political corporation, purchase or subscribe to the capital or stock of any corporation or association whatever, or for any private enterprise. Nor shall the State, nor any political corporation thereof, assume the liabilities of any political, municipal, parochial, private or other corporation or association whatsoever; nor shall the State undertake to carry on the business of any such corporation or association, or become a part owner therein; provided, the State, through the General Assembly, shall have power to grant the right of way through its public lands to any railroad or canal, and, provided, police juries and municipal corporations may, in providing for destitute persons, utilize any charitable institutions within their corporate limits for the care, maintenance and asylum of such persons; and all appropriations made to such institutions for the purpose aforesaid shall be accounted for by them in the manner required of officials entrusted with public funds.

ART. 59. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, or to authorize the releasing or extinguishment, in whole or in part, of the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual to the State, or to any parish or municipal corporation

thereof; provided, the heirs to confiscated property may be released from all taxes due thereon at the date of its reversion to them.

ART. 60. No educational or charitable institution other than the State institutions now existing, or expressly provided for in this Constitution, shall be established by the State, except upon a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 61. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State.

ART. 62. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during four years, and, together with the Lieutenant Governor, chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows: The qualified electors for Representatives shall vote for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the time and place of voting for Representatives. The return of every election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made and sealed up separately from the return of election of other officers and transmitted by the proper officer of every parish to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them, unopened, to the General Assembly then next to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet on the first Thursday after the day on which they assemble in the House of Representatives, to examine, tabulate and count the votes evidenced by said returns. The person having the greatest number of votes for Governor shall be declared duly elected; but, in case two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for Governor, one of them shall be immediately chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes for Lieutenant Governor shall be declared duly elected Lieutenant Governor; but, in case two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for Lieutenant Governor, one of them shall be immediately chosen Lieutenant Governor by the joint vote of the members of the General Assembly.

ART. 63. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been ten years a citizen of the United States, and resident of the State for the same period of time next preceding his election, or who shall hold office under the United States at the time of or within six months immediately preceding the election for such office; nor shall any person who shall have been elected, qualified and served as Governor under this Constitution be eligible as his own successor; provided, however, that he may again be eligible to the office at the expiration of one or more terms after the term for which he shall have served.

ART. 64. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall enter on the discharge of their duties the first Monday next ensuing the announcement by the General Assembly of the result of the election for Governor

and Lieutenant Governor; and each shall continue in office until the first Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall have been declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the Constitution.

ART. 65. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, disability, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted or the disability be removed. In the event of the removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability or refusal to qualify of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall act as Governor until the disability be removed, or for the residue of the term. If there should be no President *pro tempore* of the Senate when any of the above mentioned contingencies arise for him to act as Governor, or in the event of the removal, death, resignation, permanent disability or refusal to qualify of the President *pro tempore*, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until a President *pro tempore* be elected, either in regular session or in specially called session, should the vacancy have occurred during recess; and, in the event of the impeachment or temporary disability of the President *pro tempore*, acting Governor, the Secretary of State shall likewise act as Governor until the disability be removed or the impeachment proceedings be terminated in acquittal, or until another President *pro tempore* of the Senate be chosen.

ART. 66. The Lieutenant Governor, or President *pro tempore*, or Secretary of State, discharging the duties of the Governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the Governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 67. The Lieutenant Governor shall be *ex-officio* President of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. The Senate shall elect one of its members as President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

ART. 68. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive for his services a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable monthly on his own warrant. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor by death, resignation, or any other cause, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall fill the office of Lieutenant Governor, performing all the duties incident to the office and receiving its emoluments.

ART. 69. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the State; and, except in cases of impeachment or treason, shall, upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and presiding judge of the court before which the conviction was had, or of any two of them, have power in his discretion to grant pardons, commute sentences and remit fines and forfeitures after conviction. In case of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in which body the power of pardoning is vested.

ART. 70. The Governor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per *annum*, payable monthly, on his own warrant.

ART. 71. He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution and whose appointments or elections are not herein otherwise provided for; provided, however, that the General Assembly shall have the right to prescribe the mode of appointment or election to all offices created by it.

ART. 72. The Governor shall have the power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in cases not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate. The failure of the Governor to send into the Senate the name of any person appointed for office, as herein provided, shall be equivalent to a rejection.

ART. 73. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. He shall be commander in chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

ART. 74. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 75. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of government, or, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from an epidemic, at a different place. The power to legislate shall be limited to the objects specially enumerated in the proclamation convening such extraordinary session; therein the Governor shall also limit the time such session may continue; provided, it shall not exceed thirty days. Any legislative action had after the time so limited, or as to objects not enumerated in said proclamation, shall be null and void.

ART. 76. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approves it, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections in writing, to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered; and, if passed by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall be a law, but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on 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 signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ART. 77. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

ART. 78. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, or matters of parliamentary proceedings, or an address for removal from office, shall be presented to the Governor and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

ART. 79. The Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General and Secretary of State shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at the time and place of voting for Representatives, for the term of four years; and in case of vacancy caused by death, resignation, permanent absence, or otherwise, of any of said officers, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment, with the advice and consent of the Senate; provided, the Secretary of State shall have authority to appoint an assistant, who shall be known as Assistant Secretary of State, *sic* or in case of his disability to act, or under the directions of the Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of State shall have authority to perform all the acts and duties of the office of Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall have authority to remove the Assistant Secretary of State at pleasure.

ART. 80. The Treasurer shall not be eligible as his own immediate successor.

ART. 81. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The treasurer shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. The Secretary of State shall receive a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum. Each of the said officers shall be paid monthly, and no fees or perquisites or other compensation shall be allowed them; provided, that the Secretary of State may be allowed fees, as may be provided by law for copies and certificates furnished to private persons.

ART. 82. Appropriations for the clerical expenses of the officers named in the preceding article shall specify each item of appropriation, and shall not exceed in any one year, for the Treasurer, the sum of two thousand dollars; for the Secretary of State, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, and the salary of the Assistant Secretary of State shall be included in this amount; and for the Auditor of Public Accounts, the sum of four thousand dollars.

ART. 83. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority

of the State of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the State seal, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 84. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Appeal, in District Courts, in Justices of the Peace and in such other courts as are hereinafter provided for.

ART. 85. The Supreme Court, except as hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases where the matter in dispute or the fund to be distributed, whatever may be the amount therein claimed, shall exceed two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest; to suits for divorce and separation from bed and board, and to all matters arising therein; to suits involving alimony, for the nullity of marriage, or for interdiction; to all matters of adoption, emancipation, legitimacy, and custody of children; to suits involving homestead exemptions, and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll or impost whatever, or any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof, and to all cases wherein an ordinance of a municipal corporation or a law of this State has been declared unconstitutional, and in such cases the appeal on the law and the facts shall be directly from the court in which the case originated to the Supreme Court; and to criminal cases on questions of law alone, whenever the punishment of death or imprisonment at hard labor may be inflicted, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment exceeding six months is actually imposed. Said court shall have such original jurisdiction as may be necessary to enable it to determine questions of fact affecting its own jurisdiction in any case pending before it, or it may remand the case; and shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all matters touching professional misconduct of members of the bar, with power to disbar under such rules as may be adopted by the court.

ART. 86. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall each receive a salary of not less than five thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant. They shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of twelve years. In case of death, resignation or removal from office of any justice, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term of such justice. They shall be citizens of the United States and of this State, over thirty-five years of age, learned in the law, and shall have practiced law in this State for ten years preceding their appointment.

ART. 87. The State shall be divided into four Supreme Court districts, and the Supreme Court shall always be composed of justices appointed from said districts. The Parishes of Orleans, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. Bernard, Plaquemines and Jefferson shall compose the first district, from which two justices shall be appointed.

The Parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Jackson, Caldwell, Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin, West Carroll, East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia and Catahoula shall compose the second district, from which one justice shall be appointed.

The Parishes of DeSoto, Red River, Winn, Grant, Natchitoches, Sabine, Vernon, Calcasieu, Cameron, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Landry, Acadia, Lafayette and Vermilion shall compose the third district, from which one justice shall be appointed.

The Parishes of St. Martin, Iberia, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Assumption, Ascension, St. James, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany and Washington shall compose the fourth district, from which one justice shall be appointed.

The justices of the Supreme Court, as now constituted, shall serve until the expiration of their respective terms. When the office of Chief Justice becomes vacant, either from expiration of term, death, resignation, or from any other cause, the Associate Justice who has served the longest time shall, by virtue of said length of service, become Chief Justice, and the new appointee shall become an Associate Justice only.

ART. 88. The Supreme Court shall hold its sessions in the City of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of June in each and every year. It shall appoint its own clerks and remove them at pleasure.

The General Assembly shall make the necessary appropriation to provide suitable and commodious buildings for said court and the records thereof, and for the care and maintenance of the State library therein, and shall provide for the repair and alteration of the building now occupied by the court.

ART. 89. No judgment shall be rendered by the Supreme Court without the concurrence of three justices. Whenever three members cannot concur in any case, in consequence of the recusation of any member or members of the court, or for any other cause, the court shall have authority to call on any judge or judges of the Courts of Appeals, or District Courts, whose duty it shall be, when so called upon, to sit in such case.

ART. 90. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The style of all process shall be "The State of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and conclude: "Against the peace and dignity of the same."

ART. 91. The judges of all courts, whenever practicable, shall refer to the law by virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered, and in every case they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded. Service of citation shall not be waived, nor judgment confessed,

by any document under private signature executed prior to the maturity of the obligation sued on.

ART. 92. The decisions of the Supreme Court shall be reported under the direction of the court; the publication thereof shall be let out by contract to the lowest bidder, who need not be a citizen of the State; provided, that the annual reports for the year 1898 shall be published in numbers and completed under the present contract therefor, and the present reporter shall remain in office until February 1st, 1899.

Concurring and dissenting opinions shall not be published.

The General Assembly shall annually appropriate the sum of two thousand dollars as salary of stenographers to be appointed by the court, and for the use of the justices thereof.

ART. 93. The Supreme Court and each of the justices thereof shall have power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* at the instance of any person in actual custody, in any case where it may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 94. The Supreme Court shall have control and general supervision over all inferior courts. The court, or any justice thereof, shall have power to issue writs of *certiorari*, prohibition, *mandamus*, *quo warranto* and other remedial writs.

ART. 95. In all cases where there is an appeal from a judgment rendered on a reconventional demand, the appeal shall lie to the court having jurisdiction of the main demand.

ART. 96. Except as herein provided, no duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal or District Courts, or to the several justices, or judges thereof, except such as are judicial, and the said justices and judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office or other compensation than their salaries for any official duty performed by them. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officer other than those mentioned in this title, except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; provided, the General Assembly shall have the power to abolish justice of the peace courts in wards containing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants, and to create in their stead courts with such civil jurisdiction as is now vested in justices of the peace, and with criminal jurisdiction which shall not extend beyond the trial of offenses not punishable by imprisonment at hard labor under the laws of this State and of violations of municipal and parochial ordinances and the holding of preliminary examinations in cases not capital. Provided, the compensation of the judges of such courts shall be paid by the parishes and cities in which they are established, in such proportion as may be provided by law.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ART. 97. There shall be an Attorney General for the State, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large every four years. He shall be learned in the law, and shall have actually resided and practiced law, as a licensed attorney, in the State for five years pre-

ceding his election. He shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

ART. 98. The Courts of Appeal, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases, civil or probate, when the matter in dispute or the funds to be distributed shall exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and shall not exceed two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 99. The Courts of Appeal shall remain as at present constituted until the first day of July, 1900. From and after that date the several Courts of Appeal, except as hereinafter provided, shall consist of one of the judges of those courts whose terms shall not have expired, and who, with a judge of the District Court to be designated by the Supreme Court, shall be assigned by the Supreme Court to that duty throughout the State.

From and after the first day of July, 1904, the Courts of Appeal shall be composed of two district judges, to be from time to time designated by the Supreme Court, and assigned to the performance of the duties of judges of said Courts of Appeal; provided, that no district judge shall be assigned to serve as a member of the Court of Appeal for any parish in his own district; and, provided further, that district judges shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses when serving as judges of the Courts of Appeal in such manner as may be provided by law.

ART. 100. There shall be two terms of the said Courts of Appeal held in each parish annually, to be fixed by the judges of said courts, until the first day of July, 1904. Thereafter the terms of said courts shall be fixed in such manner as may be provided by law.

ART. 101. The judges of the Courts of Appeal shall have power to certify to the Supreme Court any question or proposition of law arising in any cause pending before them concerning which they desire the instruction of that court for its proper decision, and thereupon the Supreme Court may either give its instruction on the question or proposition certified to it, which shall be binding upon the Court of Appeals in such case, or it may require that the whole record be sent up for its consideration, and thereupon shall decide the whole matter in controversy in the same manner as if it had been on appeal directly to the Supreme Court. It shall be competent for the Supreme Court to require, by *certiorari*, or otherwise, any case to be certified from the Courts of Appeal to it for its review and determination, with the same power and authority in the case as if it had been carried directly by appeal to the said court; provided that the Supreme Court shall in no case exercise the power conferred on it by this article unless the application be made to the court or to one of the justices thereof, not later than thirty days after the decision of the Court of Appeals has been rendered and entered.

ART. 102. No judgment shall be rendered by the Courts of Appeal without the concurrence of two judges. Whenever there shall be a dis-

agreement in the Courts of Appeal above provided, the court shall appoint a district judge, or a lawyer having the qualifications of a judge of the court, to sit in the case; and, in case of the recusation, absence or disability of one of the judges, the other judge shall select a judge or lawyer as aforesaid to sit in the case. In the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans, when two judges cannot concur for any reason, the court shall select a district judge or judges to sit in the case.

ART. 103. All cases on appeal to the Courts of Appeal shall be tried on the original record, pleadings and evidence.

ART. 104. The rules of practice regulating appeals to and proceedings in the Supreme Court shall apply to appeals and proceedings in the Courts of Appeal, so far as they may be applicable, until otherwise provided. The Courts of Appeal and each of the judges thereof shall have power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* at the instance of any person in actual custody within their respective circuits.

They shall also have authority to issue writs of mandamus, prohibition and *certiorari* in aid of their appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 105. The several judges of the Courts of Appeal, as constituted under the Constitution of 1879, shall each receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant.

ART. 106. The sheriff of the parish in which the sessions of the court are held shall attend in person or by deputy to execute the orders of the court.

DISTRICTS COURTS.

ART. 107. The State shall be divided into not less than twenty nor more than twenty-nine judicial districts, the Parish of Orleans excepted.

Until otherwise provided by law, there shall be twenty-nine districts.

ART. 108. 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 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 district.

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

The parishes of Concordia and Tensas shall compose the tenth 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 Vermilion 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 Plaquemines shall compose the twenty-ninth district.

The judges of the first, sixth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth districts shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and the judges of the second, third, fourth, ninth, fourteenth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth and twenty-ninth districts shall each receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the judges of the fifth, seventh, eighth and seventeenth districts shall each receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; such salaries to be paid monthly on their own warrants. Provided that, if the General Assembly at any time reduces the number of districts, as herein fixed, it shall have the right to regrade the salaries of the judges, but in no case shall any judge receive a salary in excess of three thousand dollars per annum.

ART. 109. The District Courts, except in the Parish of Orleans, shall have original jurisdiction in all civil matters where the amount in dispute shall exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest, and in all cases where title to real estate is involved, or to office, or other public position, or civil or political rights, and all other cases where no specific amount is in contest, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution. They shall have unlimited and exclusive original jurisdiction in all criminal cases, except such as may be vested in other courts authorized by this Constitution, and in all probate and succession matters, and where a succession is a party defendant; and in all cases where the State, parish, any municipality or other political corporation, is a party defendant, regardless of the amount in dispute; and of all proceedings for the appointment of receivers or liquidators of corporations or partnerships; and said courts shall have authority to issue all such writs, process and orders as may be necessary or proper for the purposes of the jurisdiction herein conferred upon them. There shall be one district judge in each judicial district, except in the twenty-first judicial district, where, until otherwise provided by law, there shall be two district judges, who shall not be residents of the same parish. District judges shall be elected by a plurality of the qualified voters of their respective districts, in which they shall have been actual residents for two years next preceding their election; provided, one year's residence only in the district shall be required for the first election under this Constitution. They shall be learned in the law and shall have practiced law in the State five years previous to their election.

The first district judges under this Constitution shall be elected at the general State election in 1900, and shall hold office until their successors are elected at the election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1904, at which time and every four years thereafter district judges shall be elected for terms of four years.

Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ART. 110. The General Assembly shall not have power to increase the number of district judges in any district.

ART. 111. The District Courts shall have jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace in all civil matters, regardless of the amount in dispute, and from all orders requiring a peace bond. Persons sentenced to a fine or imprisonment, by Mayors or Recorders, shall be entitled to an appeal to the District Court of the parish, upon giving security for fine and costs of court, and in such cases trial shall be *de novo* and without juries.

ART. 112. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the interchange of district judges; and also for the trial of recused cases in the District Courts by the selection of licensed attorneys at law, by an interchange of judges or otherwise. Whenever any district judge is prevented, by disability or any other cause whatever, from holding his

court, and that fact is made to appear by the certificate of the clerk, under the seal of the court, to the Supreme Court, or to any justice thereof, if, in the judgment of the court, or any justice, the public interest so requires, the court or such justice shall designate and appoint any district judge of any other district to hold said court and discharge all the judicial duties of the judge so disabled during said disability. Such appointment shall be filed in the clerk's office and entered on the minutes of said District Court, and a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the court, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the District Court to the district judge so designated and appointed.

ART. 113. Wherever in this Constitution the qualification of any justice or judge shall be the previous practice of law for a term of years, there shall be included in such term the time such justice or judge shall have occupied the bench of any court of record in this State; provided, he shall have been a licensed attorney for five years before his election or appointment.

ART. 114. No judge of any court of the State shall be affected in his term of office, salary or jurisdiction as to territory or amount, during the term or period for which he was elected or appointed. Any legislation so affecting any judge or court shall take effect only at the end of the term of office of the judge or judges, incumbents of the court or courts, to which such legislation may apply at the time of its enactment. This article shall not affect the provisions of this Constitution relative to impeachment or removal from office.

ART. 115. The district judges shall have power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* at the instance of any person in actual custody in their respective districts.

ART. 116. The General Assembly shall provide for the selection of competent and intelligent jurors. All cases in which the punishment may not be at hard labor shall, until otherwise provided by law, which shall not be prior to 1904, be tried by the judge without a jury. Cases in which the punishment may be at hard labor shall be tried by a jury of five, all of whom must concur to render a verdict; cases in which the punishment is necessarily at hard labor, by a jury of twelve, nine of whom concurring may render a verdict; cases in which the punishment may be capital, by a jury of twelve, all of whom must concur to render a verdict.

ART. 117. District Courts shall hold continuous sessions during ten months of the year. In districts composed of more than one parish, the judge shall sit alternately in each parish, as the public business may require. Until otherwise provided by law, judgments shall be signed after three days from the rendition thereof, and become executory ten days from such signing.

The General Assembly shall provide for the drawing of juries for the trial of civil and criminal cases. A grand jury of twelve, nine of whom must concur to find an indictment, shall be empaneled in each parish twice in each year, and shall remain in office until a succeeding

grand jury is empaneled; except in the Parish of Cameron, in which at least one grand jury shall be empaneled each year. The district judges shall have authority to try at any time all misdemeanors, and, when the jury is waived, all cases not necessarily punishable at hard labor, and to receive pleas of guilty in cases less than capital.

The provisions of this article shall go into effect upon the adoption of this Constitution.

ART. 118. The District Courts, as created and now existing under the Constitution of 1879 in the various parishes of the State, as now apportioned under existing laws, shall remain undisturbed until the organization of the District Courts created by this Constitution after the general election of 1900, and the judges thereof shall receive salaries as now fixed.

SHERIFFS AND CORONERS.

ART. 119. There shall be a sheriff and a coroner elected by the qualified voters of each parish in the State, except in the Parish of Orleans, who shall be elected at the general election and hold office for four years.

The coroner, except in the Parish of Orleans, shall act for and in place of the sheriff whenever the sheriff shall be a party interested and whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of sheriff, until such vacancy shall be filled; but he shall not, during such vacancy, discharge the duties of tax collector. The sheriff, except in the Parish of Orleans, shall be ex-officio collector of State and parish taxes.

He shall give separate bonds for the faithful performance of his duty in each capacity. Until otherwise provided, the bonds shall be given according to existing laws.

Sheriffs elected or appointed shall furnish bond within thirty days from the date of their commissions, in default of which the office shall be declared vacant and the Governor shall appoint for the remainder of the term.

ART. 120. The sheriff shall receive compensation from the parish for his services in criminal matters—the keeping of prisoners, conveying convicts to the penitentiary, insane persons to the insane asylum, service of process from another parish, and service of process or the performance of any duty beyond the limits of his own parish excepted—not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum for each Representative the parish may have in the House of Representatives.

The compensation of sheriffs as tax collectors shall not exceed five per cent. on all sums collected and paid over; provided, that they shall not be discharged as tax collectors until they make proof that they have exhausted the legal remedies to collect taxes.

ART. 121. The coroner in each parish shall be a doctor of medicine, regularly licensed to practice, and ex-officio parish physician; provided, this article shall not apply to any parish in which there is no regularly licensed physician who will accept the office.

CLERKS.

ART. 122. There shall be a clerk of the District Court in each parish, the Parish of Orleans excepted, who shall be ex-officio clerk of the Court of Appeal.

He shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish every four years, and shall be ex-officio parish recorder of conveyances, mortgages and other acts, and notary public.

He shall receive no compensation from the State or parish for his services in criminal matters.

He shall give bond and security for the faithful performance of his duties in such amount as shall be fixed by the General Assembly.

ART. 123. The General Assembly shall have power to vest in clerks of court authority to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the powers thus vested shall be specified and determined.

ART. 124. Clerks of District Courts may appoint, with the approval of the district judges, deputies with such powers as shall be prescribed by law; and the General Assembly shall have power to provide for continuing one or more of them in office in the event of any vacancy in the office of clerk, until his successor shall have been appointed and duly qualified.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

ART. 125. There shall be a District Attorney for each judicial district in the State, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district at the same time and for the same term as is provided in Article 109 for district judges. He shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant. He shall be an actual resident of the district and a licensed attorney in this State.

He shall also receive fees; but no fee shall be allowed in criminal cases, except on conviction, which fees shall not exceed five dollars in cases of misdemeanor.

Any vacancy in the office of District Attorney shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

ART. 126. In each parish, the Parish of Orleans excepted, there shall be as many justices of the peace as may be provided by law. The present number of justices of the peace shall remain as now fixed until otherwise provided. They shall be freeholders and qualified electors and possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by law. They shall be elected for the term of four years by the qualified voters within the territorial limits of their jurisdiction.

They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil matters, when the amount in dispute shall not exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest and original jurisdiction concurrent with the District Court when the amount in dispute shall exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest, and

shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest; including suits for the ownership or possession of movable property not exceeding said amounts in value, and suits by landlords for possession of leased premises, when the monthly or yearly rent, or the rent for the unexpired term of the lease does not exceed said amounts. They shall have no jurisdiction in succession or probate matters, or when a succession is a defendant, or when the State, parish or any municipality or other political corporation, is a party defendant, or when title to real estate is involved. They shall receive such fees in civil matters as may be fixed by law. They shall have criminal jurisdiction as committing magistrates, and shall have power to bail or discharge in cases not capital or necessarily punishable at hard labor. The General Assembly may by general or special laws invest justices of the peace in general or in any particular parish or parishes with criminal jurisdiction over misdemeanors to be tried with a jury composed of not more than five nor less than three persons, in such manner as may be provided by law, with the right of appeal to the District Court in all cases, not appealable to the Supreme Court, as hereinbefore provided for.

CONSTABLES.

ART. 127. There shall be a constable for the court of each justice of the peace in the several parishes of the State, who shall be elected for a term of four years, by the qualified voters within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the several justices of the peace. They shall receive such fees in civil matters as may be fixed by law.

ART. 128. Justices of the peace and constables shall receive no fees in criminal matters, including peace bond cases, but, in lieu thereof such salaries as may be fixed by the police jury, and paid by the parish, which salaries shall be graded.

ART. 129. The General Assembly, at its first session after this Constitution is adopted, shall provide a general fee bill, or bill of costs, regulating and fixing the fees and compensation allowed sheriffs, clerks and recorders, justices of the peace, constables and coroners, in all civil matters. The General Assembly may provide in all civil cases for the service of process and pleadings by the litigants themselves.

COURTS AND OFFICERS FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, AND CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

ART. 130. Except as herein otherwise provided, the judicial officers of the Parish of Orleans, and of the City of New Orleans, shall be learned in the law, and shall have resided and practiced law or shall have held judicial positions in the State for five years, and shall have been actual residents of the City of New Orleans for at least two years next preceding their election or appointment.

ART. 131. There shall be a Court of Appeals, to be known and designated as the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans, which shall be composed of three judges, who shall be learned in the law and who shall have practiced law in this State for six years, and shall have been residents of one of the parishes hereinafter named for at least two years next

preceding their election or appointment, and they shall be elected by the qualified electors of the said parishes. Said Court shall sit in the City of New Orleans, and shall hold its session from the second Monday of October until the end of the month of June in each year. Said Court, until the first day of August, 1900, shall be composed of the present judges thereof, and a third judge, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, at the Congressional election in the year 1898, and who shall serve in said Court until the 1st of August, 1900. His successor shall be elected for a term of eight years from that date, at the general State election of 1900. On August 1, 1900, the judge of the Court of Appeal for the Fifth Circuit, as established under the Constitution of 1879, who was elected in the year 1896, shall become a member of the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans, and together with the judge of that Court elected in 1896, shall serve until the election of their successors at the Congressional election of 1904. At that election one judge of said court shall be elected for a term of six years, and one for a term of eight years, and thereafter all elections for judges of said court shall be for terms of eight years.

Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled for the unexpired terms by appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The judges of said court shall each receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant.

After August 1, 1900, in addition to those from the Parish of Orleans, all appeals within its jurisdiction from the Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, Plaquemines and St. Bernard, shall be returnable to said court, and the costs of filing same shall not exceed five dollars in each case.

All cases pending and undetermined on said date in the Courts of Appeal as now constituted, from said parishes, shall be transferred to said Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans without cost to the parties.

There shall be a clerk of said Court of Appeal, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of said parishes for a term of four years; he shall be entitled to charge and retain as his compensation such fees as may be allowed by law. The first election for said clerk shall be held in the year 1899, at the time the parochial and municipal elections are held in the City of New Orleans; said clerk shall appoint, if necessary, deputy clerks, and shall fix and pay their salaries; he shall give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, which bond shall be examined in open court by the judges of the court, and all testimony given in said examination shall be reduced to writing and made of record; he may be removed by the court for the same causes and in the same manner as is hereinafter provided for the clerk of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans; he may act as minute clerk of the court, or appoint a deputy to that position.

Said Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans shall hereafter have appellate jurisdiction from the city courts of New Orleans, as now constituted, under the same conditions as hereinafter provided for appeals from the city courts to be organized under this Constitution.

ART. 132. There shall be two District Courts for the Parish of Orleans and no more. One of said courts shall be known as the Civil District Court, and the other as the Criminal District Court. For the Civil District Court there shall be not less than five judges, and for the Criminal District Court not less than two judges, who shall be elected by a plurality of the qualified electors of the Parish of Orleans for the term of twelve years, and who shall each receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, payable upon his own warrant, in equal monthly instalments.

ART. 133. The Civil District Court shall have exclusive and general original probate jurisdiction, and exclusive original civil jurisdiction, in all cases where the amount in dispute or the fund to be distributed, shall exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest; and exclusive jurisdiction in suits by married women for separation of property, in suits for separation from bed and board, for divorce, for nullity of marriage, or for interdiction, and in suits involving title to immovable property, or to office or other public position, or civil or political rights; and in all other cases, except as hereinafter provided, where no specific amount is in contest, and of all proceedings for the appointment of receivers or liquidators to corporations or partnerships. And said court shall have authority to issue all such writs, process and orders as may be necessary or proper for the purposes of the jurisdiction herein conferred upon it.

ART. 134. All cases after being filed in said Civil District Court shall be allotted or assigned, among the judges thereof, and, except as herein otherwise provided, each judge, or his successor, shall have exclusive control over every case allotted or assigned to him, from its inception to its final determination in said court. In case of vacancy in the office, recusation, absence or disability of a judge, to whom a case has been allotted or assigned, or in case such action is deemed advisable in the proper administration of justice, or of the business of the court, such case may be re-allotted or re-assigned, or without such re-allotment or re-assignment, but, under rules to be adopted, it may be taken in charge by another judge of said court, and the judge to whom a case is thus re-allotted, or re-assigned, or by whom it is thus taken in charge, shall be authorized to act therein for all purposes as though such case had been originally allotted or assigned to him. Previous to the allotment or assignment of a case, any judge of said court may, for the purposes of such case, make interlocutory orders, and issue and grant conservatory writs and executory process. Applications for naturalization, for emancipation, and by married women for authorization, when there is consent given and no issue joined, or where there is no contest, suits for nullity, and for revival of judgment, and suits in which is claimed an interest in property or funds as to which a particular judge has acquired jurisdiction, need not be allotted or especially assigned, but shall be controlled by law or by rules to be adopted by the court.

ART. 135. Judgments homologating accounts, which have been duly advertised, when not opposed, or so far as not opposed, may be rendered

and signed either in term time or vacation; and by any judge, in the absence or disability of the judge to whom the case has been allotted.

ART. 136. The judges of said Civil District Court shall be authorized to adopt rules, not in conflict with law, regulating the allotment, assignment and disposition of cases, the order in which they shall be tried, and the proceedings in such trials, and to sit *en banc* for the purpose of testing the bonds and sureties of the clerk of the court, the recorder of mortgages, the register of conveyances, and the civil sheriff; for the trial and removal of the clerk and civil sheriff, or either of them, for the selection of jurors, and in other cases when the action of the court as a whole is required. When sitting *en banc* the judge who has been longest in continuous service in said court, and in his absence the judge longest in service of those present, shall preside; and when a certificate or authentication from the court is required such judge shall be authorized to sign the same as presiding judge. The court may, by its rules, grant the presiding judge further authority not in conflict with these provisions. Provided, that in rendering judgments *en banc*, the court shall conform, as far as practicable, to the rules and practice of the Supreme Court.

ART. 137. There shall be one clerk for the Civil District Court, who, until the election and induction into office of the clerk of the Court of Appeal, provided for in Article 131, shall be *ex-officio* clerk of the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans, and shall be elected by the voters of said parish for the term of four years. His qualifications and duties, except as herein provided, shall be as fixed by law; he shall furnish bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which bond shall be examined by the court, and all testimony given in such examination shall be reduced to writing and filed of record in the court. He shall charge and collect the fees prescribed by the General Assembly, and shall dispose of the same as hereinafter provided; the amount of his compensation shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

Said clerk shall be authorized, with the approval of the judges of the Civil District Court, to appoint such deputies and other assistants, at salaries not to exceed those now fixed by law, as in the opinion of said judges are needed for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office; and he may remove them at pleasure, or the court may remove them. The Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans, until after the election of the clerk thereof, as hereinbefore provided, and each judge of the Civil District Court shall appoint one minute clerk, who shall be sworn as deputy clerk, and shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars in equal monthly installments; and the said Court of Appeal, until said election, shall also have the right to appoint one docket clerk.

The minute clerk appointed by the judge of the Civil District Court longest in continuous service in said court, as hereinabove provided, shall be *ex-officio* minute clerk of the court when sitting *en banc*, and shall receive, as additional compensation, three hundred dollars per annum, which shall be paid in like manner as his other compensation. The clerk

of the Civil District Court shall be removable by the judges of said court, sitting *en banc*, upon proof after trial, without a jury, of gross or continued neglect, incompetency, or unlawful conduct, operating injury to the court or to any individual, and a majority of said judges shall be competent to render judgment in the case. Such trial and the lodging of complaints leading thereto, shall be regulated by rules which shall be adopted by the judges of the Civil District Court and of the Criminal District Court in joint session.

ART. 138. The Civil District Court shall select a solvent, incorporated bank in New Orleans as a judicial depository, in which, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall be deposited all money as soon as the same shall come into the hands of the clerk or sheriff, and such deposits shall not be removed in whole or in part without an order from the judge seized with jurisdiction.

ART. 139. The Criminal District Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of all offenses when the penalty of death, imprisonment at hard labor, or imprisonment without hard labor for any time exceeding six months, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars may be imposed, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases tried before the City Criminal Courts or Recorders' Courts of New Orleans, which cases shall be appealable on the law and the facts, and shall be tried on the record and the evidence as made and offered in the lower court. Provided, that until the General Assembly shall enact a law grading offenses, said court shall have general criminal jurisdiction extending to all cases arising in the Parish of Orleans, the jurisdiction of which is not vested by law or by this Constitution in some other court. Said court shall have general and supervisory jurisdiction over all inferior State and municipal Criminal Courts in the Parish of Orleans, and shall have authority to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, in criminal and quasi-criminal cases, and such other writs and orders as may be necessary or proper in aid of the jurisdiction conferred upon it; and to adopt rules not in conflict with law, regulating the order of preference, and proceedings in the trial of cases, and the method of allotting or assigning such cases, and of re-allotting and re-assigning them, in case of vacancy in the office, recusation, absence or disability of one or more of the judges, or in case such action is deemed necessary for the proper administration of justice. All prosecutions instituted in, and all cases appealed to said Criminal District Court shall be equally allotted or assigned by classes among the judges, and each judge, or his successor, shall have exclusive control over any case allotted or assigned to him, from its inception to its final determination in said court, except as herein otherwise provided.

There shall be one clerk for the Criminal District Court, who shall be elected by the voters of the Parish of Orleans, for the term of four years. His qualifications and duties, except as herein provided, shall be as fixed by law. He shall furnish bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be examined by the court, in like manner as the bond of the clerk of the Civil District Court. He shall receive an annual

salary of three thousand dollars, which shall be paid by the City of New Orleans, in equal monthly instalments, and he shall receive no other compensation. He shall appoint, with the approval of the court, such deputies, at such salaries, as may be fixed by law. Said deputies may be removed at the pleasure of the clerk of the court, and their salaries shall be paid by the City of New Orleans.

Each judge of said court shall appoint a minute clerk, who shall be sworn as a deputy clerk, and shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the City of New Orleans, in the same manner as the salary of the clerk. One of the said minute clerks, to be designated by the judge longest in continuous service in said court, shall be *ex-officio* minute clerk of said court when sitting *en banc*, and shall receive, as additional compensation, three hundred dollars per annum, which shall be paid in like manner as his other compensation. The said clerk shall be removable by the judges of the Criminal District Court for the causes, and in the manner prescribed for the removal of the clerk of the Civil District Court.

ART. 140. There shall be in the City of New Orleans two inferior criminal courts, to be known respectively as the First City Criminal Court and the Second City Criminal Court, each of which shall be presided over by one judge, and which shall have jurisdiction within the territory hereinafter prescribed, for the trial and punishment, without juries, and subject to appeal to the Criminal District Court, of all offenses against the State where the penalty does not exceed six months' imprisonment in the parish jail, or a fine of three hundred dollars, or both; in all other cases the judges of said courts shall have jurisdiction as committing magistrates, with authority to bail or discharge.

The territorial jurisdiction of the First City Criminal Court shall extend over the First, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Municipal Districts of the City of New Orleans; and of the Second City Criminal Court, over the Second, Third and Fifth Municipal Districts of said city.

Said judges shall be elected by the voters of the City of New Orleans, at large, for the term of four years; the first election, therefor, shall be held at the Congressional election in November, 1898, and the judges then elected shall serve until May 1st, 1900, and their successors shall be elected at the parochial and municipal election in the year 1899. They shall be learned in the law, and shall have resided and practiced as attorneys in the City of New Orleans for not less than three years before their election or appointment. The judges of said courts shall each receive a yearly compensation of three thousand dollars, payable monthly on his own warrant. Each judge shall appoint a clerk and such deputies as may be authorized by law, at salaries not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum, except one deputy, who shall be a stenographer, and who may receive a salary not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in monthly instalments, by the City of New Orleans.

ART. 141. The General Assembly shall provide for Recorders' Courts in the City of New Orleans, to be presided over by magistrates, who

need not be attorneys at law, but such courts shall have no jurisdiction except for the trial of offenses against city ordinances.

ART. 142. There shall be a civil and a criminal sheriff for the Parish of Orleans, who shall be elected by the voters of said parish for the term of four years. Their qualifications and duties other than as herein provided, shall be prescribed by law. Each of said sheriffs shall execute an official bond, the civil sheriff in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the criminal sheriff in the sum of ten thousand dollars; and the bonds of said sheriffs respectively shall be examined in open court by the judges of the District Court which he serves, and all testimony given in such examinations shall be reduced to writing and made of record in said court. The civil sheriff shall be executive officer of all the Civil Courts in the Parish of Orleans, except the City Courts; and the criminal sheriff shall be the executive officer of all the Criminal Courts in said parish.

The civil sheriff shall appoint as many deputies as in his opinion are needed for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office; but after May 1st, 1900, the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans and each judge of the Civil District Court shall name one deputy to be so appointed, who shall serve as crier in said court, and in the divisions presided over by said judges respectively, and who shall each receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum to be paid by the sheriff. When not engaged in court they shall perform such duties as the sheriff may require.

The civil sheriff shall receive as compensation such fees as may be now or hereafter allowed by law, and shall pay his deputies and all expenses of his office.

The civil sheriff shall pay the sum of two thousand dollars annually in quarterly instalments to the City of New Orleans for the fund for payment and redemption of judicial fund warrants and certificates hereinafter provided for. In cases where the said sheriff is a party in interest the criminal sheriff, or one of his deputies, shall act. The criminal sheriff shall receive an annual salary of three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, which shall be paid by the City of New Orleans in equal monthly instalments, and he shall receive no other compensation; he shall appoint, with the approval of the judges of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, as many deputies as in the opinion of said judges are needed for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office, and the salaries of such deputies shall be fixed by the Council of the City of New Orleans, and paid in like manner as his own. Each judge of said Criminal District Court shall name one deputy to be so appointed, who shall serve as crier in the sections presided over by the judges respectively, and shall each receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum. When not engaged in court they shall perform such other duties as the sheriff may require.

The criminal sheriff shall account to and settle with the City of New Orleans for all fines and judgments collected by him, without deductions of any kind, and all expenses of his office shall be borne by said corporation.

ART. 143. There shall be a First City Court in New Orleans, composed of three judges, each of whom shall receive a salary of twenty-four hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant. Said court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction when the defendant resides in that part of the City of New Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi river, in all cases when the amount in dispute or the fund to be distributed does not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, including suits for the ownership of possession of movable property not exceeding that amount in value; and suits by landlords for possession of leased premises when the monthly or yearly rent, or the rent for the unexpired term of the lease does not exceed that amount; subject to an appeal in all cases to the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans. All appeals shall be tried *de novo*, and the judges of the Court of Appeal may provide by rules that one or more of the judges shall try such cases, which they shall be authorized to decide immediately after trial, and without written opinions.

The judges of said court shall have authority to issue marriage licenses, and celebrate marriages, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by law, and to execute commissions to take testimony, and to receive therefor the fees allowed by law; they shall adopt rules not in conflict with law for the fixing and trial of cases, and shall sit *en banc*, for the purpose of examining the bonds of the clerk and constable of said court, and for the trial and removal of said officers, or either of them, in which proceedings they shall be governed by the provisions of this Constitution as far as they are applicable upon the subject of the bond and of the trial and the removal from office of the clerk of the Civil District Court.

The City of New Orleans shall provide suitable accommodations for said court, and cases filed in said court shall be allotted equally to the judges thereof. The pleadings in said court shall be in writing, prepared by the litigants, or their attorneys or by the clerk.

ART. 144. There shall be one clerk for said First City Court of New Orleans, who shall furnish bond in the sum of five thousand dollars; his qualifications and duties, except as herein provided, shall be determined by law; his salary shall be eighteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. Each judge shall have the appointment of one deputy clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum. The clerk shall appoint such other deputies as may be authorized by law; provided, that their total compensation shall at no time exceed the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

ART. 145. There shall be one constable for said court, who shall furnish bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, and who shall appoint such deputies as may be necessary, and at such salaries as he may fix and pay. Said deputies shall be removed at his pleasure, or at the pleasure of the court. His compensation shall be the fees of his office as now or hereafter fixed by law; he shall furnish and pay one deputy to attend the sittings of each judge, who shall have the selection of such deputy, and

who, when not engaged in court, shall perform such other duties as the constable may direct.

The clerk of the said court and the constable thereof shall be removable by the judges of said court sitting *en banc*, for the causes, and in the manner prescribed for the removal of the clerk of the Civil District Court, conformably to rules to be adopted by said judges, and subject to an appeal to the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans.

ART. 146. The judges, clerk and constable of said court shall be elected for the term of four years by the qualified voters of the City of New Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi river. The first election under this provision shall be held at the next parochial and municipal election.

ART. 147. There shall also be a Second City Court in the City of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, now known as the Fifth District of the City of New Orleans; and said court shall have the same jurisdiction as the First City Court in all cases where the defendant resides in the Fifth District. There shall be one clerk for said City Court, who shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, by the City Treasurer, out of the fund hereinafter provided. There shall be a constable for said court, whose compensation shall be the fees of his office, as may be now or hereafter fixed by law. The judge of said court shall have the same qualifications and authority as the judges of the First City Court, and shall receive the same compensation. Said judge, clerk and constable shall be elected by the qualified voters of said Fifth District of the City of New Orleans, for the term of four years. The first election under this provision shall be held at the next parochial and municipal election. The clerk and constable shall each furnish bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, to be approved by the judge of the court; and they shall be removable by the judge of said court after due trial, subject to an appeal to the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans.

ART. 148. There shall be a District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans, who shall be elected by the voters of said parish for the term of four years, and shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, and such fees as may be allowed by law; but no fees shall be allowed in criminal cases except upon conviction. He shall be a licensed attorney, and may appoint two assistants with like qualifications, at salaries not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum. He shall appoint such other assistants as may be required, at salaries to be fixed and paid by him.

ART. 149. There shall be a register of conveyances and a recorder of mortgages for the Parish of Orleans, who shall be elected by the voters of said parish for the term of four years. Their qualifications and duties shall be as fixed by law; the register of conveyances shall furnish bond in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and the recorder of mortgages in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which said bonds shall be examined by the judges of the Civil District Court, and all testimony given

in said examinations shall be reduced to writing and filed in the court; they shall appoint such deputies and at such salaries as are now authorized by law, or as hereinafter provided. They shall be governed, with respect to the fees and expenses of their offices, the manner of their compensation and their obligations with regard to accounting and settling, as hereinafter prescribed. The compensation of the register of conveyances shall be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and that of the recorder of mortgages shall be four thousand dollars per annum.

ART. 150. The judges of the Civil and Criminal District Courts for the Parish of Orleans, and of the City Courts of New Orleans, and the clerks and constables of said courts respectively, and the sheriffs, district attorney, register of conveyances and recorder of mortgages for the Parish of Orleans, who shall be serving at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall, unless removed for cause, remain in office until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected or appointed.

The three judges of the Civil District Court and the one judge of the Criminal District Court, whose terms expire in 1900, shall serve until after the election and qualification of their successors, who shall be elected at the Congressional election of that year; and the terms of the two judges of the Civil District Court and the one judge of the Criminal District Court, whose terms expire in 1904, shall serve until the election and qualification of their successors, who shall be elected at the Congressional election of that year.

All cases in said courts, and all writs, orders and process issued therefrom, and which shall be pending or in course of execution, together with all the records and archives of said courts, and of the offices hereinabove mentioned shall, upon the adoption of this Constitution, at once, and by virtue of the provisions hereof, be transferred to, and held to be cases pending in, and writs, orders and process issued from, and in course of execution under the authority of, and records and archives belonging and pertaining to the Civil and Criminal District Courts and the clerks thereof, and the offices of the civil and criminal sheriffs, district attorney, register of conveyances and recorder of mortgages for the Parish of Orleans, respectively established and provided for by this Constitution. No change in the system of docketing or numbering shall be required for the purpose of suits which may hereafter be filed in either of said courts, nor shall any new set of books, or system of keeping the same, be required for the purposes of any of said offices. The books and records of the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans shall be transferred to, and all appeals held to be cases pending in the Court of Appeals herein provided for, and without the formality of being renumbered or docketed, and the same rule shall apply to cases pending in the Third City Court of New Orleans upon the organization of the Second City Court of New Orleans, as hereinbefore provided. Upon the organization of the First City Court of New Orleans, as hereinbefore provided, all books, records and archives of the First, Second and Fourth City Courts of New Orleans as now constituted, and of the clerks and constables

thereof, and all suits, orders and process issued from and in course of execution under the authority of said courts, shall be transferred thereto, and all cases pending in said courts shall be redocketed and numbered in said First City Court, upon application of any of the parties in interest, and without cost to them.

The laws regulating the sessions of and practice in the Civil and Criminal District Courts for the Parish of Orleans, and the City Courts of New Orleans, which may be in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall, if not in conflict herewith, remain in force until otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Art. 151. All cases on appeal from the City Courts of New Orleans to the Civil District Court, upon the adoption of this Constitution, shall remain and be tried in said Civil District Court.

Art. 152. The recorders of the City of New Orleans who may be serving at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall, unless removed for cause, continue in the exercise of their functions and jurisdiction, conformably to existing laws, and until otherwise provided, except in so far as such functions and jurisdiction may be affected by the provisions of this Constitution which confer appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in certain matters on the City Criminal Courts.

Art. 153. The election of judges and other officers for the Parish of Orleans and City of New Orleans, herein provided for, the time of which is not specially fixed, shall be held at the time of the parochial and municipal elections.

Art. 154. Until otherwise provided by law, the costs to be paid clerks, sheriffs, constables, recorder of mortgages and register of conveyances, shall be as now fixed, except that in no case shall the costs of filing appeals from the City Courts exceed the sum of five dollars.

Art. 155. The General Assembly shall grade all misdemeanors and minor offenses against the State, and shall fix the minimum and maximum penalties therefor.

Art. 156. All valid warrants issued for salaries and authorized expenses of the offices of the clerk of the Civil District Court, register of conveyances and recorder of mortgages for the Parish of Orleans, of the clerks of the City Courts of the City of New Orleans, and for salaries of the clerks of the Court of Appeal, which are payable out of the special judicial expense fund provided for by Article 146 of the Constitution of 1879, as amended, and which shall be outstanding and unpaid at the date of the adoption of this Constitution, or which shall be issued for the current month in which this Constitution is adopted, are hereby declared to be valid and subsisting claims against the revenues of the respective offices upon which said fund was made dependent.

The holders of said warrants may present them within six months after the adoption of this Constitution to the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, and receive therefor the bonds hereinafter authorized to be issued; and the City of New Orleans is required, within three months from

the adoption of this Constitution, to provide for said warrants or claims, by the issuance of bonds in the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; said bonds shall be for the face value of said warrants, in such denominations as the said Board of Liquidation shall recommend, and shall be dated July 1st, 1898, and made payable twenty-five years after date, or earlier, at the option of said board, and shall bear four per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually, and represented by interest coupons attached thereto, the first of said coupons payable January 1st, 1899; said bonds to be known as Judicial Expense Fund Bonds, and to be signed by the Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New Orleans, and delivered to the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt and shall be countersigned by the president and secretary of said board and issued by said board to the holders of said warrants upon surrender of same. Neither the State of Louisiana nor the City of New Orleans shall ever be liable for the payment of said bonds nor the interest thereon, except from the special fund herein provided for, and any appropriation or other provision therefor made by the State or city shall be null and void.

There shall be stamped across the face of said bonds the words: "Issued in accordance with Article 156 of the Constitution of Louisiana of 1898."

The clerk of the Civil District Court, register of conveyances and recorder of mortgages for the Parish of Orleans, and the clerks of the City Courts of New Orleans, shall keep accurate and detailed accounts in books to be used exclusively for that purpose, of all fees and charges collected in their offices, respectively; and they shall furnish, daily, to the city comptroller, transcripts of said accounts duly certified by them or by their authority, and said officers shall also daily pay into the treasury of the City of New Orleans the whole amount of fees and charges so collected.

From the amounts thus paid into the City Treasury, the Treasurer shall set apart and reserve twenty per cent. out of which shall first be paid the expenses necessary for the preparation and execution of the aforesaid bonds, and thereafter the same shall be used solely and exclusively to retire the bonds issued in payment of said Judicial Expense Fund Warrants and interest thereon, and the certificates of the Comptroller hereinafter authorized; and upon the second Tuesday in December and June of every year the said Treasurer shall pay said amounts so reserved, and also the amounts received from the Civil Sheriff, to the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, until all the bonds herein authorized have been retired or paid; and on the second Tuesday in February and August of every year, said Board of Liquidation, in accordance with rules to be adopted and made public by it, shall, after paying the semi-annual interest on said bonds, purchase or redeem with such money thus set apart as may have accumulated, and with the surplus of the remaining eight per cent. as hereinafter provided, as

many of said bonds as said money will buy or redeem, preference being given to holders offering at the lowest rate; and all such bonds so purchased or redeemed shall be by said Board of Liquidation immediately canceled, and a record made thereof.

From the remaining eighty per cent. of said fund there shall be paid monthly the current salaries and expenses of the offices from which same is derived, including the salary of the docket and minute clerks of the Court of Appeal, as now constituted and until the election of the clerk of the said court, as above provided, together with such authorized expenses of said offices as are not required to be paid by the City of New Orleans; and the surplus of said eighty per cent., if any, shall be paid by the Treasurer to the said Board of Liquidation, and shall be used to redeem or pay said bonds and certificates as hereinbefore and hereinafter provided.

But if said eighty per cent., during the six months ending July 31st, or January 31st of any year, should prove inadequate to pay said salaries and expenses, the comptroller shall prorate the deficit among those entitled to payment, and shall issue certificates therefor in sums not less than ten dollars, which shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from date, and shall be paid from the funds herein set apart and reserved only after all the bonds issued in payment of outstanding warrants shall have first been redeemed or paid.

All disbursements from said fund for stationery shall be made upon the requisitions of the officers requiring same; said requisitions to be approved by the Mayor of the City of New Orleans; and in all cases such disbursements and all salaries shall be paid by the treasurer of the City of New Orleans upon warrants drawn against said fund by the comptroller of said city, approved, so far as the Civil District Court is concerned by the presiding judge thereof, for the office of the recorder of mortgages and the office of the register of conveyances, by the Mayor of the City of New Orleans, and for the offices of the respective City Courts by the judge or judges thereof, and for the officers of the Court of Appeal by one of the judges thereof.

Until the full and final payment of all of said bonds and certificates hereinbefore provided for, the salaries of the employes of the various offices hereinafter named shall remain as now fixed by law, and there shall be no increase in the number of employes now authorized by law for the offices of recorder of mortgages or register of conveyances unless otherwise ordered by the Civil District Court sitting *en banc*; and the number of employes of the Civil District Court shall be as determined by a majority of the judges thereof.

The clerks of the First and Second City Courts, until the organization of the City Courts hereinbefore provided for, may each appoint with the approval of the judge thereof, an additional deputy clerk at fifty dollars per month, but no other employes, nor larger salaries than those now fixed by law, shall be allowed to the City Courts.

The said Board of Liquidation hereinbefore named shall have the

right to reject any and all bids made for the redemption of bonds issued as hereinabove provided, and should there be no bids, or none be accepted, then said Board of Liquidation, on the second Tuesday in February and August of each year, with whatever amount has been paid to said Board by the Treasurer as herein provided, shall, after paying the interest, pay said bonds in numerical order.

After the payment of all of said bonds, the twenty per cent. reserve herein provided, and any surplus of the remaining eighty per cent. shall be used by the City Treasurer in paying the certificates herein provided for, if any, in the order of their issue. When said Judicial Expense Fund Bonds and Comptroller's certificates, if any of the latter shall be issued, shall have been retired and canceled, the salaries and expenses of the various offices affected by this article and the revenue of said offices shall be regulated and disposed of as may be determined by the General Assembly.

This article shall take effect from the last day of the current month in which this Constitution is adopted, and all amounts arising from the Judicial Expense Fund, which shall remain in the hands of the State Treasurer on that date, shall be paid by him to the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, and be used by said board as part of the funds hereinabove referred to.

ART. 157. Vacancies occurring from any cause in the judicial offices of the Parish of Orleans or City of New Orleans, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the unexpired term.

ART. 158. The fact that the officers and deputies herein provided for are paid by the City of New Orleans shall not make them officers or employes thereof.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 159. No person shall be permitted to act as a juror, who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or who shall be under interdiction.

ART. 160. Members of the General Assembly and all officers, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation:

" I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of this State; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as, according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

ART. 161. The seat of government shall be and remain at the City of Baton Rouge.

ART. 162. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his confession in open court.

ART. 163. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

ART. 164. No member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or any State, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the State.

ART. 165. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the State, shall be promulgated, preserved and conducted in the English language; but the General Assembly may provide for the publication of the laws in the French language, and provide that judicial advertisements, in certain designated cities and parishes, shall also be made in that language.

ART. 166. No ex-post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall be passed, nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation previously made.

ART. 167. Private property shall not be taken nor damaged for public purposes without just and adequate compensation being first paid.

ART. 168. No power of suspending the laws if this State shall be exercised unless by the General Assembly, or by its authority.

ART. 169. The General Assembly shall provide by law for change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 170. No person shall hold or exercise, at the same time, more than one office of trust or profit, except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

ART. 171. The General Assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices, for the filling of which provision is not made in this Constitution.

ART. 172. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office, except in case of impeachment or suspension.

ART. 173. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power, and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner.

ART. 174. The General Assembly shall make it obligatory upon every parish to support all infirm, sick and disabled paupers residing within its limits; provided, that every municipal corporation to which the powers of the police jury do not extend, shall support its own infirm, sick and disabled paupers.

ART. 175. No soldier, sailor or marine, in the service of the United States, shall hereafter acquire a domicile in this State by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

ART. 176. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass

such laws as may be proper and necessary to decide differences by arbitration.

ART. 177. The power of the courts to punish for contempt shall be limited by law.

ART. 178. Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, are prohibited in this State.

ART. 179. In all proceedings or indictments for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. The jury in all criminal cases shall be the judges of the law and of the facts on the question of guilt or innocence, having been charged as to the law applicable to the case by the presiding judge.

ART. 180. No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall be allowed any fees or perquisites of office, except where otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

ART. 181. The regulation of the sale of alcoholic or spirituous liquors is declared a police regulation, and the General Assembly may enact laws regulating their sale and use.

ART. 182. No person who, at any time, may have been a collector of taxes, whether State, parish, or municipal, or who may have been otherwise entrusted with public money, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the State government, or any parish, or municipality thereof, until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections, and for all public moneys with which he may have been entrusted; and the General Assembly is empowered to enact laws providing for the suspension of public officials charged with the collection of public money, when such officials fail to account for same.

ART. 183. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer to give any sum, or sums, of money, bribe, present, reward, promise, or any other thing to any officer, State, parochial, or municipal, or to any member or officer of the General Assembly, with the intent to induce or influence such officer, or member of the General Assembly, to appoint any person to office, to vote or exercise any power in him vested, or to perform any duty of him required, the person giving or offering to give, and the officer, or member of the General Assembly, so receiving any money, bribe, present, reward, promise, contract, obligation, or security, with the intent aforesaid, shall be guilty of bribery, and on being found guilty thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction, or by either House of the General Assembly of which he may be a member or officer, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office, State, parochial, or municipal, and shall be forever ineligible to a seat in the General Assembly; provided that this shall not be so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from enacting additional penalties.

ART. 184. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful proceeding against any one who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate him or subject him to

public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceedings, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

ART. 185. The General Assembly shall pass laws to protect laborers on buildings, streets, roads, railroads, canals, and other similar works, against the failure of contractors and sub-contractors to pay their current wages when due, and to make the corporation, company, or individual, for whose benefit the work is done, responsible for their ultimate payment.

ART. 186. No mortgage or privilege on immovable property shall affect third persons, unless recorded or registered in the parish where the property is situated, in the manner and within the time as is now or may be prescribed by law, except privileges for expenses of last illness and privileges for taxes, State, parish, or municipal; provided, such tax liens, mortgages, and privileges, shall lapse in three years from the 31st day of December, in the year in which the taxes are levied, and whether now or hereafter recorded.

ART. 187. Privileges on movable property shall exist without registration of the same, except in such cases as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

ART. 188. Gambling is a vice, and the Legislature shall pass laws to suppress it.

ART. 189. The pernicious practice of dealing or gambling in futures on agricultural products or articles of necessity, where the intention of the parties is not to make an honest and bona fide delivery, is declared to be against public policy; and the Legislature shall pass laws to suppress it.

ART. 190. It shall be unlawful for persons or corporations, or their legal representatives, to combine or conspire together, or to unite or pool their interests for the purpose of forcing up or down the price of any agricultural product or article of necessity, for speculative purposes; and the Legislature shall pass laws to suppress it.

ART. 191. No member of the General Assembly, or public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office under the laws of this State, shall directly or indirectly, ask, demand, accept, receive, or consent to receive, for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discriminating in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another.

Any person who violates any provision of this Article shall forfeit his office, at the suit of the Attorney-General, or the District Attorney, to be brought at the domicile of the defendant, and shall be subject to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

Any corporation, or officer, or agent thereof, who shall give, or offer, or promise, to a public officer any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination, shall be liable to punishment for each offense by a fine or five hundred dollars, to be recovered at the

suit of the Attorney-General, or District Attorney, to be brought at the domicile of the officer to whom such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination, was given, offered, or promised.

No person, or officer, or agent, of a corporation, giving any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination, hereby prohibited, shall be privileged from testifying in relation thereto; but he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor, if he shall testify to the giving of the same.

ART. 192. Whenever the General Assembly shall authorize a suit against the State it shall provide in the act authorizing the same, that such suit be instituted before the District Court at the State Capital; that citation to answer such suit shall be served both upon the Governor and the Attorney-General; that the Supreme Court of the State shall have appellate jurisdiction in such suit, without regard to the amount involved; that the only object of such suit, and the only effect of the judgment therein, shall be a judicial interpretation of the legal rights of the parties for the consideration of the Legislature in making appropriations; that the burden of proof shall rest upon the plaintiff or claimant to show that the claim sued upon is a legal and valid obligation of the State, incurred in strict conformity to law, not in violation of the Constitution of the State or of the United States, and for a valid consideration, and that all these things shall be affirmatively declared by the Supreme Court before any judgment is recognized for any purpose against the State.

ART. 193. Prescription shall not run against the State in any civil matter, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, or expressly by law.

ART. 194. There shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a State Examiner of State Banks, who shall be an expert accountant, and who shall make examinations of all State banks at least twice in every year. His term of office shall be four years and the Legislature shall define his duties and fix his compensation.

ART. 195. The New Basin Canal and Shell Road, and their appurtenances, shall not be leased, nor alienated, nor shall the Carondelet Canal and Bayou St. John, and their appurtenances, be leased, or alienated when they shall come into the possession of the State.

ART. 196. The General Assembly may authorize the employment under State supervision and the proper officers and employes of the State, of convicts on public roads or other public works, or convict farms, or in manufactories owned or controlled by the State, under such provisions and restrictions as may be imposed by law, and shall enact laws necessary to carry these provisions into effect; and no convict sentenced to the State penitentiary shall ever be leased, or hired to any person, or persons, or corporation, private or public, or quasi-public, or board, save as herein authorized. This article shall take effect upon the expiration of the penitentiary lease, made pursuant to Act No. 114, approved July 10th, 1890.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

ART. 197. Every male citizen of this State and of the United States, native born or naturalized, not less than twenty-one years of age, and possessing the following qualifications, shall be an elector, and shall be entitled to vote at any election in the State by the people, except as may be herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 1. He shall have been an actual bona-fide resident of this State for two years, of the parish one year and of the precinct in which he offers to vote six months next preceding the election; provided, that removal from one precinct to another in the same parish shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct from which he has removed, until six months after such removal.

SEC. 2. He shall have been at the time he offers to vote, legally enrolled as a registered voter on his personal application, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, and the laws enacted thereunder.

The qualifications of voters and the registration laws in force prior to the adoption of this Constitution shall remain in force until December 31st, 1898, at which date all the provisions of this Constitution relative to suffrage, registration and election, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, shall go into effect, and the General Assembly shall, and is hereby directed, at its regular session in 1898, to enact a general registration law to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution relative to the qualifications and registration of voters.

SEC. 3. He shall be able to read and write, and shall demonstrate his ability to do so when he applies for registration, by making, under oath administered by the registration officer or his deputy, written application therefor, in the English language, or his mother tongue, which application shall contain the essential facts necessary to show that he is entitled to register and vote, and shall be entirely written, dated and signed by him, in the presence of the registration officer or his deputy, without assistance or suggestion from any person or any memorandum whatever, except the form of application hereinafter set forth; provided, however, that if the applicant be unable to write his application in the English language, he shall have the right, if he so demands, to write the same in his mother tongue from the dictation of an interpreter; and if the applicant is unable to write his application by reason of physical disability, the same shall be written at his dictation by the registration officer or his deputy, upon his oath of such disability. The application for registration, above provided for, shall be a copy of the following form, with the proper names, dates and numbers substituted for the blanks appearing therein, to-wit:

I am a citizen of the State of Louisiana. My name is
 I was born in the State (or country) of, Parish (or county)
 of, on the day of, in the year I am now
 years, months and days of age. I have resided in this
 State since, in this parish, and in Precinct No., of

Ward No., of this parish, since, and I am not disfranchised by any provision of the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 4. If he be not able to read and write, as provided by Section three of this article, then he shall be entitled to register and vote if he shall, at the time he offers to register, be the bona fide owner of property assessed to him in this State at a valuation of not less than three hundred dollars on the assessment roll of the current year in which he offers to register, or on the roll of the preceding year, if the roll of the current year shall not then have been completed and filed, and on which, if such property be personal only, all taxes due shall have been paid. The applicant for registration under this section shall make oath before the registration officer or his deputy, that he is a citizen of the United States and of this State over the age of twenty-one years; that he possesses the qualifications prescribed in section one of this article, and that he is the owner of property assessed in this State to him at a valuation of not less than three hundred dollars, and if such property be personal only, that all taxes due thereon have been paid.

SEC. 5. No male person who was on January 1st, 1867, or at any date prior thereto, entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of any State of the United States, wherein he then resided, and no son or grandson of any such person not less than twenty-one years of age at the date of the adoption of this Constitution, and no male person of foreign birth, who was naturalized prior to the first day of January, 1898, shall be denied the right to register and vote in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualifications prescribed by this Constitution; provided, he shall have resided in this State for five years next preceding the date at which he shall apply for registration, and shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this article prior to September 1, 1898, and no person shall be entitled to register under this section after said date.

Every person claiming the benefit of this section shall make application to the proper registration officer, or his deputy, for registration, and he shall make oath before such registration officer or his deputy in the form following, viz.: I am a citizen of the United States and of this State, over the age of twenty-one years; I have resided in this State for five years next preceding this date. I was on the . . . day of entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of the State of, herein I then resided (or, I am the son, or grandson) of, who was on the . . . day of entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of the State of, wherein he then resided, and I desire to avail myself of the privileges conferred by section 5 of Article 197 of the Constitution of this State.

A separate registration of voters applying under this section, shall be made by the registration officer of every parish, and for this purpose the registration officer of every parish shall keep his office open daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, from May 16th, 1898, until August

31st, 1898, both included, during the hours prescribed by Act No. 89 of the General Assembly of 1896. In every parish, except the parish of Orleans, he shall keep his office at the courthouse at least during the months of May, June and August, and during the month of July, he shall keep it for at least one day at or near each polling place, giving thirty days' notice thereof by publication.

The registration of voters under this section shall close on the 31st day of August, 1898, and immediately thereafter the registration officer of every parish shall make a sworn copy, in duplicate, of the list of persons registered under this section, showing in detail whether the applicant registered as a voter of 1867, or prior thereto, or as the son of such voter, or as the grandson of such voter, and deposit one of said duplicates in the office of the Secretary of State, to be by him recorded and preserved as a part of the permanent records of his office, and the other of said duplicates shall be by him filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the parish, and in the parish of Orleans, in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages, there to remain a permanent record.

All persons whose names appear on said registration lists shall be admitted to register for all elections in this State without possessing the educational or property qualification prescribed by this Constitution, unless otherwise disqualified, and all persons who do not by personal application claim exemption from the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this article before September 1st, 1898, shall be forever denied the right to do so.

The Legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, provide the manner in which persons whose names appear upon said registration lists shall hereafter register, which mode may be different from that required for persons registering under the other sections of this article; and shall also provide a remedy whereby subsequently to the close of said registration on August 31st, 1898, the names of any persons who may have obtained registration under this section by false statements of fact or other fraud, shall by appropriate proceedings be stricken from said roll.

ART. 198. No person less than sixty years of age shall be permitted to vote at any election in the State who shall not, in addition to the qualifications above prescribed, have paid on or before the 31st day of December, of each year, for the two years preceding the year in which he offers to vote, a poll tax of one dollar per annum, to be used exclusively in aid of the public schools of the parish in which such tax shall have been collected; which tax is hereby imposed on every male resident of this State between the age of twenty-one and sixty years. Poll taxes shall be a lien only upon assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Every person liable for such tax shall, before being allowed to vote, exhibit to the Commissioners of Election his poll tax receipts for two years, issued on the official form, or duplicates thereof, in the event of loss, or proof of payment of such poll taxes may be made by a certi-

ficate of the tax collector, which shall be sent to the Commissioners of the several voting precincts, showing a list of those who have paid said two years' poll taxes as above provided, and the dates of payment. It is hereby declared to be forgery, and punishable as such, for any tax collector or other person, to antedate, or alter, a poll tax receipt. Any person who shall pay the poll tax of another or advance him money for that purpose, in order to influence his vote, shall be guilty of bribery and punished accordingly. The provisions of this section as to the payment of poll taxes shall not apply to persons who are deaf and dumb, or blind, nor to persons under twenty-three years of age, who have paid all poll taxes assessed against them. This section shall not go into operation until after the general State election to be held in the year 1900, and the Legislature elected in the year 1908 shall have authority to repeal or modify the same.

ART. 199. Upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers, as such, of any municipal or other political subdivision of this State, the qualifications of such tax payers as voters shall be those of age and residence prescribed by this article, and women tax payers shall have the right to vote at all such elections, without registration, in person or by their agents, authorized in writing; but all other persons voting at such elections shall be registered voters.

ART. 200. No person shall vote at any primary election or in any convention or other political assembly held for the purpose of nominating any candidate for public office, unless he is at the time a registered voter. And in all political conventions in this State the apportionment of representation shall be on the basis of population.

ART. 201. Any person possessing the qualifications prescribed by Section 3 or 4 of Article 197 of this Constitution, who may be denied registration, shall have the right to apply for relief to the District Court having jurisdiction of civil causes for the parish in which he offers to register, and the party cast in said suit shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court; and any citizen of the State shall have a like right to apply to said courts, to have stricken off any names illegally placed on said registration rolls under Sections 3 and 4 of Article 197; and such applications and appeals shall be tried by said courts by preference, in open court or at chambers. The General Assembly shall provide by law for such applications and appeals without cost, and for the prosecution of all persons charged with illegal or fraudulent registration or voting, or any other crime or offense against the registration or election or primary election laws.

ART. 202. The following persons shall not be permitted to register, vote or hold any office or appointment of honor, trust or profit in this State, to-wit: Those who have been convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and not afterwards pardoned with express restoration of franchise; those who are inmates of any charitable institution, except the 'Soldiers' Home; those actually con-

fined in any public prison; all indicted persons, and all persons notoriously insane or idiotic, whether interdicted or not.

ART. 203. In all elections by the people the electors shall vote by ballot, and the ballots cast shall be publicly counted. In all elections by persons in a representative capacity, the vote shall be *viva-voce*.

ART. 204. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

ART. 205. The General Assembly shall by law forbid the giving or selling of intoxicating drinks, on the day of any election, or primary election, within one mile of any polling place.

ART. 206. Until otherwise provided by law, the general State election shall be held once every four years on the Tuesday next following the third Monday in April.

Presidential electors and members of Congress shall be chosen or elected in the manner and at the time prescribed by law.

ART. 207. Parochial elections, except in the City of New Orleans, shall be held on the same day as the general State election, and not oftener than once in four years.

In the City of New Orleans parochial and municipal elections shall be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, 1899, and of every fourth year thereafter, but the General Assembly may change the date of said election after the year 1899; provided, that the parochial and municipal elections shall be held together, and shall always be on a day separate and apart from the General State Election and not oftener than once in four years. The municipal and parochial officers in the City of New Orleans shall take their offices on the first Monday in the month of May following their election, until otherwise provided by law.

ART. 208. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence, by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States; or while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States; or of the high seas; or while a student of any institution of learning.

ART. 209. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial and determination of contested elections of all public officers, whether State, judicial, parochial or municipal (except Governor and Lieutenant Governor), which trials shall be by the courts of law and at the domicile of the party defendant.

ART. 210. No person shall be eligible to any office, State, judicial, parochial, municipal or ward, who is not a citizen of this State and a duly qualified elector of the State, judicial district, parish, municipality or ward, wherein the functions of said office are to be performed. And whenever any officer, State, judicial, parochial, municipal or ward, may change his residence from this State, or from the district, parish, municipality or ward in which he holds such office, the same shall thereby

be vacated, any declaration of retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding.

ART. 211. Returns of elections for all civil officers who are to be commissioned by the Governor shall be made to the Secretary of State, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution.

ART. 212. All elections by the people, except primary elections and municipal elections in towns having a population of less than twenty-five hundred, when such elections are not held at the same time as general State elections, shall be by official ballot, printed and distributed at the expense of the State; and, until otherwise provided by law, such ballots shall have printed thereon, and at the head and immediately preceding the list of names of the candidates of each political party or nominating paper, a specific and separate device by which the political party and the candidates of such political party or nominating paper may be indicated. By stamping such device at the head of the list of candidates of each political party, or nominating paper, the voter may indicate that his vote is for the entire or straight ticket of the particular party or nominating paper employing the particular device allotted to such political party, or nominating paper. When the voter does not desire to vote an entire or straight party ticket, he may vote for candidates of any political party or nominating paper, by stamping a blank space to be left opposite the name of each candidate on said official ballot.

The General Assembly shall provide some plan by which the voters may prepare their ballots in secrecy at the polls. This article shall not be construed so as to prevent the names of independent candidates from being printed on the ballots with a device; and names of candidates may be written on the ballot. These provisions shall not apply to elections for the imposition of special taxes, for which the General Assembly shall provide special laws.

ART. 213. Electors shall not be registered within thirty days next preceding any election at which they may offer to vote, but applications to the courts, and appeals may be heard and determined, and revision take place at any time prior to the election, and no person who, in respect to age and residence, would become entitled to vote within the said thirty days, shall be excluded from registration on account of his want of qualifications at the time of his application for registration.

ART. 214. The Legislature shall provide for the registration of voters throughout the State.

ART. 215. The Legislature shall enact laws to secure fairness in party primary elections, conventions, or other methods of naming party candidates.

ART. 216. In the trial of contested elections and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, and in all criminal trials under the election laws, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony on the grounds that he may criminate himself or subject himself to public

infamy, but such testimony shall not be used against him in any judicial proceedings except for perjury in giving such testimony.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

ART. 217. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Education, Railroad Commissioners, and the Judges of all the Courts of Record in this State, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, for nonfeasance or malfeasance in office, for incompetency, for corruption, favoritism, extortion or oppression in office, or for gross misconduct, or habitual drunkenness.

ART. 218. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor of the State is on trial, the Chief Justice or the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside.

The Senate may adjourn the trial of any impeachment from time to time, as it may deem proper, and may sit for the purpose of such trial whether the House of Representatives or the Legislature be in session or not.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, under the State, but the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to prosecution, trial and punishment according to law.

ART. 219. All officers against whom articles of impeachment are preferred, except the Governor, shall be suspended from office during the pendency of such impeachment, and the appointing power shall make a provisional appointment to replace any suspended officer until the decision of the impeachment.

ART. 220. For any reasonable cause, whether sufficient for impeachment or not, the Governor shall remove any officer on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly. In every such case, the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address and inserted in the Journal of each House.

ART. 221. For any of the causes specified in Art. 217, Judges of the Courts of Appeal, and of the District Courts throughout the State may be removed from office by judgment of the Supreme Court, which is hereby vested with original jurisdiction to try such cases. The suit for removal may be instituted by the Attorney General or District Attorney, whenever in his opinion sufficient cause exists therefor; and it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney General or District Attorney to institute such suit whenever instructed in writing by the Governor so to do,

or on the written request and information of twenty-five citizens and tax payers residing within the territorial limits of the district or circuit over which the judge against whom the suit is brought exercises the functions of his office. Such suits shall be tried after citation and ten day's delay for answering, in preference to all other suits, and wherever the court may be sitting; but the pendency of such suit shall not operate a suspension from office. In all cases where the officer sued, as above directed, shall be acquitted, and where the suit is instituted on the request and information of citizens, judgment shall be rendered jointly and in solido against the citizens signing the request, for all costs of the suit. Judgments in cases of removal under this article shall extend not only to removals from office and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the State, but also to disqualification for the practice of law, and the party, whether convicted or not, shall nevertheless be liable to prosecution, trial and punishment according to law.

ART. 222. For any of the causes enumerated in Article 217, members of the State Board of Appraisers, except the Auditor, Railroad Commissioners, District Attorneys, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Judges of the City Courts, and of other inferior Courts of the City of New Orleans and elsewhere, and all other parish, municipal and ward officers, may be removed by judgment of the District Court of the domicile of such officer (in the Parish of Orleans the Civil District Court.) The District Attorney may, whenever in his opinion sufficient cause exists therefor, institute such suit, and it shall be his duty (except when the suit is to be brought against himself), to institute such suit on the written request and information of twenty-five resident citizens and taxpayers, in the case of members of the State Board of Appraisers, Railroad Commissioners, district, parish, or municipal officers, and of ten resident citizens and taxpayers in the case of ward officers. Such suit shall be brought against a District Attorney upon such written request and information by the District Attorney of an adjoining district, or by counsel appointed by the judge for that purpose. In all suits instituted under this article the defendant, the State and the citizens and taxpayers, on whose information, and at whose request such suit may have been brought, or any one of them, shall have the right to appeal, both on the law and the facts, from the judgment of the Court. In all cases where the officer sued, as above directed, shall be acquitted, judgment shall be rendered jointly and in solido against the citizens signing the request, for all costs of the suit.

In cases against members of the State Board of Appraisers, Railroad Commissioners, District Attorneys, Clerks and Sheriffs, the appeal shall be to the Supreme Court, and in case against all other officers the appeal shall be to the Court of Appeal of the proper circuit.

Such appeals shall be returnable within ten days to the appellate court wherever it may be sitting or wherever it may hold its next session, and may be transferred by order of the judges of said court to

another parish within their circuit, and such appeals shall be tried by preference over all others. In case of the refusal or neglect of the District Attorney or Attorney General to institute and prosecute any suit provided for in this and the preceding article, the citizens and taxpayers making the request, or any one of them, shall have the right by mandamus to compel him to perform such duty.

The institution and pendency of suits brought under this article shall not operate a suspension of the defendant from office.

ART. 223. On the recommendation of the Auditor or the Police Jury of any parish, the Governor may suspend any officer charged with the collection or custody of public funds when in arrears.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

ART. 224. The taxing power may be exercised by the General Assembly for State purposes, and by parishes and municipal corporations and public boards, under authority granted to them by the General Assembly, for parish, municipal, and local purposes, strictly public in their nature.

ART. 225. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; provided, the assessment of all property shall never exceed the actual cash value thereof; and provided, further, that the tax payers shall have the right of testing the correctness of their assessments before the courts of justice. In order to arrive at this equality and uniformity, the General Assembly shall, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, provide a system of equality and uniformity in assessments based upon the relative value of property in the different portions of the State. The valuations put upon property for the purposes of State taxation shall be taken as the proper valuation for purposes of local taxation, in every subdivision of the State.

ART. 226. There shall be a State Board of Appraisers, composed of the Auditor, and six other members, to be elected for four years by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Secretary of State, one from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to assess the property belonging to corporations, associations and individuals employed in railway, telegraph, telephone, sleeping car and express business. The General Assembly shall fix the compensation of said board.

ART. 227. The taxing power shall be exercised only to carry on and maintain the government of the State and the public institutions thereof, to educate the children of the State, to preserve the public health, to pay the principal, and interest of the public debt, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion or defend the State in time of war, to provide pensions for indigent Confederate soldiers and sailors, and their widows, to establish markers or monuments upon the battlefields of the country commemorative of the services of Louisiana soldiers on such

fields, to maintain a memorial hall in New Orleans for the collection and preservation of relics and memorials of the late Civil War, and for levee purposes, as hereinafter provided.

ART. 228. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall never be surrendered nor suspended by act of the General Assembly.

ART. 229. The General Assembly may levy a license tax, and in such case shall graduate the amount of such tax to be collected from the persons pursuing the several trades, professions, vocations, and callings. All persons, associations of persons and corporations pursuing any trade, profession, business or calling, may be rendered liable to such tax, except clerks, laborers, clergymen, school teachers, those engaged in mechanical, agricultural, horticultural, and mining pursuits, and manufacturers other than those of distilled, alcoholic or malt liquors, tobacco, cigars, and cotton seed oil. No political corporation shall impose a greater license tax than is imposed by the General Assembly for State purposes. This restriction shall not apply to dealers in distilled, alcoholic or malt liquors.

The General Assembly shall have authority to provide that municipalities levying license taxes equal in amount to those levied by police juries for parochial purposes, shall be exempted from the payment of such parochial licenses.

ART. 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, colleges 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 and 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 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, clothings, 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 fertilizers 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 such property tax payers 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 railroads; nor shall the exemption hereinabove granted apply to any railroad or part of such railroad, the construction of which was begun and the road bed 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.

ART. 231. The General Assembly shall levy an annual poll tax of one dollar upon every male inhabitant in the State between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, for the maintenance of the public schools in the parishes where collected.

ART. 232. The State tax on property for all purposes whatever, including expense of government, schools, levees and interest, shall not exceed, in any one year, six mills on the dollar of its assessed valuation, and, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, no parish, municipal or public board tax for all purposes whatsoever, shall exceed in any one year ten mills on the dollar of valuation; provided, that for giving additional support to public schools, and for the purpose of erecting and constructing public buildings, public school houses, bridges, wharves, levees, sewerage work and other works of permanent public improvement, the title to which shall be in the public, any parish, municipal corporation, ward or school district may levy a special tax in excess of said limitation, whenever the rate of such increase and the number of years it is to be levied and the purposes for which the tax is intended, shall have been submitted to a vote of the property taxpayers of such parish, municipality, ward or school district entitled to vote under the election laws of the State, and a majority of the same in numbers, and in value voting at such election shall have voted therefor.

ART. 233. There shall be no forfeiture of property for the non-payment of taxes, State, levee district, parochial or municipal, but at the expiration of the year in which said taxes are due the collector shall, without suit, and after giving notice to the delinquent in the manner to be provided by law, advertise for sale in the official journal of the parish, city or municipality, provided there be an official journal in such parish, city or municipality, the property on which the taxes are due in the manner provided for judicial sales, and on the day of sale he shall sell such portion of the property as the debtor shall point out;

and in case the debtor shall not point out sufficient property, the collector shall, at once and without further delay, sell the least quantity of property which any bidder will buy for the amount of the taxes, interest and costs. The sale shall be without appraisalment, and the property sold shall be redeemable at any time for the space of one year, by paying the price given, including costs, and twenty per cent. thereon. No judgment annulling a tax sale shall have effect until the price and all taxes and costs paid, with ten per cent. per annum interest on the amount of the price and taxes paid from date of respective payments, be previously paid to the purchaser; provided, this shall not apply to sales annulled on account of taxes having been paid prior to the date of sale, or dual assessments. All deeds of sale made, or that may be made, by the collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales.

No sale of property for taxes shall be set aside for any cause, except on proof of dual assessment, or of payment of the taxes for which the property was sold prior to the date of the sale, unless the proceeding to annul is instituted within six months from service of notice of sale, which notice shall not be served until the time of redemption has expired, or within three years from the adoption of this Constitution, as to sales already made and within three years from the date of recordation of the tax deed, as to sales made hereafter, if no notice is given. The manner of notice and form of proceeding to quiet tax titles shall be provided by law. Taxes on movables shall be collected by seizure and sale by the tax collector of the movable property of the delinquent, whether it be the property assessed or not, sufficient to pay the tax. Sale of such property shall be made at public auction, without appraisalment, after ten day's advertisement, made within ten days from date of seizure, and shall be absolute and without redemption.

If the tax collector can find no corporeal movables of the delinquent to seize, he may levy on incorporated rights, by notifying the debtor thereof, or he may proceed by summary rule in the courts to compel the delinquent to deliver up for sale property in his possession or under his control.

ART. 234. The tax shall be designated by the year in which it is collectable, and the tax on movable property shall be collected in the year in which the assessment is made.

ART. 235. The Legislature shall have power to levy, solely for the support of the public schools, a tax upon all inheritances, legacies, and donations; provided, no direct inheritance, or donation, to an ascendant or descendant, below ten thousand dollars in amount or value shall be so taxed; provided further, that no such tax shall exceed three per cent. for direct inheritances and donations to ascendants or descendants, and ten per cent. for collateral inheritances, and donations to collaterals or strangers; provided, bequests to educational, religious, or charitable institutions shall be exempt from this tax.

ART. 236. The tax provided for in the preceding article shall not

be enforced when the property donated or inherited shall have borne its just proportion of taxes prior to the time of such donation or inheritance.

ART. 237. The Legislature shall pass no law postponing the payment of taxes, except in case of overflow, general conflagration, general destruction of crops, or other public calamity.

ART. 238. A levee system shall be maintained in the State, and a tax not to exceed one mill may be levied annually on all property subject to taxation, and shall be applied exclusively to the maintenance and repairs of levees.

ART. 239. The General Assembly may divide the State into Levee Districts, and provide for the appointment or election of Levee Commissioners in said districts, who shall, in the method and manner to be provided by law, have supervision of the erection, repair, and maintenance of the levees in said districts; to that effect the Levee Commissioners may levy a tax not to exceed ten mills on the taxable property situated within the alluvial portions of said districts subject to overflow; provided, that in case of necessity to raise additional funds for the purpose of constructing, preserving, or repairing any levees protecting the lands of a district, the rate of taxation herein limited, may be increased, when the rate of such increase and the necessity and purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the property tax payers of such district, paying taxes for themselves, or in any representative capacity, whether resident or non-resident, on property situated within the alluvial portion of said district subject to overflow, and a majority of those in number and value, voting at such election, shall have voted therefor. The Boards of Commissioners of the several levee districts, when authorized so to do by the State Board of Engineers, shall have full power and authority to contract with and permit any steam railroad corporation to construct, maintain, freely use and operate on the public levees, a railroad track or tracks; the supervision, control and general police power over such levees, however, to remain in and with the several levee boards. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as divesting either the General Assembly or the municipal government of any incorporated town or city in this State of the jurisdiction, control, or police power now vested in them, or either of them; and provided further, that no right or privilege shall be granted to any one or more railroad companies which shall preclude like grants to other companies willing to contribute pro rata to the common expense, incurred or to be incurred.

The several levee districts of the State, for the purpose of refunding the bonds heretofore issued by them under authority granted by the Legislature, and in order that they may negotiate to better advantage that portion of their authorized issue of bonds not yet disposed of, may issue bonds in lieu of said bonds outstanding or not yet disposed of. The Legislature shall pass an act to carry this provision into effect, but bonds issued under this provision shall not bear rate of interest greater than five per cent., or be disposed of at less than par, and it

shall not be obligatory on the holders of the said outstanding bonds to give up the same in exchange before the maturity thereof.

All the provisions of this article are held to apply to the levee district of which the City of New Orleans forms, or may hereafter form, a part; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as affecting any existing legislation upon the subject of the taxing power of the commissioners of said district, or as affecting the power of the Legislature, under the Constitution of 1879, and the amendments thereto, with respect to such power.

ART. 240. The provisions of the above two articles shall cease to have effect whenever the Federal government shall assume permanent control and provide the ways and means for the maintenance of levees in this State. The Federal government is authorized to make such geological, topographical, hydrographical and hydrometrical surveys and investigations within the State as may be necessary to carry into effect the Act of Congress to provide for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission for the improvement of said river, from the head of Passes near its mouth to the headwaters, and to construct and protect such public works and improvements as may be ordered by Congress under the provisions of said act.

ART. 241. The General Assembly shall have power, with the concurrence of an adjacent State or States, to create levee districts composed of territory partly in this State and partly in an adjacent State or States, and the Levee Commissioners for such district or districts shall possess all the powers provided by Article 239 of the Constitution.

ART. 242. Corporations, companies or associations organized or domiciled out of the State, but doing business therein, may be licensed and taxed by a mode different from that provided for home corporations or companies; provided, said different mode of license shall be uniform, upon a graduated system, and said different mode of taxation shall be equal and uniform as to all such corporations, companies or associations that transact the same kind of business.

ART. 243. All the articles and provisions of this Constitution regulating and relating to the collection of State taxes and tax sales shall also apply to and regulate the collection of parish, district, municipal, board and ward taxes.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.

ART. 244. There shall be exempt from seizure and sale by any process whatever, except as herein provided, and without registration, the homestead, *bona fide*, owned by the debtor and occupied by him, consisting of lands, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, buildings and appurtenances, whether rural or urban, of every head of a family, or person having a mother or father, or a person or persons dependent on him or her for support; also two work horses, one wagon or cart, one yoke of oxen, two cows and calves, twenty-five head of hogs, or one thousand pounds of bacon or its equivalent in pork, whether the exempted objects

be attached to a homestead or not, and on a farm the necessary quantity of corn and fodder for the current year, and the necessary farming implements, to the value of two thousand dollars.

Provided, that in case the homestead exceeds two thousand dollars in value, the beneficiary shall be entitled to that amount in case a sale of the homestead under any legal process realizes more than that sum.

No husband shall have the benefit of a homestead whose wife owns and is in the actual enjoyment of property or means to the amount of two thousand dollars.

The benefit of this exemption may be claimed by the surviving spouse, or minor child or children, of a deceased beneficiary.

ART. 245. Rights to homesteads or exemptions, under laws or contracts, or obligations existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall not be impaired, repealed or affected by any provision of this Constitution, or any laws passed in pursuance thereof.

This exemption shall not apply to the following debts, to-wit:

1st. For the purchase price of property or any part thereof.
2d. For labor, money, and material furnished for building, repairing or improving homesteads.

3d. For liabilities incurred by any public officer, or fiduciary, or any attorney at law, for money collected or received on deposit.

4th. For taxes or assessments.

5th. For rent which bears a privilege upon said property. No court or ministerial officer of this State shall ever have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, execution or decree against the property exempted as a homestead, except the debts above mentioned in numbers one, two, three, four and five, of this article; provided, the property herein declared exempt shall not exceed in value two thousand dollars.

ART. 246. The right to sell any property that is exempt as homestead shall be preserved; but no sale shall destroy or impair any rights of creditors therein. Any person entitled to a homestead may waive the same by signing with his wife, if she be not separated *a mensa et thoro*, and having recorded in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages of his parish a written waiver of the same, in whole or in part. Such waiver may be either general or special, and shall have effect from the time of recording.

ART. 247. The articles of this Constitution relating to homesteads and exemption shall take effect on January 1st, 1899. In the Parish of Orleans, the homestead to be valid shall be recorded as is now or may be provided by law.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 248. There shall be free public schools for the white and colored races, separately established by the General Assembly, throughout the State, for the education of all the children of the State between the ages of six and eighteen years; provided, that where kindergarten schools exist, children between the ages of four and six may be admitted into said

schools. All funds raised by the State for the support of public schools, except the poll tax, shall be distributed to each parish in proportion to the number of children therein between the ages of six and eighteen years. The General Assembly at its next session shall provide for the enumeration of educable children.

ART. 249. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State a Superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold this office for the term of four years and until his successor is qualified. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The aggregate annual expenses of his office, including his salary, shall not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars.

ART. 250. The General Assembly shall provide for the creation of a State Board and Parish Boards of Public Education. The Parish Boards shall elect a Parish Superintendent of Public Education for their respective parishes, whose qualifications shall be fixed by the Legislature, and who shall be ex-officio secretary of the Parish Board. The salary of the Parish Superintendent shall be provided for by the General Assembly, to be paid out of the public school funds accruing to the respective parishes.

ART. 251. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language; provided, that the French language may be taught in those parishes or localities where the French language predominates, if no additional expense is incurred thereby.

ART. 252. The funds derived from the collection of the poll tax shall be applied exclusively to the maintenance of the public schools as organized under this Constitution, and shall be applied exclusively to the support of the public schools in the parish in which the same shall be collected, and shall be accounted for and paid by the collecting officer directly to the treasurer of the local school board.

ART. 253. No funds raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any private or sectarian schools.

ART. 254. The school funds of the State shall consist of: 1st. Not less than one and one-quarter mills of the six mills tax levied and collected by the State. 2d. The proceeds of taxation for school purposes as provided by this Constitution. 3d. The interest on the proceeds of all public lands heretofore granted or to be granted by the United States for the support of the public schools, and the revenue derived from such lands as may still remain unsold. 4th. Of lands and other property heretofore or hereafter bequeathed, granted or donated to the State for school purposes. 5th. All funds and property, other than unimproved lands, bequeathed or granted to the State, not designated for any other purpose. 6th. The proceeds of vacant estates falling under the law to the State of Louisiana. 7th. The Legislature may appropriate to the same fund the proceeds of public lands not designated or set apart for any other purpose, and shall provide that every parish may levy a tax for the public schools therein, which shall not exceed the entire State

tax; provided, that with such a tax the whole amount of parish taxes shall not exceed the limits of parish taxation fixed by this Constitution. The City of New Orleans shall make such appropriation for the support, maintenance and repair of the public schools of said city as it may deem proper, but not less than eight-tenths of one mill for any one year; and said schools shall also continue to receive from the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt the amounts to which they are now entitled under the Constitutional Amendment adopted in the year 1892.

ART. 255. The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, founded upon the land grants of the United States to endow a seminary of learning and a college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, now established and located in the City of Baton Rouge, is hereby recognized; and all revenues derived and to be derived from the seminary fund, the Agricultural and Mechanical College fund, and other funds or lands donated or to be donated by the United States to the State of Louisiana for the use of a seminary of learning or of a college for the benefit of agriculture or the mechanic arts, shall be appropriated exclusively to the maintenance and support of said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; and the General Assembly shall make such additional appropriations as may be necessary for its maintenance, support and improvement, and for the establishment, in connection with said institution, of such additional scientific or literary departments as the public necessities and the well-being of the people of Louisiana may require; provided, that the appropriation shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars per annum for its maintenance and support.

The Tulane University of Louisiana, located in New Orleans, is hereby recognized as created and to be developed in accordance with the provisions of the legislative act, No. 43, approved July 5, 1884, and by approval of the electors, made part of the Constitution of the State.

ART. 256. The Louisiana State Normal School, established and located at Natchitoches; the Industrial Institute and College of Louisiana, whose name is hereby changed to the Louisiana Industrial Institute, established and located at Ruston, and the Southern University, now established in the City of New Orleans, for the education of persons of color, are hereby recognized, and the General Assembly is directed to make such appropriations from time to time as may be necessary for the maintenance, support and improvement of these institutions; provided, that the appropriation for the maintenance and support of the Louisiana Industrial Institute shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars per annum, and that for the Southern University shall not exceed ten thousand.

ART. 257. The debt due by the State to the free school fund is hereby declared to be the sum of one million one hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents in principal, and shall be kept on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer to the credit of the several townships entitled to the same; the said principal being the proceeds of the sales of lands heretofore granted by the United States

for the use and support of free public schools, which amount shall be held by the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund, on which the State shall pay an annual interest of four per cent., and that said interest shall be paid to the several townships in the State entitled to the same, in accordance with the Act of Congress, No. 68, approved February 15th, 1843.

ART. 258. The debt due by the State to the seminary fund is hereby declared to be one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, being the proceeds of the sale of lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use of a seminary of learning, and said amount shall be kept to the credit of said fund on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State as a perpetual loan, and the State shall pay an annual interest of four per cent. on said amount.

ART. 259. The debt due by the State to the Agricultural and Mechanical College fund is hereby declared to be the sum of one hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and three cents, being the proceeds of the sale of lands and land scrip heretofore granted by the United States to this State for the use of a college for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts; and said amount shall be kept to the credit of said fund on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State as a perpetual loan, and the State shall pay an annual interest of five per cent. on said amount.

ART. 260. The interest due on the free school fund, the seminary fund and the Agricultural and Mechanical College fund, shall be paid out of any tax that may be levied and collected for the payment of the interest on the State debt.

ART. 261. All pupils in the primary grades in the public schools throughout the Parish of Orleans, unable to provide themselves with the requisite books, an affidavit to that effect having been made by one of the parents of such pupils, or if such parents be dead, then by the tutor or other person in charge of such pupils, shall be furnished with the necessary books, free of expense, to be paid for out of the school fund of said parish; and the School Board of the Parish of Orleans is hereby directed to appropriate annually not less than two thousand dollars for the purpose named, provided such amount be needed.

CORPORATIONS AND CORPORATE RIGHTS.

ART. 262. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, nor renew, alter or amend the same, nor pass any general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

ART. 263. The exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged nor so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State.

ART. 264. No domestic or foreign corporations shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the State upon whom process may be served.

ART. 265. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter or incidental thereto, nor shall it take or hold any real estate for a longer period than ten years, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business or purposes.

ART. 266. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds, except for labor done or money or property actually received, and all fictitious issues of stock shall be void, and any corporation issuing such fictitious stock shall forfeit its charter.

ART. 267. The stock shall neither be increased nor decreased, except in pursuance of general laws, nor without consent of persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, first obtained at a meeting of stockholders to be held after thirty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

ART. 268. The term corporation, as used in this Constitution, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any power or privilege not possessed by individuals or partnership.

ART. 269. It shall be a crime, the punishment of which shall be prescribed by law, for any president, director, manager, cashier, or other officer or owner of any private or public bank or banking institution or other corporation accepting deposits or loans to assent to the reception of deposits, or the creation of debts by such banking institutions, after he shall have the knowledge of the fact that it is insolvent or in failing circumstances; any such officer, agent or manager shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received and all such debts so created with his assent.

ART. 270. The General Assembly shall have power to enact general laws authorizing the parochial, ward and municipal authorities of the State, by a vote of the majority of the property tax payers in number entitled to vote under the provisions of this Constitution and in value, to levy special taxes in aid of public improvements or railway enterprises; provided, that such tax shall not exceed the rate of five mills per annum, nor extend for a longer period than ten years; and provided further, that no tax payer shall be permitted to vote at such election unless he shall have been assessed in the parish, ward or municipality to be affected for property the year previous.

ART. 271. Any railroad corporation or association organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

ART. 272. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter

be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and railroad companies common carriers.

ART. 273. Every railroad or other corporation, organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and where shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, the names of owners of stock, the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid, and by whom, the transfers of said stock, with the date of transfer, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

ART. 274. If any railroad company, organized under the laws of this State, shall consolidate, by sale or otherwise, with any railroad company organized under the laws of any other State or of the United States, the same shall not thereby become a foreign corporation, but the courts of this State shall retain jurisdiction in all matters which may arise, as if said consolidation had not taken place. In no case shall any consolidation take place, except upon public notice of at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law.

ART. 275. General laws shall be enacted providing for the creation of private corporations, and shall therein provide fully for the adequate protection of the public and of the individual stockholder.

ART. 276. The police juries of the several parishes and the constituted authorities of all incorporated municipalities of the State shall alone have the power of regulating the slaughtering of cattle and other live stock within their respective limits; provided, no monopoly or exclusive privilege shall exist in this State, nor such business be restricted to the land or houses of any individual or corporation; provided, the ordinances designating the places for slaughtering shall obtain the concurrent approval of the Board of Health or other sanitary organization.

PAROCHIAL AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

ART. 277. The General Assembly may establish and organize new parishes, which shall be bodies corporate, with such powers as may be prescribed by law, but no new parish shall contain less than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor less than seven thousand inhabitants; nor shall any parish be reduced below that area, or number of inhabitants.

ART. 278. All laws changing parish lines, or removing parish seats, shall, before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the parish or parishes to be affected thereby, at a special election held for that purpose, and the lines, or the parish seat, shall remain unchanged unless two-thirds of the qualified electors of the parish or parishes affected thereby vote in favor thereof at such election.

ART. 279. Any parish may be dissolved and merged by the General Assembly into a contiguous parish or parishes, two-thirds of the qualified electors of the parish proposed to be dissolved voting in favor

thereof at an election held for that purpose; provided, that the parish or parishes into which the dissolved parish proposes to become incorporated consents thereto by a majority of its qualified electors voting therefor.

ART. 280. Whenever a parish shall be enlarged or created from territory contiguous thereto, it shall be entitled to a just proportion of the property and assets, and be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts or liabilities of the parish or parishes from which such territory shall have been taken.

ART. 281. Municipal corporations, parishes, and drainage districts, the City of New Orleans excepted, when authorized to do so, by a vote of a majority in number and amount of the property taxpayers, qualified as electors under the Constitution and laws of this State, voting at an election held for that purpose, after due notice of said election has been published for thirty days in the official journal of the municipality or parish, and where there is no official journal, in a newspaper published therein, may incur debt, and issue negotiable bonds therefor, to the extent of one-tenth of the assessed valuation of the property within said municipal corporation, parish, or drainage district as shown by the last assessment made prior to the submission of the proposition to the property taxpayers, as above provided, and may be authorized by the property tax payers voting at said election, to levy and assess special taxes upon the property subject to taxation in the parish, drainage district or corporation; provided, said taxes so imposed do not exceed five mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation in any one year, nor run for a greater number of years than the number named in the proposition submitted to the tax payers. No bonds shall be issued for any other purpose than stated in the submission of the proposition to the tax payers, and published for thirty days, as aforesaid, nor for a greater amount than therein mentioned; nor shall such bonds be issued for any other purpose than for paving and improving streets, roads and alleys, purchasing or constructing a system of water-works, sewerage, drainage, lights, public parks and buildings, bridges and other works of public improvement, the title to which shall vest in the municipal corporation, parish or drainage district, as the case may be; nor shall such bonds run for a longer period than forty years from their date or bear a greater rate of interest than five per cent. per annum, or be sold by the municipal corporation, parish or drainage district issuing same for less than par.

The municipal corporation, parish or drainage district issuing such bonds shall provide for the payment of the interest annually, or semi-annually, and the principal thereof at maturity; provided, that the total issue of bonds by any municipality, parish or drainage district, for all purposes shall never exceed ten per cent. of the assessed value of the property in such municipality, parish or drainage district. Provided, that drainage districts availing themselves of the provisions of this ordinance shall be limited to the rate of taxation herein fixed; and such districts shall be prohibited from levying contributions under the pro-

visions of existing laws, and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall prevent drainage districts from being established under the provisions of existing laws.

ART. 282. One-half of the net amount of all parish taxes and licenses, levied and collected within the corporate limits of the City of Baton Rouge, shall be paid over for the use of said city, by the officer collecting the same, to the officer charged with the custody of the funds of said city.

RAILROAD, EXPRESS, TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, STEAM-BOAT AND SLEEPING CAR COMPANY COMMISSION.

ART. 283. A Railroad, Express, Telephone, Telegraph, Steamboat and other Water Craft, and Sleeping Car Commission, is hereby created; to be composed of three members, to be elected from the districts hereinafter named, at the time fixed for the Congressional election of 1898. Of the three commissioners elected in the year 1898, one shall serve two years, one shall serve four years, and one shall serve six years, the period each is to serve to be determined by lot; thereafter the commissioners from each district shall be elected for a term of six years. They shall be known as the Railroad Commission of Louisiana. The Commission shall meet and open an office and have its domicile at Baton Rouge, and shall elect one of their number chairman, and may appoint a secretary at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and may meet and hold regular or special hearings at such other places as they may find necessary. No member of this Convention shall be eligible to election or appointment as a member of said Commission, prior to the year 1908.

ART. 284. The power and authority is hereby vested in the Commission, and it is hereby made its duty, to adopt, change or make reasonable and just rates, charges and regulations, to govern and regulate railroad, steamboat and other water craft, and sleeping car, freight and passenger tariffs and service, express rates, and telephone and telegraph charges, to correct abuses, and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates for the same, on the different railroads, steamboat and other water craft, sleeping car, express, telephone and telegraph lines of this State, and to prevent such companies from charging any greater compensation in the aggregate for the like kind of property or passengers, or messages, for a shorter than a longer distance over the same line, unless authorized by the Commission to do so in special cases; to require all railroads to build and maintain suitable depots, switches and appurtenances, wherever the same are reasonably necessary at stations, and to inspect railroads and to require them to keep their tracks and bridges in a safe condition, and to fix and adjust rates between branch or short lines and the great trunk lines with which they connect, and to enforce the same by having the penalties hereby prescribed inflicted through the proper courts having jurisdiction.

The Commission shall have power to adopt and enforce such reason-

able rules, regulations, and modes of procedure, as it may deem proper for the discharge of its duties, and to hear and determine complaints that may be made against the classification or rates it may establish, and to regulate the mode and manner of all investigations and hearings of railroad companies and other parties before it, in the establishment of rates, orders, charges, and other acts, required or authorized by these provisions. They shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, to swear witnesses, and to compel the production of books and papers, to take testimony under commission, and to punish for contempt, as fully as is provided by law for the district courts.

ART. 285. If any railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat and other water craft, or sleeping car company, or other party in interest, be dissatisfied with the decision or fixing of any rate, classification, rules, charge, order, act or regulation, adopted by the Commission, such party may file a petition setting forth the cause of objection to such decision, act, rule, rate, charge, classification or order, or to either or to all of them, in a court of competent jurisdiction, at the domicile of the Commission, against said Commission as defendant, and either party to said action may appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the State, without regard to the amount involved, and all such cases, both in the trial and appellate courts, shall be tried summarily, and preference over all other cases. Such cases may be tried in the court of the first instance either in chambers, or at term time; provided, all such appeals shall be returned to the Supreme Court within ten days after the decision of the lower court; and where the Commission appeals, no bond shall be required. No bond shall be required of said Commission in any case, nor shall advance costs, or security for costs, be required of the Commission.

ART. 286. If any railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat, or other water craft, or sleeping car company, subject hereto, directly or indirectly, or by any special rate, rebate, or other advice, shall intentionally charge, demand, collect or receive from any person, firm or corporation, a greater or less compensation for any service rendered by it, than it charges, demands or receives from any other person, firm or corporation, for doing a like and contemporaneous service, or shall violate any of the rates, charges, orders or decisions of said Commission, such railroad, steamboat or other water craft, express, telegraph, telephone or other company, shall forfeit and pay to the State not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, at the suit of said Commission, at the domicile of the Commission or of the company, or at the place where the complaint arises, at the option of the Commission. Provided, that whenever any rate, order, charge, rule or regulation of the Commission is contested in court, as provided for in Article 285 of this Constitution, no fine or penalty for disobedience thereto, or disregard thereof, shall be incurred until after said contestation shall have been finally decided by the courts, and then only for acts subsequently committed.

The power of the Commission shall affect only the transportation of passengers, freight, express matter, and telegraph and telephone messages, between points within this State, and the use of such instruments within this State.

ART. 287. Until otherwise provided by law, the members of the Commission shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant, and their actual traveling expenses, and those of their secretary; which expenses, and the salary of the latter, shall be paid on the warrant of the Chairman of the Commission on a sworn statement of their correctness.

Nothing herein shall prevent the railroad, express, telegraph, telephone and steamboat or other water craft, or other companies, from serving free of cost, or at reduced rates, the State or any city, parish, or town government, or any charitable purpose, or any fair or exposition, or any destitute or indigent person, or the issuance of mileage or excursion tickets; nor to prevent railroads, steamboats or other water craft, from giving free transportation to ministers of religion, or inmates of hospitals, or to railroad officers, agents, employes, attorneys, stockholders or directors, unless otherwise provided by this Constitution.

ART. 288. Upon the recommendation of the Commission the Legislature may add to or enlarge the powers and duties of said Commission, or confer other powers and duties on them. They may also provide additional clerical, or other assistance, that may be deemed necessary for the discharge of the duties of said Commission, and may add other penalties to make the work of said Commission effective.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, and the various district attorneys, to aid said commission in all legal matters, for which they shall receive not exceeding 25 per cent. of all fines and forfeitures collected by them; provided, the Commission may employ other attorneys in lieu of these officers on like terms.

No person in the service of, or attorney for, any railway, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat or other water craft, sleeping car company or corporation, or pecuniarily interested in such company or corporation, shall hold the office of Commissioner.

The fines collected, after paying the attorney's fees and the costs in suits, in which the Commission may be cast for costs, shall be paid into the State Treasury.

ART. 289. The State is hereby divided into three Railway Commission Districts, and one Commissioner shall be elected from each of said districts by a plurality of the voters of the respective districts. The First District shall comprise the parishes of Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James. The Second District shall comprise the parishes of Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron, Calcasieu, Avoyelles, St. Landry, Pointe, Coupe, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington, St. Tammany

and Acadia. The Third District shall comprise the parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine, Grant, Natchitoches, Winn, Red River, DeSoto, Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, Concordia, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, East Carroll, West Carroll, Claiborne and Catahoula.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

ART. 290. Riparian owners of property on navigable rivers, lakes, and streams, within any city or town in this State having a population in excess of five thousand shall have the right to erect and maintain on the batture or banks owned by them, such wharves, buildings and improvements as may be required for the purposes of commerce and navigation, subject to the following conditions, and not otherwise, to-wit: Such owners shall first obtain the consent of the Council, or other governing authority, and of the Board of Levee Commissioners, within whose municipal or levee district jurisdiction such wharves, buildings, and improvements are to be erected, and such consent having been obtained, shall erect the same in conformity to plans and specifications which shall have been first submitted to, and approved by, the engineer of such Council, or other governing authority; and when so erected, such wharves, buildings, and improvements shall be, and remain, subject to the administration and control of such Council, or other governing authority, with respect to their maintenance and to the fees and charges to be exacted for their use by the public, whenever any fee or charge is authorized to be and is made; and shall be and remain subject to the control of such Board of Levee Commissioners, in so far as may be necessary for the maintenance and administration of the levees in its jurisdiction. The Council, or other governing authority, shall have the right to expropriate such wharves, buildings, and improvements, whenever necessary for public purposes, upon reimbursing the owner the cost of construction, less such depreciation as may have resulted from time and decay; such reimbursement, however, in no case to exceed the actual market value of the property. Provided, that nothing in this article shall be construed as affecting the right of the State, or of any political subdivision thereof, or of the several Boards of Levee Commissioners to appropriate without compensation such wharves, buildings, and improvements, when necessary for levee purposes.

The grants made by the City of New Orleans under the terms of Ordinance 11,765, Council Series, adopted January 14, 1896, authorizing the construction, use, and maintenance of wharves, structures, and improvements upon certain riparian property in the Sixth Municipal District, and other grants of the same nature made by the City of New Orleans to riparian owners with reference to their property, are recognized as necessary aids to the commerce of this State, and are hereby ratified, and declared to be lawful, but shall in no event be construed as conferring greater privileges or rights than might be conferred under

this article, or as releasing the riparian owners from the obligations herein imposed or which may have been imposed upon or assumed by such riparian owner by contract, municipal ordinance or otherwise.

PUBLIC ROADS.

ART. 291. The Police Juries of this State may form their respective parishes into road districts; and in order to raise funds for the purposes of constructing, maintaining and repairing, the public roads and bridges of their parishes, they are authorized to set aside at least one mill per annum of the taxes levied by them, and to impose a per capita tax of not more than one dollar per annum upon each able-bodied male inhabitant of the parish between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five years, and to levy an annual license of not less than twenty-five cents, nor more than one dollar per annum upon each vehicle, including bicycles kept and used for locomotion over public roads, in their respective parishes; which license may be graduated. The provisions of this article relative to the per capita tax shall not be operative in incorporated towns and cities that maintain their own streets.

To carry into effect the provisions of this article the Police Juries may enact such ordinances of a civil nature as may be necessary to enforce the property and license tax, and of a criminal nature to enforce the per capita tax. Other taxes may be levied by the Police Juries for road and bridge purposes, not to exceed five mills for five years on the property of the parish, or any ward thereof, where the rate of taxation and the purpose thereof shall have been submitted to the property taxpayers of said ward or parish entitled to vote under the election laws of the State, and a majority in numbers and value of those voting at said election shall have voted in favor thereof.

ART. 292. When any parish shall avail itself of the provisions of this article, the judge, in passing sentence on persons convicted of any offense, when the punishment imposed by law is imprisonment in the parish jail in the first instance, or in default of payment of fine, may sentence such persons to work on the public roads and bridges and any other public works of the parish; and when the punishment prescribed by law is imprisonment in the penitentiary, he may sentence the persons so convicted to work on the public roads and bridges and other public works of the parish where the crime was committed, if the sentence actually imposed does not exceed six months. All fines and penalties imposed on persons for infringement of the any ordinance relative to roads and bridges, shall go, when collected, into the road and bridge fund of the parish.

ART. 293. The Police Jury shall relieve from compulsory road duty all persons who have paid the road and bridge tax and license levied against them.

ART. 294. The State Board of Engineers, whenever called on so to do, shall furnish the different road districts with plans and specifications

for public roads, and such assistance and advice as will tend to create a uniform system of public roads throughout the State.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

ART. 295. The Legislature shall provide for a State Board of Charities and Corrections, which shall consist of six members, and of which the Governor shall be chairman ex-officio. Upon the organization of said Board, the Governor shall appoint one member for six years, one for five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and thereafter shall make appointments for six years, except in case of vacancy in office, when the appointment shall be made for the unexpired term. The members of the Board shall serve without compensation, but they shall be authorized to elect a secretary, who shall receive such salary as may be fixed by the Legislature. The State shall provide an office for said Board, and shall make provision from time to time for the payment of its expenses.

The duties of the Board shall be strictly visitorial, without administrative or executive powers. It shall visit and inspect all State, parish or municipal institutions which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character, and all private institutions of like character utilized or aided by parochial or municipal authority, and all private insane asylums, whether so utilized or aided or not.

The Board shall report annually to the Governor, and to the Legislature at each session thereof, the actual condition of all of the above institutions. They shall make such suggestions to the Governor and Legislature as may be necessary and pertinent; provided, said suggestions are concurred in by a majority of the members of the Boards in control of each of said institutions. The officers in charge of said institutions shall furnish the Board such information and statistics as it may require.

BOARDS OF HEALTH AND STATE MEDICINE.

ART. 296. The General Assembly shall create for the State, and for each parish and municipality therein, Boards of Health, and shall define their duties, and prescribe the powers thereof. The State Board of Health shall be composed of representative physicians from the various sections of the State. Until otherwise provided by law, both the President and Secretary of the State Board of Health shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Health for the City of New Orleans, the President of the State Board to be President of the local Board of the City of New Orleans.

ART. 297. The General Assembly shall provide for the interest of State Medicine in all its departments; for the protection of the people from unqualified practitioners of medicine, and dentistry; protecting confidential communications made to medical men by their patients while under professional treatment and for the purpose of such treatment; for

protecting the people against the sale of injurious or adulterated drugs, foods and drinks, and against any and all adulterations of the general necessities of life of whatever kinds and character.

MILITIA.

ART. 298. The General Assembly shall have authority to provide by law how the militia of this State shall be organized, officered, trained, armed and equipped, and of whom it shall consist.

ART. 299. The officers and men of the militia and volunteer forces shall receive no pay, rations or emoluments, when not in active service by authority of the State.

ART. 300. The General Assembly may exempt from military service those who belong to religious societies whose tenents forbid them to bear arms; provided, a money equivalent for these services shall be exacted.

ART. 301. The Governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public service may require it; provided, that the police force of any city, town or parish, shall not be organized or used as a part of the State militia.

PENSIONS.

ART. 302. The Soldiers' Home of the State of Louisiana, known as Camp Nicholls, shall be maintained by the State, and the General Assembly shall make an appropriation for each year based upon the number of inmates in said home on the first day of April of the year in which said appropriation is made, of one hundred and thirty dollars per capita, for the maintenance and clothing of such inmates from which one dollar per month shall be allowed to each inmate for his personal use, and shall make such further appropriations for building, repairs, and incidentals, as may be absolutely necessary.

ART. 303. A pension not to exceed eight dollars per month shall be allowed to each Confederate soldier or sailor veteran, who possess all of the following qualifications:

1st. He shall have served honorably from the date of his enlistment until the close of the late Civil War, or until he was discharged or paroled, in some military organization regularly mustered into the army or navy of the Confederate States, and shall have remained true to the Confederate States until surrender.

2nd. He shall be in indigent circumstances, and unable to earn a livelihood by his own labor or skill.

3rd. He shall not be salaried or otherwise provided for by the State of Louisiana, or by any other State or Government.

In case he enlisted in any organization mustered into said service as a Louisiana organization, or in case at the date of his enlistment he resided in the State of Louisiana, he shall have resided in the State for at least five years prior to his application for a pension. In case he resided elsewhere than in this State, and enlisted in an organization not

mustered in from Louisiana, or in the navy of the Confederate States, he shall have resided in this State for at least fifteen years prior to his application for such pension. A like pension shall be granted to the widow who shall not have married again, in indigent circumstances, of any soldier or sailor who, having entered the service of the Confederate States during the late Civil War, lost his life prior to June 1st, 1865, from wounds received, or disease contracted in such service; provided, that if her deceased husband served in an organization mustered in from Louisiana, or if he resided in Louisiana at the date of his enlistment, and has so resided for one year prior thereto, then in order that such widow shall be entitled to the pension as herein provided, she shall have resided in this State for at least five years prior to her application therefor; and if her deceased husband enlisted elsewhere than in Louisiana, and served in an organization not mustered in from Louisiana, such widow shall, in order to entitle her to pension as herein provided, have resided in this State for not less than fifteen years prior to her application for such pension; provided, further, that pensions, whether to veterans or to widows, shall be allowed only from the date of application under this article, and the total appropriation for all pensions shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars in any one year.

ART. 304. The General Assembly shall appropriate not less than twelve hundred dollars per annum for the maintenance in New Orleans of a Memorial Hall or repository for the collection and preservation of relics and mementoes of the late Civil War, and of other objects of interest, and shall be authorized to make suitable appropriations for the erection of monuments and markers on the battlefields of the country, commemorative of the services, upon such fields, of Louisiana soldiers and commands.

AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

ART. 305. The existing Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration shall hereafter be known as the Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration, and shall be recognized as an integral of the State government.

ART. 306. The Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration shall have the control and direction of all State agricultural organizations and State Farmers' Institutes, and shall adopt the needful measures for the securement of proper immigration.

It shall also encourage State, district and parish fairs and local agricultural organizations, and shall maintain effective control of the manufacture or sale, in this State, of fertilizers and Paris green for the suppression of adulteration and fraud therein. It shall perform such other duties and shall have such other powers as shall be prescribed by the General Assembly.

ART. 307. The said Board of Agriculture and Immigration shall consist of one member from each Congressional district, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from men

engaged in the leading agricultural interests of the State; the said members to hold their offices for six years, or until their successors are appointed. In the first appointment, which shall be made within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention, the members from the first and fourth districts shall be appointed for two years; those from the second and fifth districts for four years; and those from the third and sixth districts for six years. The Governor of the State, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, the President of the State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Vice-President of the Board of Supervisors of the State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Director of the State experimental stations are and shall be *ex-officio* members of this Board. The members of said Board shall serve without compensation, except actual expenses incurred in attending the meetings.

ART. 308. The paramount importance of our agricultural interests, and the necessity of peopling with a desirable population the vast unoccupied areas of our fertile lands, require an enlargement of the duties and an expansion of the scope of the work of this Board, for which the General Assembly shall enact such laws as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

ART. 309. There shall be seven Assessors in the City of New Orleans, who together shall compose the Board of Assessors for the parish of Orleans. One shall be appointed from each municipal district of the City of New Orleans, and they shall be residents of the districts from which they are appointed.

There shall be seven State Tax Collectors for the City of New Orleans. One shall be appointed from each municipal district. They shall be residents of the districts from which they are appointed, and they shall maintain offices in their respective districts. The said Assessors and State Tax Collectors shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of four years.

The first appointments under this Constitution of said officers shall be after the general election in 1900.

ART. 310. There shall be one coroner for the parish of Orleans, who shall be elected for four years by the qualified electors of said parish, and whose duties shall be fixed by law. He shall be *ex-officio* city physician of the City of New Orleans, and shall receive an annual salary of forty-eight hundred dollars. He shall be a practicing physician of said city and a graduate of the medical department of some university of recognized standing. He shall appoint two assistants, having the same qualifications as himself; one at an annual salary of twenty-six hundred dollars, and one at an annual salary of six hundred dollars.

ART. 311. The assistant, whose salary is hereby fixed at six hundred

dollars shall be a resident of the Fifth district of the parish or City of New Orleans and shall have his office in said district.

The assistant, whose salary is fixed at twenty-six hundred dollars, shall be a resident of that portion of the City of New Orleans lying on the left bank of the Mississippi river.

The provision shall take effect from and after the next general election. The salaries of the coroner and his assistants shall be paid by the City of New Orleans.

ART. 312. Any person whose property has been appropriated within twelve months prior to the adoption of this Constitution, or whose property may hereafter be appropriated by the Orleans Levee Board for levee purposes, shall have a right of action against said Board in any court of competent jurisdiction for the value of said property, and whatever judgment may be finally rendered against the Board shall be paid out of the taxes collected by it in the same manner as other disbursements are made; provided, that this shall not apply to *batturè* property, nor to vacant property, where only a part thereof has been taken for levee purposes, and where the effect of the levee building would be to protect the remaining part of the same property; nor to any property on any part of the river front, the administration and control of which is vested, for the purposes of commerce, either in the State or city authorities, and on which improvements have been erected under grants from the City of New Orleans, or other authority, nor to the said improvements; provided, that said Board shall have power to appropriate property subject to such servitude, for levee building, as under existing laws, without making such compensation in advance.

ART. 313. All surplus revenues of the City of New Orleans from the year 1879 to the year 1895, both inclusive, except the surplus revenue dedicated to permanent public improvement, and to schools, by Act No. 110 of 1890, derived from the one per cent. tax levied under said act, shall be turned over by the city to the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt. Said Board shall redeem all claims evidenced by financial ordinance or judgment against the City of New Orleans, for debts arising and incurred between the years 1879 to 1895, both inclusive, payment of which has not heretofore been provided for out of the reserve and permanent public improvement funds of the city for the years 1893 to 1898, both inclusive, excepting therefrom the claims of school teachers for the years 1880 to 1884, payment of which has been authorized by Act No. 110 of 1890, and is now being provided for by the city, said claims or judgments to be purchased on the most reasonable terms offered by creditors within the period of eighteen months succeeding the date of the adoption of this Constitution, the said Board to invite proposals by public advertisements, to be made bi-monthly; provided, any and all bids may be rejected. For the purpose of such redemption the City of New Orleans, through the Board of Liquidation, is hereby authorized to issue bonds to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing four per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually in such denominations

as may be by said Board determined upon, maturing in fifty years from the date of issue, but subject to redemption by said Board in the reverse order of their issue at any time after sixty days' notice.

Said Board is hereby authorized in its discretion to exchange said bonds for said claims against the city, evidenced by financial ordinances or judgments, or to sell said bonds and with the proceeds thereof purchase said claims; provided, that no sale of said bonds shall be made for less than par.

Said Board of Liquidation shall, at any time it may be necessary, sell a sufficient number of the Constitutional Bonds of the City of New Orleans, now unsold, of the issue provided for by Act No. 110 of the General Assembly for the year 1890, and by the amendment to the Constitution of the State submitted to the people by said act and adopted at the general election in 1892, to provide for the payment of interest or principal of the bonds hereby authorized to be issued. Whenever the said Board of Liquidation shall have received from the surplus revenues of the City of New Orleans, as provided herein, sufficient funds to meet the issue of bonds hereby authorized in principal and interest, the remainder of the surplus revenues so turned over to the said Board shall revert to the city.

ART. 314. The provisions of the amendment embodied in joint resolution of the General Assembly No. 110, approved July 8th, 1890, and thereafter ratified by the people and made part of the Constitution, are recognized as of full force and effect; the authority conferred upon the City of New Orleans and upon the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, with respect to the issuance of constitutional bonds of the City of New Orleans, and to the levy and collection of a special *ad valorem* tax of one per cent. upon all the taxable property, real, personal and mixed, in said city, for the payment of said bonds, in principal and interest, and with respect to the manner of such payment, is confirmed, as are also all rights vested by said amendment in the present and future holders of said bonds, whether issued or to be issued; and no limitations imposed by other provisions of this Constitution upon the authority of the City of New Orleans shall be held to include, apply to or affect the taxing power herein contemplated and confirmed.

ART. 315. The City of New Orleans is hereby authorized and required to examine into and assume payment of the obligations of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the Parish of Orleans for unpaid salaries of school teachers and portresses and of other legitimate claims against said School Board, for the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, and for unpaid salaries of school teachers and portresses for the years 1885, 1886 and 1887, now in the hands of the original owners, who have in nowise parted with their rights of ownership, or pledged the same, as may be found by said city to be equitably due by said Board. All claims to be examined into and assumed by the City of New Orleans under this Article shall be presented to and filed with the City Council

of said city within ninety days after the adoption of this Constitution, and not thereafter.

ART. 316. The City Council shall issue certificates of indebtedness to the owners of said claims, when examined and found to be equitably due, and all such certificates shall be paid by the Board of Liquidation. If any of the claims aforesaid be rejected by the said City Council, the decision thereon may be reviewed by any court of competent jurisdiction, and the judgment of the court thereon shall, if in favor of the claimant, be likewise paid by the Board of Liquidation.

ART. 317. The funds requisite to pay said claims shall be provided by said Board of Liquidation by the sale of a sufficient number of the constitutional bonds of the City of New Orleans of the issue provided for by Act No. 110 of the General Assembly for the year 1890, and by the amendment to the Constitution of the State submitted to the people by said act and adopted at the general election in 1892.

ART. 318. The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana is hereby authorized to amend Act No. 110 of 1890, confirmed by Constitutional amendment of 1892, providing for the refunding of the city debt so far only as to provide that in the further issue of bonds under said act within the limit of ten million dollars, provided for in said act, the City of New Orleans, through the Board of Liquidation, shall have authority to issue registered bonds and to authorize the exchange of registered bonds for equal amounts of outstanding four per cent. coupon bonds of the City of New Orleans issued under authority of said act, having the same time to run and at the same rate of interest, and provide for their registration and payment of interest. All registered bonds issued by the City of New Orleans under the amended act as herein provided shall have the same guarantees, and the holders of said bonds shall have the same privileges as are now secured by said act to the holders of coupon bonds. Said registered bonds shall be denominated Registered Constitutional Bonds of the City of New Orleans, Authorized by Act No. 110 of 1890, and Amendment thereto.

ART. 319. The electors of the City of New Orleans, and of any political corporation which may be established within the territory now or which may hereafter be embraced within the corporate limits of said city, shall have the right to choose the public officers, who shall be charged with the exercise of the police power and with the administration of the affairs of said corporation in whole or in part.

ART. 320. This article shall not apply to the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, nor shall it be construed as prohibiting the establishment of boards of commissioners, the members of which are elected by the Council or appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Council. As to all other existing boards or commissions affected by it, said article shall take effect from and after the first municipal election which shall be held in the City of New Orleans after the adoption of this Constitution; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Legislature from creating boards of commissioners, whose

powers shall extend in and beyond the Parish of Orleans, or as affecting present boards of that character, or the Board of Directors of the Public Schools; provided that hereafter, in creating any board with such powers, or in filling vacancies therein, at least two-thirds of the members thereof shall be from the City of New Orleans, and elected by the people or Council thereof, or appointed by the Mayor as hereinabove provided.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 321. Propositions for the amendment of this Constitution may be made by the General Assembly at any session thereof, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall concur therein, after such proposed amendments have been read in such respective houses on three separate days, such proposed amendment or amendments, together with the yeas and nays thereon, shall be entered on the journal, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in two newspapers published in the Parish of Orleans and in one paper in each other parish of the State in which a newspaper is published, for two months preceding an election for Representatives in the Legislature or in Congress, to be designated by the Legislature, at which time the said amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection; and, if a majority voting on said amendment or amendments shall approve and ratify the same, then such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become a part of the Constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately. The result of said election shall be made known by the proclamation of the Governor.

CODE OF CRIMINAL LAW, PROCEDURE AND CORRECTION.

ART. 322. It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a commission to prepare drafts of a code of criminal law, of a code of criminal procedure and of a code of criminal correction for this State. The drafts of such codes, when prepared, shall be promptly printed, and copies thereof shall be sent to each judge of this State, and to such other persons in or out of this State as the Governor may think proper, with the request from him for suggestions and criticism. The Governor shall submit to the General Assembly of this State, first convened, after the lapse of one year from the distribution of the printed copies of said drafts as above, the said drafts, together with the report of the Commission, and with a message from himself in which he shall embody and condense each suggestion he shall deem of use. And the General Assembly shall have power to adopt said codes, with such amendments as they may deem advisable, by vote in each House, without complying with the formalities of readings and the other formalities required by the Constitution in the passage of statutes. No promulgation of said code shall be

required beyond its publication in book form after same shall have become a law.

ART. 323. All amendments proposed in the General Assembly shall be proposed within the first thirty days after its convening, and no amendment shall be proposed after the lapse of that time. All amendments shall be referred to a joint committee of both Houses, consisting of two members from each House, with the Attorney General as ex-officio chairman. Only such amendments shall be voted on as shall be favorably reported by this committee, and each amendment shall be voted on separately.

ART. 324. The Commission to prepare said drafts shall be composed of three lawyers of this State. The compensation of said Commissioners shall be fixed by the General Assembly. Said compensation to be payable only when the drafts have been prepared and submitted to the Governor; but the other expenses of the Commission shall be promptly paid as incurred, and the Governor is hereby warranted to draw on the General Fund for said compensation and for all the expenses of printing the said drafts, and for the other expenses incurred under this act.

SCHEDULE.

ART. 325. That no inconvenience may arise from the adoption of this Constitution, and in order to carry this Constitution into complete operation, it is hereby declared:

First—That all laws in force in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and constitutional when enacted, shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by the General Assembly, or until they expire by their own limitation. All ordinances passed and ratified by this Convention and appended to the official original draft of the Constitution delivered to the Secretary of State shall have the same force and effect as if included in and constituting a part of this Constitution.

Second—All writs, actions, causes of action, proceedings, prosecutions and rights of individuals or bodies corporate, and of the State, when not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue as valid and in full force and effect.

Third—The provisions of all laws, which are inconsistent with this Constitution, shall cease upon its adoption, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provisions of this Constitution as require legislation to enforce them shall remain in full force until such legislation is had.

Fourth—All recognizances, obligations and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this Constitution, to the State or to any parish, city, municipality, board, or other public corporation therein, and all fines, taxes, penalties, forfeitures and rights, due, owing or accruing to the State of Louisiana, or to any parish, city, municipality, board or other public corporation therein, under the Constitution and laws heretofore in force, and all writs, prosecutions, actions and proceedings, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain

unaffected by the adoption of this Constitution. All indictments and information which shall have been found or filed, or may hereafter be found or filed for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this Constitution may be prosecuted as if no change had been made, except as herein otherwise provided.

Fifth—All officers, executive, legislative and judicial, State, parish or municipal, who may be in office at the adoption of this Constitution, or who may be elected or appointed before the election or appointment of their successors, as herein provided, shall hold their respective offices until their terms shall have expired and until their successors are duly qualified, as provided in this Constitution, unless sooner removed, as may be provided by law, and shall receive the compensation now fixed by the Constitution and laws in force at the adoption of this Constitution, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sixth—The Constitution of this State, adopted in 1879, and all amendments thereto, are declared to be superseded by this Constitution; provided, however, that no failure on the part of this Convention to re-enact and re-ordain any article or ordinance contained in the Constitution of 1879 upon any of the subjects upon which this Convention is by the act convening it prohibited from enacting, ordaining or framing any article or ordinance, shall be construed as in any manner impairing or affecting the provisions of the Constitution of 1879 upon the prohibited subjects.

Seventh—The Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and District Courts, provided for by this Constitution are declared to be and shall be construed to be the same courts as those of the same name created by the Constitution of 1879, and all writs, orders and process issued from said courts, which shall be pending or in course of execution at the date when this Constitution goes into effect, together with all the records and archives of said courts, shall at once, by virtue of this article, be transferred to and held to be cases pending in and writs, orders and process issued from and in course of execution under the authority of, and records and archives, of said courts, respectively, as organized under this Constitution.

Eighth—This Constitution, adopted by the people of the State of Louisiana in Convention assembled shall be in full force and effect from and after this 12th day of May, 1898, save and except as otherwise provided in and by said Constitution.

ART. 326. The first General Assembly meeting after the adoption of this Constitution is required to make a special appropriation to pay the debt which this Convention has contracted with the Louisiana National Bank, the Hebernia National Bank and the New Orleans National Bank, of the City of New Orleans, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from May 9th, 1898, until paid, and for which certificates are held by said banks, issued to them pursuant to an ordinance heretofore adopted by this Convention, and which said debt was incurred for the purpose of enabling this Convention to complete its work.

There shall be printed in book or pamphlet form 1,500 copies of the

Journal of the Convention, and 5,000 copies of this Constitution, and each member of the Convention shall be entitled to eight copies of the Journal and twenty-five copies of the Constitution. The remaining copies shall be delivered to the Secretary of State, to be disposed of as may hereafter be ordered by the Legislature.

Said General Assembly shall also make any appropriation required to pay any loans heretofore negotiated, or which may hereafter be negotiated by the Governor, pursuant to an ordinance heretofore adopted by this Convention, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of organizing and mobilizing the State's quota of volunteers called for by the proclamation of the President of the United States, heretofore promulgated.

Done in Convention, in the City of New Orleans, on the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-second.

E. B. KRUTTSCHNITT,
President of the Convention.

R. H. SNYDER,
First Vice-President of the Convention.

S. McC. LAWRASON,
Second Vice-President of the Convention.

Attest:

ROBERT S. LANDRY,
Secretary of the Convention.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF 1898.

Act No. 4.)

S. B. No. 3—By Mr. Cage.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to ratifying and carrying into effect a special tax levied in the City of New Orleans for certain public improvements, and to establish therein public systems of sewerage and water, the issuance of bonds therefor and the providing ways and means to pay the principal and interest of said bonds.

Constitutional amendment to be submitted at the next general election, April, A. D. 1900

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 the following amendment to the Constitution of the State be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election for Representatives in the Legislature, to be holden on the Tuesday next following the third Monday in April, A. D. 1900, to-wit:

ARTICLE 1. "The special tax for public improvements, voted by the property taxpayers of the City of New Orleans on June 6, 1899, and levied by the City Council, by Ordinance No. 15,391, approved June 22, 1899, is hereby ratified, and its validity shall never be questioned. The special act adopted by the Legislature at the special session held on August 8, 1899, constituting the Sewerage and Water Board of the City of New Orleans, authorizing the City of New Orleans to issue bonds and providing the means to pay the principal and interest thereof, and for other purposes cognate to the purposes of the special tax aforesaid, is hereby ratified and approved, specially including the therein reserved legislative right to amend the same; and all provisions of the present Constitution in conflict with the provisions of said act and with this amendment are to that extent and for that purpose only repealed."

Question to be
printed on bal-
lots.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., that on the official ballots to be used at said election shall be placed the words, "For the City of New Orleans Public Improvement Amendment," and the words "Against the City of New Orleans Public Improvement Amendment," and each elector shall indicate, as provided in the general election laws of the State which of the propositions, for or against, he votes for.

S. P. HENRY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. H. SNYDER,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved August 18th, 1899.

MURPHY J. FOSTER,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,

Secretary of State.

SECOND AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF 1898.

Act No. 73.)

H. B. No. 73—By Mr. B. T. Young.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an Amendment to Article 303 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring, That Article Three Hundred and Three of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be so amended as to read as follows:

ARTICLE 303. A pension not to exceed (\$8) Dollars per month shall

be allowed to each Confederate soldier or sailor veteran, who possesses all of the following qualifications:

1st. He shall have served honorably from the date of his enlistment until the close of the late Civil War, or until he was discharged or paroled, in some military organization regularly mustered into the Army or Navy of the Confederate States, and shall have remained true to the Confederate States until the surrender.

2nd. He shall be in indigent circumstances, and unable to earn a livelihood by his own labor or skill.

3rd. He shall not be salaried or otherwise provided for by the State of Louisiana, or by any other State or Government.

In case he enlisted in any organization mustered into said service as a Louisiana organization, or in case the date of his enlistment he resided in the State of Louisiana, he shall have resided in this State for at least five years prior to his application for pension. In case he resided elsewhere than in this State, and enlisted in an organization not mustered in from Louisiana, or in the Navy of the Confederate States, he shall have resided in this State for at least fifteen years prior to his application for such pension. A like pension shall be granted to the widow who shall not have married again, in indigent circumstances, of such soldier or sailor whose marriage to her was contracted prior to January 1st, 1870, provided, that if her deceased husband served in an organization mustered in from Louisiana, or if he resided in Louisiana at the date of his enlistment, and has so resided for one year prior thereto, then in order that such widow shall be entitled to the pension as herein provided, she shall have resided in this State for at least five years prior to her application therefor; and if her deceased husband enlisted elsewhere than in Louisiana, and served in an organization not mustered in from Louisiana such widow shall, in order to entitle her to pension as herein provided, have resided in this State for not less than fifteen years prior to her application for such pension; provided further that pensions whether to veterans or to widows shall be allowed only from the date of application under this article and the total appropriations for all pensions shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars nor more than seventy-five thousand dollars in any one year; provided, that nothing in this Article shall be construed so as to prohibit the General Assembly from providing artificial limbs to disabled Confederate soldiers or sailors.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this proposed amendment be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Louisiana for adoption or rejection, at the Congressional election to be holden in November, 1900.

J. Y. SANDERS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALBERT ESTOPINAL,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved, July 6th, 1900.

W. W. HEARD,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL, *Secretary of State.*

PART II.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

GOVERNORS OF LOUISIANA UNDER FRENCH RULE.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Marquis de Sauvolle | 1699-1700 |
| Bienville | 1701-1712 |
| Lamothe Cadillar | 1713-1715 |
| De L'Epinay..... | 1716-1717 |
| Bienville | 1718-1723 |
| Boisbriant (ad interim) | 1724 |
| Perrier | 1725-1731 |
| Bienville | 1732-1741 |
| Marquis de Vautreuil | 1742-1752 |
| Baron de Kerelec | 1753-1762 |
| D'Abadie | 1763-1766 |

UNDER SPANISH RULE.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Antoine de Ulloa | 1767-1768 |
| Alexander O'Reilley | 1768-1769 |
| Luis de Unzaga | 1770-1776 |
| Bernardo de Galvez | 1777-1784 |
| Estevan Miro | 1785-1787 |
| Francisco Luis Horter, Baron de Carondelet..... | 1789-1792 |
| Gayoso de Lemos | 1793-1797 |
| Sebastian y Caso Calvo y O'Farrill | 1798-1799 |
| Juan Manuel y de Salcedo..... | 1801-1803 |

TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| W. C. C. Claiborne | 1804-1812 |
|--------------------------|-----------|

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| W. C. C. Claiborne | 1812-1816 |
| Jacques Villere | 1816-1820 |
| Thomas Boling Robertson (resigned) | 1820-1822 |
| Henry S. Thibodaux, President of the Senate (acting governor)..... | 1822-1824 |
| Henry Johnson | 1824-1828 |
| Pierre Derbigny (died in office)..... | 1828-1829 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| A. Beauvais, President of the Senate (acting Governor)..... | 1829-1830 |
| Jacques Dupre | 1830-1831 |
| Andre Bienvenu Roman..... | 1831-1835 |
| Edward White | 1835-1839 |
| Andre Bienvenu Roman | 1839-1843 |
| Alexandre Mouton | 1843-1846 |
| Isaac Johnson | 1846-1850 |
| Joseph Walker | 1850-1853 |
| Paul O. Hebert | 1853-1856 |
| Robert Charles Wickliffe | 1856-1860 |
| Thomas Overton Moore..... | 1860-1864 |
| Gen. G. F. Shepley, Military Governor..... | 1862-1863 |
| Henry Watkins Allen, under Confederate Government..... | 1864-1864 |
| Michael Hahn, under Federal Government..... | 1864 |
| James Madison Wells, President of Senate, (Acting Governor). | 1864-1866 |
| James Madison Wells | 1866-1867 |
| Benjamin Flanders, under military authority..... | 1867-1868 |
| Joshua Baker, under military authority | 1868 |
| Henry Clay Warmoth | 1868-1873 |
| John McEnery (counted out by the Returning Board)..... | 1873 |
| P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor.... | 1873 |
| William Pitt Kellogg, Governor <i>de jure</i> | 1873-1877 |
| Francis T. Nicholls | 1877-1879 |
| Louis Alfred Wiltz (died in office)..... | 1880-1881 |
| Samuel Douglas McEnery, Lieutenant Governor, succeeded him as Governor | 1881-1884 |
| Samuel Douglas McEnery | 1884-1888 |
| Francis T. Nicholls | 1888-1892 |
| Murphy James Foster | 1892-1896 |
| Murphy James Foster | 1896-1900 |
| William Wright Heard | 1900-1904 |

LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN.

(Territory organized March 3, 1805.)

NINTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1805, to March 4, 1807:

Delegate: Daniel Clarke.

TENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1807, to March 4, 1809:

Delegate: Daniel Clarke.

ELEVENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1809, to March 4, 1811:

Delegate: Julien Poydras.

TWELFTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1811, to March 4, 1813:

Delegate: Julien Poydras, until April 8, 1812, when Louisiana was admitted into the Union.

Senators: (In class 3.) Allen B. Magruder, to serve from September 3, 1812, to March 4, 1813. (In class 2.) Jean Noel Destrehan, elected in December, 1811, to serve until March 4, 1817, but resigned before the State was admitted, and was succeeded by Thos. Lloyd Posey, the Governor's appointee, who served until December, 1812, when James Brown, the elect of the Legislature, took his seat.

Representative: Thomas Bolling Robertson.

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1813, to March 4, 1815:

Senators: James Brown, Eligius Fromentin, successor to Allen B. Magruder.

Representative: Thomas B. Robertson.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1815, to March 4, 1817:

Senators: James Brown, Eligius Fromentin.

Representative: Thomas B. Robertson.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1817, to March 4, 1819:

Senators: Eligius Fromentin; Wm. C. C. Claiborne, successor to James Brown.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1819, to March 4, 1821:

Senators: Henry Johnson; James Brown, successor to Eligius Fromentin to serve until March 4, 1825.

Representative: Thomas Butler.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1821, to March 4, 1823:

Senators: Henry Johnson, James Brown.

Representative: Josiah Stoddart Johnson.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1823, to March 4, 1825:

Senators: James Brown; until December 23, 1823, when he resigned to accept the position of Minister to France, and was succeeded (January 15, 1824) by Josiah S. Johnson. Henry Johnson, re-elected; to serve until March 4, 1829; but in 1824 resigned to become Governor of the State, and was succeeded (November 19, 1824,) by Dominique Bouligny.

Representatives: Wm. L. Brent, Henry H. Gurley, Edward Livingston.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1825, to March 4, 1827:

Senators: Josiah S. Johnston; his own successor; to serve until March 4, 1831; Dominique Bouligny.

Representatives: William L. Brent, Henry H. Gurley, Edward Livingston.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—March 4, 1827, to March 4, 1829:

Senators: Josiah S. Johnston, Dominique Bouligny.

Representatives: William L. Brent, Henry H. Gurley, Edward Livingston.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—March 4, 1829, to March 4, 1831:

Senators: Josiah L. Johnston, Edward Livingston, successor to Dominique Boulogny, to serve until March 4, 1835.

Representatives: Walter H. Overton, Henry H. Gurley, Edward D. White.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS—March 4, 1831, to March 4, 1833:

Senators: Josiah S. Johnston, re-elected for six years; Edward Livingston, resigned and succeeded, (November 19, 1831,) by George A. Waggaman.

Representatives: Henry Adams Bullard, Philemon Thomas, Edward D. White.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS—March 4, 1833, to March 4, 1835:

Senators: Josiah S. Johnston, killed May 19, 1833, by steamboat explosion on Red River, and succeeded, (December 19, 1833,) by Alexander Porter, George A. Waggaman.

Representatives: Henry A. Bullard, resigned in 1834 to become a member of the Louisiana Supreme Court, and was succeeded by Rice Garland; Philemon Thomas; Edward D. White (resigned in 1834 to become Governor, and was succeeded by Henry Johnson).

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1835, to March 4, 1837:

Senators: Alexander Porter, resigned January 10, 1837, and succeeded January 12, 1837, by Alexander Mouton; Charles Gayarre, successor to George A. Waggaman, resigned in December, 1835, and was succeeded by Robert Carter Nicholas.

Representatives: Rice Garland, Eleazar W. Ripley, Henry Johnson.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1839:

Senators: Robert C. Nicholas, Alexander Mouton, elected for six years to succeed himself.

Representatives: Rice Garland, Eleazar W. Ripley, (died March 2, 1839), Henry Johnson.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1839, to March 4, 1841:

Senators: Robert C. Nicholas, Alexander Mouton.

Representatives: Rice Garland, resigned in 1840 to become one of the judges of the Louisiana Supreme Court, and was succeeded by John Moore; Thomas Withers Chinn, Edward D. White.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1841, to March 4, 1843:

Senators: Alexander Mouton, resigned April 1, 1842, to become Governor, and on April 14, 1842, was succeeded by Charles M. Conrad; Alexander Barron, successor to Robert C. Nicholas for term ending March 4, 1847.

Representatives: John Moore, John B. Dawson, Edward D. White.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1843, to March 4, 1845:

Senators: Alexander Barrow, Alexander Porter (successor to Chas. M. Conrad for term ending March 4, 1849), died January 13, 1844, and was succeeded by Henry Johnson.

Representatives: John Slidell, Alcée Labranche, John B. Dawson, Placide E. Bossier, died April 24, 1844, and Isaac E. Morse elected to fill unexpired term.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1845, to March 4, 1847:

Senators: Alexander Barrow, died December 29, 1846, and Pierre Soulé elected to vacancy February 3, 1847; Henry Johnson.

Representatives: John Slidell, in 1846 resigned, having been appointed Minister to Mexico, and Emile La Sere elected to the vacancy; Bannon G. Thibodeaux; John B. Dawson, died June 26, 1845, and John H. Harmanson elected to the vacancy; Isaac E. Morse.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—March 4, 1847, to March 4, 1849:

Senators: Henry Johnson, Solomon W. Downs, successor to Pierre Soulé for term ending March 4, 1853.

Representatives: Emile La Sere, Bannon G. Thibodeaux, John H. Harmanson, Isaac E. Morse.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—March 4, 1849, to March 4, 1851:

Senators: Solomon W. Downs, Pierre Soulé, successor to Henry Johnson, for term ending March 4, 1855.

Representatives: Emile La Sere, Charles M. Conrad, in July, 1850, resigned to become Secretary of War, and in November, 1850, Henry A. Bullard was elected to the vacancy; John H. Harmanson, died October 25, 1850, and in November, 1850, Alex G. Penn was elected to the vacancy; Isaac E. Morse.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—March 4, 1851, to March 4, 1853:

Senators: Solomon W. Downs, Pierre Soulé.

Representatives: Louis St. Martin, J. Aristide Landry, Alexander G. Penn, John Moore.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1855:

Senators: Pierre Soulé, resigned in March, 1853, to become Minister to Spain, and April 12, 1853, John Slidell was elected to the vacancy. Judah P. Benjamin, successor to Solomon W. Downs, for term ending March 4, 1859.

Representatives: William Dunbar, Theodore G. Hunt, John Perkins, Jr., Roland Jones.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1855, to March 4, 1857:

Senators: Judah P. Benjamin, John Slidell, to succeed himself for six years.

Representatives: George Eustis, Jr., Miles Taylor, Thomas Green Davidson, John M. Sandidge.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1859:

Senators: Judah P. Benjamin, John Slidell.

Representatives: George Eustis, Jr., Miles Taylor, Thomas G. Davidson, John M. Sandidge.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1861:

Senators: Judah P. Benjamin, to succeed himself for term ending March 4, 1865; but on Feb. 4, 1861, retired, because of the secession of Louisiana from the Union. John Slidell; retired Feb. 4, 1861, because of the secession of Louisiana.

Representatives: John E. Bouligny, Miles Taylor, Thomas G. Davidson, John M. Landrum. (Taylor, Davidson and Landrum retired on Feb. 4, 1861, because of the secession of the State).

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1863:

Louisiana unrepresented in the Senate. In the House Benjamin F. Flanders represented the First District from January 10, 1863, to March 4, 1863; and Michael Hahn, the Second District, for the same brief period.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1865:

Louisiana unrepresented in either House.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1865, to March 4, 1867:

Louisiana unrepresented in either House.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1869:

Senators: Wm. Pitt Kellogg (in class 3), from July 17, 1868, for term expiring March 4, 1873. John S. Harris (in class 2), from July 17, 1868, for term expiring March 4, 1871.

Representatives: J. Hale Sypher, J. H. Menard (colored), Michel Vidal, John P. Newsham, W. Jasper Blackburn; all five served only from July 17, 1868.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871:

Senators: William Pitt Kellogg, John S. Harris.

Representatives: First District: Louis St. Martin, elected by 653 majority over J. Hale Sypher, but the later contested and was seated. Second District: Lionel A. Sheldon. Third District: Adolph Bailey, elected by 7,497 majority over Chester B. Darrall, but the latter contested and was seated. Fourth District: Michael Ryan, elected by 4,779 majority over John P. Newsham, but the latter contested and was seated. Fifth District: Geo. W. McCranie, elected by 7,684 majority over Frank Morey, but the latter contested and was seated.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1873:

Senators: William Pitt Kellogg, resigned in December, 1872, to become Governor; and P. B. S. Pinchback (colored), was elected to succeed him, but was never admitted. J. Rodman West, successor to John S. Harris.

Representatives: J. Hale Sypher, Lionel A. Sheldon, Chester B. Darrall, James McCleary, died in 1872, and Aleck Boardman elected to the vacancy; Frank Morey.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS—March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1875:

Senators: J. Rodman West. Second seat vacant.

Representatives: At large: Vacant until February, 1876, when Geo. H. Sheridan was seated. First District: Effingham Lawrence elected, but J. Hale Sypher contested and was seated subject to contest, in February, 1875; the seat was allotted to Lawrence. Second District: Randall Lee Gibson was elected, but Lionel A. Sheldon contested and was seated. Third District: Chester B. Darrall. Fourth District: Edward C. Davidson was elected, but George A. Smith contested and was seated. Fifth District: Frank Morey.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1877:

Senators: J. Rodman West. Vacant until February 10, 1877, when James B. Eustis was seated.

Representatives: Randall Lee Gibson, E. John Ellis, Chester B. Darrall, Wm. Mallory Levy, William B. Spencer, C. E. Nash (colored).

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879:

Senators: James B. Eustis, Wm. Pitt Kellogg, successor to J. Rodman West.

Representatives: Randall Lee Gibson, E. John Ellis, Joseph H. Acklen, J. B. Elam, J. E. Leonard, died June, 1878, and in November, 1878. John S. Young was elected to the vacancy; Edward W. Robertson.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881:

Senators: Wm. Pitt Kellogg, B. Frank Jonas, succeeded to Jas. B. Eustis, for term ending March 4, 1885.

Representatives: Randall Lee Gibson, E. John Ellis, Joseph H. Acklen, J. B. Elam, J. Floyd King, Edward W. Robertson.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1883:

Senators: William Pitt Kellogg, B. Frank Jonas.

Representatives: Randall Lee Gibson, E. John Ellis, Chester B. Darrall, Newton C. Blanchard, J. Floyd King, Edward W. Robertson.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1885:

Senators: B. Frank Jonas, Randall Lee Gibson, successor to Wm. Pitt Kellogg, for term ending March 4, 1889.

Representatives: Carleton Hunt, E. John Ellis, Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Newton C. Blanchard, J. Floyd King, Ed. T. Lewis.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1887:

Senators: Randall Lee Gibson, James B. Eustis, successor to B. Frank Jonas, for term ending March 4, 1891.

Representatives: Louis St. Martin, Michael Hahn, died in April,

1886, and N. D. Wallace elected to succeed him; Edward J. Gay, Newton C. Blanchard, J. Floyd King, Alfred Briggs Irion.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS—March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889:

Senators: Randall Lee Gibson, James B. Eustis.

Representatives: Theodore S. Wilkinson, Matt. D. Lagan, Edward J. Gay, Newton C. Blanchard, Cherubusco Newton, Edward W. Robertson, died in August, 1887, and his son, Samuel M. Robertson, was, in November, 1887, elected to fill the vacancy.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891:

Senators: Edward D. White, of Orleans; Randall Lee Gibson, of New Orleans.

Representatives: First District, Theo. S. Wilkinson of Plaquemine; Second District, H. Dudley Coleman of New Orleans; Third District, Edward J. Gay of Iberville; Fourth District, Newton C. Blanchard of Caddo; Fifth District, Charles J. Boatner of Ouachita; Sixth District, Samuel M. Robertson of East Baton Rouge. Edward J. Gay died and was succeeded by Andrew Price of Lafourche.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS—March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893:

Senators: Edward D. White, of Orleans; Randall Lee Gibson, of Orleans, (died, and succeeded by Donaldson Caffery 1892).

Representatives: First District, Adolph Meyer of Orleans; Second District, Matt. D. Lagan of Orleans; Third District, Andrew Price of Lafourche; Fourth District, Newton C. Blanchard of Caddo; Fifth District, Charles J. Boatner of Ouachita; Sixth District, Samuel M. Robertson of East Baton Rouge.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS—March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895:

Senators: Edward D. White, of Orleans; Donaldson Caffery, of St. Mary. (Edward D. White having been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Newton C. Blanchard, of Caddo, was appointed to fill vacancy).

Representatives: First District, Adolph Meyer of Orleans; Second District, Robert C. Davey of Orleans; Third District, Andrew Price of Lafourche; Fourth District, Newton C. Blanchard, of Caddo (Harry W. Ogden, of Bossier, was elected to fill vacancy caused by appointment of Newton C. Blanchard to the United States Senate); Fifth District, Chas. J. Boatner of Ouachita; Sixth District, Samuel M. Robertson of East Baton Rouge.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1897:

Senators: Donaldson Caffery, of St. Mary; Newton C. Blanchard, of Caddo; Samuel Douglas McEnery, of Ouachita, elected by General Assembly to succeed N. C. Blanchard.

Representatives: First District, Adolph Meyer of Orleans; Second District, Charles F. Buck of Orleans; Third District, Andrew Price of

Lafourche; Fourth District, Harry W. Ogden of Bossier; Fifth District, Charles J. Boatner of Ouachita, (contested by Alex Benoit, and seat declared vacant, and at election held on June 10th, 1896, Charles J. Boatner was re-elected); Sixth District, Samuel M. Robertson of East Baton Rouge.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1899.

Senators: Donaldson Caffery of St. Mary; Samuel Douglass McEnery of Ouachita, successor to Newton C. Blanchard (for terms beginning March 4, 1897, ending March 4, 1903).

Representatives: First District, Adolph Meyer of Orleans; Second District, Robert C. Davey of Orleans; Third District, Robert F. Broussard of Iberia; Fourth District, Harry W. Ogden of Bossier; Fifth District, Sam'l T. Baird of Morehouse; Sixth District, Sam'l M. Robertson of East Baton Rouge.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1899, to March 4, 1901.

Senators: Donaldson Caffery of St. Mary; Samuel Douglass McEnery of Ouachita.

Representatives: First District, Adolph Meyer of Orleans; Second District, Robert C. Davey of Orleans; Third District, Robert F. Broussard of Iberia; Fourth District, Phanor Brazeale of Natchitoches; Fifth District, Samuel T. Baird of Morehouse (died in ———— 1899), and Joseph E. Ransdell of East Carroll, elected on August 29, 1899, to fill vacancy; Sixth District, Sam'l. M. Robertson of East Baton Rouge.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—March 4, 1901, to March 4, 1903.

Senators: Samuel Douglass McEnery of Ouachita; Murphy James Foster of St. Mary (successor to Donaldson Caffery, term beginning March 4, 1901, ending March 4, 1907).

Representatives: First District, Adolph Meyer of Orleans; Second District, Robert C. Davey of Orleans; Third District, Robert F. Broussard of Iberia; Fourth District, Phanor Brazeale of Natchitoches; Fifth District, Joseph E. Ransdell of East Carroll; Sixth District, Samuel M. Robertson of East Baton Rouge.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—ELECTED BY THE
LEGISLATURE.

1812. Julien Poydras, Stephen A. Hopkins, Philomen Thomas, who cast their votes for James Madison.

1816. Garrigues Flangas, Squire Lea and John R. Grymes, who cast their votes for James Monroe.

1824. William Nott, Jean Baptiste Plauche, James H. Shepherd, Sebastian Hiriart and Pierre Lacoste, who cast their votes as follows: Three votes for Andrew Jackson and three votes for John Quincy Adams.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1828. Jean Baptiste Plauche, Alexander Mouton, Thomas W. Scott, Placide E. Bossier and Trasimond Landry, who cast their votes for Andrew Jackson. The popular vote was as follows: Andrew Jackson 4604, John Quincy Adams 4095 votes.

1832. Jean Baptiste Plauche, Alexander Mouton, Thomas W. Scott, W. H. Overton, Trasimond Landry and Placide E. Bossier, who cast their votes for Andrew Jackson. The popular vote stood as follows: Andrew Jackson 4094, and Henry Clay 2522 votes.

1836. Jean Baptiste Plauche, Alexander Mouton, Thomas W. Scott, Placide E. Bossier, W. H. Overton and Trasimond Landry, who cast their votes for Martin Van Buren. The popular vote was as follows: Martin Van Buren 3653 votes, William Henry Harrison 3383 votes.

1840. William De Buys, Jacques Dupre, Joseph Bernard, Seth W. Lewis, John Moon and L. Barras, who cast their votes for William Henry Harrison. The popular vote was as follows: William Henry Harrison 11,297, Martin Van Buren 1617 votes.

1844. Gilbert Leonard, Jean Baptiste Plauche, Trasimond Landry, A. E. Mouton, Solomon W. Downs and Thomas W. Scott, who cast their votes for James Knox Polk. The popular vote was as follows: James Knox Polk 13,782, Henry Clay 13,083.

1848. Jacques Toutane, Judah P. Benjamin, Manuel J. Garcia, John Moore, Christopher Adams, Jr., and James G. Campbell, who cast their votes for Zachary Taylor. The popular vote was as follows: Zachary Taylor 18,117 votes, and Louis Cass 15,370.

1852. E. Warren Moise, Thomas Green Davidson, Jean Baptiste Plauche, Trasimond Landry, Thomas Overton Moore, R. W. Richardson, who cast their votes for Franklin Pierce. The popular vote was as follows: Pierce 18,647, Winfield Scott 17,255.

1856. Charles J. Villere, Wm. A. Elmore, Trasimond Landry,

Thomas O. Moore, John McVey, Henry Gray, who cast their votes for James Buchanan. The popular vote was as follows: James Buchanan 22,164, Millard Fillmore 20,709.

1860. Octave S. Rousseau, Bernard Avegno, Trasimond Landry, Jules G. Olivier, Bennett B. Simms and William M. Levy, who cast their votes for John C. Breckinridge. The popular vote stood as follows: John C. Breckinridge 22,681, John Bell 20,204, and Stephen A. Douglas 7,625.

1864. Louisiana did not vote for President.

1868. George W. Race, William F. Blackman, Anthony Sambola, M. B. Brady, Clarence Work, S. J. Powell and F. M. Goodrich, who cast their votes for Horatio Seymour. The popular vote stood as follows: Horatio Seymour 43,189, Ulysses S. Grant 27,911 votes.

1872. Thomas C. Manning, Andrew S. Herron, Hugh J. Campbell, Allen Thomas, Louis Bush, Albert H. Leonard, and L. Vincent Reeves. The popular vote was as follows: Horace Greeley 66,467, Ulysses S. Grant 59,975. The Returning Board reduced the majority by throwing out Democratic votes of several parishes of this State, thereby giving a majority to General Grant, under pretext of fraud, intimidation and violence, and made up the vote as follows: For U. S. Grant 71,663, and for Horace Greeley 57,029 votes, and returned the following named persons as Electors: M. F. Bonzano, Jules Lanabere, Dr. L. Roudanez, Milton Morris, A. K. Johnson, Dr. Joseph Taylor and R. L. Brooks. Various objections were made before the two Houses of Congress to counting the vote of Louisiana, arising from the consideration of different election certificates, which had been received from two Returning Boards, both claiming to be legal. The objection to counting the vote was sustained by both Houses. The above vote was not counted under the rule "that no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent vote of both Houses."

1876. Robert C. Wickliffe, John McEnery, Louis St. Martin, Ralph J. Cobb, Felix P. Poché, W. A. Seay, Alcibiades DeBlanc and K. A. Cross. The popular vote stood as follows: Samuel J. Tilden 86,723, Rutherford B. Hayes 77,174. The Returning Board reduced the majority given to Mr. Tilden by throwing out votes of Democratic parishes and increasing the votes in Republican parishes, under pretext of fraud, intimidation and violence, and made up the vote as follows: Rutherford B. Hayes 75,135, Samuel J. Tilden 70,036, and returned the following named persons as electors: William P. Kellogg, J. Henri Burch, Peter Joseph, A. B. Levissee, Lionel A. Sheldon, O. H. Brewster, Morris Marks and Oscar Joffrion, who cast their votes for Rutherford B. Hayes.

1880. Walter C. Flower, Thomas C. Manning, Charles A. Butler, Emile J. O'Brien, Allen Thomas, W. H. Jack, George A. Ellis and K. A. Cross, who cast their votes for Winfield S. Hancock. The popular vote stood as follows: Winfield S. Hancock 65,067, James A. Garfield 38,028, James C. Weaver —.

1884. J. D. Watkins, M. E. Girard, Alex. Brewster, J. C. Denis, I. D. Moore, W. H. Jack, G. L. Gaskins and John H. Stone, who cast their

votes for Grover Cleveland. The popular vote was as follows: Grover Cleveland 62,521, James G. Blaine 46,347, St. John 337, and Butler 120.

1888. A. H. May, F. P. Stubbs, Geo. H. Theard, Euclid Borland, E. A. O'Sullivan, E. W. Sutherland, H. P. Wells, L. D. Beale. Vote stood Cleveland Electors 85,032, Harrison Electors 30,484.

1892. H. P. Kernochan, Tom K. Green, A. L. Tissot, Saml. L. Gilmore, Gabe Montegut, W. H. Wise, O. B. Steele, T. J. Kernan. Vote stood Cleveland Electors —.

1896. John C. Wickliffe, Matt. W. Smart, J. W. McFarland, Albert Voorhies, Sam'l. J. Kohlman, G. A. Fournet, R. M. Steele, J. T. Howell. Vote stood Bryan Electors 77,175, McKinley Electors 18,320.

1900. Robert H. Snyder, Thos. H. Lewis, Charles J. Theard, Wm. O. Hart, Ed. McCollum, H. T. Liverman, Allen Barksdale, S. D. Ellis. Vote stood Bryan Electors 53,671, McKinley Electors 14,233.

NOTE.—By act of Congress of March 1, 1792, amended on January 23, 1845, a uniform day for the election of President and Vice-President is fixed for all the States, being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every fourth year after a President has been elected.

PRESIDENTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS—TERRITORY OF ORLEANS.

| | Term of Office |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Julien Poydras | 1804-1805 |
| Jean Noël Destréhan | 1806 |
| Pierre Sauvé | 1807 |
| Julien Poydras | 1808 |
| J. D. Dégouton Bellechasse | 1809-1810 |
| Jean Noël Destréhan | 1810-1812 |

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE—STATE OF LOUISIANA.

| | Term of Office |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Julien Poydras | 1812-1813 |
| Fulmar Skipwith | 1814-1815 |
| Nathaniel Meriam | 1816-1819 |
| Julien Poydras | 1820-1821 |
| Bernard Marigny | 1822 |
| H. S. Thibodaux | 1823-1826 |
| A. Beauvais | 1827-1829 |
| Isaac A. Smith | 1830-1831 |
| Charles Derbigny | 1832-1837 |
| Joseph E. Johnston | 1838 |
| Jacques Duprè | 1838 |
| Felix Garcia | 1839-1845 |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS—EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENTS OF
THE SENATE.

(This office was created under the Constitution of 1845.)

| | Term of Office |
|---|----------------|
| Trasimond Landry | 1846-1849 |
| Jean Baptiste Plauche | 1850-1855 |
| William Wood Farmer (died in office)..... | 1853 |
| Robert Charles Wickliffe, president pro tem..... | 1854-1855 |
| Charles Homere Mouton (resigned) | 1856 |
| William F. Griffin, president pro tem | 1857-1859 |
| Henry M. Hyams | 1860-1864 |
| Benjamin W. Pearce, de jure | 1864 |
| J. Madison Wells (de facto), succeeded by Michael Hahn, Governor de jure | 1864 |
| Charles Smith, president pro tem..... | 1864 |
| Charles W. Boyce, president pro tem..... | 1864 |
| Louis Gastinel, president pro tem..... | 1864 |
| Victor Burthe, president pro tem..... | 1865 |
| Albert Voorhies | 1866-1868 |
| Oscar J. Dunn (colored), died in office..... | 1868-1871 |
| P. B. S. Pinchback (colored) president pro tem..... | 1871 |
| C. C. Antoine (colored)..... | 1872-1876 |
| Louis Alfred Wiltz | 1877-1880 |
| Samuel Douglas McEnery (succeeded to Gov. L. A. Wiltz).... | 1880-1881 |
| Dr. W. A. Robertson, president pro tem..... | 1881 |
| George L. Walton, president pro tem..... | 1881-1882 |
| Robert C. Davey, president pro tem..... | 1884-1888 |
| Clay Knobloch | 1884-1888 |
| James Jeffries | 1888-1892 |
| Charles Parlange (appointed Judge Supreme Court)..... | 1892 |
| H. R. Lott, president pro tem..... | 1894 |
| R. H. Snyder | 1896-1900 |
| Albert Estopinal | 1900-1904 |

SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE.

| | Term of Office |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Elijius Fromentin | 1812-1813 |
| Henry D. Pierce | 1814-1823 |
| Horatio Davis | 1824-1850 |
| James B. Walton | 1852 |
| Horatio Davis | 1853 |
| William F. Wagner | 1854-1855 |
| James A. Warner | 1856 |
| William F. Warner | 1857 |
| Aristides Barbin | 1858-1859 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| William F. Wagner | 1860-1864 |
| Henry B. Kelly | 1865-1867 |
| Charles H. Merritt | 1868-1872 |
| Pierre E. Bectel | 1873-1876 |
| John Clegg | 1877-1880 |
| Oscar Arroyo | 1881-1882 |
| Will A. Strong | 1884-1888 |
| C. D. Caffery | 1888-1892 |
| W. H. McClendon | 1892-1896 |
| W. H. McClendon | 1896-1900 |
| W. H. McClendon | 1900-1904 |

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—TERRITORY OF ORLEANS.

| | Term of Office |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| John Watkins | 1806-1807 |
| Thomas Urquhart | 1808-1810 |
| Magloire Guichard | 1811-1812 |

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE—STATE OF LOUISIANA.

| | Term of Office |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| P. B. St. Martin | 1812 |
| Stephen Hopkins | 1813 |
| Magloire Guichard | 1814-1817 |
| David C. Ker | 1818-1819 |
| A. Beauvais | 1820-1822 |
| Andre Bienvenu Roman | 1822-1826 |
| Octave La Branche | 1827-1829 |
| Andre Bienvenu Roman | 1829-1830 |
| Alexandre Mouton | 1831-1832 |
| Alcee LaBranche | 1833-1837 |
| Joseph Walker | 1838 |
| William DeBuys | 1839-1840 |
| William C. C. Claiborne | 1841-1842 |
| Charles Derbigny | 1843-1844 |
| Antonie Boudousquie | 1845 |
| David A. Randall | 1846-1847 |
| Preston W. Farrar | 1848 |
| E. Warren Moise | 1850 |
| John E. King | 1852 |
| E. Warren Moise | 1853 |
| John M. Sandidge | 1854-1855 |
| William W. Pugh | 1856-1859 |
| Charles H. Morrison | 1860-1861 |
| Adolph Olivier | 1862-1863 |
| Simeon Belden | 1864-1865 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Duncan S. Cage | 1866-1867 |
| Charles W. Lowell | 1868-1869 |
| Mortimer Carr | 1870 |
| George W. Carter | 1871 |
| O. H. Brewster | 1872 |
| Charles W. Lowell | 1873-1874 |
| Michael Hahn | 1875 |
| Louis A. Wiltz | 1875 |
| E. D. Estilette | 1875-1876 |
| Louis Bush | 1877-1878 |
| John Charles Moncure | 1879 |
| Robert N. Ogden | 1880-1882 |
| Henry W. Ogden | 1884-1888 |
| S. P. Henry | 1888-1892 |
| G. W. Bolton | 1892-1896 |
| S. P. Henry | 1896-1900 |
| Jared Y. Sanders | 1900-1904 |

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| | Term of Office |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| C. Trémont Decoux | 1812-1815 |
| Auguste Davezac de Castera | 1816 |
| Jean Francois Canonge | 1817-1830 |
| Armand Pitot | 1831-1835 |
| H. Patin | 1835 |
| Florin Roussel | 1835-1836 |
| Alexander Cuvillier | 1837-1842 |
| Theodule Landry | 1843-1845 |
| Jean F. Ayraud | 1846-1847 |
| Alexandre Couvillier | 1848 |
| John E. Layet | 1850-1852 |
| Joseph M. Kennedy | 1853 |
| Wm. B. Higgins | 1854-1862 |
| Alfred H. Isaacson | 1863 |
| John S. Neelis | 1864 |
| Thos. L. Maxwell | 1865-1867 |
| Wm. F. Vigers | 1868-1874 |
| Peter J. Trezevant | 1875-1878 |
| C. M. Pegues | 1879 |
| Peter J. Trezevant | 1880-1884 |
| Peter J. Trezevant | 1884-1888 |
| Peter J. Trezevant | 1888-1892 |
| Peter J. Trezevant | 1892-1896 |
| Robert S. Landry | 1896-1900 |
| Robert S. Landry | 1900-1904 |

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Appointed by the Governor.)

| | Term of Office |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Louis Barthelemy McCarty | 1812-1816 |
| Etienne Mazureau | 1817-1820 |
| Pierre Derbigny | 1820-1830 |
| George A. Waggaman | 1830-1832 |
| George Eustis | 1832-1834 |
| Martin Blache | 1835-1837 |
| Wm. C. C. Claiborne | 1837 |
| Alfred E. Forstall | 1838 |
| Henry E. Bullard | 1838 |
| Levi Pierce | 1839-1845 |
| Robert Carter Nicholas | 1845 |
| Zenon Ledoux, Jr. | 1845 |
| Charles Gayarre | 1845-1853 |

(Under the Constitution of 1852 this office was made elective.)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Andrew S. Herron | 1853-1859 |
| King D. Hardy | 1860-1864 |
| S. Wrotnozki | 1864 |
| J. Hamilton Hardy | 1866-1868 |
| George E. Bovee (removed by the Governor)..... | 1868-1871 |
| Francis J. Herron (appointed by the Governor)..... | 1871 |
| Jack Wharton (appointed by the Governor)..... | 1871 |
| P. J. Deslonde | 1872-1876 |
| Will. A. Strong | 1877-1884 |
| Oscar Arroyo | 1884-1888 |
| Leonard F. Mason | 1888-1892 |
| Thomas Scott Adams | 1892-1896 |
| John T. Michel | 1896-1900 |
| John T. Michel | 1900-1904 |

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(Appointed by the Governor.)

| | Term of Office. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Francois Xavier Martin | 1812-1816 |
| Louis Moreau Lislet | 1817-1818 |
| Thomas Bolling Robertson | 1819-1820 |
| Etienne Mazureau | 1820-1823 |
| Isaac T. Preston | 1823-1829 |
| Alonzo Morphy | 1829 |
| George Eustis | 1830-1832 |
| Etienne Mazaureau | 1832-1840 |
| Christian Roselius | 1841-1842 |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Isaac T. Preston | 1843-1845 |
| William A. Elmore | 1846-1848 |
| Isaac Johnson | 1850-1852 |

(Under the Constitution of 1852, this office was made elective.)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Isaac E. Moise | 1853-1855 |
| E. Warren Moise | 1855-1859 |
| Thomas J. Semmes, resigned, having been elected Confederate States Senator | 1860-1862 |
| F. S. Goode, appointed by the Governor..... | 1862-1864 |
| Andrew S. Herron, elected by the people and removed by Federal authorities | 1865 |
| B. S. Lynch, appointed by Federal authorities..... | 1865-1867 |
| Simeon Belden | 1868-1871 |
| A. P. Field | 1872-1876 |
| William H. Hunt, appointed by the Governor..... | 1876 |
| Hiram R. Steele, appointed by the Governor | 1876 |
| Horatio N. Ogden | 1877-1879 |
| James Constantine Egan | 1880-1884 |
| Milton J. Cunningham | 1884-1888 |
| Walter Henry Rogers | 1888-1892 |
| Milton J. Cunningham | 1892-1896 |
| Milton J. Cunningham | 1896-1900 |
| Walter Guion | 1900-1904 |

TREASURER OF THE TERRITORY OF ORLEANS.

| | Term of Office |
|------------------------|----------------|
| George W. Morgan | 1804-1812 |

STATE TREASURERS ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

| | Term of Office |
|--|----------------|
| J. Montegut | 1812-1814 |
| Jean Baptiste Dejean | 1814-1817 |
| Silve Arnaud | 1818-1827 |
| Francois Gardere | 1828-1841 |
| William De Buys | 1841-1845 |
| Joseph Walker, resigned, having been elected Governor..... | 1846-1849 |
| P. E. D. Livaudais, appointed by the Governor..... | 1849 |
| Charles E. Greneaux | 1850-1852 |
| George C. McWhorter | 1852-1854 |

(Elected by the people.)

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Robert A. Hunter | 1855-1859 |
| B. L. Defreese | 1860-1865 |
| Adam Giffin | 1866-1868 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Antoine Dubuclet (colored) | 1868-1878 |
| E. A. Burke | 1879-1888 |
| W. H. Pipes | 1888-1892 |
| John Pickett | 1892-1896 |
| Alexandre V. Fournet | 1896-1900 |
| Ledoux E. Smith | 1900-1904 |

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(Created in 1846, to be appointed by the Governor.)

| | Term of Office |
|---|----------------|
| Clark Woodruff | 1846-1849 |
| (Elected by the people.) | |
| Louis Bordelon | 1846-1849 |
| Samuel F. Marks | 1850-1854 |
| E. W. Robertson | 1855-1857 |
| Hypolite Peralta | 1858-1859 |
| George M. Wickliffe (absconded) | 1868-1869 |
| L. T. Delassize, appointed by the Governor, declined..... | 1869 |
| James Graham, appointed by the Governor | 1869-1871 |
| Charles Clinton, elected by the people | 1872-1875 |
| George B. Johnson, appointed by the Governor | 1876-1877 |
| Allen Jumel, elected by the people | 1877-1888 |
| O. B. Steele | 1884-1892 |
| W. W. Heard | 1892-1896 |
| W. W. Heard | 1896-1900 |
| W. S. Frazee | 1900-1904 |

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(Office created in 1847. Appointed by the Governor.)

| | Term of Office |
|--|----------------|
| Alexander Dimitry | 1847-1849 |
| Robert Carter Nicholas | 1849-1853 |
| John N. Carrigan | 1853-1855 |
| Samuel Bard | 1855-1857 |
| W. T. Hamilton | 1857-1859 |
| Henry Avery | 1859-1861 |
| W. H. N. McGruder | 1862-1865 |
| John McNair, appointed by Federal authority..... | 1863-1865 |
| Robert M. Lusher | 1865-1868 |
| Thomas W. Conway | 1868-1872 |
| W. G. Brown | 1872-1876 |
| Robert M. Lusher | 1877-1879 |
| Edwin H. Fay | 1880-1884 |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Warren Easton | 1884-1888 |
| Joseph A. Breaux | 1888-1892 |
| A. D. Lafargue | 1892-1896 |
| Joseph V. Calhoun | 1896-1900 |
| Joseph V. Calhoun | 1900-1904 |

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT—TERRITORY OF
ORLEANS.

(Appointed by the President of the United States.)

| | Term of Office |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| George Mathews | 1804-1812 |
| Joshua Lewis | 1804-1812 |
| John Thompson (died in office) | 1804-1806 |
| Francois Xavier Martin..... | 1806-1812 |

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(Appointed by the Governor.)

| | Term of Office |
|---|----------------|
| Dominick A. Hall | 1812-1815 |
| George Mathews | 1812-1836 |
| Pierre Derbigny | 1813-1820 |
| Francois Xavier Martin | 1816-1846 |
| Alexander Foster, Jr..... | 1821-1835 |
| Henry A. Bullard | 1832-1845 |
| Henry Carleton | 1835-1839 |
| Isaac T. Preston | 1837 |
| Pierre Adolphe Rost | 1838-1839 |
| George Eustis | 1838-1839 |
| George Strawbridge | 1837-1839 |
| Alonzo Morphy | 1838-1845 |
| Edward Simon | 1840-1845 |
| Rice Garland | 1846-1852 |
| George Eustis, Chief Justice | 1846-1852 |
| Pierre Adolphe Rost, Associate Justice..... | 1846-1852 |
| George Rogers King | 1846-1852 |
| Thomas Slidell | 1846-1852 |
| Isaac T. Preston | 1850-1852 |
| William Dunbar | 1852-1853 |

(Under the Constitution of 1852, this office was made elective by the people.)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Thomas Slidell, Chief Justice | 1853-1855 |
| Cornelius Voorhies, Associate Justice | 1853-1859 |
| Abner Nash Ogden, Associate Justice | 1853-1855 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| James G. Campbell, Associate Justice | 1854 |
| Henry M. Spofford, Associate Justice | 1853-1855 |
| Edwin T. Merrick, Chief Justice | 1855-1862 |
| Alexander M. Buchanan, Associate Justice | 1855-1863 |
| John N. Lea | 1855-1862 |
| Josiah L. Cole | 1855-1859 |
| Thomas T. Land | 1858-1862 |
| Albert Voorhies | 1859-1862 |
| Albert Duffel | 1860-1864 |
| Peter E. Bonford, appointed by the Governor..... | 1863-1864 |
| Thomas Courtland Manning, appointed by the Governor..... | 1863-1864 |
| William P. Hyman, Chief Justice..... | 1865-1868 |
| Zenon Labauve, Associate Justice | 1865-1863 |
| Rufus K. Howell | 1865-1863 |
| R. B. Jones, Associate Justice | 1865 |
| James G. Tagliaferro, Associate Justice | 1866-1868 |
| James T. Ludeling, Chief Justice..... | 1868-1876 |
| James T. Tagliaferro, Associate Justice | 1868-1876 |
| Rufus K. Howell, Associate Justice | 1868-1876 |
| William J. Wiley, Associate Justice | 1868-1876 |
| William W. Howe, Associate Justice | 1868-1872 |
| Joseph E. Leonard, Associate Justice | 1872 |
| Philip Hickey Morgan, Associate Justice | 1873-1876 |
| Thomas Courtland Manning, Chief Justice | 1877-1880 |
| Alcibiades DeBlanc, Associate Justice | 1877-1880 |
| William B. Egan, Associate Justice | 1877-1880 |
| William B. Spencor, Associate Justice | 1877-1879 |
| Robert H. Marr, Associate Justice | 1877-1880 |
| Edward D. White, Associate Justice..... | 1879-1880 |
| Edward Bermudez, Chief Justice | 1880-1892 |
| Felix P. Poche, Associate Justice | 1880-1890 |
| Robert B. Todd, Associate Justice | 1880-1883 |
| William M. Levy, Associate Justice | 1880-1886 |
| Charles E. Fenner, Associate Justice | 1880-1884 |
| Thomas Courtland Manning, Associate Justice | 1882-1886 |
| Charles E. Fenner | 1884-1896 |
| Lynn Boyd Watkins | 1886-1898 |
| S. D. McEnery, to succeed R. B. Todd..... | 1888-1900 |
| Joseph A. Breaux | 1890-1902 |
| F. T. Nicholls, Chief Justice | 1892-1904 |
| Chas. Parlange, to fill vacancy of C. E. Fenner..... | 1884-1896 |
| H. C. Miller, vice Chas. Parlange | 1884-1896 |
| H. C. Miller | 1896-1908 |
| Newton C. Blanchard, vice S. D. McEnery elected to United States Senate | 1898-1900 |
| Lynn B. Watkins to succeed himself..... | 1898-1910 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Frank Adair Monroe, vice H. C. Miller (deceased)..... | 1896-1898 |
| Newton C. Blanchard to succeed himself..... | 1900-1912 |
| O. O. Provosty, vice L. B. Watkins (deceased)..... | 1898-1910 |

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

(Elected by the General Assembly under the Constitution of 1879.)

| | Term of Office |
|--|----------------|
| First Circuit—John C. Moncure | 1880-1888 |
| A. B. George | 1880-1884 |
| A. B. George | 1884-1892 |
| E. W. Sutherlin | 1892-1900 |
| Second Circuit—Oren Mayo (died in office)..... | 1880-1888 |
| W. W. Farmer (resigned)..... | 1880-1884 |
| Andrew A. Gunby, appointed, vice W. W. Farmer (resigned) | 1881-1884 |
| Thomas P. Clinton, appointed, vice Oren Mayo (deceased) | 1883-1888 |
| Andrew A. Gunby | 1884-1892 |
| J. M. Kennedy | 1892-1900 |
| Third Circuit—Joseph A. Moore | 1880-1888 |
| Alfred B. Irion | 1880-1884 |
| John Clegg | 1884-1892 |
| W. F. Blackman | 1892-1900 |
| Fourth Circuit—Charles McVea (died in office)..... | 1880-1888 |
| Samuel J. Powell | 1880-1884 |
| Samuel J. Powell | 1884-1892 |
| William Fergus Kernan, appointed, vice Judge McVea (deceased) | 1886-1888 |
| J. M. Thompson | 1892-1900 |
| Fifth Circuit—J. Richard Winchester (died in office)..... | 1880-1888 |
| Adrien C. Dumartrait (died in office)..... | 1880-1884 |
| Eugene W. W. Blake, appointed to succeed Judge Winchester | 1880-1888 |
| Henry D. Smith, appointed to succeed Judge Dumartrait | 1882-1884 |
| Henry D. Smith | 1884-1892 |
| Henry D. Smith..... | 1892-1900 |
| R. T. Beauregard | 1894-1904 |

COURT OF APPEALS—PARISH OF ORLEANS.

(Elected by the General Assembly.)

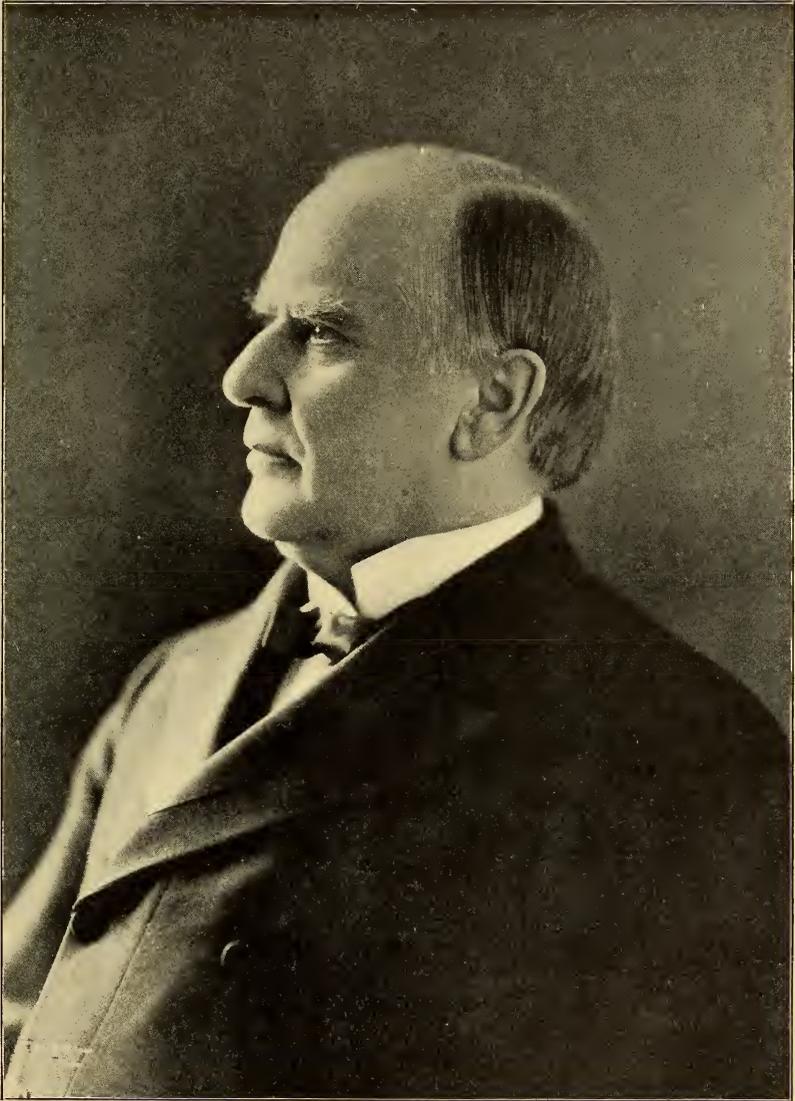
| | Term of Office |
|--|----------------|
| Walter Henry Rogers (resigned) | 1880-1888 |
| Frank McGloin | 1880-1884 |
| Frank McGloin, re-elected | 1884-1892 |
| Henry B. Kelley, elected by the General Assembly to fill the unexpired term of Judge Rogers | 1884-1888 |
| R. N. Ogden | 1892-1900 |
| Horace L. Dufour | 1896-1904 |

COURT OF APPEALS—PARISH OF ORLEANS.

(Under Constitution of 1898.)

| | Term of Office |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Horace L. Dufour of Orleans | 1904 |
| Isaiah D. Moore of Orleans..... | 1908 |
| R. T. Beauregard of St. Bernard | 1904 |

UNITED STATES AND STATE
OFFICIALS.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

THE EXECUTIVE.

| | |
|---|----------|
| *WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio, President of the United States, salary per annum | \$50,000 |
| THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York, Vice-President, salary per annum | 8,000 |

THE CABINET.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State, Ohio.
 LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the Treasurer, Iowa.
 ELIHU B. ROOT, Secretary of War, New York.
 JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy, Massachusetts.
 NATHAN A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Interior, Missouri.
 JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Iowa.
 HENRY C. PAYNE, Postmaster General, Wisconsin.
 PHILANDER C. KNOX, Attorney General, Pennsylvania.

THE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of the United States—The court holds annual sessions at Washington, commencing on the second Monday in October. The annual salary of Chief Justice is \$10,500, and of the Associate Justices \$10,000.

Chief Justice—Melville W. Fuller (Dem.), of Illinois, appointed July 20th, 1888.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

| Name | Appointed from | Time appointed |
|--|---------------------|----------------|
| JOHN M. HARLAN..... | Kentucky | 1887 |
| HORACE GRAY..... | Massachusetts | 1882 |
| DAVID J. BREWER..... | Kansas | 1889 |
| HENRY B. BROWN..... | Michigan | 1890 |
| GEORGE SHIRAS, JR..... | Pennsylvania | 1892 |
| EDWARD DOUGLAS WHITE..... | Louisiana | 1894 |
| RUFUS W. PECKHAM..... | New York..... | 1896 |
| JOSEPH MCKENNA..... | California | 1898 |
| Clerk—James H. McKenney, District of Columbia, salary..... | | |
| | | \$6,000 |
| Marshal—J. M. Wright, Kentucky, salary..... | | |
| | | \$3,000 |
| Reporter—J. C. B. Davis, New York, salary..... | | |
| | | \$4,500 |

*Assassinated at Buffalo, N. Y., September 14, 1801.

Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States in and for the Fifth Judicial Circuit—*Mr. Justice White*. Districts of Northern Georgia, Southern Georgia, Northern Florida, Southern Florida, Northern Alabama, Middle Alabama, Southern Alabama, Northern Mississippi, Southern Mississippi, Eastern Louisiana, Western Louisiana, Northern Texas, Eastern Texas and Western Texas.

Time, place and term: Third Monday of November, at New Orleans.

Circuit Judges—Don A. Pardee, of Atlanta, Ga.; David D. Shelby, of Huntsville, Ala.; A. P. McCormick, of Dallas, Texas.

Clerk—Charles Lednum, of Dallas, Texas.

United States Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit, Eastern District of Louisiana—*Judges*: Don A. Pardee, David D. Shelby, A. P. McCormack.

Clerk—Henry J. Carter, of New Orleans.

Time and place of holding court: At New Orleans, fourth Monday in April and first Monday in November.

United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana—*Judge*: Charles Parlange, of New Orleans.

Clerk—Frank H. Mortimer, of New Orleans.

Time and place of holding court: At New Orleans, third Mondays in February, May and November; at Baton Rouge, second Monday in April and November.

United States District Court, Western District of Louisiana—*Judge*: Aleck Boarman, Shreveport, La.

Clerk—Walter Jackson, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Time and place of holding court: At Opelousas, first Monday in January and June; at Alexandria, fourth Monday in January and June; at Shreveport, third Monday in February and October; at Monroe, first Monday in April and October.

United States District Attorney, Eastern District—W. W. Howe.

United States District Attorney, Western District—M. C. Elstner.

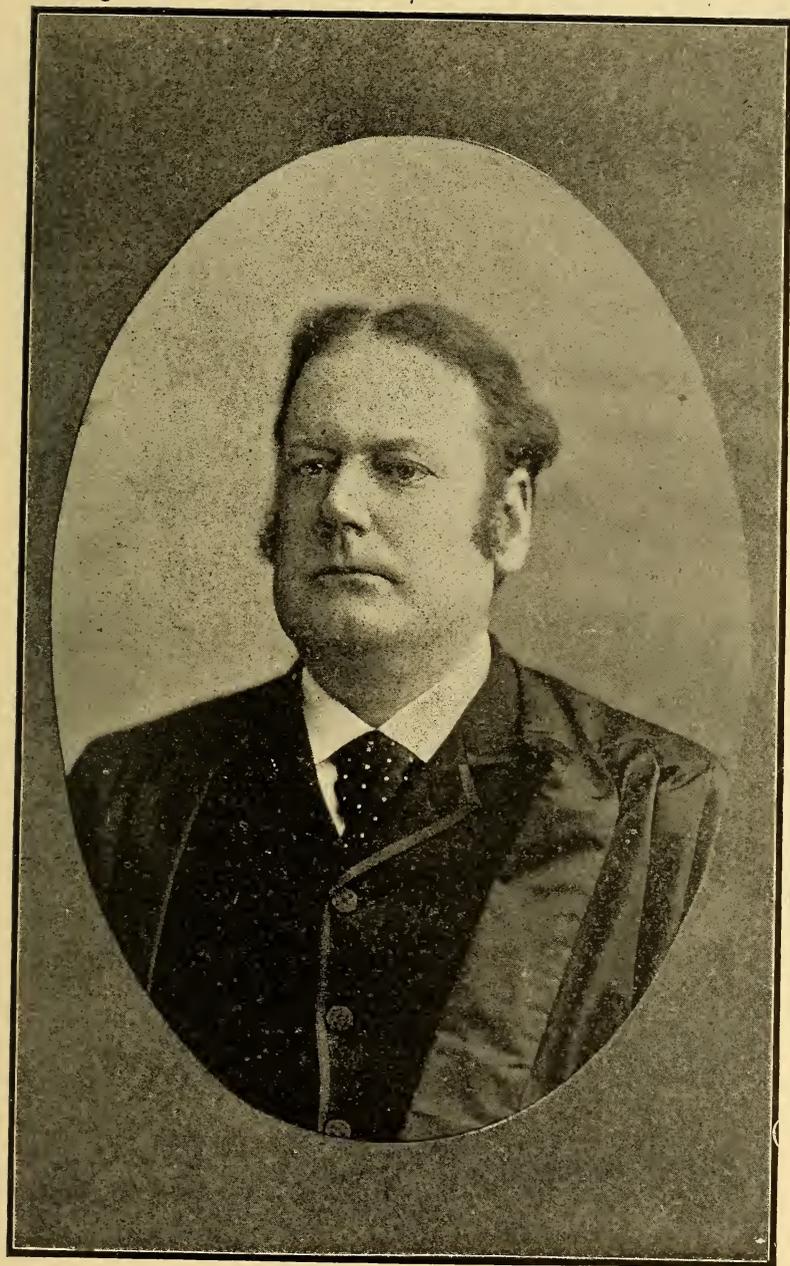
United States Marshal, Eastern District—Charles Fontelieu.

United States Marshal, Western District—Lemuel Gustine.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM LOUISIANA.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS McENERY, of Ouachita: March 4, 1897-March 4, 1903; March 4, 1903-March 4, 1909.

MURPHY JAMES FOSTER, of St. Mary: March 4, 1901-March 4, 1907.



JUSTICE E. D. WHITE.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Term March 4, 1901-March 4, 1903.

First Congressional District—Adolph Meyer, of Orleans.

Second Congressional District—Robert C. Davey, of Orleans.

Third Congressional District—Robert F. Broussard, of Iberia.

Fourth Congressional District—Phanor Brazeale, of Natchitoches.

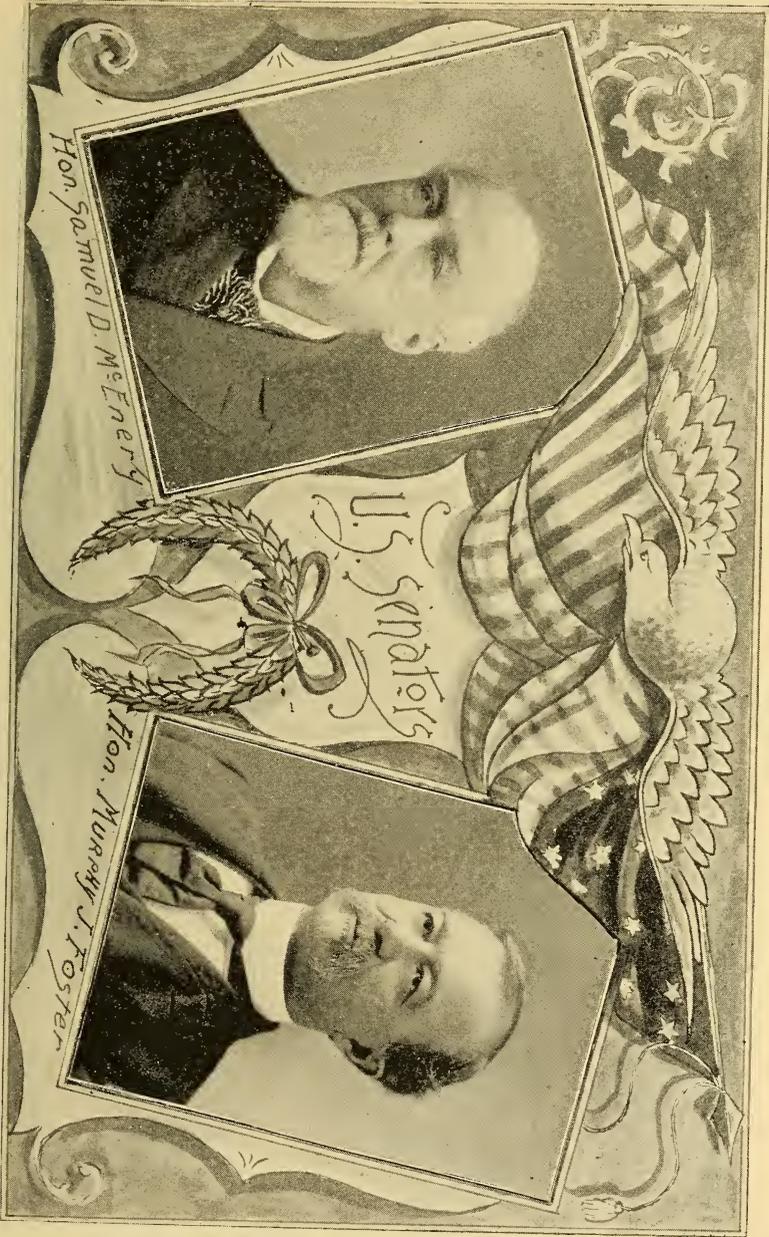
Fifth Congressional District—Joseph E. Ransdell, of East Carroll.

Sixth Congressional District—Samuel M. Robertson, of East Baton Rouge.

 UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR LOUISIANA.

(At Custom House, New Orleans.)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. T. Wimberly..... | Collector of the Port. |
| David G. Baldwin..... | Postmaster. |
| C. J. Bell..... | Assistant U. S. Treasurer. |
| Frank N. Wicker..... | U. S. Appraiser. |
| Walter L. Cohen..... | Reg. Land Office. |
| C. P. Johnston..... | Rec'r Land Office. |
| Genl. Louis J. Souer..... | Collr. Internal Revenue. |
| F. W. Gibson..... | Surveyor of the Port. |
| James Lewis..... | Surveyor Genl. Land Office. |
| C. W. Boothby..... | Supt. of U. S. Mint |
| Dudley Coleman..... | Melter and Refiner. |
| Mayer Cahen..... | Coiner. |
| W. M. Lynch..... | Assayer. |
| A. H. Glennon..... | Surgeon Marine Hospital. |
| John Day..... | Chief Ry. Mail Service. |
| Patrick Looby..... | Secret Service Agent. |
| Wm. H. Bourke..... | U. S. Shipping Comr. |
| T. Polk Johnson..... | Special Agent Treasury Dept. |
| John A. Colter..... | Inspector of Steam Vessels. |
| W. G. Boylan..... | Chief Weigher. |
| Board of Pension Examining Surgeons— | Dr. D. A. Lines, Dr. B. F. Taylor, Dr. J. T. Newman: |



Hon. Samuel D. McEnery

Hon. Murray J. Foster

U.S. Senators



Hon. Adolph Meyer

Hon. R. C. Davey.

Hon. R. F. Brodsgard

Hon. Pharror Brazzale



Hon. Jos. E. Randall



Hon. S. M. Robertson



STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—William Wright Heard, Farmerville, Union Parish; salary, \$5,000; furnished residence, etc.

Private Secretary—Leon Jastremski, Baton Rouge, East Baton Parish; salary, \$2,100.

Lieutenant Governor—Albert Estopinal, St. Bernard, St. Bernard Parish; salary, \$1,500 and traveling expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State—John T. Michel, New Orleans, Orleans Parish; salary, \$1,800 and fees.

Assistant Secretary of State (In charge of Insurance Department)—Eugene J. McGivney, New Orleans, Orleans Parish; salary, \$1,500.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

State Treasurer—LeDoux E. Smith, Rapides Parish; salary, \$2,000.

Chief Clerk—W. N. McFarland, Farmerville, Union Parish.

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

State Auditor—W. W. Frazee, Opelousas, St. Landry Parish; salary, \$2,500.

Chief Clerk—Dudley L. Guilbeau, Opelousas, St. Landry Parish.

State Fiscal Agents—New Orleans National Bank, Hibernia National Bank, Louisiana National Bank, at New Orleans; First National Bank and Bank of Baton Rouge, at Baton Rouge.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney General—Walter Guion, Napoleonville, Assumption Parish; salary, \$3,500.

Assistant—Louis Guion, Napoleonville, Assumption Parish.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Superintendent of Public Education—Joseph V. Calhoun, New Orleans, Orleans Parish; salary, \$2,000.

Chief Clerk—Dupre Stanard, of Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor William Wright Heard.

Adjutant General—Allen Jumel, St. Gabriel, Iberville Parish, appointed by and holds office during pleasure of the Governor; salary, \$2,000.

Chief Clerk—Albert Jumel, St. Gabriel, Iberville Parish.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Agriculture—J. G. Lee, Calhoun, Ouachita Parish; salary, \$2,500.

Chief Clerk—N. S. Dougherty, of East Baton Rouge; salary, \$1,500.

STATE REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Register—J. M. Smith, Farmerville, Union Parish; salary, \$1,500 and fees.

Chief Clerk—W. R. Rutland, Many, Sabine Parish; salary, \$1,500.

STATE LIBRARY.

(At Tulane Hall, New Orleans.)

Mrs. A. F. Phillips, of Orleans, Librarian.

Miss Anna M. Beale, of East Baton Rouge, Asst. Librarian.

STATE EXAMINER OF STATE BANKS AND EXAMINER OF
HOMESTEAD, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Office, New Orleans.

F. G. FRERET.....Orleans Parish

STATE COAL AND COKE GUAGERS.

Office, No. 327 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

PETER FARRELLOrleans Parish

VICTOR MAUBERRETOrleans Parish

COMMISSIONER, STATISTICS OF LABOR

Office, New Orleans.

THOMAS HARRISON.....Commissioner

INSPECTOR OF LIVE STOCK.

FERNANDO ESTOPINAL.....Arabi, P. O., La.

STATE ARMORER.

Office, New Orleans.

FRANK LOBRANO.....New Orleans

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

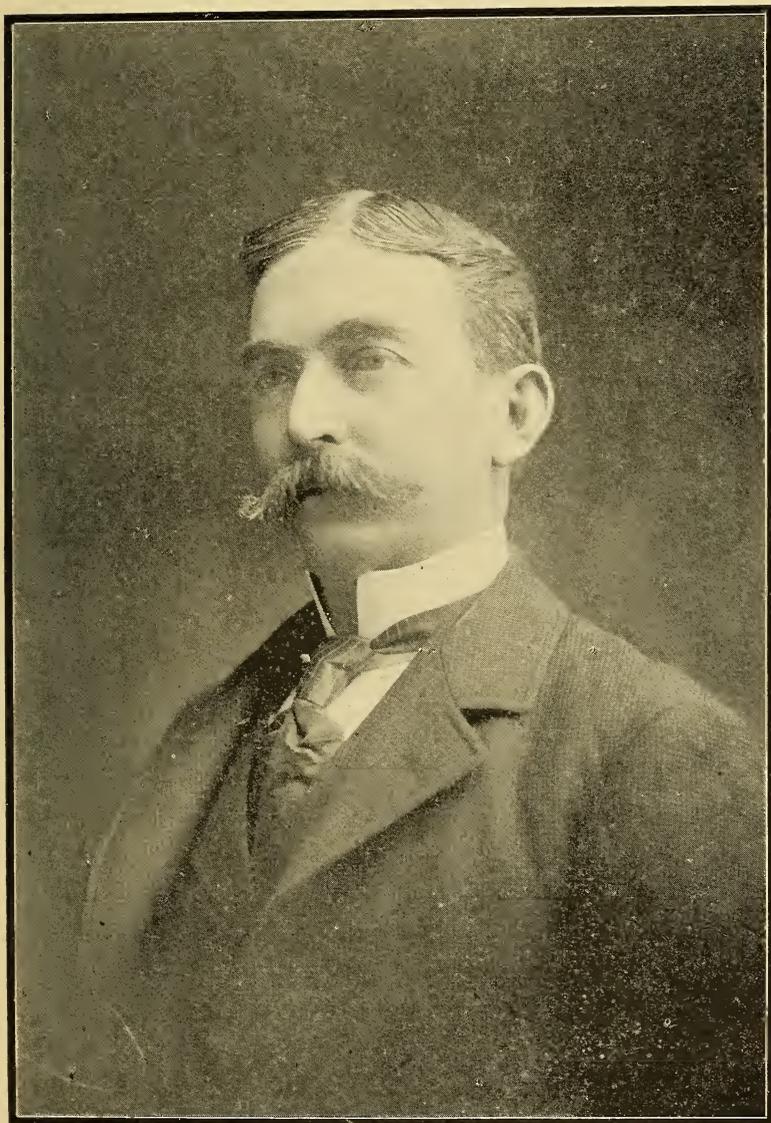
Office, New Orleans.

FRANK ZENGL.....New Orleans

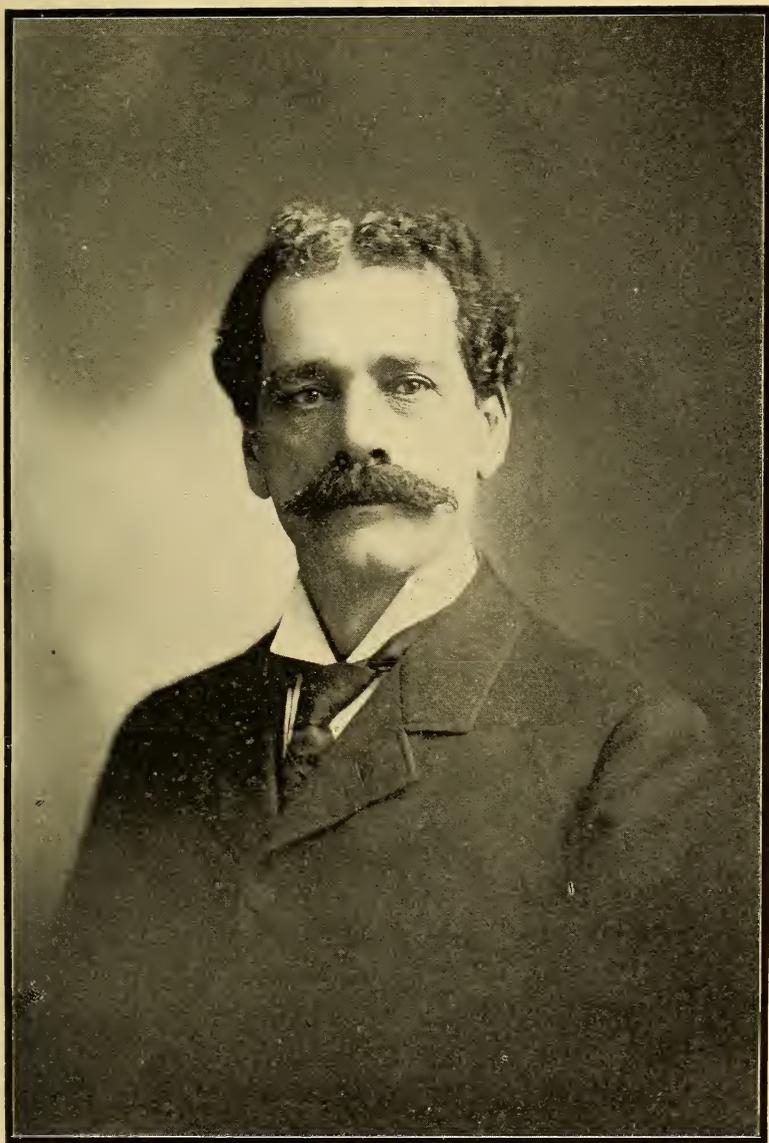
CUSTODIAN OF NOTARIAL RECORDS FOR THE PARISH OF
ORLEANS.

Office, City Hall, New Orleans.

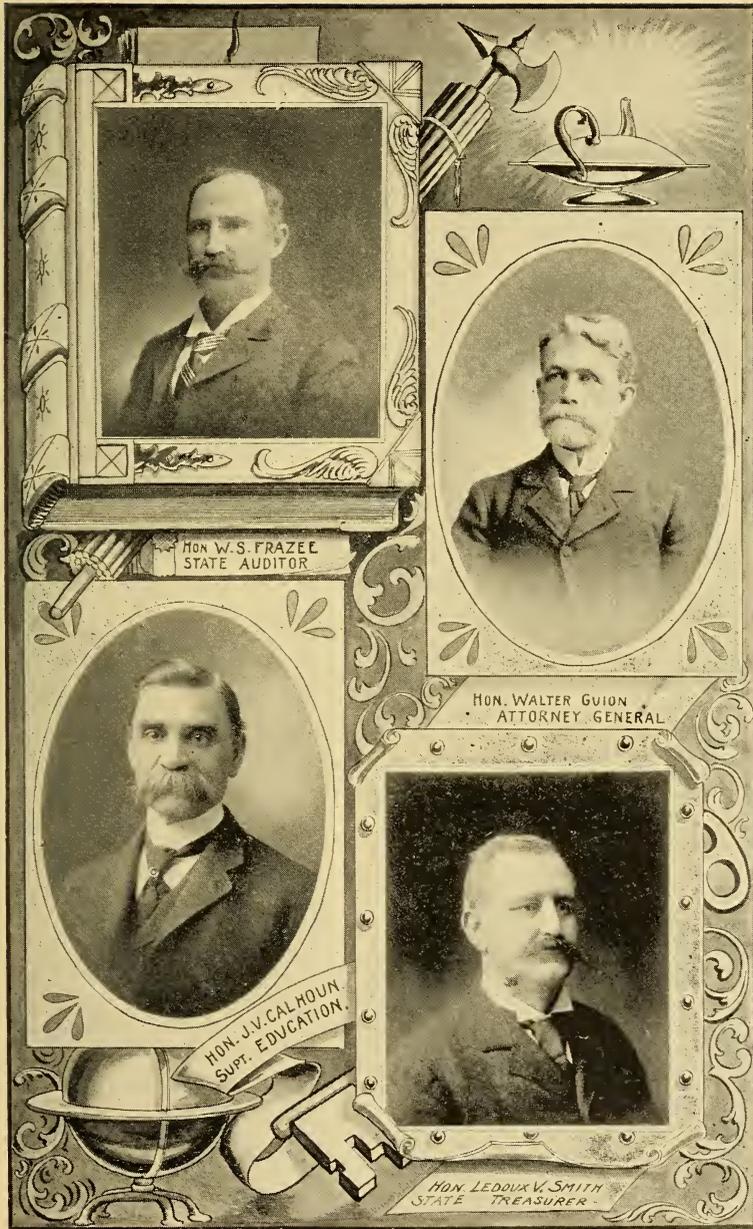
PETER STIFFTNew Orleans



GOV. W. W. HEARD.



LIEUT.-GOV. ALBERT ESTOPINAL.

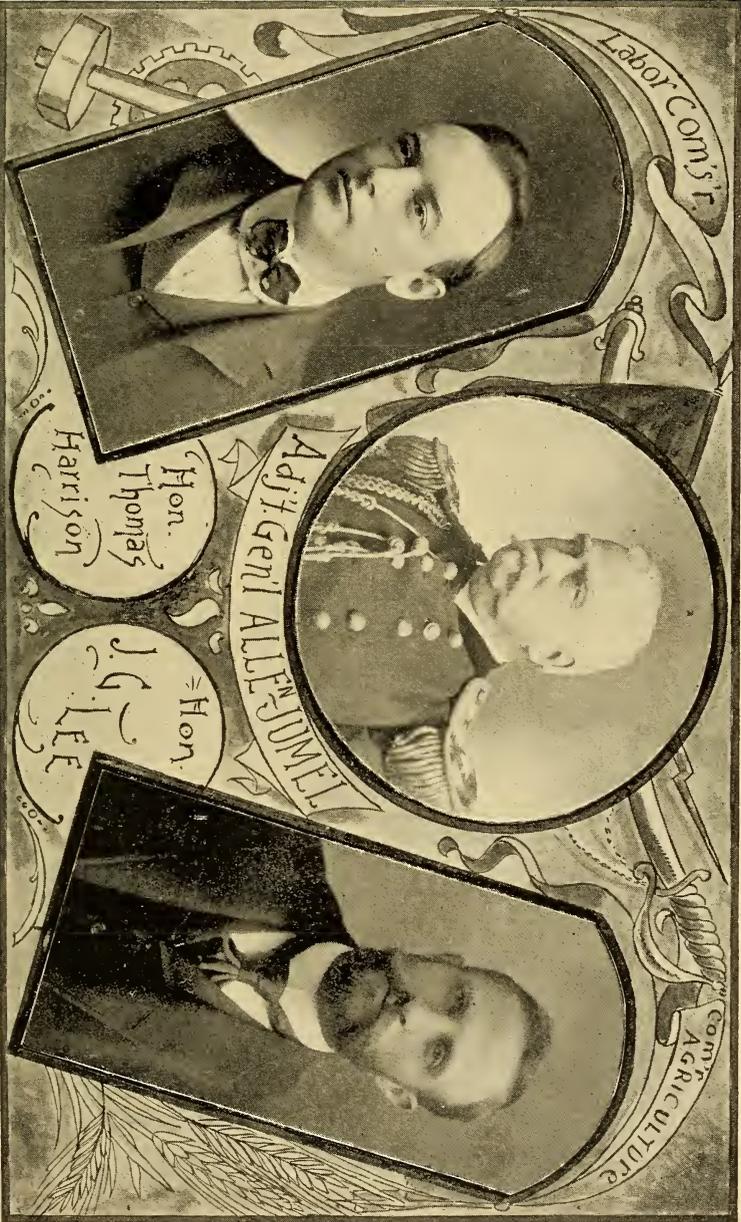


HON. W. S. FRAZEE
STATE AUDITOR

HON. WALTER GUION
ATTORNEY GENERAL

HON. J. V. CALHOUN
SUPT. EDUCATION

HON. LEDOUX V. SMITH
STATE TREASURER



Labor Com's'r



Hon. Thomas Harrison

Adj't Gen'l ALLEN JONES



Hon. J. G. Lee

Com'r Agricul'ture



JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT.

(Sessions held at New Orleans.)

Francis T. Nicholls, Chief Justice; term expires April, 1904.
 Joseph A. Breaux, Associate Justice; term expires April, 1902.
 Newton C. Blanchard, Associate Justice; term expires April, 1912.
 Frank A. Monroe, Associate Justice; term expires April, 1908.
 O. O. Provosty, Associate Justice; term expires April, 1910.
 Clerk—Thomas McCabe Hyman, of New Orleans, Orleans Parish.

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT.

(Orleans Parish, Jackson Square.)

Division "A," T. C. W. Ellis; term expires 1904.
 Division "B," Fred D. King; term expires 1904.
 Division "C," John St. Paul; term expires 1912.
 Division "D," W. B. Sommerville; term expires 1912.
 Division "E," George H. Theard; term expires 1912.
 Clerk—Thos. Connell; term expires 1904.

COURT OF APPEALS.

(Sessions held at New Orleans.)

Horace L. Dufour, Orleans; term expires 1904.
 Isaiah D. Moore, Orleans; term expires 1908.
 Rene T. Bauregard, St. Bernard; term expires 1904.
 Clerk—Chas. H. Brownlee, Orleans Parish; term expires 1904.

CIRCUIT COURT.

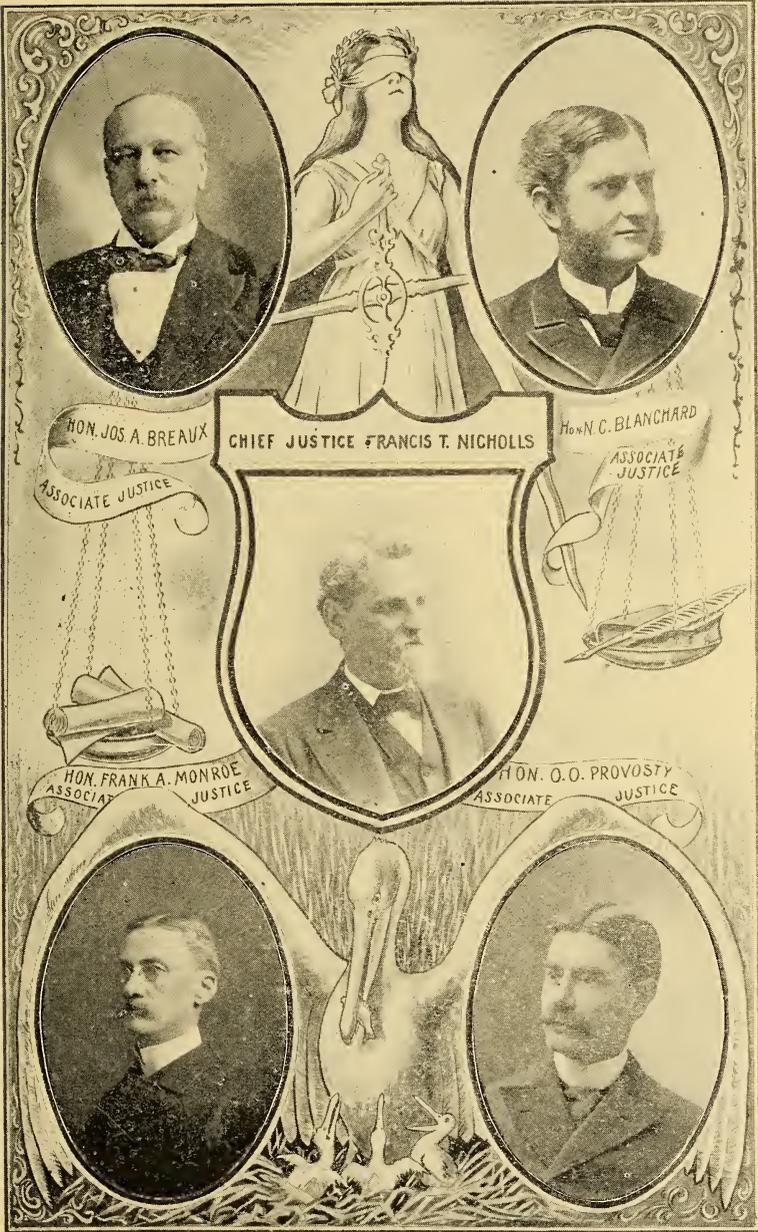
(Terms expire 1904.)

First Circuit—John C. Pugh, Shreveport, La.
 Second Circuit—E. C. Montgomery, Tallullah, La.
 Third Circuit—Julien Mouton, Lafayette, La.
 Fourth Circuit—W. W. Leake, Bayou Sara, La.
 Fifth Circuit—H. D. Smith, Franklin, La.

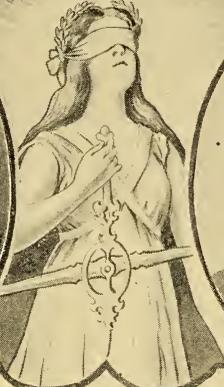
CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT.

(Orleans Parish, Court Building, Tulane Avenue.)

Section "A," Joshua G. Baker; term expires 1904.
 Section "B," F. D. Chretien; term expires 1912.
 Clerk—James A. Malloy; term expires 1904.
 District Attorney Orleans Parish—J. Ward Gurley; term expires
 1904.
 Assistants—S. A. Montgomery, J. H. Ferguson, Henry Mooney.



HON. JOS. A. BREAUX
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE



CHIEF JUSTICE FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS



HON. N. C. BLANCHARD
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE



HON. FRANK A. MONROE
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

HON. O. O. PROVOSTY
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE



FIRST CITY COURT (ORLEANS PARISH).

Judges—Wynn Rogers (Judge Division A), R. H. Downing (Judge Division B), P. J. Patorno (Judge Division C).

Clerk—Louis Brehm.

Constable—Charles R. Kennedy.

SECOND CITY COURT (ALGIERS).

Judge—Thomas F. Maher.

Clerk—Frank T. Gerard.

Constable—Mark Amuedo.

FIRST CITY CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Thos. M. Gill, Jr.

Chief Clerk—James Schillin.

SECOND CITY CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—A. M. Aucoin.

Chief Clerk—Charles A. Cuneo.

OFFICERS, JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

First Judicial District, Parish of Caddo:

Judge—A. D. Land, Shreveport, La.

District Attorney—John R. Land, Shreveport, La.

Second Judicial District, Parishes of Bossier and Webster:

Judge—J. T. Watkins, Minden, La.

District Attorney—T. T. Land, Benton, La.

Third Judicial District, Parishes of Claiborne and Bienville:

Judge—B. F. Edwards, Bienville, La.

District Attorney—J. C. Theus, Arcadia, La.

Fourth Judicial District, Parishes of Union and Lincoln:

Judge—R. B. Dawkins, Farmerville, La.

District Attorney—F. F. Preus, Farmerville, La.

Fifth Judicial District, Parishes of Caldwell, Jackson and Winn:

Judge—M. F. Machen, Winfield, La.

District Attorney—A. B. Hundley, Columbia, La.

Sixth Judicial District, Parishes of Ouachita and Morehouse:

Judge—L. E. Hall, Bastrop, La.

District Attorney—J. P. Madison, Bastrop, La.

Seventh Judicial District, Parishes of West Carroll and Richland:

Judge—W. J. Gray, Rayville, La.

District Attorney—John R. McIntosh, Floyd, La.

Eighth Judicial District, Parishes of Franklin and Catahoula:

Judge—D. N. Thompson, Harrisburg, La.

District Attorney—L. A. Thompson, Winsboro, La.

Ninth Judicial District, Parishes of Madison and East Carroll:

Judge—F. X. Ransdell, Lake Providence, La.

District Attorney—David M. Evans, Tallullah, La.

Tenth Judicial District, Parishes of Concordia and Tensas:

Judge—J. L. Dagg, Vidalia, La.

District Attorney—Hugh L. Tullis, St. Joseph, La.

Eleventh Judicial District, Parishes of Natchitoches and Red River:

Judge—Charles V. Porter, Natchitoches, La.

District Attorney—W. A. Wilkinson, Coushatta, La.

Twelfth Judicial District, Parishes of DeSoto, Sabine and Vernon:

Judge—J. B. Lee, Mansfield, La.

District Attorney—A. L. Ponder, Many, La.

Thirteenth Judicial District, Parishes of Rapides and Grant:

Judge—W. F. Blackman, Alexandria, La.

District Attorney—James Andrews, Alexandria, La.

Fourteenth Judicial District, Parish of Avoyelles:

Judge—G. H. Couvillon, Marksville, La.

District Attorney—J. W. Joffrion, Marksville, La.

Fifteenth Judicial District, Parishes of Calcasieu and Cameron:

Judge—Edmond D. Miller, Lake Charles, La.

District Attorney—Joseph Moore, Lake Charles, La.

Sixteenth Judicial District, Parish of St. Landry:

Judge—E. T. Lewis, Opelousas, La.

District Attorney—R. Lee Garland, Opelousas, La.

Seventeenth Judicial District, Parish of Vermilion:

Judge—Minos T. Gordy, Jr., Abbeville, La.

District Attorney—J. Nelson Green, Abbeville, La.

Eighteenth Judicial District, Parishes of Acadia and Lafayette:

Judge—C. DeBaillon, Lafayette, La.

District Attorney—Wm. Campbell, Lafayette, La.

Nineteenth Judicial Court, Parishes of Iberia and St. Martin:

Judge—T. Don Foster, New Iberia, La.

District Attorney—Anthony Müller.

Twentieth Judicial District, Parishes of Terrebonne and Lafourche:

Judge—L. P. Caillouet, Thibodaux, La.

District Attorney—W. P. Martin, Thibodaux, La.

Twenty-first Judicial District, Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee:

Judges—E. B. Talbot, of Plaquemine; L. B. Claiborne, New Roads.

District Attorney—Albin Provosty, New Roads, La.

Twenty-second Judicial District, Parish of East Baton Rouge:

Judge—H. F. Brunot, Baton Rouge, La.

District Attorney—George K. Favrot, Baton Rouge, La.

Twenty-third Judicial District, Parish of St. Mary:

Judge—A. C. Allen, Franklin, La.

District Attorney—W. K. Wilson, Franklin, La.

Twenty-fourth Judicial District, Parishes of East Feliciana and West Feliciana:

Judge—Charles Kilbourne, Clinton, La.

District Attorney—Robert C. Wickliffe, Bayou Sara, La.

Twenty-fifth Judicial District, Parishes of St. Helena, Livingston and Tangipahoa:

Judge—R. R. Reid, Amite City, La.

District Attorney—Robert S. Ellis, Amite City, La.

Twenty-sixth Judicial District, Parishes of Washington and St. Tammany:

Judge—James M. Thompson, Covington, La.

District Attorney—Gordon W. Goodbee, Franklinton, La.

Twenty-seventh Judicial District, Parishes of Ascension, St. James and Assumption:

Judge—Paul Leche, Donaldsonville, La.

District Attorney—G. A. Gondran, Donaldsonville, La.

Twenty-eighth Judicial District, Parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. Charles and Jefferson:

Judge—J. L. Gaudet, Edgard, La.

District Attorney—Robert J. Perkins, Gretna, La.

Twenty-ninth Judicial District, Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines:

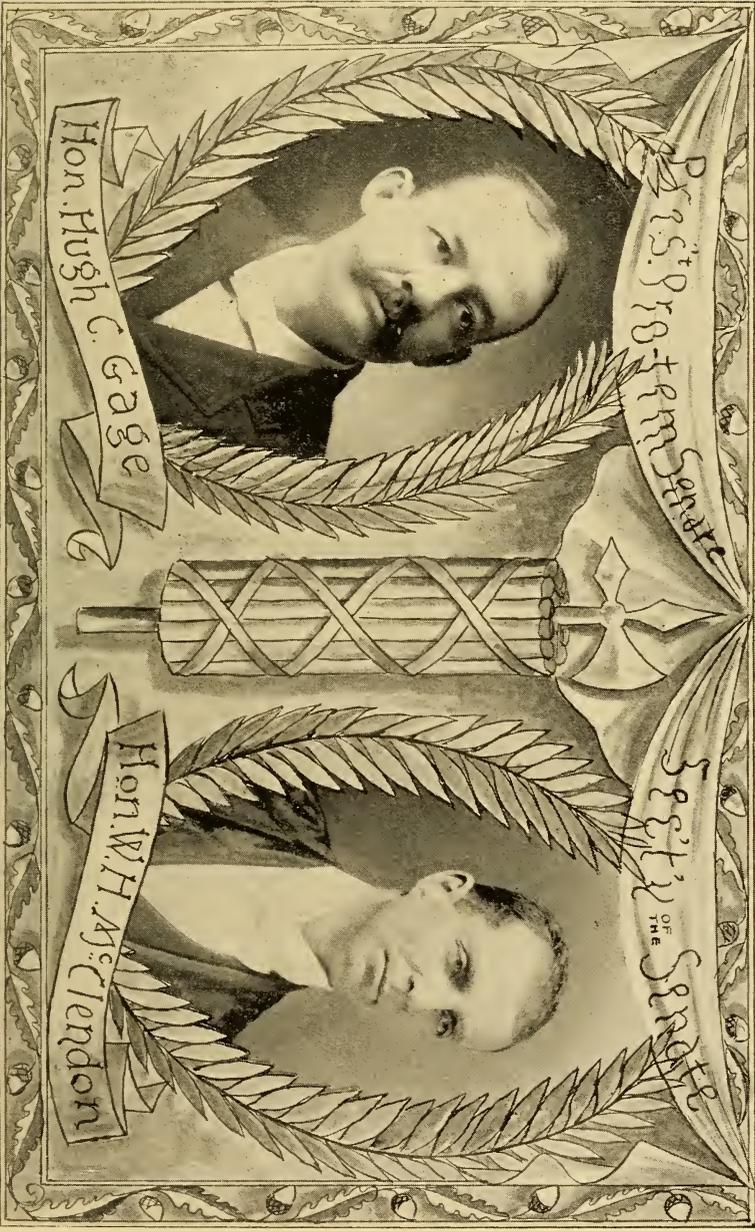
Judge—Robert Hingle, Pointe a la Hache, La.

District Attorney—Albert Estopinal, Jr., St. Bernard La.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 1900-1904.

| NAMES. | Dist | Age | Nativity. | Occupation. | Postoffice. | Parish. | Politics. |
|---|------|-----|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Albert Estopinal, Lieut. Gov. & Presid. of Senate | | 55 | Louisiana | Planter | Estopinal | St. Bernard | Democrat. |
| Alston, Samuel | 6 | 63 | Louisiana | Cashier | New Orleans | Orleans | Democrat. |
| Babington, C. S. E. | 19 | 30 | Louisiana | Merchant | Covington | St. Tammany | Democrat. |
| Barouset, Homer | 14 | 49 | Louisiana | Merchant | Church Point | Acadia | Democrat. |
| Barrat, T. C. | 22 | 40 | Texas | Lawyer | Shreveport | Caddo | Democrat. |
| Beale, L. D. | 18 | 43 | Louisiana | Planter | Houma | East Baton Rouge | Democrat. |
| Bonvillian, A. J. | 10 | 26 | Louisiana | Planter | Houma | Terrebonne | Democrat. |
| Boone, J. T. | 24 | 59 | Georgia | Lawyer | Mt. Lebanon | Bienville | Democrat. |
| Brady, James S. | 8 | 56 | S. Carolina | Merchant | Waggaman | Jefferson | Democrat. |
| Broussard, Lastle | 11 | 61 | Louisiana | Lawyer | Abbeville | Vernillon | Democrat. |
| Cage, Hugh C. | 16 | 40 | Louisiana | Lawyer | New Orleans | Orleans | Democrat. |
| Caspari, L. | 21 | 69 | France | Railroad | Natchitoches | Natchitoches | Democrat. |
| Clark, A. O. | 18 | 41 | Louisiana | Physician | Ridge | Larayette | Democrat. |
| Cordill, C. C. | 29 | 53 | Mississippi | Planter | St. Joseph | Tensas | Democrat. |
| Davis, W. C. | 21 | 39 | Louisiana | Merchant | Pleasant Hill | Sabine | Democrat. |
| Dortch, E. S. | 23 | 59 | Mississippi | Planter | Taylorstown | Bossier | Democrat. |
| Drew, H. C. | 12 | 62 | Maine | Manufacturer | Lake Charles | Calcasieu | Democrat. |
| Ducote, C. J. | 15 | 50 | Louisiana | Physician | Cottontport | Ayoelles | Democrat. |
| Dudenhefer, Ferd. | 4 | 52 | Louisiana | Clerk | New Orleans | Orleans | Democrat. |
| Dymond, John W. | 2 | 47 | Ohio | Planter | Belair | Plaquemines | Democrat. |
| Flynn, George W. | 4 | 42 | Louisiana | Lawyer | New Orleans | Orleans | Democrat. |
| Gilbert, T. B., Jr. | 30 | 35 | Louisiana | Merchant | Wisner | Franklin | Democrat. |
| Labbe, T. J. | 13 | 32 | Louisiana | Druggist | St. Martinsville | St. Martin | Democrat. |
| Lambremont, P. M. | 1 | 37 | Louisiana | Lawyer | Convent | St. James | Democrat. |
| Lee, Robert E. | 25 | 33 | Louisiana | Engineer | New Orleans | Orleans | Democrat. |
| Lewis, C. K. | 3 | 46 | Louisiana | Broker | Ruston | Lincoln | Democrat. |
| Maunsell, E. S. | 7 | 47 | Louisiana | Life Insurance | New Orleans | Orleans | Democrat. |
| McLellan, O. I. | 28 | 40 | Missouri | Dry dock | Algiers | Orleans | Democrat. |
| Murphy, W. M. | 10 | 37 | Louisiana | Lawyer | Tallulah | Madison | Democrat. |
| Price, William H. | 26 | 44 | Louisiana | Planter | Thibodaux | Lafourche | Democrat. |
| Russell, H. H. | 19 | 43 | Louisiana | Lawyer | Monroe | Ouachita | Democrat. |
| Settoon, J. S. | 20 | 67 | Louisiana | Merchant | Springfield | Livingston | Democrat. |
| Smart, F. E. | 14 | 47 | Louisiana | Merchant | Leesville | Vernon | Democrat. |
| *W. B. Stuckey | 17 | 43 | Louisiana | Planter | Mer Rouge | Morehouse | Democrat. |
| Thompson, R. E. | 17 | 43 | Louisiana | Farmer | Opelousas | St. Landry | Democrat. |
| Thorpe, Thomas H. | 8 | 51 | Kentucky | Lawyer | Wilson | East Feliciana | Democrat. |
| Vignes, C. | 5 | 32 | Louisiana | Dentist | New Orleans | Orleans | Democrat. |
| Wallace, J. T. | 27 | 44 | Mississippi | Lawyer | New Orleans | Orleans | Democrat. |
| Wilbert, Frederick | 16 | 44 | Louisiana | Manufacturer | Winfield | Winn | Democrat. |
| | | | | | Plaquemines | Iberville | Democrat. |

*Vice J. M. Smith, resigned.
 Hugh C. Cage, President pro tem. of the Senate.
 W. H. McClendon, Sec. of the Senate, Amite City, La.
 John I. Teer, Asst. Sec. of the Senate, Coushatta, La.
 Jos. N. Gourdain, Minute Clerk, Convent, La.
 C. R. Collins, Sergeant-at-Arms, Slaughter, La.
 O. H. Simpson, Journal Clerk, New Orleans, La.
 Albert Jumel, Chief Enrolling Clerk, New Orleans, La.



Hon. Hugh C. Gage

President of the Senate

Hon. W. H. Aschenden

Society of the Senate

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

JUDICIARY.

1, W. M. Murphy, chairman; 2, T. C. Barret; 3, Hugh C. Cage; 4, Thomas H. Thorpe; 5, George W. Flynn; 6, J. T. Boone; 7, P. M. Lambremont; 8, Lastie Broussard; 9, H. H. Russell; 10, L. D. Beale; 11, J. T. Wallace.

FINANCE.

1, T. C. Barret, chairman; 2, T. J. Labbe; 3, John Dymond; 4, William H. Price; 5, George W. Flynn; 6, C. C. Cordill; 7, Hugh C. Cage; 8, E. S. Maunsell; 9, L. D. Beale; 10, J. T. Boone.

ENROLLMENT.

1, J. S. Settoon, chairman; 2, C. C. Cordill; 3, R. E. Thompson; 4, O. I. McLellan; 5, J. J. Thompson.

AUDITING AND SUPERVISING EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

1, _____, Chairman; 2, Frederick Wilbert; 3, J. J. Thompson; 4, W. H. Price; 5, W. M. Murphy.

ELECTIONS, QUALIFICATIONS, REGISTRATION AND CONSTITUTION.

1, T. H. Thorpe, Chairman; 2, C. J. Ducote; 3, J. S. Brady; 4, Ferd. Dudenhefer; 5, J. T. Wallace; 6, C. V. Vignes; 7, L. Broussard; 8, R. E. Thompson; 9, C. K. Lewis; 10, H. Barousse; 11, H. C. Drew; 12, T. B. Gilbert, Jr.; 13, J. S. Settoon.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

1, P. M. Lambremont, Chairman; 2, L. Caspari; 3, Homer Barousse; 4, E. E. Smart; 5, R. E. Lee.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LEVEES.

1, C. C. Cordill, Chairman; 2, Frederick Wilbert; 3, A. J. Bonvillain; 4, J. S. Brady; 5, William H. Price; 6, P. M. Lambremont; 7, Jno. Dymond; 8, Samuel Alston; 9, W. M. Murphy; 10, E. S. Dortch; 11, T. C. Barret; 12, T. J. Labbe; 13, H. H. Russell.

CORPORATIONS, PAROCHIAL AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

1, John Dymond, Chairman; 2, C. V. Vignes; 3, F. Dudenhefer; 4, T. B. Gilbert, Jr.; 5, C. K. Lewis; 6, R. E. Lee; 7, E. S. Dortch; 8, H. C. Drew; 9, A. O. Clark; 10, Lastie Broussard; 11, H. H. Russell; 12, Samuel Alston; 13, L. Caspari.

RULES.

1, T. B. Gilbert, Jr., Chairman; 2, W. M. Murphy; 3, George W. Flynn; 4, J. J. Thompson; 5, H. C. Drew.

NEW BASIN CANAL AND SHELL ROAD.

1, R. E. Lee, Chairman; 2, C. S. E. Babington; 3, O. I. McLellan; 4, J. S. Settoon; 5, J. S. Brady; 6, H. C. Cage; 7, F. Dudenhefer.

MILITIA.

1, O. I. McLellan, Chairman; 2, C. K. Lewis; 3, J. S. Settoon; 4, A. J. Bonvillain; 5, J. J. Thompson.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PARKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1, E. S. Maunsell, Chairman; 2, W. C. Davis; 3, H. Barousse; 4, E. Smart; 5, C. S. E. Babington.

HEALTH, QUARANTINE, DRAINAGE AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1, C. J. Ducote, Chairman; 2, J. Labbe; 3, A. O. Clark; 4, C. D. Vignes; 5, E. E. Smart; 6, E. S. Dortch; 7, C. S. E. Babington; 8, E. S. Maunsell.

LIBRARY.

1, Frederick Wilbert, Chairman; 2, R. E. Thompson; 3, J. T. Wallace; 4, A. O. Clark; 5, J. T. Boone.

RAILROADS.

1, George W. Flynn, Chairman; 2, A. J. Bonvillain; 3, L. Caspari; 4, C. S. E. Babington; 5, W. C. Davis; 6, Lastie Broussard; 7, R. E. Thompson; 8, Frederick Wilbert; 9, A. O. Clark.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

1, J. T. Boone, Chairman; 2, H. C. Drew; 3, Thomas H. Thorpe; 4, James S. Brady; 5, Homer Barousse.

EDUCATION.

1, L. D. Beale, Chairman; 2, C. K. Lewis; 3, Samuel Alston; 4, A. J. Bonvillain; 5, P. M. Lambremont; 6, L. Caspari; 7, T. C. Barret; 8, C. J. Ducote; 9, T. B. Gilbert, Jr.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

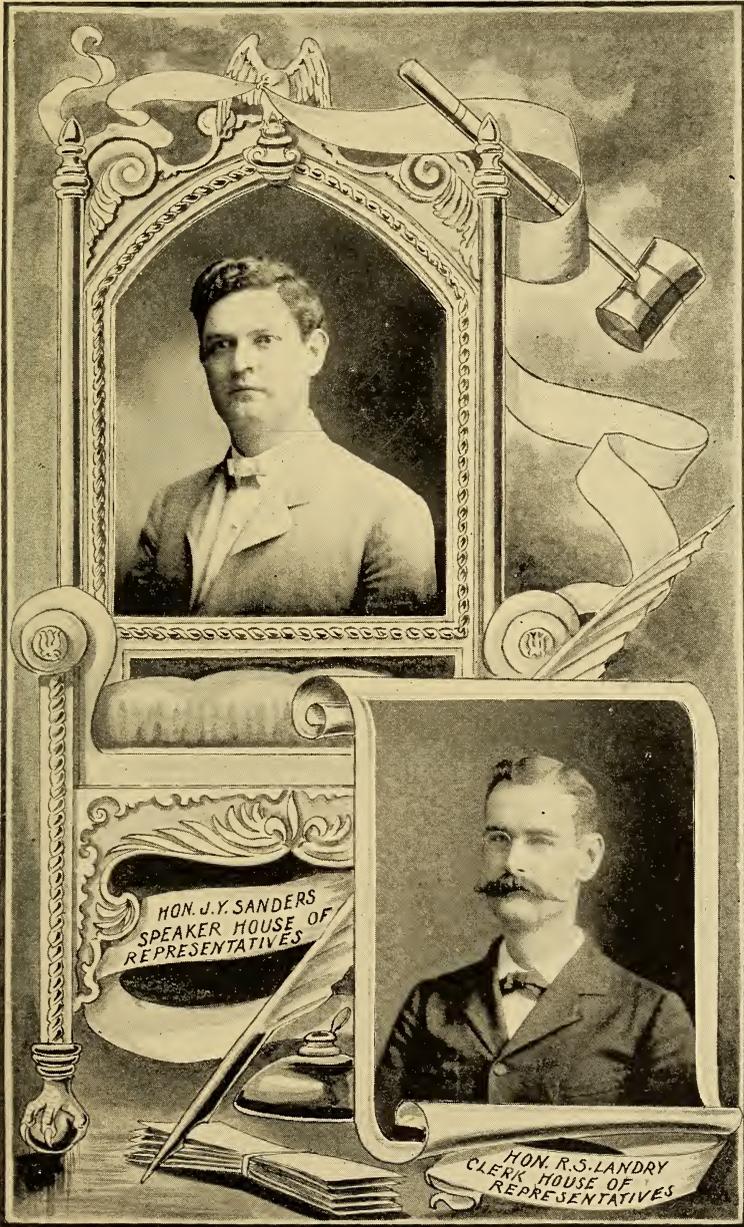
1, H. C. Cage, Chairman; 2, Geo. W. Flynn; 3, Robt. E. Lee; 4, O. I. McLellan; 5, Samuel Alston; 6, T. H. Thorpe; 7, C. V. Vignes; 8, E. S. Maunsell; 9, Ferd. Dudenhefer.

PENITENTIARY.

1, W. H. Price, Chairman; 2, ———; 3, H. C. Cage; 4, C. J. Labbe; 5, C. C. Cordill; 6, L. D. Beale; 7, W. C. Davis.

PRINTING.

1, J. T. Wallace, Chairman; 2, John Dymond; 3, W. C. Davis; 4, H. H. Russell; 5, E. E. Smart.



HON. J. Y. SANDERS
SPEAKER HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

HON. R. S. LANDRY
CLERK HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1900-1904.

| NAMES. | Parish. | Postoffice. | Age. | Occupation. | Nativity. | Politics. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Sanders, Speaker, J. Y. | St. Mary | Franklin | 31 | Attorney | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Amacker, W. K. | E. Carroll | Villa Vista | 33 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Anders, W. H. | Orleans | Calhoun | 44 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Anderson, T. C. | Orleans, 4th District. | New Orleans | 42 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Anderson, Yves | St. Landry | Plaisance | 30 | Farmer and Ginmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Angello, Oscar. | Lafourche | Pugh | 41 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Balfour, Chas. | Richland | Kayville | 39 | Farmer | Mississippi | Democrat. |
| Barrett, James | Orleans, 3d District. | New Orleans | 51 | Clerk | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Barton, Herb. W. | St. James | Lauderdale | 40 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Bass, L. W. | St. Landry | Lonepipe | 57 | Planter | Missouri | Democrat. |
| Bennett, T. E. | Washington | Warner | 34 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Bonvillian, A. W. | Terrebonne | Houma | 37 | Mechanic | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Brannon, C. M. | Grant | Follock | 41 | Farmer | Georgia | Democrat. |
| Braud, Henry C. | Ascension | Burnside | 48 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Breslin, M. T. | Orleans, 5th District. | Hope Villa | 49 | Pharmacist | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Bullion, O. A. | Ascension | Robeline | 61 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Burke, P. K. | Iberia | New Iberia | 25 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Cadwell, J. H. | Lafayette | Youngsville | 48 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Carruth, Wm. C. | Natchitoches | Robeline | 56 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Casey, Thos. H. | Point Coupee | New Roads | 35 | Notary Public | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Chandler, W. P. | Terrebonne | Gibson | 42 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Charbonnet, Loys | Union | Farmersville | 30 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Clayton, J. L. | Orleans, 6th District. | New Orleans | 22 | Planter | Arkansas | Democrat. |
| Cooke, G. J. | Concordia | New Orleans | 40 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Conerly, J. W. | Natchitoches | Clayton | 47 | Physician | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Cordill, S. H. | Sabine | Natchitoches | 47 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Croom, W. H. B. | Franklin | Como | 49 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Dale, John | Caddo | Moorensport | 46 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Delaune, M. | Concordia | Vidalia | 40 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Dessaer, David. | Lafourche | Lockport | 58 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Didier, J. E. | Orleans, 7th District. | New Orleans | 38 | Saloonkeeper | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Domegoux, A. F. | Ayoelles | Egghend | 43 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Dornier, Jos. B. | St. Martin | Breauxbridge | 44 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Dougherty, N. S. | St. James | Convent | 29 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Duchamp, David | E. Baton Rouge | Baton Rouge | 43 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Dunshie, J. E. | St. Martin | St. Martinsville | 52 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Durlo, H. Garland. | Orleans, 15th District. | Station A. N. O. | 38 | Conductor | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Easterly, J. B. | Orleans, 11th District. | New Orleans | 27 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| | Lafayette | Carencro | 36 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| | Livingston | Live Oak P. O. | 59 | Farmer | Mississippi | Democrat. |

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1900-1904.—Continued.

| NAMES. | Parish. | Postoffice. | Age. | Occupation. | Nativity. | Politics. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Evans, A. S. J. | W. Feliciana | Weyanoake | 36 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Fayssoux, W. M. L. | Orleans, 11th District. | New Orleans | 29 | Attorney | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Foster, J. M., Jr. | Caddo | Shreveport | 26 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Friedrichs, Carl C. | Orleans, 3d District. | New Orleans | 24 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Gill, H. M. | Orleans, 10th District. | New Orleans | 27 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Haggerty, D. B. | Orleans, 1st District. | New Orleans | 40 | Cotton Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Henriques, J. C. | Orleans, 13th District. | New Orleans | 30 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| *Henry, S. P. | Cameron | Cameron | 55 | Farmer | Pennsylvania | Democrat. |
| Hewes, M. T. | Pointe Coupee | New Roads | 30 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Hicks, W. W. | Webster | Shongaloo | 56 | Farmer | South Carolina | Democrat. |
| Hoth, Jacob | Orleans, 9th District. | New Orleans | 60 | Butcher | Germany | Democrat. |
| Hvans, Jos. W. | W. Baton Rouge | Port Allen | 59 | Editor | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Irwin, Emmet L. | E. Feliciana | Clinton | 35 | Physician | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Jacobs, Henry | St. Mary | Berwick | 35 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Johnson, J. M. | Madison | Talulah | 36 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Kaliski, J. L. | Ouachita | Monroe | 56 | Real Estate Agent | Mississippi | Democrat. |
| Kenner, Frank | Orleans, 2d District. | New Orleans | 28 | Salesman | Prussia, Germany | Democrat. |
| Kennedy, Maurice | Orleans, 2d District. | New Orleans | 48 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Knop, Louis | Orleans, 7th District. | New Orleans | 48 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Krumpleman, Jno. | Orleans, 10th District. | New Orleans | 33 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Lacaze, Albert J. | St. John | Wallace | 37 | Merchant | Ireland | Democrat. |
| Lancaster, Jos. B. | St. Tammany | Covington | 34 | Notary Public | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Lea, Zach. | E. Feliciana | Jackson | 61 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| LeBlanc, Jos. E. | Assumption | Paincourtville | 58 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| LeBlanc, Rom. P. | Vermillion | Abbeville | 27 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Leclerc, J. Victor | Orleans, 17th District. | New Orleans | 34 | Real Estate Agent | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Leopold, Simon | Plaquemine | Phoenix | 37 | Planter and Mer. | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| McCalin, J. M. | Winn | Montgomery | 62 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| *McClenaghan, W. H. | Bossier | Plain Dealing | 44 | Farmer | South Carolina | Democrat. |
| McIlhenny, J. A. | Iberia | Avery | 32 | Manufacturer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| McVea, Chas. | E. Baton Rouge | Baton Rouge | 31 | Physician | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Maddeu, J. C. | Calaborne | Homer | 63 | Merchant | Georgia | Democrat. |
| Marble, R. D. | Morehouse | Bastrop | 72 | Farmer | Mississippi | Democrat. |
| Marcks, John | Assumption | Napoleonville | 32 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Marrero, L. H., Jr. | Jefferson | Hennen Bldg., N. O. | 24 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Miller, Wm. | Orleans, 8th District. | Talulah | 48 | Printer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Montgomery, G. W. | Madison | Marksville | 57 | Planter | Mississippi | Democrat. |
| Mortow, W. A. | Avoyelles | Marksville | 26 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Newton, A. E. | Texas | Waterproof | 58 | Planter | Mississippi | Democrat. |
| Neyland, I. J. | St. Landry | Washington | 40 | Clerk | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Oaks, C. K. | Vernon | Cooper | 61 | Farmer | Mississippi | Democrat. |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| O'Connor, James | Orleans, 5th District. | New Orleans | 29 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Pearce, S. D. | Lincoln | Ruston | 46 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Percy, W. R. | West Feliciana | St. Francisville | 26 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Picard, A. E. | St. Charles | Killona | 45 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Polk, William, Jr. | Rapides | Mooreland | 38 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Price, Thomas | Claborne | Haynesville | 71 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Tugh, Philip S. | Acadia | Crowley | 38 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Kelly, John J. | Orleans, 3d District. | New Orleans | 23 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Reinhardt, El. J. | Orleans, 9th District. | New Orleans | 42 | Steamboatman | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Sanders, L. T. | Fossier | Plain Dealing | 55 | Nurms. and farmr. | North Carolina | Democrat. |
| Sellers, E. Thos | Union | Walnut Lane | 41 | Farmer | Alabama | Democrat. |
| Smart, W. G. | Orleans, 10th District. | New Orleans | 61 | Merchant | Arkansas | Democrat. |
| Smart, S. J. | DeSoto | Logansport | 57 | Planter | Maryland | Democrat. |
| Smith, T. Spence | Rapides | Well | 38 | Editor | Illinois | Democrat. |
| Stedley, Will A. | Calcasieu | West Lake | 43 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Story, Clement | St. Bernard | Chalmette | 37 | Ins., Real Estate. | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Stroudback, C. B. | Orleans, 12th District. | New Orleans | 36 | Photographer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Thom, L. M. | Orleans, 16th District. | New Orleans | 32 | Physician | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Trezevant, Jas. V. | West Carroll | Oak Grove | 56 | Contractor | South Carolina | Democrat. |
| Trezevant, P. J. | Caddo | Shreveport | 40 | Planter | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Ventress, W. W. | Iberville | Sunshine | 50 | Farmer, Stock Rsr. | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Vincent, Aladin | Calcasieu | Vinton | 39 | Teacher | Mississippi | Democrat. |
| Wade, T. M. | Lousias | Newellton | 51 | Planter | Texas | Democrat. |
| Ware, James A. | Iberville | White Castle | 57 | Lawyer | Alabama | Democrat. |
| Ware, George | Caldwell | Columbia | 53 | Farmer | South Carolina | Democrat. |
| Whitstone, W. D. | Morehouse | Oak Ridge | 43 | Physician | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Willder, S. O. | Jackson | Dalley | 51 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Williams, S. T. | DeSoto | Grand Cane | 31 | Merchant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Wilson, Henry D. | Tangipahoa | Amite City | 28 | Lawyer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Wilson, Riley J. | Catahoula | Harrisonburg | 26 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Wimberly, J. R. | Bienville | Arcadia | 38 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Wimberly, T. R. | Red River | Polk | 55 | Farmer | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Young, B. T. | St. Helena | Liverpool | 40 | Accountant | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Landry, Robt. S. | Orleans | New Orleans | 46 | Clerk | Louisiana | Democrat. |
| Clerk of House. | Orleans | New Orleans | | | | |
| Ryan, Thomas H. | | | | | | |
| Sergeant-at-Arms. | | | | | | |

*NOTE—August Powell, vice S. P. Henry, deceased; J. T. Maury, vice W. H. McTennaghan, deceased.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RULES.

Speaker Sanders, ex-officio chairman; Henry, Wade, Trezevant, of Caddo; Barrett, Ware, Sellers, Hyams, Dupre.

ELECTION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.

Wilson, of Tangipahoa; Sanders, of Bossier; Young, Madden, Kennedy, Andrepont, Wimberly, of Bienville; Krumpleman, Delaune.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Trezevant, of Caddo; LeBlanc, of Assumption; Cordill, Ware, of Iberville; Barrett, Montgomery, Domengeaux, O'Connor, Leclere, Wilson, of Catahoula; Marrero; Wilson, of Tangpahoa; Wade, Gill, Anderson.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Ware, of Iberville; Henry, Pearce, Smart, Johnson, Barton, Cade, Dougherty, Breslin, Croom, Brannon.

JUDICIARY—SECTION A.

Marks, Charbonnet, Foster, Hewes, Percy, Fayssoux, Burke, Reilly, Morrow, Dale, Henriques.

JUDICIARY—SECTION B.

Ware, of Caldwell; Carruth, Dupre, Pearce, Wilson, of Catahoula; Gill, Marrero, Friedrichs, O'Connor, Pugh, Wimberly, of Bienville.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Wade, Dupre, Hyams, Gill, Smith, Jacobs, Bullion, Wilson, of Catahoula; Morrow, Montgomery, Evans, Story, ———.

PUBLIC WORKS, LANDS AND LEVEES.

Braud, Amacker, Casey, Montgomery, Burke, Cordill, Leopold, Hyams, Percy, Didier, Newton, McIlhenny, Hewes, Dunshie, Dessauer.

PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS.

Dougherty, Croom, Brannon, Dale, Hewes, Lea, Vincent, Bass, Casey, Wimberly, of Red River; Lacaze, Chandler, McClenaghan.

ENROLLMENT.

LeBlanc, of Vermilion; Amacker, Smith, Angelloz, Haggerty, Young, Jacobs.

RAILROADS.

Cordill, Steidley, Friedrichs, Foster, Charbonnet, Caldwell, of Natch-

itoches; Didier, Wilson, of Tangipahoa; Johnson, Bonvillain, Ventress, LeBlanc, of Vermilion.

CORPORATIONS.

Henry, Irwin, Balfour, Picard, Cade, Dessauer, Kenny, Chandler, Dunshie, Clayton, Thom, Polk, Caldwell, of Natchitoches.

BANKS AND BANKING.

O'Connor, Lancaster, Anders, Marks, Wimberly, of Bienville; Reilly, Krumpleman, Polk, Kenner.

CLAIMS.

Sellers, Williams, Bullion, Marble, Reinhardt, Pearce, McIlhenny, Trezevant, of West Carroll; Picard, Pugh, ———.

PRINTING.

Steidley, Hyams, Miller, Wilson, of Catahoula; Irwin, Clayton, Durio, Wade, Lacaze.

PENITENTIARY.

Barton, Steidley, Smith, Sellers, Lea, Dougherty, Anders.

STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION—STATE DEBT.

Office, Baton Rouge, La.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM WRIGHT HEARD.....*Ex-Officio* President
STATE AUDITOR W. S. FRAZEE.....Secretary

MEMBERS:

ALBERT ESTOPINALLieutenant-Governor
LEDOUX E. SMITH.....Treasurer
JOHN T. MICHEL.....Secretary of State
JARED Y. SANDERS.....Speaker of the House
S. P. WALMSLEY.....President of the Cotton Exchange

BOARD OF AUDIT AND EXCHANGE.

Baton Rouge, La.

GOVERNOR W. W. HEARD.....*President*
GEO. K. SPYKER.....Secretary

MEMBERS:

ALBERT ESTOPINALLieutenant-Governor
W. S. FRAZEEAuditor
LEDOUX E. SMITH.....Treasurer
WALTER GUIONAttorney General
JOHN T. MICHEL.....Secretary of State

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Office, Baton Rouge, La.

C. L. DE FUENTES.....President
W. M. BARROW.....Secretary

COMMISSIONERS:

C. L. DEFUENTES.....First District, Orleans
OVERTON CADESecond District, Lafayette
W. L. FOSTER.....Third District, Caddo

STATE BOARD OF APPRAISERS OF RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH,
TELEPHONE, SLEEPING CAR AND EXPRESS
BUSINESS.

Office, Baton Rouge, La.

W. S. FRAZEE.....President
W. N. McFARLAND.....Secretary

MEMBERS:

W. S. FRAZEE, AUDITOR.....*Ex-Officio*, Baton Rouge
L. R. GARCIA.....First District, New Orleans
*DANIEL OWENS.....Second District, Orleans
GEO. M. ROBERTSON.....Third District, Iberia
M. H. CARVER.....Fourth District, Natchitoches
G. C. GOLDMAN.....Fifth District, Goldman
THOMAS F. BUTLER.....Sixth District, St. Francisville

BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS.

Office, Baton Rouge.

GEN. J. A. CHALARON.....President
CAPT. E. F. BRIAN.....Secretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD:

GEN. J. A. CHALARON.....Orleans
JUDGE J. C. MONCURE.....Caddo
CAPT. D. T. MERRICK.....Pointe Coupee
ALLEN JUMEL.....Adjutant General, *Ex-Officio*
W. S. FRAZEE.....State Auditor, *Ex-Officio*

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office, New Orleans.

DR. EDMOND SOUCHON, of Orleans.....President
DR. T. C. EGAN, of Shreveport.....Vice-President
DR. G. FARRAR PATTON, of Orleans.....Secretary
DR. JOHN B. THOMAS, of East Baton Rouge.....Quarantine Physician
DR. S. S. GILL, of Orleans.....Shipping Inspector
DR. P. E. ARCHINARD, of Orleans.....Bacteriologist
COL. F. C. ZACHARIE, of Orleans.....Attorney
*Deceased.

MEMBERS:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| DR. EDMOND SOUCHON..... | Orleans |
| DR. T. C. EGAN..... | Shreveport |
| DR. T. T. TARLTON..... | Grand Coteau |
| DR. P. B. McCUTCHEON..... | New Orleans |
| DR. W. GLENDOWER OWEN..... | White Castle |
| DR. J. S. STEPHENS..... | Natchitoches |
| DR. ARTHUR NOLTE..... | New Orleans |

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| HON. W. W. HEARD, Governor..... | Baton Rouge, La. |
| HON. WALTER GUION, Attorney General..... | New Orleans, La. |
| HON. J. V. CALHOUN, Supt. Public Education..... | Baton Rouge, La. |
| A. E. HOTARD, First District..... | Algiers, La. |
| MAURICE STERN, Second District..... | New Orleans, La. |
| F. W. NICHOLS, Third District..... | Thibodaux, La. |
| D. C. SCARBOROUGH, Fourth District..... | Natchitoches, La. |
| E. H. McCLENDON, Fifth District..... | Homer, La. |
| THOMAS H. LEWIS, Sixth District..... | Opelousas, La. |

OFFICERS OF BOARD:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| HON. W. W. HEARD, Governor..... | President, Baton Rouge, La. |
| HON. J. V. CALHOUN..... | <i>Ex-Officio</i> Secretary, Baton Rouge, La. |
| J. D. STANNARD..... | Assistant Secretary, Baton Rouge, La. |

Place of Meeting, State Capitol, Baton Rouge, La.

STATE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

Office, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| H. B. RICHARDSON..... | Chief Engineer |
| WALTER H. HOFFMAN..... | Secretary |

MEMBERS OF BOARD:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| H. B. RICHARDSON, | SIDNEY LEWIS, |
| FRANK M. KERR, | ARSENE PERRILLIAT, |
| MARSHALL P. ROBERTSON. | |

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

Office, Baton Rouge, La.

Gov. W. W. HEARD.....President
 N. S. DOUGHERTYSecretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD.

J. G. LEE.....Commissioner of Agriculture
 JOHN DYMOND.....Plaquemines
 EMILE ROST.....St. Charles
 A. V. EASTMAN.....Calcasieu
 CHARLES SCHULER.....DeSoto
 E. T. SELLERS.....Union
 H. P. MCCLENDON.....Tangipahoa
 Gov. W. W. HEARD, Governor of the State.....*Ex-Officio*
 WILLIAM GARIG, Vice-President L. S. U.....*Ex-Officio*
 THOS. D. BOYD, President L. S. U.....*Ex-Officio*
 W. C. STUBBS, Director of the Experiment Station.....*Ex-Officio*

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS (ALLOPATH.)

Office, New Orleans.

DR. A. F. BARROW.....President
 DR. J. D. TRAHAN.....Vice-President
 DR. A. F. LARUE.....Secretary and Treasurer

MEMBERS:

DR. F. A. LARUE.....
 DR. A. F. BARROW.....Bayou Sara, La.
 DR. J. D. TRAHAN.....Lafayette, La.
 DR. F. M. THORNHILL.....Arcadia, La.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS (HOMEOPATHY.)

Office, 919 St. Charles Street, New Orleans.

DR. C. R. MAYER.....President
 DR. GAYLE AIKEN.....Secretary

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

DR. GAYLE AIKEN.....New Orleans
 DR. J. W. BELDEN.....New Orleans
 DR. C. R. MAYER.....New Orleans
 DR. T. J. CREBBIN.....New Orleans
 DR. W. D. NORWOOD.....Shreveport

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Office, New Orleans.

DR. JOHN E. WOODWARD.....President, New Orleans
 L. A. HUBERT.....Attorney and Secretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD:

DR. JOHN E. WOODWARD.....New Orleans
 DR. GEO. A. COLOMB.....New Orleans
 DR. J. S. COURET.....New Orleans
 DR. R. M. ZELINKA.....Houma
 DR. A. S. JOHNSON.....Monroe

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Office, New Orleans.

P. L. VIALON.....President
 F. C. GODBOLD.....Secretary

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| E. N. ROTH, | W. T. TAYLOR, |
| PAUL FLEMING, | MAX SAMSON, |
| WILLIAM FLEMING, | G. S. BROWN, |
| WILLIAM M. LEVY, | M. BERNSTEIN. |

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

Office, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans.

*COL. J. M. FOSTER.....President
 JAMES LEONARD.....Secretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| COL. J. M. FOSTER, | HENRY G. HESTER, |
| JAMES LEONARD, | *JAMES SHAW. |

DIRECTORS OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

ON PART OF STATE:

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| HORACE U. BEACH, | E. T. MERRICK, JR., |
| EDWARD GAUCHE, | CHAS. J. THEARD, |
| | ARISTIDES HOPKINS. |

*Deceased.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, BAR PILOTS.

Office, Hennen Building, New Orleans.

THOMAS CRAIG,

J. J. WILLIAMS.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

Office, City Hall, New Orleans.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|
| MARTIN BEHRMAN | ..... | President |
| C. TAYLOR GAUCHE | ..... | Vice-President |
| GEO. DAWKINS | ..... | Secretary |
| HORACE P. PHILLIPS | ..... | Assistant Secretary |
| C. TAYLOR GAUCHE | ..... | First District |
| ALEX. PUJOL | ..... | Second District |
| JOSEPH HIRN | ..... | Third District |
| SAMUEL ALSTON | ..... | Fourth District |
| MARTIN BEHRMAN | ..... | Fifth District |
| HENRY PUDEKER | ..... | Sixth District |
| O. A. TREZEVANT | ..... | Seventh District |

HOTEL ROYAL COMMISSION.

(Act No. 142 of 1898.)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Gov. W. W. HEARD | ..... | President |
| SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN T. MICHEL | ..... | Secretary |

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION:

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| W. W. HEARD | ..... | Governor |
| JOHN T. MICHEL | ..... | Secretary of State |
| W. S. FRAZEE | ..... | Auditor |
| WALTER GUION | ..... | Attorney General |
| WM. MURPHY | ..... | On behalf of the Senate |
| SAMUEL ALSTON | ..... | On behalf of the Senate |
| W. MCL. FASSOUX | ..... | On behalf of the House |
| N. S. DOUGHERTY | ..... | On behalf of the House |
| CHAS. B. STROUBACK | ..... | On behalf of the House |

BOARD OF PORT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office, 331 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

| | | |
|--|-------|----------------|
| HUGH McCLOSKEY | ..... | President |
| COL. B. M. KING | ..... | Vice-President |
| WILLIAM A. KERNAGHAN | ..... | Secretary |
| W. H. BYRNES, vice Sidney H. March, resigned. | | |
| A. DUMSER, vice J. T. Henderson, term expired. | | |

NEW BASIN CANAL AND SHELL ROAD.

Office, New Basin Canal and Franklin Street, New Orleans.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| FRANK M. BREEDLOVE | President |
| JAS. H. MURPHY, of St. Tammany..... | Secretary |
| WALTER C. MURPHY, of New Orleans | Superintendent |

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF CONTROL:

FRANK M. BREEDLOVE, New Orleans, vice L. A. Graham, term expired.

P. E. ST. MARTIN, New Orleans, vice N. S. Hoskins, term expired.

JOHN B. HONOR, New Orleans, vice Henry B. Schrieber, term expired.

O. A. BULLION, Ascension

T. M. AKERS Tangipahoa

STATE CONTEST BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Office, Baton Rouge.

JOHN T. MICHEL Secretary of State

W. S. FRAZEE..... State Auditor

LEDOUX E. SMITH..... State Treasurer

(Two vacancies.)

ATCHAFALAYA BASIN LEVEE BOARD.

Office, Port Allen.

ANDREW H. GAY President

A. D. BARROW Secretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD:

*THOMAS G. SPARKS Pointe Coupee Parish

JOSEPH TORRAS..... Ascension Parish

VICTOR M. LEFEBVRE West Baton Rouge Parish

ANDREW H. GAY Iberville Parish

HONORE DUGAS Assumption Parish

THOMAS BEARY Lafourche Parish

JOS. A. PROVOST Iberia Parish

BOSSIER LEVEE BOARD.

Bossier Levee District. Office, Benton, La.

J. W. JETER..... President

T. N. BRADEN..... Secretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

G. A. F. POOLE.

W. D. MERCER.

A. CAPLIS.

J. W. JETER.

W. T. COLQUIT.

T. W. W. STINSON.

A. J. MOSS.

*Deceased.

LAFOURCHE BASIN LEVEE BOARD.

Lafourche Basin Levee District. Office, Cotton Exchange Building,
New Orleans.

VICTOR MAURIN.....President
W. J. McCUNE.....Secretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

V. MAURINAscension Parish
E. L. MONNOTAssumption Parish
THOMAS D. KENT.....Lafourche Parish
JAMES R. TUCKERSt. James Parish
VICTOR BERTHELOTSt. John Parish
THOMAS SELLERSSt. Charles Parish
ROSELIUS PEREZPlaquemines Parish
JAMES S. BRADYJefferson Parish
J. D. WILLISFor the Railroads

ORLEANS LEVEE BOARD.

Office 395 St. Charles Street, New Orleans.

OTTO THOMANPresident
T. J. DUGGANSecretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT.

JULES KOENIGFirst District
J. L. ADAMSecond District
PETER ELIZARDIThird District
W. McL. FAYSSOUX.....Fourth District
MANUEL ABASCALFifth District
CHARLES T. YENNISeventh District

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

HON. PAUL CAPDEVIELLEMayor of New Orleans
HON. THOS. J. MOULIN...Commissioner of Public Works of New Orleans
W. J. HARDEE.....City Engineer New Orleans

RED RIVER, ATCHAFALAYA AND BAYOU BOEUF LEVEE BOARD,

Office, Alexandria, La.

J. G. WHITEPresident
J. R. THORNTONSecretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD:

J. G. WHITERapides Parish
HARRY PERKINSAvoyelles Parish
E. G. RICHARDSSt. Landry Parish

PONTCHARTRAIN LEVEE DISTRICT.

Office, Convent, La.

HUNTER C. LEAKEPresident
 P. M. LAMBREMONTSecretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

HUNTER C. LEAKE For I. C. R. R. Co.
 T. J. KERNAN..... For Y. and M. V. R. R. Co.
 SAMUEL GIANNELLONI..... East Baton Rouge Parish
 SIMON LEBLANC Iberville Parish
 W. P. MILES, JR..... Ascension Parish
 EMILE BOURGEOIS St. James Parish
 L. MONTEGUT, JR..... St. John Parish
 M. SONGEY St. Charles Parish
 LUCIEN SONIAT Jefferson Parish

TENSAS BASIN LEVEE BOARD.

Tensas Basin Levee District. Office, Rayville, La.

W. T. BARHAMPresident
 H. R. SPEEDSecretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

JOHN T. COLE Ouachita Parish
 E. M. HICKS Franklin Parish
 W. H. HOLLOMAN..... Catahoula Parish
 J. Q. GRAVES Caldwell Parish
 R. M. SHILLINGS West Carroll Parish
 JNO. A. HEMLER Raceland Parish
 W. T. BARHAM Morehouse Parish

FIFTH LOUISIANA LEVEE BOARD.

Office at Tallulah, La.

J. T. McLELLAN.....President
 A. T. LANE.....Secretary

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

J. T. McLELLAN.....Madison Parish
 W. H. WARD.....Madison Parish
 B. B. PARHAM.....Concordia Parish
 J. H. LAMB DIN.....Concordia Parish
 E. J. HAMLEY.....East Carroll Parish
 M. H. BENJAMIN.....East Carroll Parish
 C. C. CORDILL.....Tensas Parish
 G. C. GOLDMAN.....Tensas Parish

FAUSSE POINT DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

COMMISSIONERS:

J. D. ROSE.

J. D. DAUTERIVE.

FIRST DRAINAGE DISTRICT—PARISH OF IBERVILLE.

COMMISSIONERS:

P. U. BEAU.

F. FALCON.

GUEYDAN DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

Office, Gueydan, Vermilion Parish.

COMMISSIONERS:

JOHN W. MEYERS.

FRANK M. HASSON.

IBERIA AND ST. MARY DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

Office, Jeanerette, La.

A. L. MONNOTPresident
 A. SCHEXNAYDERSecretary

COMMISSIONERS:

A. L. MONNOTIberia Parish
 J. C. MURPHYSt. Mary Parish
 J. C. ACRESIberia Parish
 L. A. MORESIIberia Parish
 CHARLES A. POIRSON.....Iberia Parish

NEW IBERIA AND BAYOU CARLIN DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

Office, New Iberia, La.

COMMISSIONERS:

E. J. CARSTENS.

M. E. SATTERFIELD.

SECOND DRAINAGE DISTRICT—PARISH OF ST. BERNARD.

Office St. Bernard Parish.

COMMISSIONERS:

JULES H. BROU.

B. J. LAUGA.

BAYOU CONWAY DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

Office, Ascension Parish.

COMMISSIONERS:

H. E. SPURGEON.

DR. W. P. MILES.

BELLE PLACE DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

COMMISSIONERS:

JULES MONNOT.

A. O. BROUSSARD.

ST. MARTIN, IBERIA AND POINT CLARE DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

Parishes, St. Martin and Iberia.

COMMISSIONERS:

A. O. PROVOST.

LUCIEN OURE.

ALBERT P. RESEVEBER.

U. LANDRY.

THIRD DRAINAGE DISTRICT—PARISH OF ASSUMPTION.

COMMISSIONERS:

A. D. BLANCHARD.

C. P. SIMONEAUX.

THIRD LAFOURCHE DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

COMMISSIONERS:

WILSON LEPINE.

EDWARD CAILLOUET.

ROSTER OF PARISH OFFICERS

AND

LIST OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND POPULATIONS.

ACADIA.

634 square miles; incorporated in 1886; population 23,483; seat of justice Crowley.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| R. T. CLARK | Clerk of District Court |
| J. L. MURRELL | Sheriff |
| F. R. MARTIN | Coroner |
| WELMAN BRADFORD | Surveyor |
| A. C. LORMAND | Tax Assessor |

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: F. J. Bernard; Second Ward: B. E. Clark; Third Ward: Homer David, F. J. Klein; Fourth Ward: G. E. Brooks; Fifth Ward: Joseph Flash, W. M. Hoyt; Sixth Ward: J. M. Crabtree, W. L. Carver, James F. Elder.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: E. O. Brunner, Gaston Servat; Second Ward: L. L. Clark; Third Ward: H. D. McBride; Fourth Ward: Louis Cart; Fifth Ward: J. P. Hoyt, Alcée Henry; Sixth Ward: J. M. A. Francois; Seventh Ward: J. J. Robira, P. J. Pavy; Eighth Ward: S. W. Steen.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Moise Arcenaux, Howard Andrews; Second Ward: Branch H. Hayes; Third Ward: Theogène Daigle; Fourth Ward: Arthur Lavergne; Fifth Ward: Ben Broussard, Olivier Richard; Sixth Ward: Joe McGee; Seventh Ward: Clebert Simon, Geo. Freeman; Eighth Ward: Eugene Meche.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, Jos. H. Lumpkins, E. O. Brunner, Chas. F. Mathews, Alcée Henry, Edw. N. Pugh.

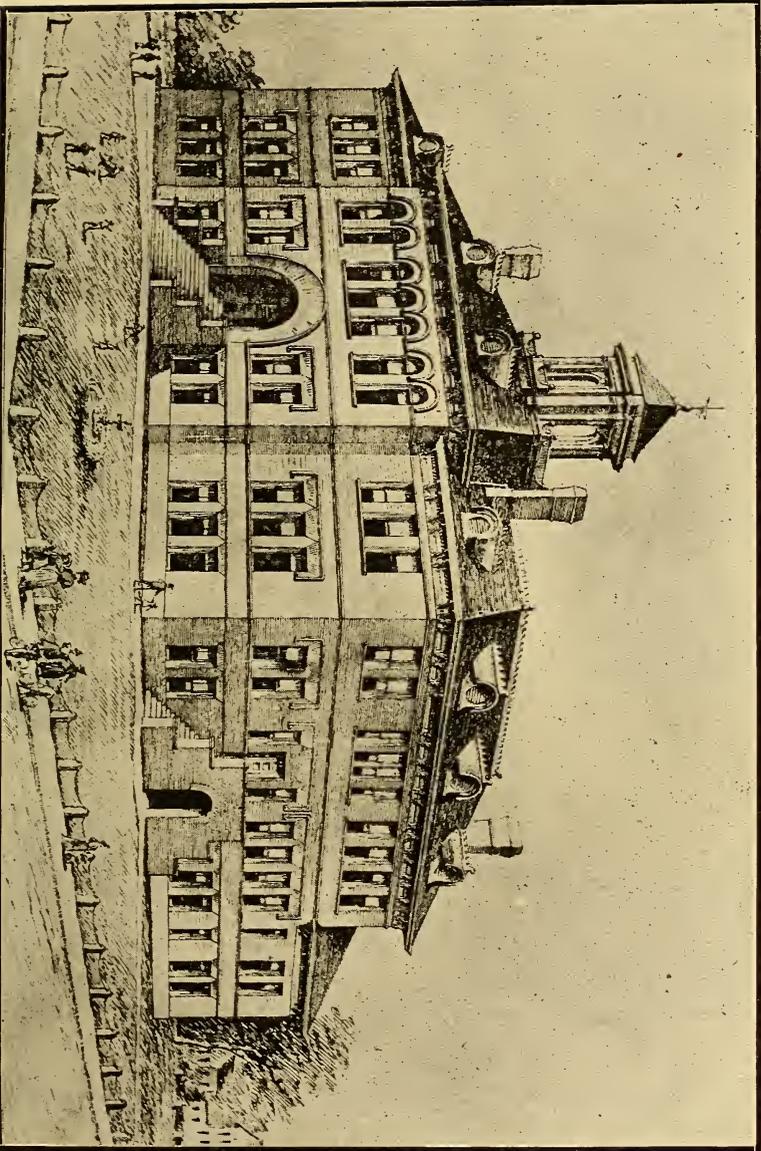
Crowley, population ———; Church Point, 278; Rayne, 1007; Eunice, 316.

President Parish Board of Education, J. H. Hunter, Rayne.
 Superintendent Parish Board of Education, J. E. Barry, Crowley.

ASCENSION.

373 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population 24,142; seat of justice, Donaldsonville.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| JAMES S. BARMAN | Clerk of District Court |
| J. F. FERNANDEZ | Chief Deputy Clerk |



CROWLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

SAM. H. ST. MARTIN.....Sheriff
 DR. E. K. SIMSCoroner
 JOS. ST. ARMANTTax Assessor
 R. J. CHAUVINAttorney to assist Tax Collector

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: John W. Tucker; Second Ward: J. M. Ourso; Third Ward: J. Ramsey Duke; Fourth Ward: Joseph Maurin; Fifth Ward: L. W. Armatage; Sixth Ward: J. C. Klos; Seventh Ward: J. A. Gonzales; Eighth Ward: W. A. Sibley.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: D. B. Allen; Second Ward: H. C. Robinson; Third Ward: Joseph Corbo; Fourth Ward: Edmond Maurin, David Israel; Fifth Ward: J. R. Landry; Sixth Ward: Chas. Madere; Seventh Ward: C. D. Gondran; Eighth Ward: W. W. Dixon; Ninth Ward: J. M. Lusk; Tenth Ward: A. D. Carpenter, Aurelius White.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Arthur Joseph; Second Ward: Adam Dupre; Third Ward: P. M. Ayraud; Fourth Ward: J. McCray, V. C. Cantrelle; Fifth Ward: I. Murray; Sixth Ward: Jno. Brown; Seventh Ward: Thos. Mitchell; Eighth Ward: M. Ruffin; Ninth Ward: R. Gautreaux; Tenth Ward: W. M. Fife, H. D. Carpenter.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, Frederick Landry, R. McCullough, Dan'l. H. Dyer, Edw. N. Pugh, Jr., C. C. Weber, W. J. Bomar, R. N. Sims, W. Lemann.

Donaldsonville, population 4,105.

President Parish Board of Education, A. D. Vega, Sr., Donaldsonville.

Superintendent Parish Board of Education, R. McCulloch, Donaldsonville.

ASSUMPTION.

327 square miles; incorporated 1807; population 21,620; seat of justice, Napoleonville.

OSCAR DUGASClerk of District Court
 CHARLES L. TRISCHE.....Sheriff
 DR. A. J. HIMEL .. .Coroner
 _____Surveyor
 EDGARD AUCOINTax Assessor
 F. H. TETEAttorney to assist Tax Collector

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: L. B. Landry; Second Ward: E. Guillot; Third Ward: Theo. Delaunne; Fourth Ward: L. Himel; Fifth Ward: Dr. P. H. Dansereaux; Sixth Ward: L. Lemmel; Seventh Ward: A. Trahan; Eighth Ward: P. E. Landry.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: S. A. Truxillo; Second Ward: M. Cazere; Third Ward: J. T. Gourges; Fourth Ward: L. D. Badeaux; Fifth Ward: L. Francioni; Sixth Ward: H. J. Verret, J. M. Bourgeois,

E. Gianelloni; Seventh Ward: C. J. Lafitte; Eighth Ward: A. Daigle; Ninth Ward: P. F. V. Labarre.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: A. Vegas; Second Ward: L. Verret; Third Ward: E. Tremin; Fourth Ward: A. A. Badeaux; Fifth Ward: A. Bourg; Sixth Ward: O. P. Landry, W. P. Thibodeaux; Seventh Ward: A. Blanchard; Eighth Ward: L. Alonzo.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, J. L. Francioni.

Napoleonville, population 945.

President Parish Board of Education, E. L. Monnot, Bertie.

Superintendent Parish Board of Education, John Marks, Napoleonville.

AVOYELLES.

843 square miles; incorporated 1807; population 29,701; seat of justice, Marksville.

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| E. A. PLAUCHE..... | Clerk of the District Court |
| A. V. SAUCIER | Sheriff |
| DR. A. LEIGH | Coroner |
| ..... | Surveyor |
| I. C. JOHNSON..... | Tax Assessor |

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: E. Sayes; Second Ward: R. J. Johnson; Third Ward: P. Mayeaux; Fourth Ward: J. Supper; Fifth Ward: C. Kaloue; Sixth Ward: E. E. Firmmer; Seventh Ward: A. J. Norwood; Eighth Ward: J. B. Jeansomme, O. Mayeaux; Ninth Ward: M. M. Bordelon; Tenth Ward: H. B. Irion.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: P. W. Paul; Second Ward: J. U. Chaze, E. F. Bordelon; Third Ward: B. Ingoof; H. Rabalais; Fourth Ward: H. Bordelon; Fifth Ward: Chas. Goudeau; Sixth Ward: L. F. Bordelon; Seventh Ward: B. J. Carbo; Eighth Ward: R. Dufour, T. E. Jeansomme; Ninth Ward: T. J. Milligan, H. E. Haley; Tenth Ward: M. Glaze, J. T. Rhodes.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: L. A. Felsenthal; Second Ward: W. H. Robert, W. Laborde; Third Ward: J. L. Chatelin, T. A. Bartel; Fourth Ward: G. Descant; Fifth Ward: L. P. Terry; Sixth Ward: T. A. Bordelon; Seventh Ward: F. M. Morgan; Eighth Ward: H. H. Marcotte, O. Lacour; Ninth Ward: J. F. DeSoto, E. Fisher; Tenth Ward: D. R. Bettison.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, A. H. Normand, Jos. E. Haley, L. J. Ducote, P. M. Fuqua, C. P. Courvillon, A. L. Boyer, L. P. Gremillion, C. A. Smith, G. G. Gremillion.

Marksville, population 837; Bunkie, 873; Evergreen, 322; Cottonport, 502; Mansuria, 408; Marthaville, 228.

President Parish Board of Education, E. J. Joffrion, Marksville.

Superintendent Parish Board of Education, A. D. Lafargue, Marksville.

BIENVILLE.

856 square miles; incorporated in 1848; population 17,588; seat of justice Sparta.

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| J. W. TOOKE..... | Clerk of District Court |
| W. R. PULLIN | Sheriff |
| J. H. GIVENS..... | Coroner |
| R. M. CRAWSON..... | Surveyor |
| H. G. ODEN..... | Tax Assessor |

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: W. H. Leslie; Second Ward: J. H. Thurmond; Third Ward: H. F. Scheen; Fourth Ward: J. L. Wimberly; Fifth Ward: J. C. Watts; Sixth Ward: J. G. Blewer.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: J. W. Pullig, J. F. Spurlock; Second Ward: J. P. Thurmond, W. H. Lazarus; Third Ward: H. M. King, J. T. Huckaby; Fourth Ward: U. N. Page, H. J. Hall; Fifth Ward: J. J. Warren; Sixth Ward: P. S. Roden, R. E. Easley.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: J. E. Curie, B. F. Jameson; Second Ward: E. Courtney, D. R. Rogers; Third Ward: J. G. Robinson, L. Stewart; Fourth Ward: S. M. Fair, M. J. Moore; Fifth Ward: J. B. Williams; Sixth Ward: W. W. Poole.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, B. J. Key, J. B. Wimberly.

Arcadia, 924; Bienville, 263; Gibsland, 558.

President Parish Board of Education, W. P. Oden, Arcadia.

Superintendent Board of Education, W. U. Richardson, Arcadia.

BOSSIER.

773 square miles; incorporated in 1843; population 24,153; seat of justice, Benton.

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| B. A. KELLY | Clerk of District Court |
| A. R. THOMPSON..... | Sheriff |
| H. NESSON | Coroner |
| G. D. ALEXANDER..... | Surveyor |
| H. H. MONTGOMERY | Tax Assessor |

President Parish Board of Education, J. W. Prince, Haughton.

Superintendent Parish Board of Education, W. H. Scanlan, Shreveport.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: T. W. Holmes; Second Ward: T. J. Tidwell, J. C. Logan; Third Ward: J. A. Ford; Fourth Ward: M. W. Carson; Fifth Ward: J. F. Adair; Sixth Ward: C. D. Sandidge, L. C. Riggs.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: J. C. Bell; Second Ward: R. C. Stinson; Third Ward: J. G. Allen, Thos. M. Love; Fourth Ward: F. R. Garrett; Fifth Ward: J. P. Gleason; Sixth Ward: H. Barncastle, J. N. Ryan.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: C. E. Jacobs; Second Ward: N. H. Arnold; Third Ward: T. J. Taylor; Fourth Ward: J. J. Allums; Fifth Ward: T. W. Heath; Sixth Ward: J. W. O'Neal, W. M. Morrow.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, H. S. Dowell.

Benton, 463; Haughton, 194; Logansport, 688; Plain Dealing, 258.

CADDO.

852 square miles; incorporated in 1838; population 44,499; seat of justice, Shreveport.

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|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|
| F. A. LEONARD | | Clerk of District Court |
| S. J. WARD | | Sheriff |
| H. C. COTY | | Coroner |
| L. F. CRAWFORD | | Surveyor |
| D. E. NICHOLSON | ..... | Tax Assessor |

President Board of Education, J. H. Shepherd, Shreveport.

Superintendent Board of Education, J. C. Moncure, Shreveport.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: W. B. Means, W. W. Wynn; Second Ward: H. H. Huckaby; Third Ward: J. S. Noel; Fourth Ward: Jno. S. Young, Wm. Winter, W. F. Thoman, C. G. Rives, W. T. Monkhouse; Fifth Ward: S. A. Alexander; Sixth Ward: J. H. Bagley; Seventh Ward: P. P. Keith; Eighth Ward: T. S. Hutchinson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: H. W. Berneathy, W. O. Owens; Second Ward: B. F. Teat; Third Ward: W. E. Wassen, W. A. Elliott; Fifth Ward: S. J. Philips; Sixth Ward: L. T. Silvester; Seventh Ward: W. A. Hendricks; Eighth Ward: B. R. Jacobs.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: N. Tyson, J. L. Pyron; Second Ward: J. C. Childs; Third Ward: T. C. Hearn, J. M. Miller; Fifth Ward: C. C. Alexander; Sixth Ward: M. C. Bagley; Seventh Ward: L. Howard; Eighth Ward: R. Trottier.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, J. F. Slattery, Newmanjordy, Jr., B. F. Teat, L. R. Smith, F. J. Looney, J. D. Wilkinson, R. D. Webb, S. L. Herold, D. P. Hollis, W. A. Ellett, T. F. Bell, Jr., J. S. Comegys.

Shreveport, population 16,013.

CALCASIEU.

3,400 square miles; incorporated in 1843; population, 30,428; seat of justice, Lake Charles.

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|------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| H. C. GILL | | Clerk of District Court. |
| J. A. PERKINS | | Sheriff. |
| THOS. H. WATKINS | | Coroner |
| J. W. ROHER | ..... | Surveyor |
| A. L. LYONS | ..... | Tax Assessor |
| J. G. FOURNET | ..... | Atty. to assist Tax Collector |



SHREVEPORT HIGH SCHOOL.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: J. Chaumosey; Second Ward: F. A. Arcenaux; Third Ward: S. Bloch, L. Chavaune; Fourth Ward: G. W. House; Fifth Ward: J. P. Hampton; Sixth Ward: J. O. Stewart; Seventh Ward: J. D. Sigler; Eighth Ward: B. E. Miller; Ninth Ward: J. C. LeBleu; Tenth Ward: C. F. Taylor.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: W. Jackson, Jos. Chenier; Second Ward: Saml. Blackford; Third Ward: J. B. Kirkman, J. L. Wasey; Fourth Ward: L. Cooper, N. Vincent, H. J. Perkins; Fifth Ward: S. A. Fairchild, P. Langdon, J. W. Fancher; Sixth Ward: D. D. Herford, H. E. Hall; Seventh Ward: D. P. Lyles, G. W. Seaman; Eighth Ward: J. V. Reeves; Ninth Ward: J. H. Materne, Dallas Hayes; Tenth Ward: E. S. Heampstead, A. G. Fisher.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: F. Darbonne, N. Garborina; Second Ward: I. Fontenot; Third Ward: J. M. Stafford, M. J. Guzman; Fourth Ward: Geo. Hillebrandt, A. Vincent, Robt. Truesdale; Fifth Ward: B. W. Lyons, D. O. Vincent; Sixth Ward: F. T. Smith, D. A. Shirley, H. T. Mysell; Seventh Ward: W. R. Howell, J. Lyles, Jr.; Eighth Ward: W. A. Seals; Ninth Ward: J. R. Jones, A. Desermond; Tenth Ward: J. Harris, W. O. Queensbery.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, W. Jackson, L. Sugar, H. Hall, J. M. Booze, A. M. Barbe, L. H. Moss, L. M. Valdeterre, J. B. Stack, C. A. Weiner, C. E. Wooten, J. C. St. Germain, J. H. Heinen, J. S. Toomer

Lake Charles, population 6,680; Jennings, 1,539; Oberlin, 213; Welsh, 320.

CALDWELL.

535 square miles; incorporated in 1838; population, 6,917; seat of justice, Columbia.

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|------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| M. L. MECON | | Clerk of District Court |
| J. J. MEREDITH | | Sheriff |
| DR. E. L. WRIGHT | | Coroner |
|  | ..... | Surveyor. |
| R. R. REDDITT | ..... | Tax Assessor |

President Board of Education, E. J. Langham, Columbia.

Superintendent Board of Education, C. P. Thornhill, Columbia.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: J. A. Powell; Second Ward: N. M. Davis; Third Ward: W. F. Humphries; Fourth Ward: M. Jarrell; Fifth Ward: J. M. Sherrod; Sixth Ward: —————; Seventh Ward: A. B. Duff; Eighth Ward: C. A. Hebert; Ninth Ward: J. D. Meredith; Tenth Ward: J. T. Hanchey.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: W. B. McLain; Second Ward: R. B. Graves; Third Ward: A. J. McDaniel; Fourth Ward: S. D. S. Walker; Fifth Ward: C. E. Meredith; Sixth Ward: W. M. Newsom; Seventh Ward: C. Payne; Eighth Ward: H. A. Hebert; Ninth Ward: P. M. Fisher; Tenth Ward: E. F. Grayson.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: C. A. Ferraud; Second Ward: B. E. Erskins; Third Ward: G. W. Thompson; Fourth Ward: H. M. Simons; Fifth Ward: W. Kent; Seventh Ward: Geo. Williams; Eighth Ward: C. S. Hilliard; Ninth Ward: L. E. Rogeys; Tenth Ward: R. L. Elliott.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900.

Columbia, 382.

CAMERON.

1,545 square miles; incorporated in 1870; population, 3,952; seat of justice, Cameron.

T. E. GEE.....Clerk of District Court
 J. A. WAKEFIELD.....Sheriff
 G. SWEENY.....Coroner
 _____Surveyor
 P. E. SMITH.....Tax Assessor

President Board of Education, I. Bonsail, Cameron.

Superintendent Board of Education, A. G. Murray, Lowry.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: E. J. Hall; Second Ward: E. Sterlese; Third Ward: P. Montie; Fourth Ward: A. Vincent; Fifth Ward: O. Pivoto.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: R. Nenermaker; Second Ward: J. D. McCall; Third Ward: A. A. Roux, M. Dupuy; Fourth Ward: J. Portie, E. Hebert; Fifth Ward: F. Erbeling.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: M. L. Crowell; Second Ward: W. R. McCall; Third Ward: G. Constance, Nich Broussard; Fourth Ward: J. D. Hebert, Alcebad Hebert; Fifth Ward: Geo. W. Bland.

CATAHOULA.

1,350 square miles; incorporated in 1808; population, 16,351; seat of justice, Harrisonburg.

J. F. ROBERTSON.....Clerk of District Court
 J. W. WALTERS.....Sheriff
 Dr. H. W. A. PRITCHARD.....Coroner
 C. C. PRITCHARD.....Tax Assessor
 R. J. Wilson.....Atty. to assist Tax Collector
 _____Surveyor

President Board of Education, E. M. Brian, Rosefield.

Superintendent Board of Education, J. P. A. Whatley, Harrisonburg.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: W. I. Gillespie; Second Ward: J. C. Harden; Third Ward: J. W. Smith; Fourth Ward: F. Brown; Fifth Ward: M. N. Walker; Sixth Ward: A. G. Hodges; Seventh Ward: W. S. Dorsey; Eighth Ward: H. W. Berthard; Ninth Ward: W. F. Miller.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: L. Pipes; Second Ward: J.

W. Sheppard; Third Ward: W. H. Whitehead; Fourth Ward: B. E. Blake; Fifth Ward: A. L. Plummer; Sixth Ward: S. Barr; Seventh Ward: E. D. Spann; Eighth Ward: J. E. Boyd, N. C. Bennett; Ninth Ward: C. N. Bruce, L. P. Briggs.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: E. F. Gillespie; Second Ward: T. D. Holstein; Third Ward: J. F. Cassels; Fourth Ward: J. Q. Prestidge; Fifth Ward: J. F. Thompson; Sixth Ward: J. H. Richey; Seventh Ward: J. F. Kelly; Eighth Ward: B. C. Thompson, R. B. Swayze; Ninth Ward: B. F. Miller.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, H. J. Babcock, J. C. Boyd, L. M. Davis, J. B. Boatner.

Harrisonburg, population 303.

CLAIBORNE.

765 square miles; incorporated in 1828; population, 23,029; seat of justice, Homer.

DREW FERGUSON.....Clerk of District Court
 J. H. KIRKPATRICK.....Sheriff
 J. E. KNIGHTON.....Coroner
 _____Surveyor
 JNO. R. PHIPPSTax Assessor

President Board of Education, J. C. Moore, Howell.

Superintendent Board of Education, E. H. McClendon, Howell.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: C. M. Davidson; Second Ward: B. F. Collier; Third Ward: J. A. Seegers; Fourth Ward: W. M. Alexander; Fifth Ward: A. H. Wilburn; Sixth Ward: H. H. Coleman; Seventh Ward: Geo. Gill; Eighth Ward: W. A. Melton; Ninth Ward: J. C. Meadows.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: E. E. Monzingo; Second Ward: O. A. Smith; Third Ward: R. F. Harvey, S. B. Baucum; Fourth Ward: W. C. Hanicter; Fifth Ward: F. P. Morgan; Sixth Ward: G. W. Dobbins; Seventh Ward: G. G. Gill; Eighth Ward: R. T. McClendon; Ninth Ward: F. M. McClelland; Tenth Ward: B. F. Beard.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: J. M. Anderson; Second Ward: S. S. Smith; Third Ward: J. L. Garrett, C. D. Worley; Fourth Ward: T. O. Maddry; Fifth Ward: E. E. Simmons; Sixth Ward: D. B. Landers; Seventh Ward: C. H. Lewis, L. B. Robinson; Eighth Ward: L. J. Caruthers; Ninth Ward: D. C. Cater.

Homer, population 1,157.

CONCORDIA.

620 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 13,559; seat of justice, Vidalia.

C. O. CAMPBELL.....Clerk of District Court
 H. H. GILLESPIE.....Sheriff

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| M. C. REEVES..... | Coroner |
| ..... | Surveyor |
| R. L. CASTLEMAN..... | Tax Assessor |
| N. M. CALHOUN..... | Atty. to assist Tax Collector |

President Board of Education, R. L. Castleman, L'Argent.

Superintendent Board of Education, J. E. Schiele, Vidalia.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: L. Lemeunier; Second Ward: J. G. Claughton; Third Ward: Dr. J. W. Walker; Fourth Ward: J. P. Fagan; Fifth Ward: J. H. Ohlsen; Sixth Ward: D. Snyder; Seventh Ward: W. H. Hudnall; Eighth Ward: A. T. Caloit; Ninth Ward: J. S. Gaynor; Tenth Ward: H. B. Nugent.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: W. L. Shaw; Second Ward: D. A. Tugler; Third Ward: G. G. Barker; Fourth Ward: H. King; Fifth Ward: L. Kernald; Sixth Ward: J. C. Pierce; Seventh Ward: J. T. Lytle; Eighth Ward: C. H. Hester; Ninth Ward: P. A. B. Warren; Tenth Ward: R. P. Holland, S. P. Magoun; Eleventh Ward: E. P. Campbell.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: J. R. Bidwell; Third Ward: T. D. Barker; Fourth Ward: S. Thomas; Fifth Ward: J. Vaughn; Sixth Ward: A. W. Thomas; Seventh Ward: A. J. Ragland; Eighth Ward: H. Hester; Ninth Ward: W. H. Mount; Tenth Ward: H. B. White, T. J. Williams; Eleventh Ward: J. W. Rountree.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, N. M. Calhoun.

Vidalia, population 1,022.

DESOTO.

856 square miles; incorporated in 1843; population, 25,063; seat of justice, Mansfield.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. M. RIVES..... | Clerk of District Court |
| W. T. PEGUES..... | Sheriff |
| Dr. S. T. WALKER..... | Coroner |
| L. H. BELL..... | Surveyor |
| W. B. HEWITT..... | Tax Assessor |

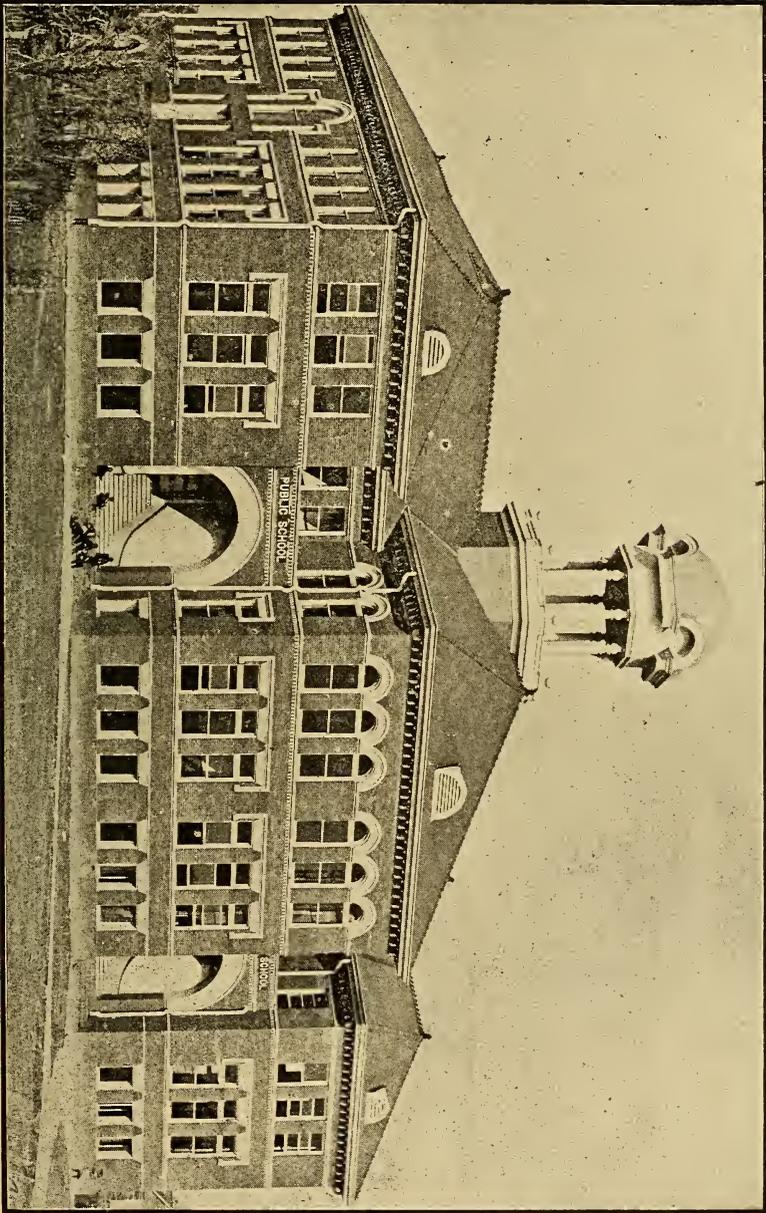
President Board of Education, Wm. Goss, Mansfield.

Superintendent Board of Education, W. C. Scott, Kingston.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: J. D. Williams; Second Ward: T. C. Middleton; Third Ward: J. J. Gardner; Fourth Ward: W. R. Jackson; Fifth Ward: W. W. Williams; Sixth Ward: R. F. Scott; Seventh Ward: L. M. Rambin; Eighth Ward: L. L. Whitton.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: S. F. Talbert, N. B. Williams; Second Ward: T. A. Adams; Third Ward: G. M. Norris; Fourth Ward: J. Meadows, T. G. Pegues; Fifth Ward: J. F. Smith; Sixth Ward: E. R. Fortson, E. E. Scott; Seventh Ward: J. E. Robinson, P. L. Barron; Eighth Ward: J. K. Pyle,*J. R. Nash.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: W. B. Peyton, Jr.; J. A. Sinclair; Second



BATON ROUGE HIGH SCHOOL.

Ward: J. M. Lafitte; Third Ward: C. N. Baker; Fourth Ward: W. M. Howell, H. G. May; Fifth Ward: Geo. Hungerbuler; Sixth Ward: S. Phipps, T. T. Scott; Seventh Ward: D. E. Nance, C. A. Rambin; Eighth Ward: N. P. Tanner, D. T. Fletcher.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, M. G. Nelson, G. M. Norris, J. M. Hudson, N. B. Williams, Wm. H. Smith.
Mansfield, population 847; Grand Cane, 385.

EAST BATON ROUGE.

395 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 31,153; seat of justice, Baton Rouge.

W. G. RANDOLPH.....Clerk of District Court
J. T. YOUNG.....Sheriff
T. P. SINGLETARY.....Coroner
..... Surveyor
E. L. WOODSIDE.....Tax Assessor

President Board of Education, R. A. Hart, Baton Rouge.

Superintendent Board of Education, R. C. Gordon, Baton Rouge.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: I. Pujol, Jos. Pino; Second Ward: T. S. Alexander, O. Kondert; Third Ward: J. S. Rodriguez; Fourth Ward: R. T. Y. Louden, T. N. Samuel; Fifth Ward: W. A. Cook; Sixth Ward: D. A. Robertson; Seventh Ward: J. W. Hillman; Eighth Ward: H. F. Von Phul, Sr.; Ninth Ward: W. J. Sharp; Tenth Ward: W. D. Haralson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: —————; Second Ward: —————; Third Ward: H. Cannence; Fourth Ward: J. H. Montegudo, J. A. Hycce; Fifth Ward: W. A. Craig; Sixth Ward: A. A. Landry; Seventh Ward: Geo. Munding; Eighth Ward: H. F. Von Phul, Jr., J. C. Grabert; Ninth Ward: Wm. Stokes; Tenth Ward: H. R. Gerald.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: —————; Second Ward: —————; Third Ward: —————; Fourth Ward: C. Hoffman, A. B. Brian; Fifth Ward: W. S. Barksdale; Sixth Ward: E. J. Roberts; Seventh Ward: M. J. Germany; Eighth Ward: P. Arceneaux, A. A. Miller; Ninth Ward: W. S. Martin; Tenth Ward: P. E. Lavigne.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, D. H. Cross; C. A. Bergeron, T. A. Moore.

Baton Rouge, population 11,269; Zachary, 465.

EAST CARROLL.

400 square miles; incorporated in 1877; population, 11,373; seat of justice, Lake Providence.

G. F. BLACKBURN.....Clerk of District Court
J. W. DUNN.....Sheriff

W. E. LONG.....Coroner
 Surveyor
 W. C. McRAE.....Tax Assessor

President Board of Education, T. J. Powell, Lake Providence.

Superintendent Board of Education, C. R. Egelly, Lake Providence.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: R. Nicholson; Second Ward: W. C. Hope; Third Ward: P. McGuire; Fourth Ward: A. M. Nilson; Fifth Ward: T. W. Joy.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: J. B. Beard, W. H. Dickerson; Second Ward: C. H. Webb; Third Ward: D. W. Gilmour, C. R. Egelly; Fourth Ward: E. Stockner; Fifth Ward: Jno. Ridings.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: C. McGinnis, J. Higgins; Second Ward: Barney Coun; Third Ward: W. A. Blount, Jr., W. H. Hunter; Fourth Ward: J. R. Brown; Fifth Ward: J. Foreman.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, Chas. R. Egelly. Lake Providence, population 1,256.

EAST FELICIANA.

450 square miles; incorporated in 1811; population 20,443; seat of justice, Clinton.

J. L. CRAVENSClerk of District Court
 T. B. BENNETT.....Sheriff
 F. THOMPSON.....Coroner
 T. W. YOUNG.....Surveyor
 C. R. LEMON.....Tax Assessor

President Board of Education, —————.

Superintendent Board of Education, A. E. Miller, Wilson.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: H. D. Moore; Second Ward: A. J. Hansey; Third Ward: C. F. Reiley; Fourth Ward: J. R. Freeman; Fifth Ward: J. Israel; Sixth Ward: M. T. Nesone; Seventh Ward: W. I. Ratliffe; Eighth Ward: L. S. Talbert.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: A. E. Carter, D. C. Johnston; Second Ward: A. Cook; Third Ward: M. Gilmore, W. F. Norsworthy; Fourth Ward: E. P. Andrews, J. G. Dubon; Fifth Ward: J. A. White, J. E. Irvin; Sixth Ward: L. G. Dawson; Seventh Ward: C. P. Delee; Eighth Ward: R. T. Jackson.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: J. P. Fearson, E. Williams; Second Ward: S. Turner; Third Ward: A. Mulkey, C. G. Allen; Fourth Ward: C. Palmer, H. S. White; Fifth Ward: M. J. Nettles, C. L. Ross; Sixth Ward: A. H. Carroll; Seventh Ward: J. Gallout; Eighth Ward: A. T. White.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900.

Clinton, population 960; Jackson, 2,012; Slaughter, 259; Wilson, 470.

FRANKLIN.

550 square miles; incorporated in 1843; population, 8,890; seat of justice, Winnsborough.

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|-------------------|-------------------------|
| H. J. LEA..... | Clerk of District Court |
| W. H. ADAMS..... | Sheriff |
| J. L. DEUSON..... | Coroner |
| B. W. LEIGH..... | Surveyor |
| J. W. WOMBLE..... | Tax Assessor |

President Board of Education, H. H. Buie, Fort Necessity.

Superintendent Board of Education, J. W. Denson, Cowville.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: H. M. Watson; Second Ward: S. L. Richardson; Third Ward: S. H. Cordill; Fourth Ward: J. S. Copeland; Fifth Ward: J. H. Baker; Sixth Ward: W. Cummings; Seventh Ward: R. M. Steele; Eighth Ward: S. I. Pippin; Ninth Ward: W. M. Kincaire.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: F. J. Hubert; Second Ward: C. H. Gill, H. A. Lewis; Third Ward: W. B. Diamond; Fourth Ward: G. W. Hodge; Fifth Ward: L. E. Rundel; Sixth Ward: M. W. Lord; Seventh Ward: J. M. King; Eighth Ward: J. O. Wiggins; Ninth Ward: W. M. Kincaire.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: W. P. Byrne; Second Ward: O. E. Kenney, L. M. Hearkey; Third Ward: L. A. Osborne; Fourth Ward: T. A. Bradley; Fifth Ward: N. McEacharn; Sixth Ward: M. M. Lord; Seventh Ward: W. A. Tucker; Eighth Ward: J. T. McClellan.

NOTARY PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, C. A. Gill.

Winnsboro, population _____.

GRANT.

578 square miles; incorporated in 1869; population, 12,902; seat of justice, Colfax.

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| J. J. O'QUIN..... | Clerk of District Court |
| M. E. SWAFFORD..... | Sheriff |
| W. SMITH..... | Coroner |
| | Surveyor |
| J. A. HARVEY..... | Tax Assessor |
| J. L. FLETCHER..... | Atty. to assist Tax Collector |

President Board of Education, R. S. Cameron, Colfax.

Superintendent Board of Education, J. A. Williams, Colfax.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: J. H. McNeely; Second Ward: E. L. Stuckey; Third Ward: B. F. Lewis; Fourth Ward: J. E. Nugent; Fifth Ward: T. M. Bradford; Sixth Ward: M. L. Spikes; Seventh Ward: A. C. Teddlie.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: F. B. Dean, J. Q. Long; Second Ward: M. O'Quinn, O. A. Tison; Third Ward: Jack Frost; Fourth

Ward: J. Clark; Fifth Ward: I. Nugent; Sixth Ward: J. B. Lyman; Seventh Ward: R. W. Horn, R. S. Garute.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: G. M. Dean, J. V. Carnahan; Second Ward: C. McGee, Lee Tyson; Third Ward: W. Frazer; Fourth Ward: W. Starling; Fifth Ward: J. P. Wooten; Sixth Ward: H. A. Roshto; Seventh Ward: H. F. McManus, T. H. Harrell.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, W. B. Clark, J. W. Dunn, S. Patterson, Jack Frost, J. A. Pinkerton.

Colfax, population 190; Montgomery, 158; Pollock, 637.

IBERIA.

536 square miles; incorporated in 1868; population, 29,015; seat of justice, New Iberia.

J. G. LEBLANC.....Clerk of District Court
 GEO. HENDERSON.....Sheriff
 G. P. MINVILLE.....Coroner
 L. S. FRERE.....Tax Assessor
 _____ Surveyor

President Board of Education, J. B. Lawton, New Iberia.

Superintendent Board of Education, L. O. Hacker, New Iberia.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: A. Gonlas; Second Ward: H. Boutté; Third Ward: A. Decuir; Fourth Ward: F. Decourt; Fifth Ward: P. Romero; Sixth Ward: H. Oette, J. P. Suberbille; Seventh Ward: E. Delcambre; Eighth Ward: J. F. Brittain.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: E. C. Landry; Second Ward: J. J. Vidrinne; Third Ward: J. A. Babin; Fourth Ward: J. E. Prince; Fifth Ward: H. Freeman; Sixth Ward: R. Brown; W. L. Grant; Seventh Ward: J. D. Carter; Eighth Ward: T. D. Fay, F. P. Schxnaydre.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: C. Lyon; Second Ward: D. Louriere; Third Ward: E. Decuir; Fourth Ward: C. Boutté; Fifth Ward: D. Romero; Sixth Ward: C. C. Palfrey; Seventh Ward: S. Miguez; Eighth Ward: A. F. Petifils, A. Mouret.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, A. Gary, F. Voorhies, A. Renoudet, D. W. Voorhies, A. D. Foster.

New Iberia, population 6,815; Jeanerette, 1,905; Erath, 215.

IBERVILLE.

646 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 27,006; seat of justice, Plaquemine.

J. A. GRACE.....Clerk of District Court
 A. A. BROWN.....Sheriff
 DR. M. E. BARKER.....Coroner
 _____ Surveyor
 A. LANDRY.....Tax Assessor

President Board of Education, Dr. W. A. Holloway, Rosedale.

Superintendent Board of Education, C. K. Schwing, Plaquemine.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: W. Jefferson, T. Supple; Second Ward: A. H. Gay, Sr.; Third Ward: J. Wilbert; Fourth Ward: J. I. Brown; Fifth Ward: A. Gueymard; Sixth Ward: W. B. Robertson; Seventh Ward: J. S. Bargas; Eighth Ward: E. D. Dardenue; Ninth Ward: P. S. Lorio.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: G. H. Cretian; V. Sauvage; Second Ward: O. D. Arbour; Third Ward: M. L. Levy, C. E. Dupuy; Fourth Ward: E. W. Hoffman; Fifth Ward: T. H. Davis; Sixth Ward: J. W. Brown; Seventh Ward: W. C. Jourdan; Eighth Ward: A. Temp-let; Ninth Ward: J. B. Wolfolk, Jr.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: F. A. Vigier, J. Ray; Second Ward: _____; Third Ward: G. Petit, N. Neveaux; Fourth Ward: J. Johnson; Fifth Ward: _____; Sixth Ward: L. Marconneau; Seventh Ward: S. W. Jefferson; Eighth Ward: S. R. Sparks; Ninth Ward: A. Scott.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900: _____

Plaquemine, population 3,590; Whitecastle, 1,850.

JACKSON.

576 square miles; incorporated in 1845; population, 9,119; seat of justice, Vernon.

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|----------------------|-------------------------|
| R. C. CULPEPPER..... | Clerk of District Court |
| J. M. McDOWELL..... | Sheriff |
| C. L. CULPEPPER..... | Coroner |
| _____..... | Surveyor |
| W. H. ALLEN..... | Tax Assessor |

President Board of Education, R. L. Jordan, Daily.

Superintendent of Board of Education, N. M. Smith, Vernon.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: W. M. C. Cockrell; Second Ward: R. F. McBride; Third Ward: C. W. Allen; Fourth Ward: E. C. Kidd; Fifth Ward: W. G. Griggs.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: I. Canady; Second Ward: W. A. Donahoo; Third Ward: J. T. Shepherd; Fourth Ward: H. W. Sherrard; Fifth Ward: S. B. Smith.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: J. L. Joiner; Second Ward: C. E. Culpepper; Third Ward: F. E. Bond; Fourth Ward: M. Wages; Fifth Ward: J. H. Womack.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, W. C. McDonald.

JEFFERSON.

395 square miles; incorporated in 1825; population, 15,321; seat of justice, Gretna.

J. C. TILLOTSON.....Clerk of District Court

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|---------------|--------------|
| L. H. MARRERO | Sheriff |
| S. D. GUSTINE | Coroner |
| | Surveyor |
| R. A. BURSLEY | Tax Assessor |

President Board of Education, M. Wall, Amesville.

Superintendent Board of Education, F. A. Middleton, McDonoughville.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: H. Hart; Second Ward: J. Spiess; Third Ward: J. Ehret; Fourth Ward: W. Rebantisch; Fifth Ward: E. P. Brady; Sixth Ward: H. Gardey; Seventh Ward: C. Flory; Eighth Ward: V. Betz; Ninth Ward: F. L. St. Martin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: C. W. Rossner, Jr.; Second Ward: A. Marrero; Third Ward: V. Kerner; Fourth Ward: H. Lange; Fifth Ward: L. F. Arnault; Sixth Ward, W. J. Adam.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: C. Dauenhauer; Second Ward: J. P. Davis; Third Ward: J. Groff; Fourth Ward: A. Polky; Fifth Ward: C. Root; Sixth Ward: J. Ledou.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, L. A. Marrero.

Gretna population, ———; Kenner population, 1,253.

LAFAYETTE.

262 square miles; incorporated in 1825; population 22,825; seat of justice, Lafayette.

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|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| E. G. VOORHIES | Clerk of District Court |
| I. A. BROUSSARD | Sheriff |
| DR. J. MOUTON | Coroner |
| | Surveyor |
| A. M. MARTIN | Tax Assessor |
| J. MOUTON | Attorney to assist Tax Collector |

President Board of Education, A. Olivier, Broussardville.

Superintendent Board of Education, L. J. Allerman, Lafayette.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: A. Lacey; Second Ward: A. M. Broussard; Third Ward: F. G. Mouton, J. C. Buchanan; Fourth Ward: J. O. Blanchet; Fifth Ward: M. Billeaud, Jr.; Sixth Ward: S. Broussard; Seventh Ward: J. A. Labbe; Eighth Ward: J. Whittington.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: G. Mouton; Second Ward: H. Wagner; Third Ward: C. G. Bienvenu, H. Monnier; Fourth Ward: J. O. Savoy, E. Parent; Fifth Ward: S. Greig; Sixth Ward: J. J. Cousson, F. Abbadie; Seventh Ward: H. D. Verrot; Eighth Ward: C. Breaux.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: A. Chaison; Second Ward: A. Cummings; Third Ward: L. Hirsch; T. Mouton; Fourth Ward: T. Baudoin, K. Blanchet; Fifth Ward: A. P. Labbe; Sixth Ward: A. Cormier, S. Babineaux; Seventh Ward: E. Comeaux; Eighth Ward: S. Jenkins.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, C. D. Caffrey,

E. Parent, S. Greig, H. Wagner, C. F. Latiolais, Ben. F. Flanders, H. A. Vander Cruysson, J. L. Kennedy.

Lafayette, population 3,314; Carencro, 445; Broussard, 290; Youngsville, 200.

LAFOURCHE.

1,023 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population 28,822; seat of justice, Thibodeaux.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| C. J. BARKER | Clerk of District Court |
| J. BEARY | Sheriff |
| DR. H. J. PRICE | Coroner |
| | Surveyor |
| E. E. MORVANT | Tax Assessor |

President Board of Education, T. A. Stack, Thibodeaux.

Superintendent Board of Education, T. A. Badeaux, Thibodeaux.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: J. L. Basset; Second Ward: J. L. Aucoin; Third Ward: C. J. Guedry; Fourth Ward: H. Morvant; Fifth Ward: E. U. Morvant; Sixth Ward: L. Rodrigue; Seventh Ward: A. Theriot; Eighth Ward: F. Falgout; Ninth Ward: J. L. LeBlanc; Tenth Ward: F. P. Parra.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: A. E. Hoffman; Second Ward: C. A. Engerran, O. L. Caro; Third Ward: E. P. Bernard; Fourth Ward: G. Aubat, Jr.; Fifth Ward: J. B. Bourgeois; Sixth Ward: J. Meyer; Seventh Ward: A. J. Lasseigne; Eighth Ward: M. Bourgeois; Ninth Ward: E. F. Munnier; Tenth Ward: A. Cretien.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: C. Braud; Second Ward: A. Rogers, M. Dupre; Third Ward: J. D. Bernard; Fourth Ward: J. S. Barker; Fifth Ward: D. L. Lapeyrouse; Sixth Ward: J. L. Rodrigue; Seventh Ward: A. Ago; Eighth Ward: Bud White; Ninth Ward: A. Savoie; Tenth Ward: J. Remont.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, R. Williamson, C. J. Conlon, G. Abribat, Jr., C. S. Larkins.

Thibodeaux, population 3,253; Lockport, 411.

LINCOLN.

485 square miles; incorporated in 1873; population 15,898; seat of justice, Ruston.

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|----------------------|-------------------------|
| J. W. WILLIAMS | Clerk of District Court |
| F. B. FINLEY | Sheriff |
| S. L. WHITE | Coroner |
| | Surveyor |
| J. R. HEARD | Tax Assessor |

President Board of Education, L. J. Bell, Chondrant.

Superintendent Board of Education, W. E. Redwine, Redwine.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: James H. Deloney, J. L. Bond; Second Ward: G. W. Dye; Third Ward: D. S. Aswell; Fourth Ward: J. T. M. Hancock; Fifth Ward: J. C. Jones; Sixth Ward: H. Driggers.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: S. M. Lewis; Second Ward: T. R. Colvin; Third Ward: A. Gullatt; Fourth Ward: J. H. Frasier; Fifth Ward: T. J. Ford; Sixth Ward: T. L. Waugh; Seventh Ward: S. P. Foster.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: D. E. Colvin; Second Ward: T. J. Field; Third Ward: T. W. Madden; Fourth Ward: J. T. Gonies; Fifth Ward: J. E. Goodgion; Sixth Ward: S. E. Heard; Seventh Ward: A. N. K. Young.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, F. F. Stephens, J. D. Barksdale.

Ruston, population 1,324.

LIVINGSTON.

575 square miles; incorporated in 1832; population 8,100; seat of justice, Springville.

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|----------------------|-------------------------|
| M. COOPER | Clerk of District Court |
| L. D. ALLEN | Sheriff |
| T. B. ODOM | Coroner |
| | Surveyor |
| T. A. SALLASSI | Tax Assessor |

President Board of Education, J. M. Holden, Springville.

Superintendent Board of Education, B. W. Benefield, Maurepas.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: P. R. Erwin; Second Ward: B. R. Lockhard; Third Ward: J. Aydel; Fourth Ward: A. D. Starns; Fifth Ward: P. Vickner; Sixth Ward: Y. C. Richardson; Seventh Ward: R. H. Harris; Eighth Ward: A. J. Lard; Ninth Ward: G. W. Watts; Tenth Ward: J. W. Settoon.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: T. S. Carroll, S. B. Easterly; Second Ward: S. S. Dixon; Third Ward: F. F. Stephens; Fourth Ward: W. B. Durbin; Fifth Ward: D. W. Settoon; Sixth Ward, W. B. McIntyre; Seventh Ward: N. Felder; Eighth Ward: J. W. Whitehead; Ninth Ward: D. M. Easley; Tenth Ward: J. S. Kimball.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: D. E. Covington; Second Ward: L. Brown; Third Ward: J. P. Salassi; Fourth Ward: R. Purvis; Fifth Ward: J. A. Degen; Sixth Ward: J. B. Simeon; Seventh Ward: W. B. Sutcliffe; Eighth Ward: C. E. Mizell; Ninth Ward: J. B. Davidson; Tenth Ward: W. T. Schroeder.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, W. J. Settoon, N. Feeder, J. F. Robertson.

Springfield population, ———.

MADISON.

670 square miles; incorporated in 1839; population 12,332; seat of justice, Tallulah.

- W. H. HARVEY Clerk of District Court
- C. H. LUCAS..... Sheriff and Ex-officio Tax Collector
- G. H. OGBOURNE Coroner
- Surveyor
- GEORGE SPENCER Tax Assessor

President Board of Education, N. Kahn, Milliken Bend.

Superintendent Board of Education, G. M. Long, Delta.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: S. H. James; Second Ward: H. M. Floyd; Third Ward: A. J. Sevier; Fourth Ward: W. M. Scott; Fifth Ward: J. A. Coltharp; Sixth Ward: A. B. Armstrong; Seventh Ward: G. W. Jordan.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: J. S. Wilkinson; Second Ward: J. T. McFarland; Third Ward: J. Witherow; Fourth Ward: H. M. Hazel; Fifth Ward: W. Caison; Sixth Ward: T. B. Barmore; Seventh Ward: R. B. Halford.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: N. Privot, A. T. Cook; Second Ward: J. N. Porterfield; Third Ward: E. M. Yerger; Fourth Ward: P. H. Hebert; Fifth Ward: F. Carson; Sixth Ward: O. B. Barmore; Seventh Ward: W. W. Johnson.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, O. Hebert.

Tallullah, population———; Delta, ——.

MOREHOUSE.

760 square miles; incorporated in 1844; population 16,634; seat of justice, Bastrop.

- G. W. NAFF Clerk of District Court
- W. H. HAMPTON..... Sheriff and Ex-officio Tax Collector
- W. R. MCCREIGHT Coroner
- Surveyor
- R. B. TODD, JR..... Tax Assessor
- F. M. ODOM..... Attorney to assist Tax Collector

President Board of Education, W. T. Barham, Oak Ridge.

Superintendent Board of Education, W. A. Harriston, Bastrop.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: D. B. Spyker; Second Ward: W. Day; Third Ward: D. Pickett; Fourth Ward: J. R. Broadnax; Fifth Ward: J. S. Rolfe; Sixth Ward: D. E. Ivey; Seventh Ward: V. H. Brodnax; Eighth Ward: G. M. Patton; Ninth Ward: Geo. W. Westbrook; Tenth Ward: W. R. Brinckley.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: S. T. Morgan; Second Ward: E. W. Seales; Third Ward: R. L. Ballard; Fourth Ward: G. A. Lee, J. D. Turpin; Fifth Ward: F. M. Tucker, F. O. Summerlin; Sixth

Ward: H. L. McFarland; Seventh Ward: W. E. Sisson; Ninth Ward: _____; Tenth Ward: J. L. Buatt.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: J. W. Jones; Second Ward: W. J. Spear; Third Ward: _____; Fourth Ward: W. M. Taylor; Fifth Ward: T. Files, W. O. Files; Sixth Ward: W. D. Todd; Seventh Ward: J. G. Smith; Eighth Ward: G. A. Peterkin; Ninth Ward: _____; Tenth Ward: W. D. Higginbotham.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, J. L. Buatt.
Bastrop population, 787; Mer Rouge, 465; Oak Ridge, 348.

NATCHITOCHEs.

1200 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population 33,216; seat of justice, Natchitoches.

H. M. HYAMS.....Clerk of District Court
J. W. FREEMAN.....Sheriff and Ex-officio Tax Collector
F. T. GALLION.....Coroner

.....Surveyor
F. F. PORTER.....Tax Assessor
N. T. SMITH.....Attorney to assist Tax Collector

President Board of Education, R. B. Hollingsworth, Natchitoches.

Superintendent Board of Education, U. P. Breazeale, Natchitoches.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: G. W. Kile; Second Ward: J. R. Weaver; Third Ward: E. A. Fourtz; Fourth Ward: J. T. Clark; Fifth Ward: R. J. W. Knott; Sixth Ward: J. C. Hughes; Seventh Ward: C. A. Presley; Eighth Ward: A. R. Dowden; Ninth Ward: F. A. Cloutier; Tenth Ward: W. H. Russell.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: A. H. Lecompte, C. H. Levy; Second Ward: D. M. Simmons, M. O. Gunter; Third Ward: J. R. Murphy; Fourth Ward: J. E. Prudhomme, A. L. Deblieux; Fifth Ward: J. J. Horton, L. E. Prothro; Sixth Ward: J. E. Keegan, T. J. Welch; Seventh Ward: R. A. Hawthorne, A. C. Presly; Eighth Ward: J. W. Tobin; Ninth Ward: H. D. Beale, J. A. Lathier; Tenth Ward: R. Rachel, F. Robertson.

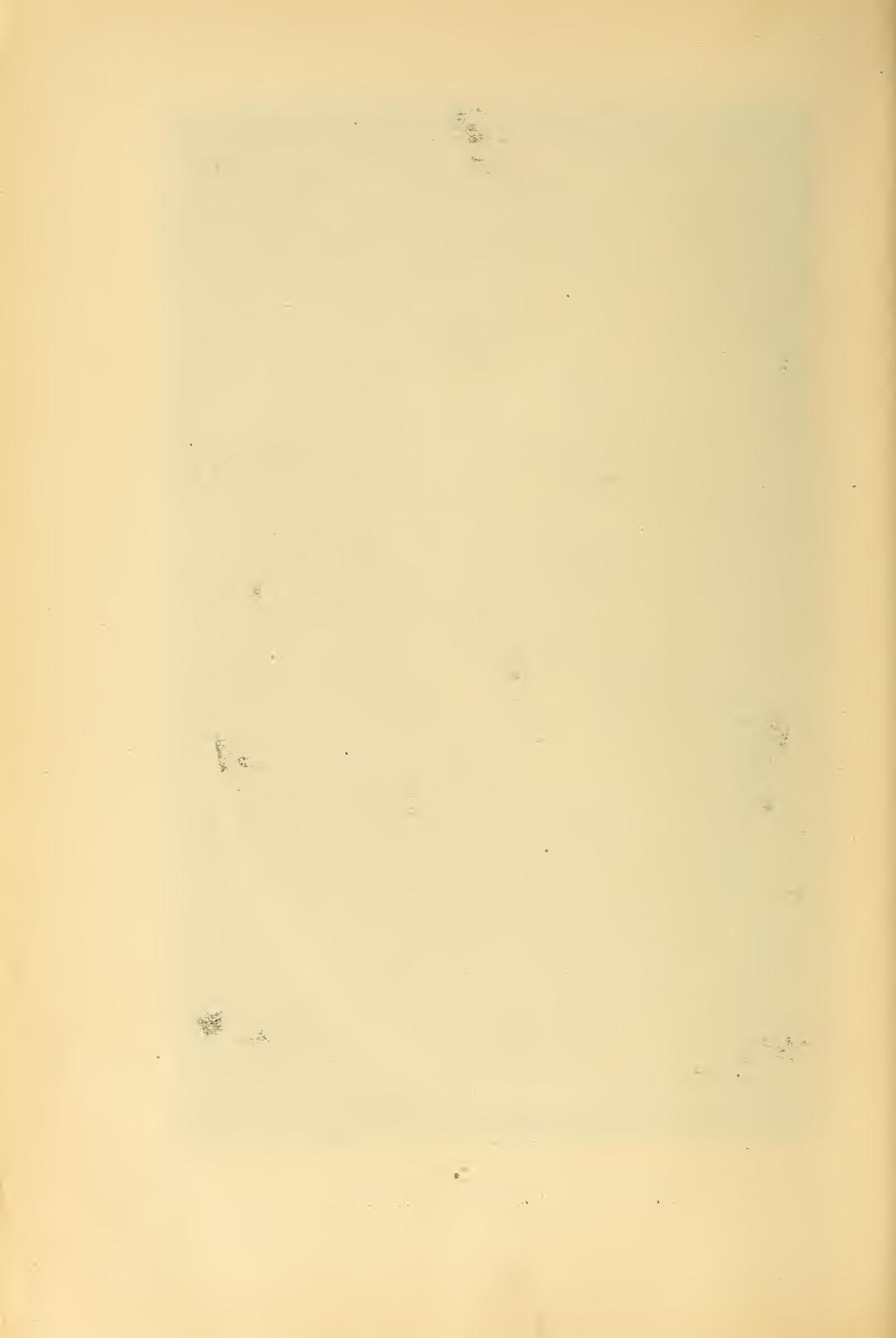
CONSTABLES—First Ward: T. W. Ford, C. M. Perot; Second Ward: M. Walker, W. F. Terrell; Third Ward: W. E. Clark; Fourth Ward: T. J. Hart, L. E. Plaisance; Fifth Ward: S. R. Woodruff, T. G. Crump; Sixth Ward: D. C. Keegan, W. C. Hendrick; Seventh Ward: G. A. Lee, D. T. Treadway; Eighth Ward: J. Beasley; Ninth Ward: P. A. Prudhomme, C. C. O'Quinn; Tenth Ward: F. Valery, P. Brosett.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed from May 1st, 1900, P. S. Carter, A. C. Presley, C. W. Page.

Natchitoches, population 2,388; Provencal, 246; Robeline, 464.



HON. E. B. KRUTTSCHNITT,
President Board School Directors, Orleans Parish.



ORLEANS.

187 square miles; act of incorporation _____; population 287,104; seat of justice, New Orleans.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| THOMAS CONNELL | Clerk of Civil District Court |
| HENRY B. McMURRAY | Civil Sheriff |
| TERRENCE REILLEY | Criminal Sheriff |
| JAMES A. MALLOY | Clerk of Criminal Court |
| J. WARD GURLEY | District Attorney |
| DR. M. V. RICHARD..... | Coroner |
| ROBERT LEGIER | Recorder of Mortgages |
| ANTHONY SAMBOLA | Register of Conveyances |
| E. B. KRUTTSCHNITT..... | President Board of Education |
| WARREN EASTON..... | Superintendent of Education |

TAX COLLECTORS.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| JOHN FITZPATRICK..... | First District |
| JOHN BREWSTER | Second District |
| HUGH CAIN | Third District |
| ROBERT EWING..... | Fourth District |
| HY. N. UMBACH | Fifth District |
| CHAS E. BABCOCK | Sixth District |
| HY. POHLMAN | Seventh District |

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Office: City Hall, New Orleans.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| C. TAYLOR GAUCHE..... | First District |
| ALEX PUJOL | Second District |
| JOS. HIRN | Third District |
| SAMUEL ALSTON | Fourth District |
| MARTIN BEHRMAN | Fifth District |
| HENRY PUDERER | Sixth District |
| O. A. TREZEVANT | Seventh District |

MARTIN BEHRMAN, President of the Board.

C. TAYLOR GAUCHE, Vice-President.

GEO. C. DAWKINS, Secretary.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| FRANK P. CUSTER..... | First District |
| JOHN CARUSO | Second District |
| JOSEPH MOOS | Third District |
| O. M. REDON..... | Fourth District |
| FRED. C. WAGNER..... | Fifth District |
| RICHARD WELCH..... | Sixth and Seventh Districts |

SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| J. M. GLEASON..... | Office, Criminal Court Building |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|

JURY COMMISSIONERS—TERM FOUR YEARS.

Office: Criminal Court Building, New Orleans.

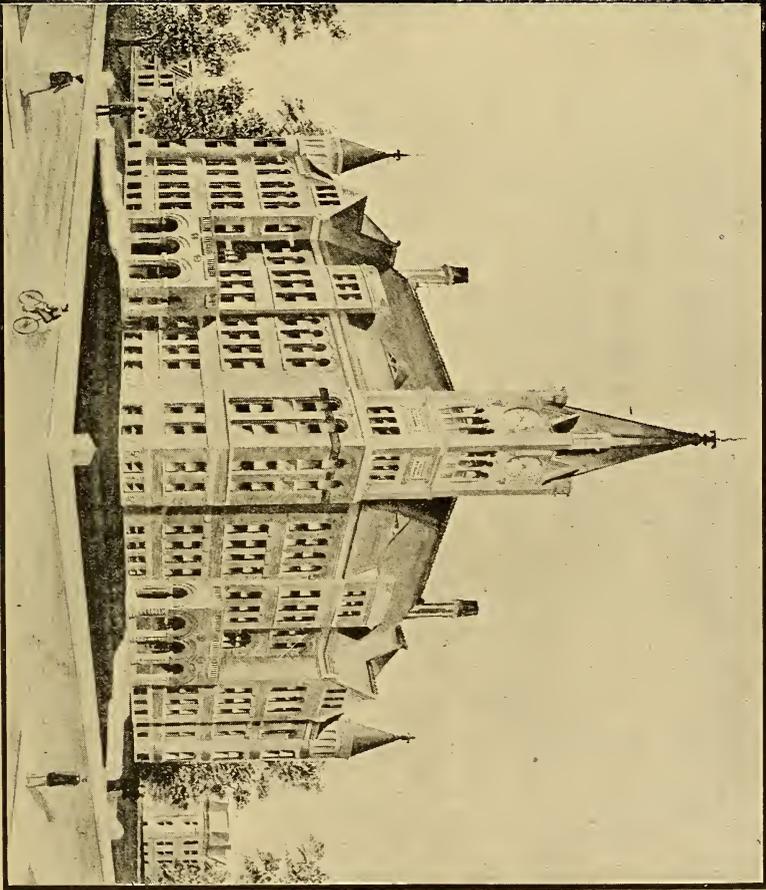
JOHN R. TODD.

A. D. BATTLE.

E. S. MAUNSELL.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—(As per Judgment Civil District Court, January, 1902.)

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Adolph, Frederick | Guillotte, J. Valsin | Rainold, Fk. E. |
| Aleix, Ferdinand | Gurley, Hewes T. | Rebentisch, C. G. |
| Ardill, William | Gurley, Wm. Morgan. | Reilley, John J. |
| Bachet, Joseph | Hart, Wm. Octave | Renaudin, Wm. |
| Barnett, George M. | Henriques, J. C. | Rightor, Edward |
| Barnett, W. B. | Hero, Andrew, Jr. | Rogers, Wynne G. |
| Barnett, E. J. | Horn, Wm. K. | Rosen, Charles |
| Bassich, Jr., John | Hubert, L. A. | Rosser, J. B. Jr. |
| Bell, Wm. A. | Hughes, Will. L. | Rouen, Bussiere |
| Benedict, Percy S. | Ker, Wm. R. | Sansum E. Lee |
| Brewer, W. F. | Kernan, Fergus | Schneidau, Chas. |
| Brian, Alexis | Kronenberger, G. G. | Seguin, Andre W. |
| Brown, Arthur H. | Labatut, Hy. P. | Seymour, E. H. |
| Buchmann, A. M. | Lapice, Ambrose G. | Seymour, W. H. |
| Butler, Chas. A. | Lautenschlager, Jos. | Shields, B. C. |
| Butler, Frank M. | Leake, Hunter C. | Simeon, James |
| Cabill, Aloysius J. | LeGardeur, Rene | Simonds, E. L. |
| Cahn, Edgar M. | Legier, Jno. R. | Simmons, Jr., P. A. |
| Charbonnet, F. D. | Legier, Robt. | Skinner, E. K. |
| Clark, Thaddeus J. | Leopold, Arthur B. | Soniat, Chas. T. |
| Collins, Conrad G. | Lewis, A. J. | Soniat, Meloncy C. |
| Collins, Wm. Andrew | Long, Oregon W. | Spearing, J. Zach. |
| Cooper, Asahel W. | Loomis, H. L. Jr. | Spitzfaden, Theo. |
| Cotonio, Theodore | Lory, Francis, Jr. | Stafford, E. M. |
| Cousin, E. P. | Mohoney, Martin H. | Stift, Peter |
| Davey, Jr., J. C. | Moloney, Robt. J. | Sullivan, John P. |
| Dearing, Geo. W. | Manion, Martin H. | Taylor, Joseph D. |
| Dejean, Michel V. | Marinoni, Ulysses, Jr. | Theard, Chas. J. |
| Diebel, Fred. | Martinet, L. A. | Titche, Bernard |
| Doriocourt, Antoine | Marx, Fred. C. | Trist, Nicholas B. |
| Downing, Rich. H. | Merrick, Edwin T. | Tullis, R. L. |
| Dreyfous, Felix J. | Meunier, Jules F. | Untereiner, Geo. J. |
| Dufour, H. Generes | Milner, P. M. | Upton, C. B. |
| Duffy, J. Watt | Montgomery, George | Upton, R. P. |
| Dupre, H. Garland | Mortimer F. H. | Vidrine, Eraste |
| Duvigneaud, Jos. | Murphy, E. J. | Villere, A. J. |
| Eustis, Clifford J. | McConnell, Jr., Jas. | Villere, Omer |
| Eustis, J. G. | Nix, J. D. | Wagner, John |
| Fisher, Jno. B. | Ory, Benjamin | Walshe, Jr., B. T. |
| Florance, Ernest T. | Otero, Richard B. | Walshe, Geo. C. |
| Flynn, George W. | Parker, Porter | Walton, Jos. F. |
| Forcelle, J. Henri | Parsons, E. A. | Ward, John J. |
| Forman, Charles | Pascoe, W. H. | Watt, John |
| Formento, William J. | Patorno, Philip J. | Weill, E. L. |
| Gernon, Michael | Patton, Mercer W. | Wenck, Jeff. C. |
| Gill, Chas. G. | Peters, A. J. | Wilson, Andrew H. |
| Gleason, Walter L. | Pomes, Emile | Woulfe, Jas. J. |
| Goldberg, Abram | Puig, Felix J. | Wright, W. H. |
| Griffin, Michael | Queyrouze, Maxime J. | Zengel, Frank |
| Grima, Edgar | Quintero, Lamar C. | Zengel, Fred. |



MONROE HIGH SCHOOL.

OUACHITA.

640 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 20,947; seat of justice, Monroe.

R. A. YOUNG.....Clerk of Court
 D. A. JOHNSON.....Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
 DR. GRAHAM SURGHNOR.....Coroner
 JOHN E. HANNA.....Assessor
 _____.....Surveyor

President Board of Education, A. L. Smith, DeSaird.
 Superintendent of Education, U. Millsaps, West Monroe.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: W. S. Rhodes; Second Ward: D. D. Johnson; Third Ward: L. Enaut; Fourth Ward: W. D. Myatt; Fifth Ward: John T. Haynes; Sixth Ward: C. H. Perry; Seventh Ward: J. M. Rainbolt; Eighth Ward: R. R. Ross; Ninth Ward: W. A. Head; Tenth Ward: D. A. Breard, Jr.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: C. H. Calhoun; Second Ward: P. Trouard; Third Ward:* _____; Fourth Ward: J. C. Mills; Fifth Ward: R. W. McClendon; Sixth Ward: W. G. Watson; Seventh Ward: Byron Parker; Eighth Ward: C. A. McCain; Ninth Ward: O. L. Hindricks; Tenth Ward:* _____

CONSTABLES—First Ward: J. O. Stevens; Second Ward: W. J. Scriber; Third Ward: Joe Mangham; Fourth Ward: J. C. Bres; Fifth Ward: C. E. Averett; Sixth Ward: John P. Roan; Seventh Ward: E. V. Waller; Eighth Ward: C. G. Coot; Ninth Ward: W. H. Vaughn; Tenth Ward: Joe Mangham.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1st, 1900, Allan Sholars, Monroe.

Monroe, population 5,428; West Monroe, 775.

PLAQUEMINES.

930 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 13,039; seat of justice, Point-a-la-Hache.

A. T. ALBERTI.....Clerk of Court
 FRANK C. MEVERS.....Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
 J. R. JOHNSON.....Coroner
 MARC. COGNEVITCH.....Assessor
 _____.....Surveyor

President Board of Education, F. W. Gleason, Dalcour P. O.
 Superintendent of Education, P. A. Gravolet, Point-a-la-Hache.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: Geo. E. Mann; Second Ward: Adrien Leopold; Third Ward: E. A. Schayot; Fourth Ward: Thomas Brophy; Fifth Ward: George Schoenberger; Sixth Ward: John Arnoli; Seventh

*Charles Schulze, City Judge, for Third and Tenth Wards.

Ward: Roselius Perez; Eighth Ward: Dave Witham; Ninth Ward: Chas. Ballay; Tenth Ward: J. B. Fasterling.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: Chas. Strack; Second Ward: Henry Meyer and H. O. Martin; Third Ward: P. E. Barry and Joseph Fleschia; Fourth Ward: Geo. W. Delesdernier; Fifth Ward: E. Fellou; Sixth Ward: J. B. Louis; Seventh Ward: Geo. Fried; Eighth Ward: Geo. V. Groleau; Ninth Ward: Simeon Martin; Tenth Ward: M. E. Bannon.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Bazile Henry; Second Ward: Fritz Meyer and O. Hingle; Third Ward: Victor Royas and Thomas Staniel; Fourth Ward: W. P. Simmons and Joseph Angelo, Jr.; Fifth Ward: Eve Jajo; Sixth Ward: John Murray; Seventh Ward: Henry Ruiz; Eighth Ward: Leonce Maury; Ninth Ward: Rene Rousselle; Tenth Ward: Philip Cognovich.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1st, 1900: ———.
Point-a-la-Hache, population ———; Port Eads, ———.

POINTE COUPEE.

575 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 25,777; seat of justice, New Roads.

A. L. JEWELL.....Clerk of Court
E. G. BEUKER.....Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
DR. ADOLPH TIRCUIT.....Coroner
J. A. DAYRIES.....Assessor
JOHN H. GLANTON.....Surveyor

President of Board of Education, T. R. Lorio, Anchor P. O.

Superintendent of Education, W. C. Carruth, New Roads P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: S. R. Harmanson; Second Ward: Geo. Keller; Third Ward: G. P. Lacour; Fourth Ward: F. A. Beauvais; Fifth Ward: J. H. Stonacker; Sixth Ward: F. A. Decuir; Seventh Ward: Z. T. Henderson; Eighth Ward: J. A. Rougon; Ninth Ward: Oliver St. Dizier; Tenth Ward: F. P. Erwin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: Jos. M. Patterson; Second Ward: E. B. Smith; Third Ward: Henry Moebuis; Fourth Ward: J. A. Oubre; Fifth Ward: Guy Belzons and J. J. Monceret; Sixth Ward: J. G. Lieux; Seventh Ward: J. A. Landry; Eighth Ward: John C. Tully; Ninth Ward: Auguste Pourcian and J. B. Lejune; Tenth Ward: C. G. Bailey.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: B. R. Harvey; Second Ward: E. B. Smith; Third Ward: J. E. Lacour; Fourth Ward: J. G. Ryan; Fifth Ward: Sam Taiclee; Sixth Ward: F. T. Gremillion; Seventh Ward: W. G. Picard; Eighth Ward: Auguste Webre; Ninth Ward: Joseph Picard and J. H. Hurst; Tenth Ward: Edgar Pourcian.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, Albin Provosty, J. Alphonse Oubre, Charles R. Tessier, Henry Moebius, Joseph Marion Patterson, Clement E. Ray, Jacob H. Morrison.

New Roads, population 700.

RAPIDES.

1,498 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 39,578; seat of justice, Alexandria.

C. M. KILPATRICK.....Clerk of Court
 D. T. STAFFORD.....Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
 DR. S. H. RUSHING.....Coroner
 W. T. TEXADAAssessor
 ROBERT W. BRINGHURST.....Surveyor

President Board of Education, Jonas Rosenthal, Alexandria.

Superintendent of Education, L. L. Hooe, Alexandria.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: Bernard Weil, Thos. C. Weadon; Second Ward: David Weinberg; Third Ward: F. A. Swaim; Fourth Ward: B. H. Randolph; Fifth Ward: J. H. Carruth; Sixth Ward: R. M. White; Seventh Ward: J. Dawson Johnson; Eighth Ward: F. Seip; Ninth Ward: H. F. Bradford; Tenth Ward: J. F. Ball.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: W. W. Whittington, A. B. Rachal; Second Ward: Robert Martin, B. F. Pittman; Third Ward: J. R. Hart, A. W. Carroll; Fourth Ward: S. Y. Bedgood, J. J. Ferguson; Fifth Ward: W. T. Barr, B. F. Perkins; Sixth Ward: E. M. Lambright, H. E. Galeman; Seventh Ward: Jas. H. Rudisill, Daniel B. Robert; Eighth Ward: T. Spence Smith, L. C. Sanford; Ninth Ward: Andrew David, T. B. Daniel; Tenth Ward: W. S. Hadnot, John W. Moffet.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: R. L. Dunham, J. A. Rachal; Second Ward: Ed. Dunn, A. C. Stafford; Third Ward: George S. Tanner, D. M. Furlow; Fourth Ward: J. D. Dunn, G. I. Patrick; Fifth Ward: H. Welden, Allen DeShazar; Sixth Ward: Henry Perkins, John Doucey; Seventh Ward: L. M. Townsend, Theodore Roberts; Eighth Ward: R. H. Murphy, S. R. Smith; Ninth Ward: J. J. Duplessis, E. B. Price; Tenth Ward: J. T. Yawn, R. F. Nugent.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, H. B. Landis, L. B. Hackenjos, L. L. Hooe, J. H. Normand, Jr., W. W. Whittington, Jr., John W. Britt, John R. Hunter, Thos. C. Barrow.

Alexandria, population 5,648; Boyce, 832; Pineville, 617.

RED RIVER.

386 square miles; incorporated in 1871; population, 11,548; seat of justice, Coushatta.

T. E. PAXTON.....Clerk of Court
 KEITH LOCKETT.....Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
 C. E. EDGERTON.....Coroner
 F. B. WILLIAMS.....Assessor
 _____.....Surveyor

President of Board of Education, L. M. Howard, Coushatta.

Superintendent of Education, John I. Teer, Coushatta.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: J. C. Brown; Second Ward: S. T.

Teer, Sr.; Third Ward: J. H. Alums; Fourth Ward: John Crichton; Fifth Ward: O. T. Webb; Sixth Ward: E. T. Robinson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: J. L. Prothro; Second Ward: J. M. Hawkins; Third Ward: W. H. Elliott; Fourth Ward: John H. Booth; Fifth Ward: Charles H. Terry; Sixth Ward: E. L. Kent.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Martin Clark, F. M. Adams; Second Ward: R. R. McDowell; Third Ward: M. M. Pearce, M. L. Davis; Fourth Ward: James Curry; Fifth Ward: L. W. Delaney; Sixth Ward: J. J. Thomas.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, Thos W. Nettles. Coushatta, population 600.

RICHLAND.

578 square miles; incorporated in 1868; population, 11,116; seat of justice, Rayville.

J. W. SUMMERLIN.....Clerk of Court
W. N. TRAYLOR.....Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
DR. H. F. WILKINS.....Coroner
ROBERT B. MHOON.....Assessor
..... Surveyor

President of Board of Education, J. S. Summerlin, Rayville P. O.
Superintendent of Education, W. A. Spiers, Delhi.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: H. D. Carpenter; Second Ward: W. T. Cook; Third Ward: Geo. Dunham; Fourth Ward: F. M. Smith; Fifth Ward: W. A. Boughton; Sixth Ward: H. Mhoon; Seventh Ward: J. F. Burns.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: F. A. Miles, Thos. Lyman; Second Ward: William T. Oliver, Jr.; Third Ward: J. R. Myrick; Fourth Ward: A. C. Jones, Sr.; Fifth Ward: P. H. Austin; Sixth Ward: H. G. Beale; Seventh Ward: J. J. Pritchard.

CONSTABLES—First Ward—Clifton Leggett, Chas. B. Wathen; Second Ward: H. C. Pritchard; Third Ward: E. T. Beckley; Fourth Ward: W. C. Chenault; Fifth Ward: Chas. F. Bronson; Sixth Ward: Thomas Brown; Seventh Ward: Thomas Byargeon.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, Geo. Wesley Smith.

SABINE

1,008 square miles; incorporated in 1803; population, 15,421; seat of justice, Many.

W. E. McNEELY.....Clerk of Court
H. HENDERSON.....Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
J. V. NASH.....Coroner
..... Surveyor
W. H. VANDEGEAR..... Assessor
J. H. BOONE.....Atty. to assist Tax Collector

President of Board of Education, J. W. Taylor, Ft. Jessup P. O.

Superintendent of Education, Don. E. Sorelle, Many.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: G. M. Addison; Second Ward: W. L. Speights; Third Ward: H. M. Gandy; Fourth Ward: J. J. McCollister; Fifth Ward: T. Laroux; Sixth Ward: J. M. Paul; Seventh Ward: D. E. Stevens; Eighth Ward: Wm. C. Maines; Ninth Ward: John Edmundson; Tenth Ward: J. T. Tanner.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: J. W. Pharis and J. M. Sandell; Second Ward: S. J. Speights; Third Ward: J. S. Carroll; Fourth Ward: J. M. Prother, T. C. Gaddis; Fifth Ward: H. H. Patrick; Sixth Ward: H. Hubert; Seventh Ward: J. J. Brown and A. P. Keen; Eighth Ward: J. D. McClenny; Ninth Ward: E. A. Pierce; Tenth Ward: R. W. Collier.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: J. E. Jordan, A. C. Leach; Second Ward: R. C. Morris; Third Ward: N. A. Watkins; Fourth Ward: James W. Lowry, J. E. McIlwain; Fifth Ward: Jeff. Self; Sixth Ward: J. W. Cassell; Seventh Ward: J. M. Harrell, Webb Ross; Eighth Ward: W. E. Maines; Ninth Ward: C. C. Bryan; Tenth Ward: Peter Tatum.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, John S. Carroll, W. S. Brown, Thos. G. McMichael, Irwin McCauley, J. D. McClenny, John H. Boone, Lee N. Bush, Robert Trampton, John Brew.

Many, population 345; Pleasant Hill, 300; Zwolle, 276.

ST. BERNARD.

680 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 5,031; seat of justice, Arabi.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| JAS. D. ST. ALEXANDRE..... | Clerk of Court |
| E. E. NUNEZ..... | Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector |
| DR. L. E. FOUDESIAT..... | Coroner |
| A. C. GONZALES..... | Assessor |
| ..... | Surveyor |

President of Board of Education, Michel Cambre, St. Bernard P. O.

Superintendent of Education, J. D. St. Alexander, St. Bernard P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: Sebastian Roy; Second Ward: Gustave Jacques; Third Ward: Lovinski Nunez; Fourth Ward: Adam Estopinal; Fifth Ward: Henry Verret; Sixth Ward: Martin Nunez; Seventh Ward: A. C. Ruiz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: Albert Nunez; Second Ward: Octave Perez; Third Ward: P. V. Relimpio; Fourth Ward: Michel Cambre; Fifth Ward: Alexander Nunez; Sixth Ward: M. Alphonso; Seventh Ward: A. B. Woodruff.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Jack Serpas; Second Ward: Sidney Serpas; Third Ward: S. L. Estopinal; Fourth Ward: Alcide Hernandez; Fifth Ward: Armos Nunez; Sixth Ward: Col. Menesses; Seventh Ward: Arthur Ruiz.

ST. CHARLES.

284 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 5,031; seat of justice, Hahnville.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| J. L. TRICHE..... | Clerk of Court |
| LEWIS ORY..... | Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector |
| DR. V. LEHMANN..... | Coroner |
| CHAS. ELFER..... | Assessor |
| ..... | Surveyor |
| P. E. EDRINGTON..... | Attorney to assist Tax Collector |

President of Board of Education, H. L. Youngs, Boutté P. O.

Superintendent of Education, T. B. Sellers, Ama P. O.

POLICE JURY—First Ward: B. F. Boyle; Second Ward: T. C. Madere; Third Ward: Felix Perilloux; Fourth Ward: H. L. Youngs; Fifth Ward: R. E. Torregrossa.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: J. F. Troxler; Second Ward: L. J. Lauve; Third Ward: O. Keller; Fourth Ward: R. E. Coker; Fifth Ward: C. P. Bossier.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: F. Bourgeois; Second Ward: L. L. Champagne; Third Ward: Louis Maus; Fourth Ward: Henry Laque; Fifth Ward: Charles Songy.

ST. HELENA.

413 square miles; incorporated in 1811; population, 8,479; seat of justice, Greensburg.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| M. C. WILSON..... | Clerk of Court |
| E. B. WATSON..... | Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector |
| H. G. MORRIS..... | Coroner |
| J. D. WILLIAMS..... | Assessor |
| ..... | Surveyor |

President of Board of Education, W. T. Woodward, Grangeville P. O.
Superintendent of Education, J. D. Easley, Liverpool P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: B. H. Newsom; Second Ward: T. H. Allen; Third Ward: M. B. Harvin; Fourth Ward: W. E. Morgan; Fifth Ward: R. D. Wilson; Sixth Ward: C. U. Lee.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: J. B. Easley; Second Ward: A. W. Carruth, J. S. Calvit; Third Ward: T. J. Smart; Fourth Ward: L. J. Quinn; Fifth Ward: L. Bennett; Sixth Ward: R. L. Schwartz.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: W. N. Bates; Second Ward: T. M. Birch
T. M. Lee; Third Ward: J. T. Cobler; Fourth Ward: J. G. Johnson; Fifth Ward: G. B. Doughty; Sixth Ward: W. W. Travis.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, John B. Dean,
Milton A. Strickland, Adville Atkins.

Greensburg, population 315.

ST. JAMES.

308 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 20,197; seat of justices, Convent.

EMILE J. LAICHE Clerk of Court
 LOUIS LE BOURGEOIS..... Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
 DR. OSCAR GAUDET..... Coroner
 A. L. BOURGEOIS..... Assessor
 _____ Surveyor

President of Board of Education, L. A. Gourdain, Convent P. O.

Superintendent of Education, J. N. Gourdain, Convent P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: John Dibert; Second Ward: Ernest Subra; Third Ward: Numa Comio; Fourth Ward: J. W. Walsh; Fifth Ward: Edgar J. Bertaut; Sixth Ward: Octave Roussel; Seventh Ward: Louis Hymel; Eighth Ward: Ulysses Steib.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: H. J. Poche, Edmond Bourgeois; Second Ward: Floran LeBoeuf; Third Ward: Zach Crane; Fourth Ward: Felicienne Chauvin; Fifth Ward: C. O. Lasseiggné; Sixth Ward: Armand Agaisse; Seventh Ward: Maurice Gaudet; Eighth Ward: Willy Bourgeois.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: L. J. Deslattes, J. S. Van Troup; Second Ward: Ambrose Braud; Third Ward: M. E. Helton; Fourth Ward: Frederick Taylor; Fifth Ward: Theobald Brown; Sixth Ward: A. Marcell; Seventh Ward: Henry Collins; Eighth Ward: Victor Jones Jr.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, Oscar D. Billou, Henry M. Himell, Richard Esterbrook, Louis S. Bourgeois.

ST. JOHN.

190 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 12,330; seat of justice, Edgard.

ZENON MILLET..... Clerk of Court
 PAUL BERTHELOT..... Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
 DR. L. B. CHAUFF..... Coroner
 _____ Surveyor
 GEO. H. TASSIN Assessor
 L. H. MARRERO, JR. Atty. to assist Tax Collector

President of Board of Education, J. D. Perilloux, Lions P. O.

Superintendent of Education, C. E. Geudron, Edgard P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: Charles E. Gendron; Second Ward: Ernest Sentilles; Third Ward: Alován Granier; Fourth Ward: A. A. Lagaronne; Fifth Ward: Joseph Le Brum; Sixth Ward: George Bourgeois.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: J. L. Pancaire; Second Ward: N. F. Pecquet; Third Ward: Emile Tregre; Fourth Ward: S. N. Elfer; Fifth Ward: Gustave Duhe; Sixth Ward: Wilson P. Tregre.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Jules E. Savoil; Second Ward: Olivier Oubre; Third Ward: Jefferson Mericq; Fourth Ward: James Roussel; Fifth Ward: Rene Montz; Sixth Ward: Louis Tregre.

ST. LANDRY.

3,642 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 52,906; seat of justice, Opelousas.

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| H. E. ESTORGE..... | Clerk of Court |
| MARION L. SWORDS..... | Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector |
| R. M. LITTELL..... | Coroner |
| W. M. PRESCOTT..... | Assessor |
| ..... | Surveyor |

President of Board of Education, Ramond Breaux, Opelousas P. O.
Superintendent of Education, J. L. Guilbeau, Opelousas.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: Diomel Durio, Jonas P. Smith and J. K. Sandoz; Second Ward: Jas. Darby; Third Ward: Jules Quebedeaux; Fourth Ward: W. T. Clopton; Fifth Ward: J. J. Fontenot, Auguste J. Muller and Homer Savant; Sixth Ward: Sam Haas; Seventh Ward: R. L. Derouen; Eighth Ward: Olibe Manuel.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: Arthur Simon and John Mornhingvey; Second Ward: Esterman Lafleur; Third Ward: ———; Fourth Ward: J. A. Smith; Fifth Ward: J. B. Gardiner; Sixth Ward: G. Dekerlegard and A. Arnaud; Seventh Ward: Samuel H. Butler; Eighth Ward: R. Lee Hawkins; Ninth Ward: Wesley Budden; Tenth Ward: B. F. Vanoy; Eleventh Ward: S. Derbes and W. E. Gay; Twelfth Ward: Marshall P. Stagg; Thirteenth Ward: Marius Roberri; Fourteenth Ward: Eli Clark; Fifteenth Ward: F. L. Fuselier and Leon Demoruelle; Sixteenth Ward: Louis Bacou; Seventeenth Ward: A. W. Courville; Eighteenth Ward: S. J. Gosselin; Nineteenth Ward: A. W. Dejan.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: E. S. Keer and E. K. Wallios; Second Ward: Menton Dupre; Third Ward: ———; Fourth Ward: Felix Miller; Fifth Ward: Laurent Domengeau; Sixth Ward: Alexis Moreau and Alexandre Moreau; Seventh Ward: W. C. Gordon; Eighth Ward: W. S. Reynolds; Ninth Ward: W. C. Suiter; Tenth Ward: C. F. Sloan; Eleventh Ward: Leon Lastropes and Phillip Zernott; Twelfth Ward: Chas. Lafleur; Thirteenth Ward: F. L. Doucet; Fourteenth Ward: E. H. Wolff; Fifteenth Ward: Emile A. Soileau and Ceanea Veillon; Sixteenth Ward: William C. Tete; Seventeenth Ward: Landry Rogeau; Eighteenth Ward: Lucien P. Petrie; Nineteenth Ward: Adam Gay.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, Gilbert L. Dupre, Alfred Pavy, Leon Demourelle, D. H. Quirk, Ludovie Fontenot; Edward Dardeau, Francis X. Bermen, Jules Gil, John M. Mornhinvey, J. A. Smith, Eli Clark, R. L. Derouen, W. C. Perrault, Austin Fontenot, W. E. Gay, Arthur Simeon, Edward P. Veazie.

Opelousas, population 2,951; Washington, 197; Grand Coteau, 521; Arnaudville, 327; Ville Platte, 163; Melville, 517.

ST. MARTIN.

648 square miles; incorporated in 1811; population, 18,910; seat of justice, St. Martinsville.

A. V. FLEMING.....Clerk of Court
 ONEZIPHORE BADON..... Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
 DR. ARTHUR GUILBEAU.....Coroner
 GILBERT DURAND..... Assessor
 _____ Surveyor
 ROBERT MARTINAtty. to assist Tax Collector

President Board of Education, T. J. Labbe, St. Martinsville P. O.
 Superintendent of Education, A. S. Woods, St. Martinsville P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: A. P. Reseweber and Jules Bourque;
 Second Ward: Charles Larson; Third Ward: J. Laurent Ducrest; Fourth
 Ward: Raymond St. Germain; Fifth Ward: Benjamin Kidder.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: Leopold Lopez and Felix Zol
 Power; Second Ward: Anatole J. Veret; Third Ward: Alcee Wiltz;
 Fourth Ward: O. Broussard and H. M. Niblett; Fifth Ward: A. A.
 Dupre.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Edward Gueriniere and Ben Bertrand;
 Second Ward: Alph Verret; Third Ward: Louis Portier; Fourth Ward:
 Eraste Champagne and Edward Thibodeaux; Fifth Ward: A. Guilbeau.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, Olivier Broussard,
 James Simon, J. Maurill Olivier, James E. Mouton, G. D. Domengeaux,
 Frank T. Guilbeau, Francis E. Delahoussaye, Dan. W. Voorhies.

St. Martinsville, population 1,926; Breaux Bridge, 654.

ST. MARY.

_____ square miles; incorporated in 1811; population, 34,145;
 seat of justice, Franklin.

J. A. LORET.....Clerk of Court
 JOHN B. SANDERS.....Sheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
 DR. AUGUSTUS J. SMITH.....Coroner
 W. T. JONES..... Assessor
 _____ Surveyor

President of Board of Education, R. R. Cocke, Franklin P. O.
 Superintendent of Education, W. H. Kramer, Franklin P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: H. Delhayé; Second Ward: T. F.
 Frere; Third Ward: John M. Ibert and Alyre Robichaux; Fourth Ward:
 Charles T. Hanagriff; Fifth Ward: J. F. Lasus; Sixth Ward: John D.
 Diackett; Seventh Ward: Alfred Fortier.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: L. A. Mendoza and Emile
 Perret; Second Ward: R. Hanf; Third Ward: Isaac Mayer and O. W.

Brown; Fourth Ward: N. J. Wooster; Fifth Ward: Ion Rochelle; Sixth Ward: B. F. Horton and Wm. Costello; Seventh Ward: A. E. Gahn.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Paul Mendoza and Emile Peret, Jr.; Second Ward: T. H. Dumesniel; Third Ward: Alfred Pecot and E. S. Martin; Fourth Ward: P. B. Allen; Fifth Ward: Chris. Peterson; Sixth Ward: Ed. Bourgeois and L. A. Hughes; Seventh Ward: M. D. Legnon.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, T. M. Nielling, Geo. B. Shepherd, Chas. A. Bibbins, Alexander Pecot, Emile Perret, Walter T. Gilmore, Chas. L. Wise, Jas. R. Parkerson, Walter R. Gates, Placide P. Sigur.

Franklin, population 2,692; Berwick, 713; Morgan City, 2,332.

ST. TAMMANY.

———— square miles; incorporated in 1811; population, 13,335; seat of justice, Covington.

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| H. R. WARREN..... | Clerk of Court |
| T. E. BREWSTER..... | Sheriff and Ex-officio Tax Collector |
| DR. JULIUS F. HEINTZ..... | Coroner |
| WARREN THOMAS..... | Assessor |
| JOHN M. YATES..... | Surveyor |
| T. M. BURNS..... | Attorney to assist Tax Collector |

President Board of Education, L. L. Morgan, Mandeville P. O.

Superintendent Board of Education, J. B. Lancaster, Covington.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: Geo. Koepp, Jr.; Second Ward: Wm. Beuhl; Third Ward: P. C. Alexius; Fourth Ward: Jos. M. Smith; Fifth Ward: Crawford Williams; Sixth Ward: U. Q. Parker; Seventh Ward: John A. Todd; Eighth Ward: John Sivinon; Ninth Ward: M. E. Gause.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: George W. Dutsch and Gustave Duport; Second Ward: Wilton Burns; Third Ward: C. L. Smith and E. R. Doyle; Fourth Ward: James L. Phillips and Theo. Strain; Fifth Ward: John P. Neizell; Sixth Ward: Laville Bremer; Seventh Ward: Howard A. Pierce; Eighth Ward: M. A. Crockett; Ninth Ward: John Y. Crow.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Chas. L. Olsen, O. J. Oulliber; Second Ward: Rea McKee; Third Ward: E. J. Pechon, Eugene Oupriest; Fourth Ward: Sam L. Phillips and Ed Smith; Fifth Ward: S. L. Jenkins; Sixth Ward: Isaac Tally; Seventh Ward: W. E. Talley; Eighth Ward: John Crawford; Ninth Ward: H. E. Badon.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900, B. F. Martindale, Lewis L. Morgan.

Covington, population 1,205; Madisonville, 779; Mandeville, 1,029; Slidell, 1,129.

TANGIPAHOA.

790 square miles; incorporated in 1869; population 17,625; seat of justice, Amite City.

ALFRED R. LEWIS.....Clerk of Court
 FESTUS P. MIXSheriff and ex-Officio Tax Collector
 S. L. PROWLETT.....Coroner
 JOHN PULETSONAssessor
 J. H. ALFORDSurveyor

President of Board of Education, Dr. C. S. Stewart, Amite City.

Superintendent of Education, O. P. Amacker, Kentwood, P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: R. Scott Varnado; Second Ward, Joseph M. Breland; Third Ward: F. H. Dranke and John Saal; Fourth Ward: John H. Hyde; Fifth Ward: B. F. Joiner; Sixth Ward: R. D. Buck; Seventh Ward: E. Gookin; Eighth Ward S. B. Cooper, Jr.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: T. J. Thompson and John P. Dunnigan; Second Ward: M. L. Wall; Third Ward: L. M. Kam, J. J. Lautier; Fourth Ward: Wm. P. Russell; Fifth Ward: John Dykes; Sixth Ward: J. D. Courmes; Seventh Ward: R. F. Jackson, N. M. Tucker; Eighth Ward: John Oshner.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Joe Magee, J. B. Lewis; Second Ward: M. C. Nixon; Third Ward: A. J. Alford, J. V. Robinson; Fourth Ward: M. Nixon; Fifth Ward: E. Bennett; Sixth Ward: Rene Chalmes; Seventh Ward: J. D. Hughes, J. W. Dugganis; Eighth Ward: R. W. Cooper.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900: Alfred W. Spiller, W. H. McClendon, Clifton Stigall, Leroy N. Karn, James B. Adams, R. F. Jackson, O. P. Amacker.

Amite City, population, 1,547; Hammond, 1,511; Tangipahoa, 297; Kentwood, 1,313, Roseland, 1,320.

TENSAS.

612 square miles; incorporated in 1842; population, 19,070; seat of justice,, St. Joseph.

JOS. CURRYClerk of Court
 W. C. YOUNGSheriff and Ex-officio Tax Collector
 E. T. NEWELL..... Coroner
 W. G. FULTONAssessor

President of Board of Education, H. A. Garrett, St. Joseph.

Superintendent of Education, A. E. Greene, St. Joseph.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: W. W. Bland; Second Ward: Louis Buckner; Third Ward: S. Boudurant, Sr.; Fourth Ward: L. F. Smith; Fifth Ward: John G. O'Kelly; Sixth Ward: W. D. A. Gorten; Seventh Ward: Chas. Johnson.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: S. F. Hopkins; Second Ward: John Murdoch; Third Ward: Frank H. Curry; Fourth Ward: H. S. Nicholls;

Fifth Ward: John G. O'Kelly; Sixth Ward: R. D. Shelley; Seventh Ward: David D. Miller.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: John Mills; Second Ward: J. T. Gerdon; Third Ward: J. R. Smitha; Fourth Ward: E. T. Berry; Fifth Ward: Wm. Page; Sixth Ward: John D. Shelton; Seventh Ward: Ed Strange.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900: Thomas M. Wade. Towns: St. Joseph, population, 717; Waterproof, 298.

TERREBONNE.

1806 square miles; incorporated in 1822; population, 24,464; seat of justice, Houma.

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| C. A. CELESTIN | Clerk of Court |
| A. W. CONNELLY | Sheriff and Ex-officio Tax Collector |
| DR. C. A. DUVAL | Coroner |
| CLAUDE A. DUVAL, JR. | Assessor |
| ..... | Surveyor |
| CHAS. W. DU ROY | Attorney to assist Tax Collector |

President of Board of Education, T. H. Casey, Gibson, P. O.

Superintendent of Education, Arthur Kelly, Gibson P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: E. B. Hebert; Second Ward: Alex McCollam; Third Ward: L. F. Carrue; Fourth Ward: J. M. Breaux; Fifth Ward: E. Ellender; Sixth Ward: Leo Lirette; Seventh Ward: F. E. Guidry; Eighth Ward: F. E. Boudreaux; Ninth Ward: J. S. Miller; Tenth Ward: Xavier St. Martin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: Constant Le Blanc; Second Ward: A. A. LeBlanc, R. E. Dill; Third Ward: J. P. Larrieu, J. C. Bourg; Fourth Ward: A. C. Kohlman; Fifth Ward: Chas. J. Champagne; Sixth Ward: Anatole Rhodes; Seventh Ward: J. P. Rouen; Eighth Ward: F. R. Richaud; Ninth Ward: H. C. Daspit; Tenth Ward: T. S. Wright.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: William Butcher; Second Ward: Adam Savoie, M. H. Daunis; Third Ward: Adam Duthu, Jules Levron; Fourth Ward: Ernest Cantrelle; Fifth Ward: Alfred Martin; Sixth Ward: E. Rhodes; Seventh Ward: J. A. Rouen; Eighth Ward: Ivy Rochel; Ninth Ward: Ed Scheffler; Tenth Ward: Emile Porche.

Town: Houma, population, 3,212.

UNION.

886 square miles; incorporated in 1839; population, 18,520; seat of justice, Farmerville.

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| E. EVERETT | Clerk of Court |
| CHAS. H. MURPHY | Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector |
| J. G. TAYLOR | Coroner |
| JAMES M. UNDERWOOD | Assessor |
| H. H. WARD | Surveyor |

President of Board of Education, J. G. Trimble, Farmerville.

Superintendent of Education, B. F. Pleasant, Farmerville.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: Benj. Taylor; Second Ward: D. W. Hollis; Third Ward: S. W. Taylor; Fourth Ward: W. F. Grafton; Fifth Ward: W. S. Cooper; Sixth Ward: J. B. Clark.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: Henry Arche; Second Ward: John Rodgers; Third Ward: Geo. F. Clark; Fourth Ward: T. L. Halloway; Fifth Ward: R. A. Gibson; Sixth Ward: B. M. Tatom; Seventh Ward: J. W. Hunt; Eighth Ward: D. K. McLaurin, J. E. Ferguson; Ninth Ward: J. B. Cole; Tenth Ward: S. R. Terrall.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Jos Hall; Second Ward: F. T. Malone; Third Ward: J. W. Montgomery; Fourth Ward: J. A. Gresham; Fifth Ward: W. H. Slade; Sixth Ward: R. L. Davis; Seventh Ward: W. S. Spears; Eighth Ward: Job Sterling; Ninth Ward: Chas. Simmons; Tenth Ward: D. W. Hicks.

Towns: Farmerville, population, 458; Junction City, 389.

VERMILION.

1,226 square miles; incorporated in 1844; population, 20,705; seat of justice, Abbeville.

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| SIMONET LE BLANC | Clerk of Court |
| J. OSCAR HEBERT | Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector |
| DR. C. J. EDWARDS | Coroner |
| E. H. GUEYDAN | Assessor |
| ..... | Surveyor |

President of Board of Education, O. Bourg, Abbeville P. O.

Superintendent of Education, J. R. Kitchell, Abbeville P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: S. D. Le Blanc; Second Ward: C. Harrington; Third Ward: M. L. Eldridge; Fourth Ward: Aristide Picard; Fifth Ward: T. J. Hauffpaur; Sixth Ward: Babilas Le Blanc; Seventh Ward: Joseph Theall; Eighth Ward: Worthy Quereau.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: P. Pelloat; Second Ward: Joseph Trahan; Third Ward: F. M. Leguenece, O. H. O'Bryan; Fourth Ward: James M. Seaton; Fifth Ward: S. A. Dubas; Sixth Ward: A. Schlessinger and F. C. Darby; Seventh Ward: Felix O'Neill; Eighth Ward: J. E. B. Jones.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Camile Le Blanc; Second Ward: Andrew Moss; Third Ward: H. B. Lyons, C. B. Upchurch; Fourth Ward: R. J. Hebert; Fifth Ward: Paul F. Richard; Sixth Ward: B. J. Hartman, Martin Touchet; Seventh Ward: J. B. Mills; Eighth Ward: L. P. Theriot.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900: S. P. Watts, Jos. G. Le Blanc, S. A. Dubus, J. A. Schlessinger, W. B. Gordy, William P. Edwards; O. H. O'Bryan, J. W. Shanks, Leonard Meaux, Ed Haste, John Nugier, Jr., Edward Thorp.

Towns: Abbeville, population, 1,536; Gueydan, 376.

VERNON.

1,540 square miles; incorporated in 1871; population, 10,327; seat of justice, Leesville.

J. J. HICKS Clerk of Court
 T. J. DAVIS Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector
 F. P. JONES Coroner
 W. U. SMART Assessor
 ELZIE STOKES Surveyor

President of Board of Education, T. H. Leblen, Nearns P. O.

Superintendent of Education, J. G. Palmer, Leesville, P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: M. H. F. Stanley, I. O. Winfree;
 Second Ward: Charles Martin; Third Ward: W. C. Cain; Fourth Ward:
 M. V. Johnson; Fifth Ward: W. T. Hill; Sixth Ward: J. R. Bagents.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: W. H. Smart; Second Ward:
 J. K. Foster, W. M. Conerly; Third Ward: M. U. Hughes; Fourth
 Ward: D. H. McLeod, J. M. Oakes; Fifth Ward: J. F. Hogland; Sixth
 Ward: W. D. Holton.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: M. H. Gill; Second Ward: R. T. McCon-
 athy; Third Ward: H. A. Long; Fourth Ward: Joseph Lacaze; Fifth
 Ward: James P. Garkin; Sixth Ward: A. W. Cooley.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900: William H. Smart,
 D. M. Holton, F. M. Ingalls, R. Lee Richardson, J. K. Foster, J. M.
 Oakes, Jas. G. Palmer, Will A. Aaron.

Towns: Leesville, population, 1,148.

WASHINGTON.

668 square miles; incorporated in 1819; population, 9,628; seat of justice, Franklinton.

J. K. JOHNSON Clerk of Court
 H. N. SIMMONS Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector
 W. R. ABNEY Coroner
 LESLIE L. BANKSTON Assessor
 _____ Surveyor

President of Board of Education, W. H. Babington, Franklin-
 ton P. O.

Superintendent of Education, D. E. Branch, Pine P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: J. D. Carson; Second Ward: L. P. Par-
 ker; Third Ward: T. D. Foil; Fourth Ward: J. L. Pounds; Fifth Ward:
 Louis Crain.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: F. R. McDougall; Second
 Ward: E. Banister; Third Ward: T. J. Groves; Fourth Ward: Joseph
 Ard; Fifth Ward: F. N. K. Adams.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: J. T. Myles; Second Ward: Jesse Alford;
 Third Ward: L. H. Bankston; Fourth Ward: W. F. McGehee; Fifth
 Ward: H. T. Boon.

Towns: Franklinton, population, 236.

WEBSTER.

504 square miles; incorporated in 1871; population, 15,125; seat of justice, Minden.

J. H. TILLMAN Clerk of Court
 B. F. GRIFFITH..... Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector
 J. W. MORGAN..... Coroner
 PATRICK CLEMENT Assessor

..... Surveyor

President of Board of Education, J. M. Miller, Minden P. O.

Superintendent of Education, J. M. Davies, Minden P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: L. F. Aikus; Second Ward: G. W. Oakley; Third Ward: J. Y. Burton; Fourth Ward: W. G. Stewart; Fifth Ward: J. T. Boyett.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: T. H. McEachern and T. M. Kerkley; Second Ward: A. G. McCann; Third Ward: J. W. Baten; Fourth Ward: J. C. Lowry, J. H. Moxey; Fifth Ward: E. E. Kennon, J. S. Bacon.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: M. S. Newsom, I. W. Merritt; Second Ward: J. M. Leonard;; Third Ward: N. B. Walker; Fourth Ward: J. M. Chanler, T. R. Dickens; Fifth Ward: Claude Buison, J. B. Madden.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900: L. K. Watkins, Jesse F. Sykes.

Towns: Minden, population, 1,561.

WEST BATON ROUGE.

210 square miles; incorporated in 1807; population, 10,285; seat of justice, Port Allen.

L. A. HEBERT, JR..... Clerk of Court
 A. V. DUBROCA Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector
 DR. E. BOURGEOIS..... Coroner
 GAUDENA CAZES..... Assessor

..... Surveyor

President of Board of Education, Thomas Jones, Walls P. O.

Superintendent of Education, J. W. Hyams, Port Allen P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: M. V. Comeaux; Second Ward: Alphonse Rivault; Third Ward: A. D. Barrow; Fourth Ward: Jules Dorian; Fifth Ward: David Devall; Sixth Ward: A. A. Alford; Seventh Ward, T. G. Erwin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: F. E. Hebert; Second Ward: E. O. Gwin; Third Ward: Oscar Bauer; Fourth Ward: Wm. H. Esque; Fifth Ward: F. M. Marler; Sixth Ward: Thomas Jones; Seventh Ward: Adam Lejune.

CONSTABLES—First Waard: W. C. Guedry; Second Ward: Maurice Bergeron; Third Ward: Emile Bauer; Fourth Ward: W. W. Lemmon; Fifth Ward: E. Marler; Sixth Ward: W. A. Trahon.

Towns: Port Allen, population, _____.

WEST CARROLL.

380 square miles; incorporated in 1877; population, 3,865; seat of justice, Floyd.

I. C. WELLS.....Clerk of Court
 J. D. HERRING.....Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector
 T. N. PULLEY.....Coroner
 W. S. B. MITCHENOR.....Assessor

President of Board of Education, C. T. Milliken, Floyd.
 Superintendent of Education, T. B. Reneau, Floyd.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: Thos. L. Lefevre; Second Ward: G. N. Grant; Third Ward: James A. Lester; Fourth Ward: C. D. Broswell; Fifth Ward: T. B. Griffith.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: E. M. Flemming; Second Ward: William A. Hedrick; Third Ward: R. L. Vining; Fourth Ward: T. B. Reneau; Fifth Ward: A. P. Webb.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: W. L. Richburg; Second Ward: John W. Bradley; Third Ward: Sam Crow; Fourth Ward: W. H. Renau; Fifth Ward: John Adams.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900: Wm. A. Hedrick, S. N. Dorsett.

Towns: Floyd, population, _____.

WEST FELICIANA.

302 square miles; incorporated in 1811; population, 15,994; seat of justice, St. Francisville.

A. VILLERET.....Clerk of Court
 J. H. CLACK.....Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector
 W. H. TAYLOR.....Coroner
 MATT. GILMORE.....Assessor
 _____.....Surveyor

President of Board of Education, J. P. Bowman, St. Francisville.
 Superintendent of Education, G. W. Newman, St. Francisville.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: H. Lofton; Second Ward: C. W. Simmons; Third Ward: S. C. Stirling; Fourth Ward: C. F. Howell; Fifth Ward: W. H. Pharis; Sixth Ward: _____; Seventh Ward: John Lesassier; Eighth Ward: N. H. Barrow; Ninth Ward: F. O. Hamilton; Tenth Ward: S. L. Lavergne.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: T. T. Lawson, C. W. Temple; Second Ward: C. W. Simmons; Third Ward: F. D. Haralson; Fourth Ward: C. H. Argue; Fifth Ward: W. R. Campbell; Sixth Ward: E. S. Denson; Seventh Ward: Mose McWaters; Eighth Ward: A. McGehee; Ninth Ward: J. F. Maryman; Tenth Ward: R. S. Towles.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: Mose Vantromp, J. W. Ard; Second Ward: H. D. Harvey; Third Ward: Ed. Baines; Fourth Ward: W. H. Wicker; Fifth Ward: R. R. Spillman; Sixth Ward: P. O. Bourgeois;

Seventh Ward: C. M. Davis; Eighth Ward: Judge Nutter; Ninth Ward: Robert Taylor; Tenth Ward: H. B. Lavergne.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1st, 1900: ———.

Towns: Bayou Sara, population, 755; St. Francisville, 1,059.

WINN.

945 square miles; incorporated in 1852; population, 9,648; seat of justice, Winnfield.

R. K. ABLE.....Clerk of Court
 R. W. BAILEY.....Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector
 J. J. PETERSCoroner
 J. H. CRAWFORDAssessor
 H. N. TANNEHILL.....Surveyor

President of Board of Education, W. L. Long, Winnfield P. O.

Superintendent of Education, Cas. Moss, Winnfield P. O.

POLICE JURORS—First Ward: W. D. Bevil; Second Ward: W. W. Thompson; Third Ward: J. R. Sikes; Fourth Ward: J. W. Wasson; Fifth Ward: J. C. Crew; Sixth Ward: Geo. C. Purvis; Seventh Ward: P. F. Smith; Eighth Ward: A. J. Franks; Ninth Ward: Chas. R. Nugent; Tenth Ward: D. W. Sholars.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—First Ward: C. M. Bevil; Second Ward: J. R. Tullos; Third Ward: W. W. Boyett; Fourth Ward: N. M. Moffet; Fifth Ward: G. M. Wyatt; Sixth Ward: W. J. Drewett; Seventh Ward: W. M. Simmons; Eighth Ward: J. B. Wilson and A. J. Clifton.

CONSTABLES—First Ward: G. M. Smith; Second Ward: J. A. Sanders; Third Ward: John C. Adams; Fourth Ward: B. A. Wasson; Fifth Ward: J. A. Sutton; Sixth Ward: W. S. Drewett; Seventh Ward: J. T. Young; Eighth Ward: B. E. Wilson; Ninth Ward: P. J. Martin.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Appointed since May 1, 1900: Geo. W. Beck, R. C. Jones, W. M. Wallace, James S. Peters, Thomas M. Milling, John H. Matthews.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS.

The Tulane University of Louisiana, as now constituted, is the result of a contract entered into in 1884 by the State of Louisiana and the Board of Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund, by which the existing University of Louisiana was placed under the perpetual care of the Tulane Administrators, with all its property, powers, privileges, immunities and franchises, and with such other powers as might be necessary to enable them to "foster, maintain and develop a great University in the City of New Orleans." By the act, No. 43, of the Session of 1884, making this contract, the name of the institution was changed to "The Tulane University of Louisiana."

The starting point of the University of Louisiana was the organization of the "Medical College of Louisiana," in September, 1834. This institution was chartered April 2, 1835, and in March, 1836, it issued the first degrees in medicine or science ever conferred in Louisiana, or the Southwest. The State Constitution of 1845 ordained as follows:

"ART. 137. An University shall be established in the City of New Orleans. It shall be composed of four faculties, to-wit: One of law, one of medicine, one of the natural sciences, and one of letters.

"ART. 138. It shall be called the University of Louisiana, and the Medical College of Louisiana, as at present organized, shall constitute the faculty of medicine.

"ART. 139. The Legislature shall provide by law for its further organization and government, but shall be under no obligation to contribute to the establishment or support of said University by appropriations."

The act of organization (Act of 1847, No. 49), with some trifling changes, was re-enacted in 1855, and is substantially embodied in the Revised Statutes of 1856 and 1870.

The Law Department was organized under a plan adopted by the Board of Administrators on May 4, 1847. With some intermissions it has been in operation continuously since that time.

At different times in the course of the years following the organization of the University, the Legislature appropriated amounts aggregating something over \$100,000 toward the providing of building and equipment

for the Medical Department, but this amount was largely augmented by appropriations by the faculty from moneys received for tuition and by personal contributions.

An effort at the inauguration of an academic department was made by the Administrators of the University at a meeting held June 1, 1847, when a committee was appointed "to report on the expediency of organizing the Department of Letters and Natural Sciences, and on the means that can be commanded to that effect." The Legislature having provided no funds for the support of the University, suggestions were made at that time towards raising funds for the purpose. The only practical outcome of the effort was a donation of \$500 by Glendy Burke and a like sum by Judah Touro, two public-spirited citizens, which funds were dedicated to the establishment of prizes in elocution and Hebrew.* About 1847 a small appropriation was obtained from the State, and the academic building was erected.

The department closed in 1860, and the civil war intervening, no efforts were made for sixteen years to sustain an academic department. After the restoration of civil government in Louisiana, in 1876, the newly appointed Board of Administrators determined to put in operation again the academic department so long contemplated. It was organized, and on November 4, 1878, it reopened its doors. The Board memorialized the Constitutional Convention of 1879, and, through its action, aid was given for the first time to the academic department. The Constitution of 1879 contained the following provisions:

"CONCERNING A STATE UNIVERSITY.

"ART. 320. The University of Louisiana, as at present established and located at New Orleans, is hereby recognized in its three departments, to-wit: the law, the medical, and the academical departments, to be governed and controlled by appropriate faculties. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, make such provisions for the proper government and maintenance and support of said State University of Louisiana, and all the departments thereof, as the public necessities and well-being of the people of the State of Louisiana may require, not to exceed \$10,000 annually."

Under this provision the Legislature made an annual grant of \$10,000 until 1884, \$50,000 in all, when it was relieved from this obligation by its contract with the Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund.

The Academic Department thus recognized and modestly supported made marked progress during the six years of its existence before it was taken hold of by the Tulane Administrators. But it was seriously handicapped for lack of funds, and a great development was not then possible to it. Besides its tuition fees and the appropriations from the State, referred to above, it received a donation of \$1,000 from Mr. Charles T. Howard, of New Orleans, for the equipment of the chemical department,

*These funds, largely augmented by accumulated compound interest, are still used for the purposes intended by their donors,

and one of \$20,000 from Mr. Paul Tulane for the purchase of the building now known as Tulane Hall, the present home of the Law Department.

The greatest epoch in the educational history of the State, however, was the donation by Paul Tulane, in 1882, of his New Orleans property for the higher education of "the white young persons in the City of New Orleans." Mr. Tulane was at the time a resident of Princeton, New Jersey, but had been for many years a merchant in New Orleans, where the foundation of his fortune was laid. He called in consultation General Randall Lee Gibson, United States Senator from Louisiana, and together they selected a board of trustees who incorporated themselves under the title of "The Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund," and to whom Mr. Tulane transferred the property which he desired to donate to educational purposes.

Mr. Tulane's first donation of his real estate was valued at about \$363,000. He subsequently made other donations, until the amount given by him aggregated \$1,050,000, yielding an annual revenue of about \$75,000. It was his expressed intention to add largely to this sum, but, as he died without a will, these intentions were never carried out.

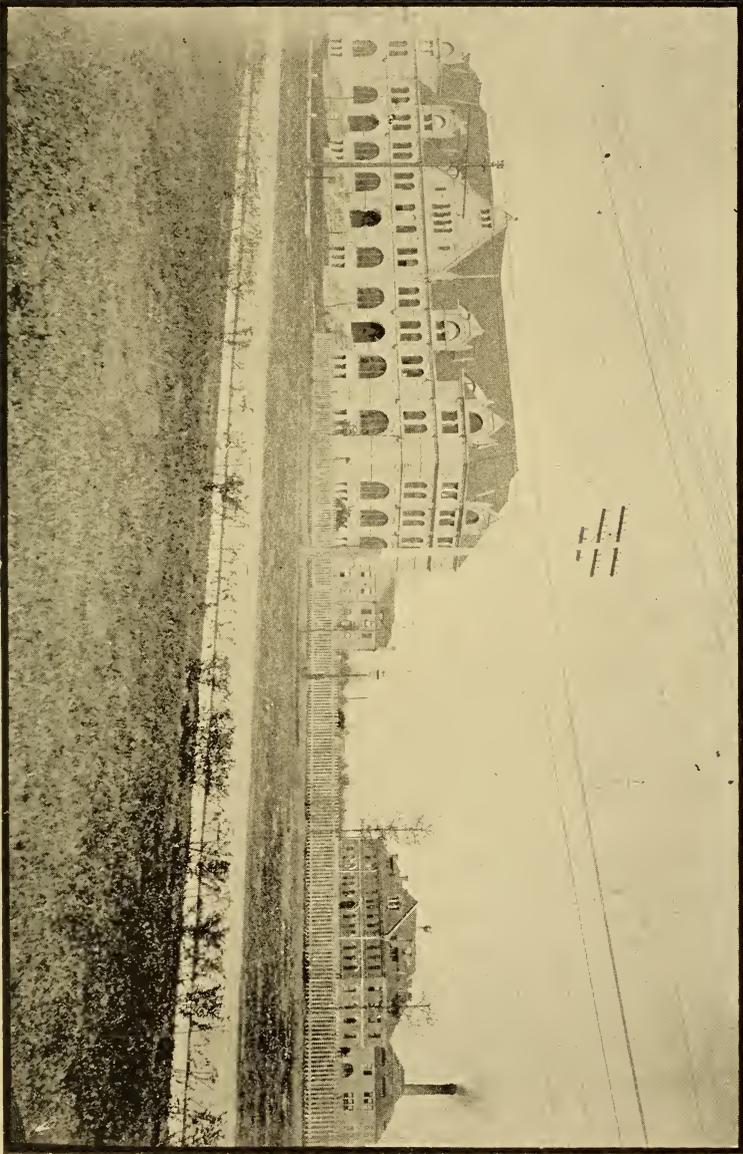
In 1884 the Board of Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund were given by the Legislature of Louisiana (by Act 43 of that year) complete and perpetual control of the University of Louisiana, and exemption from taxation of income-producing property that might be acquired by the Tulane Administrators up to the amount of \$5,000,000.

This act was ratified at a general election in April, 1887, and has been later ratified in the Constitution of 1898. The status of the University as a State institution has thus been fully maintained.

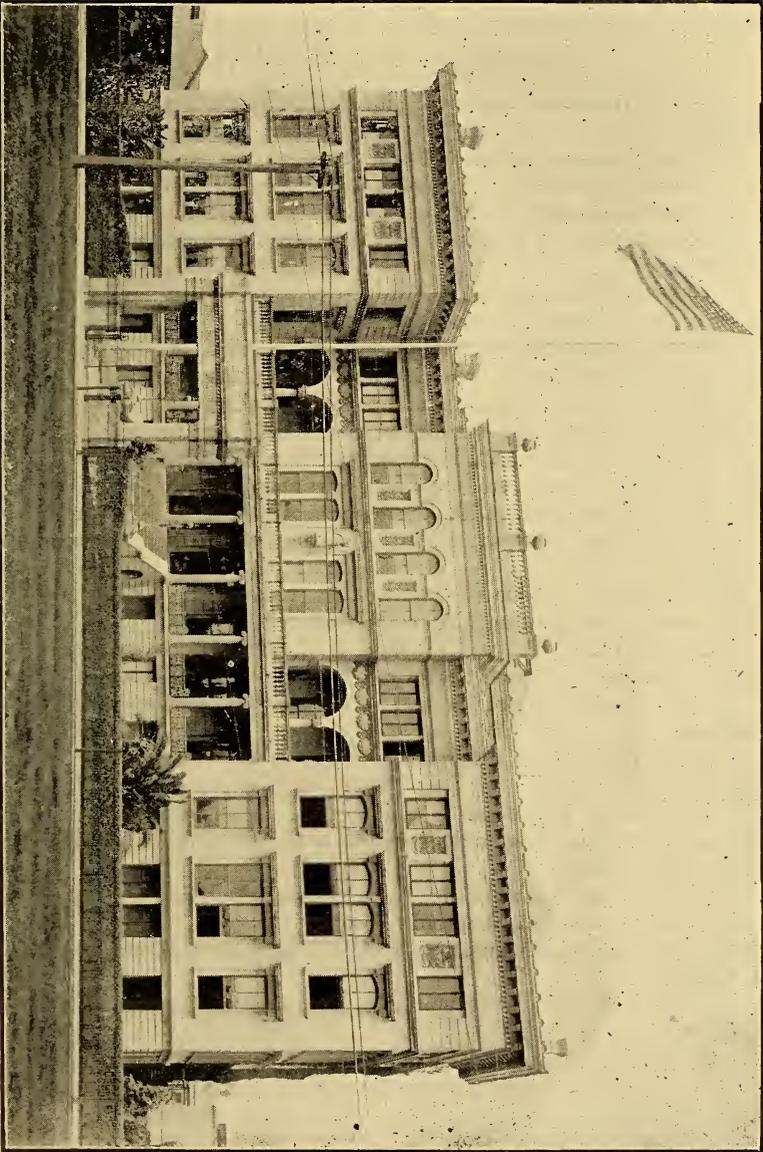
In 1886 the late Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, of New York City, whose husband, Warren Newcomb, was formerly a highly esteemed sugar merchant of New Orleans, donated to the Tulane Educational Fund "the sum of \$100,000, to be used in establishing the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, in the Tulane University of Louisiana, for the higher education of white girls and young women." In thus perpetuating the memory of an only child, Mrs. Newcomb enabled the Tulane Administration to round out the ideal of a University and to create an institution that would give to women all the educational advantages which had before been offered by it only to men.

Since the establishment of the Newcomb College, it had been a matter of the greatest personal interest to Mrs. Newcomb, who added largely to her original endowment, and has enabled it to build the handsome group of buildings in which it is now domiciled.

In 1891 Mrs. Ida A. Richardson, whose husband, Dr. T. G. Richardson, had been for many years associated with the Medical Department of the University, as Professor of Surgery and Dean, and who had been one of the original members of the Board of Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund, gave the sum of \$140,000 to build a new and modern building for the Medical Department, on a site purchased by the Tulane Board, and to equip the building with every needed appliance for the most approved methods of instruction in medicine and pharmacy.



TULANE UNIVERSITY—MAIN BUILDING.



TULANE UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL BUILDING.

JOSEPH ANATOLE HINCKS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tulane Educational Fund.

RICHARD KEARNY BRUFF, Secretary of the University.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

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BROWN AYRES, B. Sc., Ph. D., Vice-Chairman of the Faculty, Dean of Academic Colleges and Professor of Physics and Astronomy.

STANFORD EMERSON CHAILLE, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Dean of the Medical Department and Professor of Physiology, Hygiene and Pathological Anatomy.

ERNEST SYDNEY LEWIS, M. D., Professor of General and Clinical Obstetrics and Disease of Women and Children.

JOHN BARNWELL ELLIOTT, A. B., M. D., Ph. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

JOHN HANNO DEILER, (Graduate Royal Normal College of Munchen-Freising), Professor of German Language and Literature.

ALCEE FORTIER, D. Lt., Professor of Romance Languages.

ROBERT SHARP, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

JOHN MORSE ORDWAY, A. M., Professor of Biology (Newcomb College).

WILLIAM WOODWARD (Graduate Mass. Normal Art School), Professor of Drawing and Painting (Newcomb College).

HENRY DENIS, B. L., Professor of Civil Law and Lecturer on the Land Laws of the United States.

JOHN ROSE FICKLEN, B. Let., Professor of History and Political Science.

JOHN WILLIAMSON CALDWELL, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

ELLSWORTH WOODWARD (Graduate Rhode Island School of Design), Professor of Drawing and Painting, and Director of Art Instruction (Newcomb College).

BRANDT VAN BLARCOM DIXON, A. M., LL. D., President of the Newcomb College, and Professor of Philosophy.

JANE CALDWELL NIXON, Professor of English and Rhetoric (Newcomb College).

EVELYN WALTON ORDWAY, B. S., Professor of Chemistry (Newcomb College).

MARIE AUGUSTIN, Professor of French (Newcomb College).

FRANK ADAIR MONROE, Professor of Commercial Law and the Law of Corporations.

HARRY HINCKLEY HALL, B. L., Dean of the Law Department, and Professor of Criminal Law, the Law of Evidence and of Practice under the Code of Practice of Louisiana.

MARY LEAL HARKNESS, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Latin (Newcomb College).

JAMES HARDY DILLARD, M. A., B. L., D. Lt., Professor of Latin.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics.

LOUIS FAVROT REYNAUD, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM HENRY CREIGHTON, U. S. N., Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

RUDOLPH MATAS, M. D., Professor of General and Clinical Surgery.

FREDERICK WESPY, Ph. D., Professor of Greek and German (Newcomb College).

ABRAHAM LOUIS METZ, M. Ph. M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

LEVY WASHINGTON WILKINSON, M. Sc., Professor of Industrial and Sugar Chemistry.

THOMAS CARTER, A. B., B. D., Professor of Greek.

THOMAS CARGILL WARNER ELLIS, A. B., B. L., Professor of Admiralty and International Law.

EUGENE DAVIS SAUNDERS, B. L., Professor of Constitutional Law, Common Law and Equity.

MARY CASS SPENCER, A. B., M. S., Professor of Mathematics (Newcomb College).

CLARA GREGORY BAER (Graduate Posse Normal School of Gymnasiums), Professor of Physical Education (Newcomb College).

GEORGE EUGENE BEYER (University of Berlin), Acting Professor of Biology and Natural History, and Curator of Museum.

JAMES ADAIR LYON, JR., A. M., Professor of Physics (Newcomb College).

DOUGLAS SMITH ANDERSON, M. A., Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.

MORTON ARNOLD ALDRICH, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Economics and Sociology.

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GERTRUDE ROBERTS SMITH (Graduate Mass. Normal Art School), Assistant Professor of Drawing and Painting (Newcomb College).

MARY GIVEN SHEERER (Graduate Cincinnati Art Academy), Assistant Professor in Art Department (Newcomb College).

WILLIAM BENJAMIN GREGORY, M. E., Assistant Professor of Experimental Engineering and Mechanism.

WILLIAM PRENTISS BROWN, A. M., Assistant Professor of English and Latin.

HENRY FISLER RUGAN, Assistant Professor of Mechanic Arts.

BENJAMIN PALMER CALDWELL, A. B., Ch. E., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

WINTER LINCOLN WILSON, M. S., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.

And forty lecturers, demonstrators, instructors and assistants, making a total teaching force of eighty-seven.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

BATON ROUGE.

The visitor strolling through the capital of Louisiana finds no more attractive spot than the beautiful grounds of the Louisiana State University. The smooth-shaven lawns, the shaded walks, the flowers, the giant oaks, and the quaint old buildings form an ideal setting for the handsome cadets who gather in groups about the grounds and buildings.

The grounds lie between the northernmost street of the city and the fine artificial lake that was formed some years ago by building a dam across Bayou Gracie. They have a frontage of nearly half a mile on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi river, and extend back more than a mile. The front is occupied by the University proper, and the back by one of the three Experiment Stations of the University, the other two being located at Audubon Park, in New Orleans, and at Calhoun, in Ouachita parish.

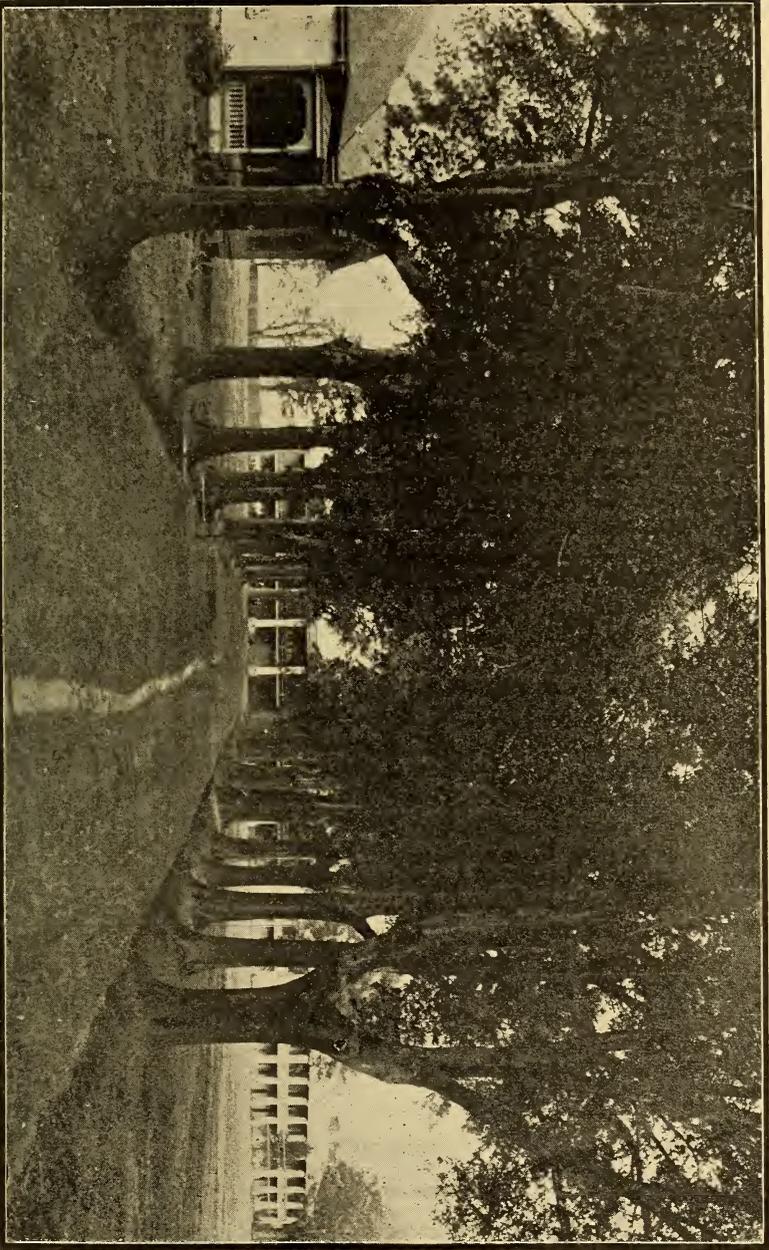
The buildings and grounds were formerly used by the United States as a garrison, but were given to Louisiana in 1886 for the use of the State University. Around this old military post cluster historic associations of greatest interest. Occupied in succession by French, English, Spanish and American garrisons, it has been at some time the temporary home of nearly every man who has become distinguished in the military history of the United States.

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College had its origin in certain grants of land made by the United States government "for the use of a seminary of learning." It was first established near Alexandria, in Rapides parish, under the name of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, and was opened on January 2, 1860, with Col. (afterwards General) W. T. Sherman as Superintendent. In October, 1869, its buildings were destroyed by fire, and the institution was moved to Baton Rouge.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College was founded on land grants of the United States government, made in 1862 for that purpose, and was combined with the State University in 1877.

Since its foundation, the University has had within its walls, either as professors or as students, many men who have risen to prominence in the State and Nation. The University is justly proud of its past career, but it is young enough to look to the future, and its influence and power for good were never so great as they are to-day.

The object of the institution is to devote special attention to the sciences relating to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, and at the same time, to offer to its students opportunities for broad and liberal



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

literary and general scientific education. It offers eight regular courses of study, the Agricultural, Mechanical, Civil Engineering, Sugar Engineering, Commercial, General Science, Latin Science and Literary, besides special and post graduate courses for students who are ready for such courses.

The course in Agriculture, for which the experiment stations, gardens and well-equipped laboratories give exceptional facilities, is designed to meet the educational needs of the farmers in this progressive age.

The sugar planter is not only an agriculturist, but a manufacturer; and to train experts in this important industry, courses of instruction are necessary that few colleges can offer. With trained experts in its scientific chairs, workshops and Sugar Experiment Station, located in our own sugar belt, the University has superior facilities to give thorough theoretical and practical instruction in everything pertaining to the culture and manufacture of sugar.

The courses in Mechanical and Civil Engineering not only give thorough training in the higher mathematics, but fit the student to fill the positions that are rapidly opening to capable surveyors and engineers. The graduates in these courses find ready employment in good positions.

The General Science Course gives a broad scientific training, and at the same time affords an opportunity for the student to specialize, during the Junior and Senior years, in the science of his choice. Many students in this course specialize in Chemistry, for which the University offers facilities that cannot be surpassed in the South.

The Commercial Course, while not ignoring the liberal training and instruction which are of value in all occupations and professions, aims "to train the mental faculties most needed in business and to impart the kinds of knowledge most serviceable in business."

The other courses aim at general rather than special culture. In them the student combines scientific with linguistic training; or, while not neglecting the broader divisions of science, becomes familiar with the masterpieces of literary art, ancient and modern, and is thus trained in the appreciation of literary culture.

The current session of the University opened on the 18th of September, 1901, and will close on the 4th of June, 1902. The attendance has been larger than ever before, 418 students having been enrolled. Of these twenty came from other States, and twenty-one from foreign countries.

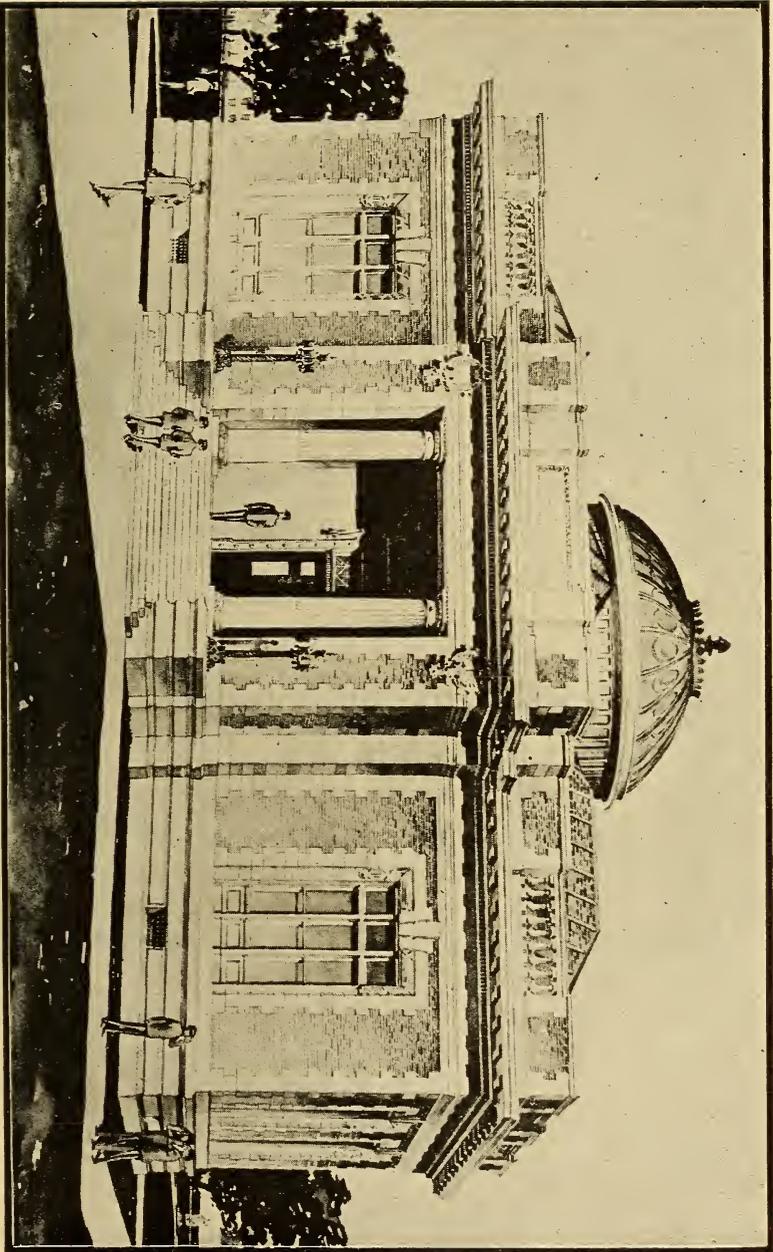
The University has thirty buildings on its campus, and is soon to begin the construction of a handsome, modern library building, for which it recently received a donation of \$25,000 from Mr. John Hill, of West Paton Rouge.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A. AND M. COLLEGE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

(Ex-Officio Members.)

Gov WILLIAM W. HEARD.....President
HON. J. V. CALHOUNSuperintendent of Public Education



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| WILLIAM GARIG, Vice-President..... | East Baton Rouge |
| SAMUEL McC. LAWRASON..... | West Feliciana |
| J. G. WHITE..... | Rapides |
| J. M. SMITH..... | Union |
| PHILIP S. PUGH..... | Acadia |
| GEORGE HILL..... | West Baton Rouge |
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| C. C. DAVENPORT..... | Morehouse |
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| CHARLES E. COATES, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry. |
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| ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, A. M., Professor of History and Political Science. |
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| F. H. BILLINGS, Ph. D., Professor of Botany. |
| ROBERT L. HIMES, Professor of Commerce. |
| JNO. A. LOCKWOOD, Captain U. S. A., Professor of Military Science. |
| **A. C. VEATCH, Professor of Geology. |
| FRANK H. BURNETTE, Assistant Professor of Horticulture. |

*Deceased.

**Election to go into effect in July, 1902.

CHARLES HENRY KRETZ, B. S., Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

THOMAS H. HARRIS, Principal of Sub-Freshman Department.

ALFRED BEST, B. S., Assistant in Chemistry.

HENRY K. STRICKLAND, M. A., Assistant in English.

W. S. BORLAND, B. S., Physical Director, and Instructor in Sub-Freshman Department.

C. A. MATHEWS, Instructor in Sub-Freshman Department.

OFFICERS.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| THOMAS D. BOYD..... | President |
| JOHN A. LOCKWOOD | Commandant of Cadets |
| WILLIAM C. STUBBS | Director of Experiment Stations |
| JAMES W. DUPREE | Surgeon |
| CHARLES H. STUMBERG | Librarian |
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| B. H. CARROLL | Secretary |
| J. R. HOLMES | Steward |
| JOHN A. MEHLER | Janitor |

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School was established by the General Assembly in July, 1884. The State Board of Education located the school at Natchitoches, and the buildings and grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart were bought by the Parish and City of Natchitoches and given to the State for use of the school.

Dr. Edward E. Sheib, now of Tulane University, was the first president of the school. Under his direction the first session was opened in November, 1885, with a faculty of three teachers, and an enrolment of sixty students.

Col. Thomas D. Boyd succeeded Dr. Sheib in 1888, and served as president until 1896, when he resigned to become president of the Louisiana State University, and B. C. Caldwell, science teacher of the Normal School, was appointed to succeed him.

The Normal School is supported by appropriations made by the General Assembly; the present annual appropriation is \$18,000. The Peabody Education Fund gives the Normal School \$1,700 a year for Teachers' Institutes, and from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year for other purposes.

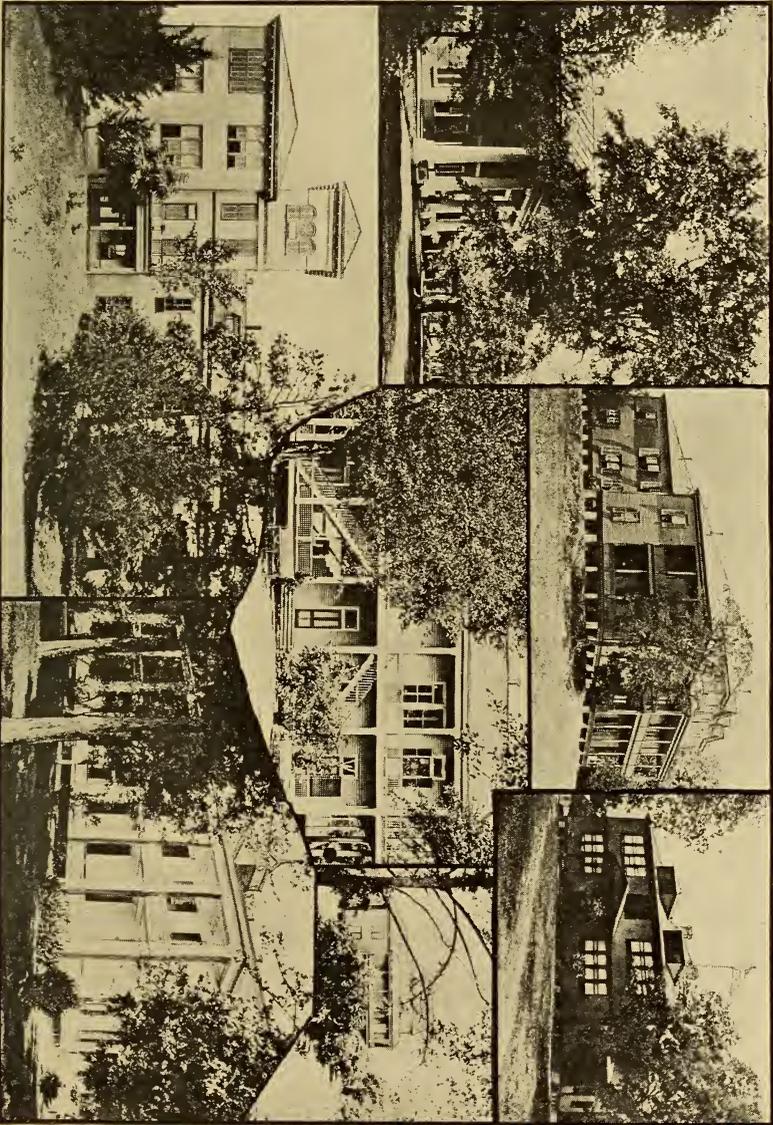
The school is maintained for the sole purpose of training teachers for the public schools of the State. Young people who wish to become teachers are instructed in the class rooms and laboratories of the Normal School for three years, then they serve an apprenticeship of one year in the model public school that is maintained by the Normal School, where three hundred children are taught under the direction of the training teachers.

The older teachers of the State are instructed in the institutes and summer schools that are conducted by the Normal School in each parish of the State. The institute conductors that have had charge of this section of the Normal School's work are, in the order of service: Prof. A. L. Smith, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, B. C. Caldwell, Prof. R. L. Himes, President Jas. B. Aswell and Prof. Henry E. Chambers.

Up to the present time the Normal School has sent out four hundred and forty-two graduates, all but three of whom have gone into the schools as teachers. Several hundred undergraduates, after one or more years of normal training, have also become teachers; and at this time every parish in the State and nearly every town and village has one or more Normal teachers in its corps. From 1,200 to 2,300 teachers a year have received instruction in the institutes and summer schools conducted by the Normal School.

The attendance has increased steadily every year since the establishment of the school, the average increase being about forty each year; and the enrolment at this time (February, 1902) is 660.

The course of study in the model school covers a period of ten years,



THE STATE NORMAL INSTITUTE.

beginning at the age of six, and the Normal course, beginning at the age of fifteen, for girls, and sixteen for young men, covers a period of four years. Tuition is free to students from all parts of Louisiana, in both the model school and the Normal course; and is also free to students from other States who pledge themselves to teach in the public schools of Louisiana for one year after graduation.

The fall term begins October 1st and ends January 31st; the spring term begins the 1st of February and closes the last Wednesday in May. It is expected that a summer term, beginning June 1st and continuing to the last week of September, will be provided for at the session of the General Assembly this summer, making the Normal School session continuous throughout the calendar year.

The school occupies one of the finest sites in the State; the grounds include one hundred and two acres of lawns and pine forest. There are six large buildings; the auditorium building containing the class-rooms and laboratories and the assembly hall; the model public school building, in which the practice teaching and training work are done; and the four dormitories for girls. The boarding club, occupying the dormitories, has a membership of 275 this year. The young men board in private families in the town.

The expenses of students range from \$100 to \$140 for the session of eight months.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM WRIGHT HEARD, Governor of Louisiana, Baton Rouge.

HON. J. V. CALHOUN, State Superintendent of Public Education, Baton Rouge.

B. C. CALDWELL, President State Normal School, Natchitoches.

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HON. THOS. C. BARRET, First District, Shreveport. Term expires July 1st, 1902.

MR. J. GUY TRIMBLE, Second District, Farmerville. Term expires July 1st, 1904.

JUDGE A. J. LAFARGUE, Third District, Marksville. Term expires July 1st, 1904.

HON. L. D. BEALE, Fourth District, Baton Rouge. Term expires July 1st, 1906.

HON. W. P. MARTIN, Fifth District, Thibodeaux. Term expires July 1st, 1906.

DR. Z. T. GALLION, Resident Administrator, Natchitoches. Term expires July 1st, 1902.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|---|--------------|
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| HON. T. C. BARRET, Vice-President | Shreveport |
| MR. J. A. DUCOURNAU, Treasurer | Natchitoches |
| MR. T. P. CHAPLIN, Secretary..... | Natchitoches |

FACULTY, 1901-1902.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
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| *HENRY E. CHAMBERS, State Institute Conductor..... | History |
| J. E. KEENY, Principal of Training School..... | Pedagogy |
| GEORGE WILLIAMSON, | Botany, Zoology and Physiology |
| GEORGE D. PICKELS | Physics and Chemistry |
| WILLIAM SMYTHE JOHNSON | Psychology |
| AGNES H. MORRIS | History and Civics |
| LIZZIE CARTER McVOY | English |
| **MARGARET ELISE CROSS | Latin |
| LAURE TAUZIN | French |
| R. S. CALVES | Spanish |
| MAUDE THAYER | Latin |
| LILLIAN MILDRED KNOTT | Singing |
| ANNA GERTRUDE MORSE | Drawing and Color Study |
| ADA QUINCEY PITCHER | Gymnastics |
| ANNIE OGDEN BURRIS | Piano |
| *BESSIE McVOY | Piano |
| PHOEBE ATKINSON | Violin |
| W. M. BUCKLIN | Organ, Mandolin and Guitar |
| ELLA F. MONTGOMERY | Piano |
| BESSIE V. RUSSELL | Critic Teacher, 1st Primary |
| HENRIETTA LEWIS | Critic Teacher, 2nd Primary |
| JESSIE BOWDEN | Critic Teacher, Intermediate Grades |
| AUGUSTA NELKIN | Critic Teacher, Grammar Grades |
| J. L. WESTBROOK | Cashier |
| MRS. ZEFFIE M. SMITH | Librarian |
| MRS. ELIZABETH R. LOBDELL | Matron |
| MRS. ANNE R. SMYTH..... | Steward |
| GEORGE FREEMAN | Engineer |
| MINOR CLINTON | Janitor |

*Resigned. **Absent on leave.

THE LOUISIANA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
RUSTON, LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana Industrial Institute has a single mission; that of preparing boys and girls for useful living.

The State has equipped this institution and fitted it for the successful teaching of the various industrial lines of life, including an academic course, equal to that of a good college.

The school was created by Act 68 of the Legislature of 1894. It is an institute "for the education of the white children of Louisiana in the arts and sciences, at which such children may acquire a thorough academic and literary education, together with a knowledge of kindergarten instruction, telegraphy, stenography and photography, of drawing, painting, designing and engraving, in their industrial applications; also a knowledge of fancy, practical and general needle work; also a knowledge of book-keeping, and of agricultural and mechanical art, together with such other practical industries as from time to time may be suggested by experience, or such as will tend to promote the general object of said institute, to-wit: Fitting and preparing such children, male and female, for the practical industries of the age."

The same act located the school "at Ruston, Lincoln Parish, Louisiana," and placed it under the control of the Governor of the State, two trustees appointed from the State at large, and one trustee appointed from each Congressional District of the State. By a subsequent act of the State, Superintendent of Public Education was made an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees.

The first session of the institute began in September, 1895, with a faculty of six teachers. During the session 202 students, from 22 parishes, were enrolled. The faculty for the session of 1896-1897 contained 9 teachers, and the enrollment reached 211, from 25 parishes. During the session of 1897-1898 the faculty contained 12 teachers, and the enrollment reached 300, from 27 parishes. The session of 1898-1899 enrolled 298 students, from 33 parishes and 3 States, with a faculty of 9 teachers. During the session of 1899-1900 there were enrolled 276 students from 31 parishes, taught by a faculty of 12 teachers. A faculty of 14 teachers taught the session of 1900-1901, enrolling 368 students from 36 parishes.

The present session began September 10, 1901, with a faculty of 17 teachers and more than 300 students. The second term of the session opened January 21, 1902, with an enrollment of 524 students, representing 39 parishes and five states besides Louisiana. The student body is divided as follows: 309 boys and 215 girls, with 112 girls and 5 lady teachers

living in the new dormitory. The appropriation for maintenance is \$15,000 annually, while the crowded conditions demand at least \$20,000.

The buildings are all of brick, assuring comfort and durability. The main building contains 25 rooms, and the girls' dormitory has 46. The music room furnishes accommodations for 9 pianos and the library containing 2,000 volumes, is centrally located. The equipment for the various departments is worth \$15,000.

The grounds, including 56 acres of land, are well adapted to school purposes, being especially marked by excellent natural drainage and covered with beautiful lawn and stately oak.

The school is organized into the following well equipped departments: Language and Literature; Pure and Applied Mathematics; History; Civics; Biology; Physics and Chemistry; Photography; Mechanics (including Drawing); Business (including Book-keeping, Shorthand, and Typewriting); Domestic Science, Elementary Agriculture; Music, Printing, and Telegraphy.

The work provides for:

1. A union of academic and industrial subjects, whereby educational and vocational training are combined, making acquisition and application inseparable.
2. The intensive study of the essential academic subjects, supplemented by the mastery of a vocational subject.
3. The daily use of shops, laboratories, and the necessary facilities, for good work.

The session's work is divided into two terms, an arrangement which enables the student to begin the course at the commencement of any term. Classification is based upon the term's work. Students who are unable to remain in school continuously can resume work at the beginning of any succeeding term with the advantages and credits of consecutive work.

To complete a course of study students must take all the announced academic subjects and one industrial. They will receive the degree of Bachelor of Industry (B. I.) upon the completion of a required course.

A certificate of proficiency is awarded each student upon the mastery of any industrial, provided that the student is found proficient in the accompanying academic studies. No student will be awarded a certificate of proficiency who is not skillful in the use of good English.

The academic subjects need no further explanation. The industrial subjects are subdivided into three general courses as follows, the student selecting any one, or two of them:

1. The General Business Course includes: Printing, Telegraphy, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Stenography, and Surveying. Book-keeping and Stenography begin with the second term of the first year. Surveying is offered to the senior class.

2. The Mechanical Course offers systematic exercises in Joinery, Wood Turning, Pattern Making, General Construction Work, Forging,

Firing Boiler and Tending Engine; Making Iron and Steel Tools; Machine Work.

3. The Domestic Science Course has all the significance that the words sewing and cooking carry when used with intelligence and economy. Instruction is given in the art of needle-work, including exercises in model work, plain sewing, dressmaking, embroidery, etc. In the kitchen laboratory students make a careful study of foods, their composition and use, their classes, and their relations to the human body. Every step taken is based upon scientific principles. Instruction is given in chemistry, physiology, botany and bacteriology, with special reference to neatness, health, and economy in the home.

The academic classes run each day from 8:30 to 1, while the industrial classes run from 2 to 5 P. M.

It would be difficult to find a happier union of forces to prepare girls and boys for effective living than is seen at the Louisiana Industrial Institute. The town is healthful and beautiful, the tone of the people is intensely moral and cultured. The economic principle is studiously regarded from the student's standpoint, \$104 paying the total necessary expenses of a session of nine months, while intensive study and thorough training are noted characteristics of the institution. The student organizations supplement the regular courses by furnishing abundant exercise for the training of the physical, the mental, and the moral boy or girl. The students come from the school ready to live.

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SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,

LAFAYETTE, LA.

The Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute was established by Act 162 of the General Assembly of Louisiana, July 14th, 1898, for the education of the white children of Louisiana in the arts and sciences.

The institute is under the control of a Board of Trustees consisting of the Governor of the State and the State Superintendent of Education, *ex-officio*, and of eight members appointed by the Governor, as follows: One from each of the six Congressional Districts of the State, and two from the State at large. The President of the institute is, *ex-officio*, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

The act of establishment provided that the institution should be located in that parish of the Thirteenth Senatorial District which should offer the best inducements therefor to the Board of Trustees. The people of the Parish of Lafayette offered a self-imposed tax of two mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of their property for ten years, supplemented by liberal appropriations from the municipal corporations of the town and the parish, by cash subscriptions from private citizens, and by the private gift of a valuable site of twenty-five acres. This offer proved to be the best among several that were submitted in active competition, and was accepted by the Board of Trustees.

The town of Lafayette is the capital of Lafayette parish, is centrally located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway at the terminus of the Alexandria branch of this road, and is easily accessible from all points. It has a population of thirty-five hundred, and is at the junction-point of the chief industrial interests of Louisiana—those of sugar, cotton and rice.

With the resources made available by the issuance of negotiable bonds upon the ten-year tax voted by the people, liberally supplemented by appropriations from the State, the Board was enabled to erect and equip a complete group of buildings, adequate to the needs of the most thoroughly organized secondary institution of learning of the present day, both for academic instruction and for manual training.

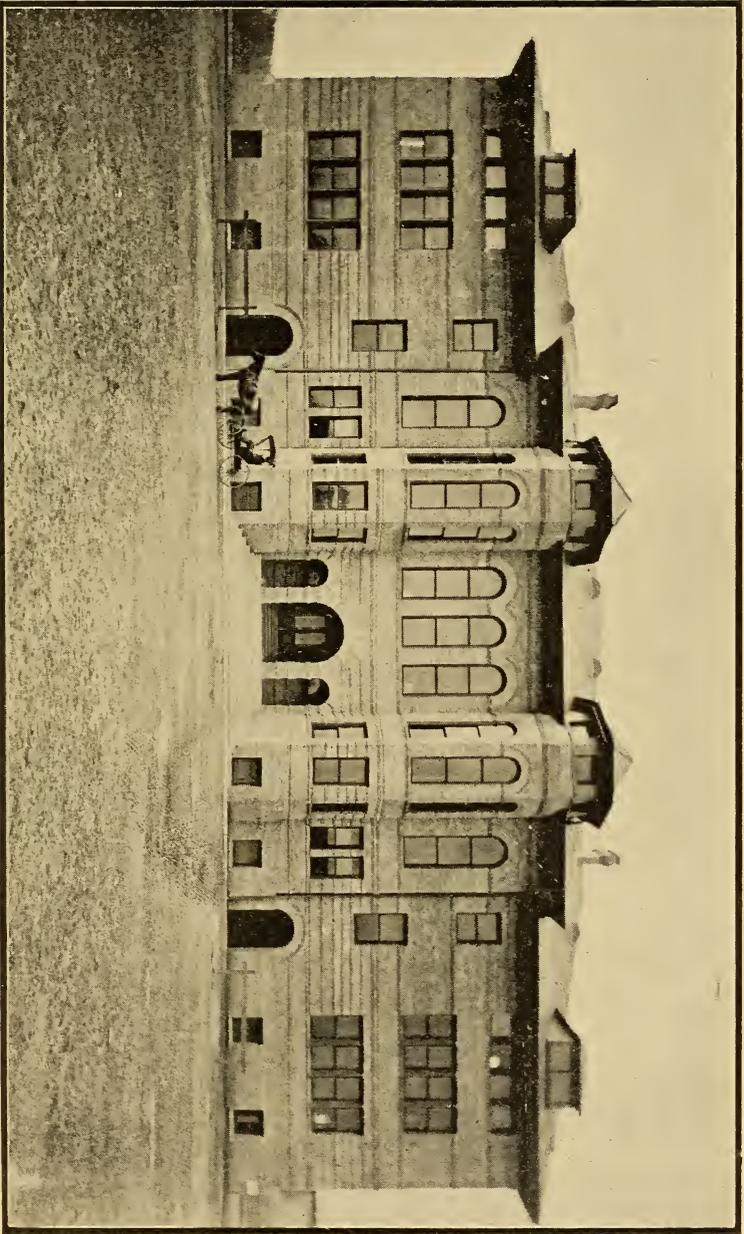
The main building is a handsome two-story brick structure, one hundred and sixty-three feet long by sixty-five feet wide, with an eight-foot basement and two large lecture rooms, forty feet by sixty-five, on the third floor. The basement contains a complete sanitary system, with the most modern plumbings and fittings, together with the main body of the pipe-connections for the systems of steam-heat and water-supply with

which the building is provided throughout; and it also contains a series of paved play-rooms for rainy weather, lunch rooms, a janitor's room, and the suite of rooms devoted to the Cooking School. The first floor consists of six large class rooms, two cloak rooms, two retiring rooms, the reception room and offices, and the Library—all opening into a twelve-foot hallway through the entire length of the building. The second floor has on the south end two Laboratories for Physics and Chemistry, with supply room, dark room, and outlets for gas, water and electricity; and on the north end it has two class rooms and a supply room for freehand and mechanical drawing; while the whole central portion of the second floor forms the ample and beautiful Auditorium, sixty-two feet in width by seventy-two feet in length and twenty-four feet from floor to ceiling—the most attractive feature of the building. This auditorium, with the stage and retiring rooms in one corner, has a seating capacity of about eight hundred, and is now provided with more than six hundred handsome oak opera chairs. Of the two large third-floor rooms at either end of the building, one is the Gymnasium, and has two locker rooms; the other is the Literary Society Hall and Music Room, and has an ante-room adjacent. The building is well protected, being formed into three separate fire units by thirteen-inch brick partitions throughout, and having two complete stairways from bottom to top; and its architecture is upon lines of solidity and strength.

The Dormitory for Girls is a two-story brick building, one hundred and forty feet long by fifty-eight feet wide, to afford accommodations when completed for eighty persons. As yet the interior of the building is completed only on the first floor, which provides comfortably for twenty-eight students. There are on this floor seven dormitory rooms, a bathroom, the reception room, the Matron's room, the infirmary, and the dining room, serving room, two store rooms and the kitchen. Each dormitory room is furnished with four single enameled iron beds, two enameled iron washstands, a handsome and substantial bureau, and a private locker for each girl. The entire building is equipped with most modern conveniences, including water supply, both cistern water and artesian from the municipal supply, and electric light.

The Workshop is a single-story frame building of the general dimensions of one hundred feet by thirty, and is protected with a covering of galvanized iron. The shop is thoroughly equipped with twenty-four work benches with tools, six lathes, an improved saw-bench with two circular saws, a planer, a scroll saw, a large grindstone, and all tools necessary for the best modern equipment of a manual training shop. A fifteen horse-power engine drives this machinery and is supplied by a sixty horse-power boiler which also heats the main building by means of a reducing valve.

The Industrial Institute offers to both boys and girls a rounded course in the academic branches and the manual training pursuits of the secondary school—a course that will provide not only for mental development and culture, but also for the education of the hand as being the



SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, LAFAYETTE.

most important servant of the brain. It is designed to provide educative material representative of the humanistic, the scientific, and the economic aspects of knowledge, and to fit students both for the better and more intelligent pursuit of the practical industries of life, and also for the more advanced studies of the college and the university.

THE FIRST SESSION.

The Industrial Institute began its first session on September 18th, 1901. One hundred students were enrolled on the first day, and this number was quickly increased to one hundred and fifty. The standard has been kept high, and all students have been urged to take the regular and complete four years' course in academic and industrial studies. The whole work of the school has been most cheerfully entered into by both teachers and pupils. The class rooms, the laboratories, the library, the cooking school, the drawing rooms, the sewing room, the typewriting room, the book-keeping room, the music rooms, the gymnasium, the offices, and the workshop—all are places of the most active and interested effort towards self-improvement. And the *esprit du corps* shown in the student organizations—the glee clubs, the literary society, the athletic associations, baseball, football, basket ball, tennis, and the several class organizations—clearly indicates a most wholesome condition, in both body and mind, of the entire school community of the Institute.

The people of the parish and of the community in which the Institute is located believe in it strongly, and give it at all times their most cordial support.

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SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana, in 1879 in its wisdom, established in the City of New Orleans an institution to be devoted to the higher education of persons of color, to be entitled the "Southern University."

The support of this institution was secured by constitutional provisions, entitling it to an annual appropriation for its current expenses, by the State Legislature, of not more than ten thousand dollars, nor less than five thousand dollars.

At the session of the General Assembly of Louisiana, in April, 1880, an act was passed "To establish in the City of New Orleans, a university for the education of persons of color; and to provide for its proper government."

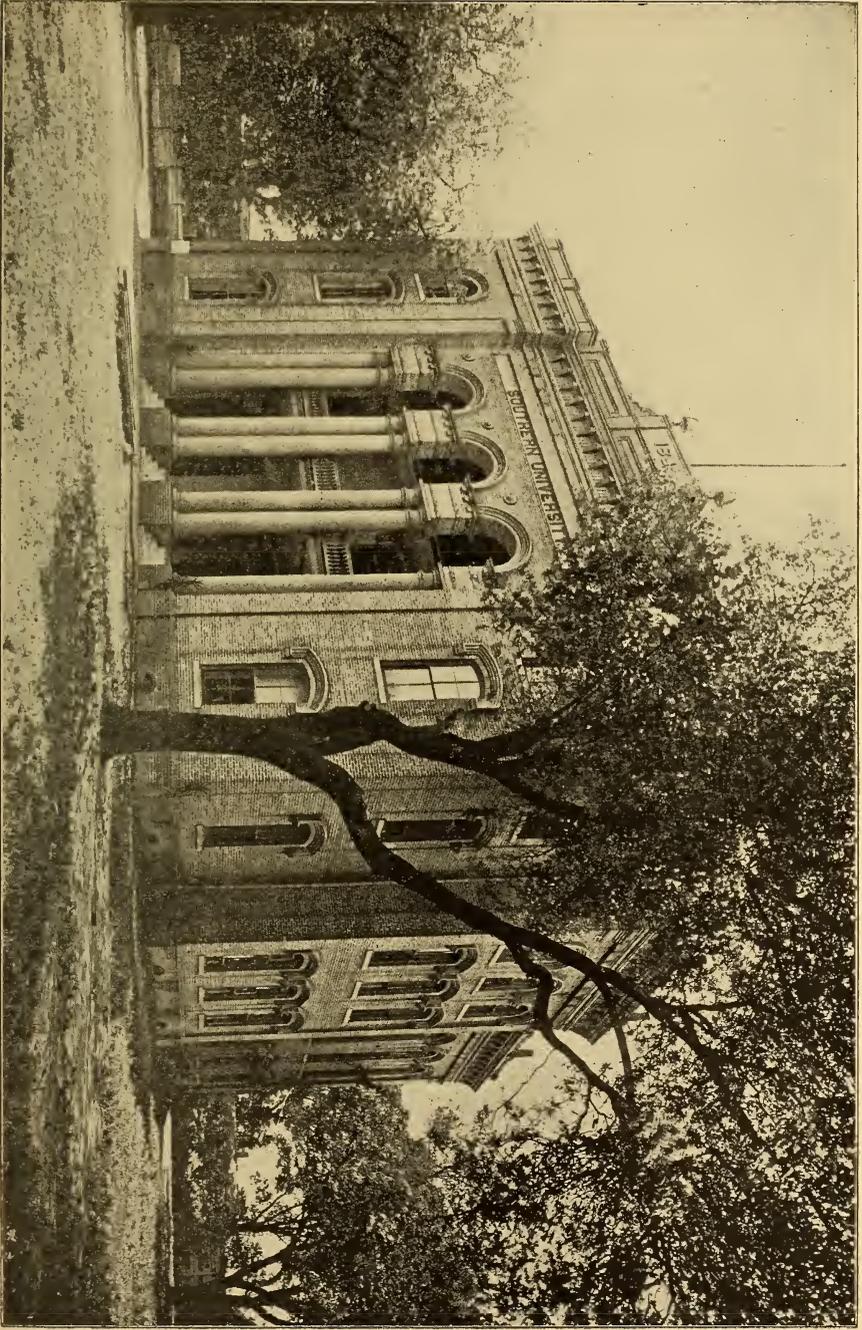
On the 3rd of March, 1881 the "Act of Incorporation or Charter" was signed by I. N. Marks, George H. Fayerweather, S. D. Stockman, Edwin H. Fay, John J. Carter, Robert H. Jones, J. B. Wilkinson, M. D., T. T. Allain, Zebulon York, N. C. Blanchard, John S. Billieu, and W. Sanders, as incorporators. The same body of men composed the first Board of Trustees.

Although this charter was gotten out in March, 1881, we find that the school was in existence half a year or more previous to that date. For, on October 10th, 1880, the Board of Trustees held a meeting and passed laws designating the proper officers of the Faculty of the school. And another meeting was held December 1st, 1880.

The school started in a very slow way at first, and continued at that pace for some years.

When the act was passed by the Legislature establishing the school, through some oversight, the idea seemed not to occur to any one that a building would be necessary in which this school should hold its daily sessions. A building was essential. The Board of Trustees did about the only thing it could do under the circumstances. Money, annually appropriated to pay teachers' salaries, was applied to secure the first essential—a school building, although a number of the teachers had to be dispensed with.

A building was purchased on Calliope street, New Orleans, and as much money as could be spared was paid towards the same, while a mortgage was given on the house for the rest. Annually payments were



SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

made from the teachers' fund to liquidate this debt. But it necessitated a lack of teachers and the holding back of the school.

The first president of the school was one of its trustees—Mr. George H. Fayerweather. He held this office for one year.

President Fayerweather was succeeded by Dr. C. H. Thompson, an Episcopal minister. He occupied the position for one year also, when the Board of Trustees concluded to apply to the trustees of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, for a recommendation of one of their graduates to take the position. Rev. J. H. Harrison, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, took charge of the university in the fall of 1883, as its president. Professor Harrison possessed the intuitions and correct training of the true teacher. The school made a very decided advance under President Harrison's management. The Girls' Industrial Department and the Chemical and Physical Departments had their beginning under his administration and direct promotion. The grade of the school generally was raised. President Harrison remained in charge three years and then resigned and returned to Tennessee.

The next president of the school was Rev. George W. Bothwell from northwest Ohio. Mr. Bothwell had previously occupied a position as teacher in a somewhat similar institution in New Orleans.

During this administration the school was moved from its quarters on Calliope street to its present position on Soniat and Magazine streets, permission having been previously been obtained from the Legislature to sell the school's interest in the old quarters and to purchase a whole square of ground in the then outskirts, on Soniat and Magazine streets, and to build thereon the present, much more commodious and suitable, substantially built, three-story brick building. The money obtained from the sale of the old building was applied as part payment for the new. The Legislature also appropriated State warrants, then at a considerable discount in the market, to assist in paying for the new quarters. Only about \$7,500 was realized. A debt of \$12,000 at 8 per cent. interest was left on the building and grounds. This debt was gradually reduced to \$9,000 by payments from the fund for the salaries of the teachers. Last year it was reduced to \$8,000, and interest reduced to 6½ per cent. The grounds, however, in the meantime have appreciated in value until they are now worth over three times their original cost.

President Bothwell, elected in 1886, occupied the position of president of the university just one year.

The Board of Trustees then, in 1887, elected as president a native of Louisiana—H. A. Hill, the present incumbent.

The greatest difficulty to overcome was the discipline of the school, which is now equal, if not superior to that of any similar institution.

There were no graduates of the school before 1887. Since, and including 1902, the total from all departments is 213 graduations. The highest number for one year, 32, is in the present—1902.

The university now has an Agricultural Department on a farm of 100 acres, a Mechanical Department, a tinsmith shop, a Printing Depart-

ment, dairy, and Girls' Industrial Department, supported jointly by the United States and State Governments. It has also the usual Academic course.

The attendance now is 422.

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LOUISIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND,
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

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The Louisiana Institute for the Blind is emphatically an institution for the education of the blind children of the State.

Governor Claiborne, in his message to the Legislature of 1806, said: "The youth should be regarded as the property of the State, their welfare should constitute a primary care of the government, and those in power should esteem it their duty to make provision for their improvement."

The blind are peculiarly the wards of the State, and it must, therefore, afford sincere pleasure to those whose duty it is to be interested in the education and welfare of Louisiana children to know something of the work of this school.

The course of study is abreast with that of most High Schools. The classes in history, literature, arithmetic and the sciences (elementary branches) would bear a very favorable comparison with classes of the same grade in other schools. Music is taught by an able instructor. Lessons are given on the piano and other musical instruments, and instruction is also given in thorough bass, harmony and musical history. Physical culture is an important and interesting feature in the regular school course, and one, seeing the ease and grace of the pupils as they wind and unwind in the intricate marches, would find it difficult to believe that they were moving in darkness.

In the industrial department the pupils are taught kindergarten work, knitting, crocheting, sewing, by hand and machine, basket-making and typewriting. The larger boys learn piano-tuning, mattress-making, to cane chairs and broom-making. The work done in the shop is an excellent training for those whose sources for gaining a living are so limited.

The aim of the superintendent and teachers is that of education—that it may not be superficial; and above all, that it may be of practical benefit. Life for all is full of terrible possibilities, and especially so for those

deprived of sight, who are, in a great measure, unfitted to battle with the world. Hence, every effort is made to make the pupils *self-reliant* and to perfect them in some branch of work by which they can earn a living. Several of the graduates are now self-supporting.

In addition to the regular courses of study, the pupils are read to an hour each day. The reading matter is carefully selected and they enjoy the rare privilege of hearing only what is good and pure. Thus, in every direction an effort is made to throw about the inmates, influences refining and elevating.

The administration of the school is vested in the Superintendent and a Board of Trustees, the Governor being President *ex-officio*.

Under the law, pupils are received between the ages of seven and twenty-one, inclusive.

The grounds are ample and beautiful and the buildings, until this season, have been sufficient. There has been a much larger attendance this session than ever before, and the prospect for a still larger number, is of the best; as already it has been found necessary to decline to receive applicants.

It is believed and hoped that provisions will be made by the State for the accommodation of all who may apply.

THE LOUISIANA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

In 1852, the late Col. F. D. Richardson, a distinguished citizen of St. Mary, introduced in the Legislature the bill founding the Louisiana School for the Deaf. Mr. James S. Brown, of the Indiana school, was the original superintendent. The initial attendance numbered thirteen pupils. In 1884 the facilities of the school were still meagre, and the attendance only about thirty-five pupils. The present year, 1902, finds an admirably equipped institution with one hundred and ten pupils, making busy and bright the atmosphere of class-rooms and work-shops.

The recent progress of the school has been marked; its beneficent purpose has steadfastly sought the unfortunate children of the State, for whose welfare it was established.

The institution occupies a large and picturesque building, surrounded by beautiful grounds; a neat hospital, industrial building, etc., are connected with the school. Industrial training, introduced in 1890, is a most important feature in the school's work. The boys are taught the trades of carpentry, shoemaking and printing; the girls, the useful art of sewing, etc.

In the educational department of the school, oral and manual methods are advantageously employed. In fact, the deaf pupil is developed along all helpful lines.

The faculty for the session of 1901-1902 comprises the following teachers:

Oral Department—Hettie I. Patterson, Ernestine Jastremski, Ida L. Austin, Ninetta Layton.

Manual Department—H. L. Tracy, Nellie Cornay, James Goodwin, A. J. Sullivan.

Instructors, Industrial Department—H. L. Tracy, printing; Frank A. Dobson, shoemaking; L. L. Hennigan, carpentry; Sarah Hereford, sewing.

Officers, Domestic Department—Anna M. Foules, matron; Sarah Hereford, F. A. Dobson, L. L. Hennigan, A. J. Sullivan, supervisors; Mrs. Clara Ripley, in charge of hospital.

Secretary and Instructor of Gymnastics—Mary E. Land.

Book-keeper—Henry Jastremski.

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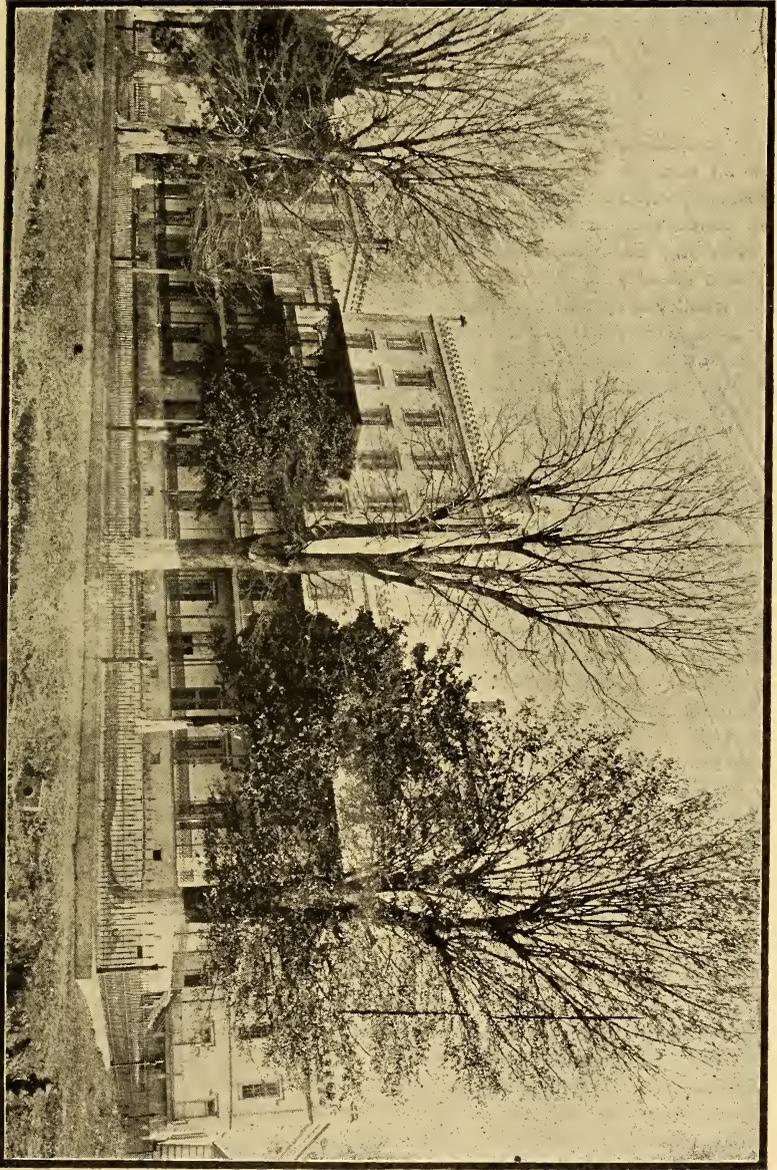
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A. D. LYTLE and G. L. TRICHEL Members

WM. H. REYNAUD Treasurer

DR. B. DUCHIEN Physician

Dr. John Jastremski has earnestly served the State as superintendent of this school since 1884.



LOUISIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

GULF BIOLOGIC STATION.

Louisiana's extensive coast line of 1950 miles has always been known to be rich in food fishes, oysters, crabs, shrimp, and other salt water form of value as food for man. While many States, not so well located as Louisiana, have realized years ago the importance of studying and protecting their coast products, it was not until 1898 that this State passed an act, No. 182, creating and establishing a Biologic Station upon the coast for special investigation of problems affecting fish and fisheries. This act provided for a board of control consisting of the Governor of the State, the State Superintendent of Education, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration and the Presidents of the State University, the State Normal, and the State Industrial Institute.

This board was empowered and directed to locate said station and to provide for co-operation in its investigations with the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries; to offer its facilities under special regulations to special investigators and students of Biologic Sciences, and to publish in publications of the Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration such results of investigation of said station, as would be of value in the development of the Biologic resources of the State.

At the regular session of the State Legislature in 1900, Section 2 of Act 182 of 1898, was amended and re-enacted under Act 163, adding the President of the Southwestern Industrial Institute to the Board of Control, and giving full power and authority to the Board of Control to pass all needful regulations and rules for the government and management of said station; to fix and determine a scale of charges and fees to be paid by all persons using said station and its apparatus, and availing themselves of its advantages and facilities; to elect honorary members, annual and life, on such terms and conditions as the Board may provide; to accept donations of money or property for the benefit and use of said station, and to devote the same to the purposes and objects of said station; to acquire lands necessary to the extension or improvement of the said station; to receive all funds appropriated by the State or donated by persons, or institutions, and to control and manage the same, and disburse the same for necessary expenses of the station; to fish unmolested, in any of the public waters of the State with dredging apparatus, seines, nets, trawls, surface trawls, and all other instruments and apparatus for the sole purpose of obtaining the materials needed in the prosecuting the purposes and necessary investigations in the directions of the scientific objects for which the station is established, as set forth in the original act; and generally all power and authority necessary to carry out the purposes and objects of said act, in investigating the Fauna and Flora of the Gulf of Mexico and the waters adjacent thereto.

An appropriation of \$5,000 was made by the State Legislature in

1900, which, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Board of Control, has been used to erect a station building.

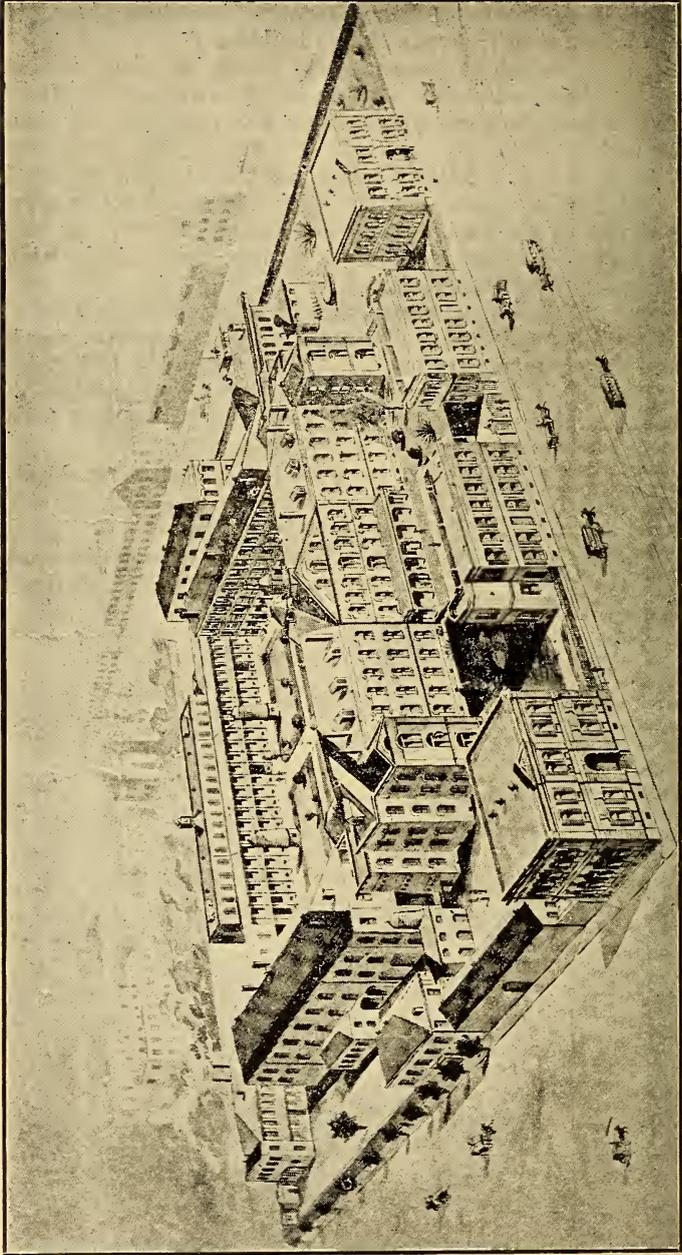
This building, which is now (March, 1902,) complete, has been carefully designed and is so constructed as to give excellent facilities for biologic work, and at the same time reduces to a minimum any danger from storms.

The United States Weather Bureau has placed upon the station grounds a splendidly equipped weather station, which will not only be of invaluable service to the operations of the station, but will, by timely forecasts of high winds and tidal waves, protect the agricultural and live stock interests of the coast parishes.

Some equipment such as seines, trawls, tow nets, surface nets, etc., have been purchased, and during the season of 1901 some investigations were made. From the results of last season's collecting and observation the location promises a wide range of scientific investigations. The oyster beds of the Pass offer excellent opportunities for cultural investigations of value to the oyster interests of the State.

The laboratory building will be formally opened to students of science early in June (1902), after which time active operations will be constantly carried on and the results of all investigations published.

Appropriations will be asked for to further equip the station and to place it upon a basis in keeping with the spirit of the legislative act which authorized its creation.



MAIN BUILDINGS CHARITY HOSPITAL.

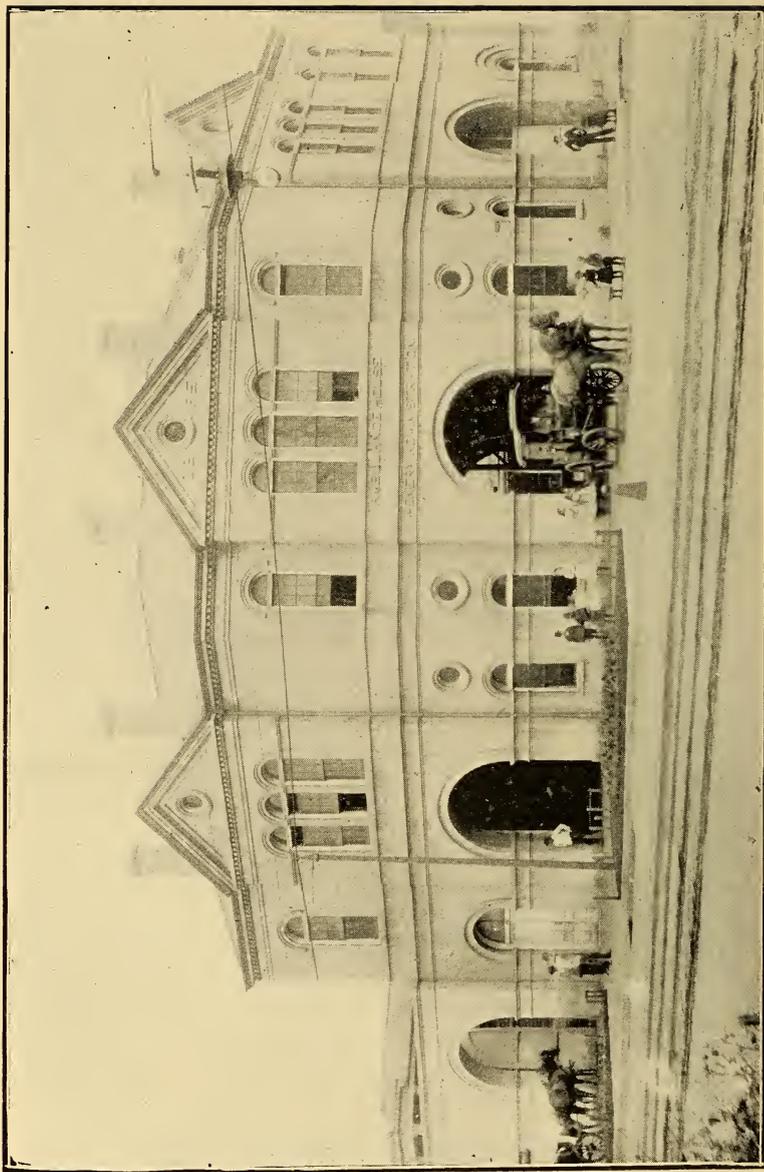
CHARITY HOSPITAL.

This famed institution is dealt with in this sketch as a modern hospital and as it exists to-day. Its enlarged scope and usefulness, and its broad work, are sufficient for the purposes of this publication, which deals with the present conditions of Louisiana, her political economic situation, her resources and advantages, her marked position as a State, as we now find them. These would naturally embrace her great institutions, eleemosynary and otherwise, and place to the fore-front as a leader of the class the Charity Hospital.

The antecedent history of the hospital reaches back legitimately to the year 1727, when is chronicled the arrival of seven Ursuline Nuns, with four servants, whose specified duty it was to take charge of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans. The hospital of which they had to take charge on their arrival was at the corner of Bienville and Conti streets, but this was soon exchanged for a more convenient one connected with the Ursulines' Convent, corner of Condé and Ursuline streets. With this humble and abridged beginning the hospital increased its proportions from time to time, moving its location as demanded by events and casualties of fire and storm until, in 1784, Don Andres Almonaster Y Roxas, a rich and benevolent Spaniard, commenced the erection of a hospital on the west side of Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. It cost \$114,000.00, and two years was occupied in building it. The hospital founded by Almonaster Y Roxas remained under the patronage and direction of his family until 1811, when it was ceded to the public, the building, however, having been previously destroyed by fire. By the act of the Legislature accepting it, it was placed under the government of a Council of Administrators, nine in number, of whom the Governor was to appoint six and the City Council three.

In 1813 it was enacted that a Board of eight should be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor being ex-officio a member. In 1815 the Charity Hospital was built on the square bounded by Common, Dryades, Canal and Baronne streets. In 1832 the property was sold to the State and converted into a State House. With the proceeds of the sale, \$125,000.00, the Administrators, at a cost of \$150,000.00, purchased the square on which the Charity Hospital now stands and erected buildings sufficient to accommodate four to five hundred patients. Additions have been made from time to time until now some 800 can find beds, with comfortable room in case of unusual pressure for at least 200 additional.

The facts excerpted mainly from the history of the Charity Hospital by the late Dr. James Burns, and published by authority by the then Board of Administrators of 1877, are necessarily inserted as preliminary to a brief notice of the institution as it is to-day.



AMBULANCE BUILDING, CHARITY HOSPITAL.

The hospital covers two squares of ground, bounded by Howard, Gravier and Magnolia streets, and Tulane avenue, a piece of land 700 feet in length by 430 feet in depth. On this plot is located no less than 16 bulidings devoted to the various purposes of the institution. The front or main building is three stories high, 300 feet wide and 50 feet deep, and of itself contains 34 large and well ventilated wards. In fact the building, as it now stands, is a model hospital of itself. Passing through its transverse corridor you enter the A. B. Miles Surgical Amphitheatre, complete in all its details for the work of modern surgery, and which means an epitome of the progress of the age in this regard. In the brief limits of this imperfect sketch it is impossible to embrace even the leading features of the Charity Hospital. Its buildings and accessories, a large portion of which are the result of legacies and donations made it by philanthropic citizens of New Orleans, are such as to compare favorably with any in the country. The munificent donation of Mrs. D. A. Milliken of over \$100,000.00 enabled the present Board of Administrators to erect and furnish complete the Richard Milliken Memorial Hospital for Children. A donation of \$50,000.00 from a benevolent citizen, whose name has been withheld at his request, has enabled the erection of a Home for Female Trained Nurses, now about ready for occupancy. The grand bequest of \$73,000.00 from the late W. T. Richards has been partly used for various improvements and additions, as have many minor sums from others. The people of New Orleans, and the State of Louisiana, are justly proud of the great Charity Hospital which is cared for by the State in a broad and generous manner.

Its present government is as follows:

OFFICERS CHARITY HOSPITAL, NEW ORLEANS, LA., 1902.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS.

His Excellency, W. W. HEARD, Ex-officio President.

E. S. LEWIS, M. D., Vice-President.

R. E. CRAIG.

JOHN T. GIBBONS.

A. R. BROUSSEAU.

GEO. SEEMAN.

W. G. VINCENT.

DR. GEO. S. BEL.

HUNTER C. LEAKE.

HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

DR. J. D. BLOOM.....House Surgeon

DR. E. D. FENNER.....1st Assistant House Surgeon

DR. J. M. BATCHELOR.....2nd Assistant House Surgeon and Registrar

EDWIN MARKSSecretary and Treasurer

DR. O. L. POTHIERPathologist

DR. M. COURETAssistant Pathologist

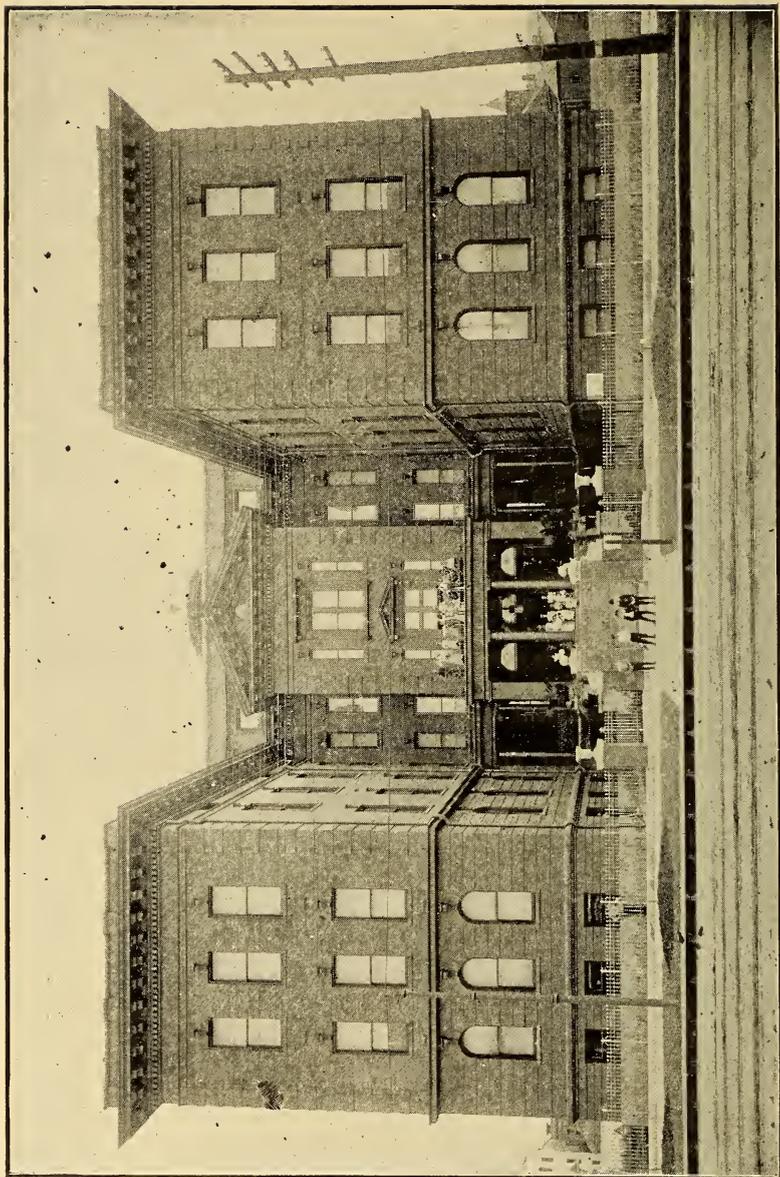
WALTER T. TAYLORChemist and Druggist

JAMES R. LEAKEClerk

JOHN PONDEREngineer

ATTORNEYS.

FARRAR, JONAS & KRUTTSCHNITT.



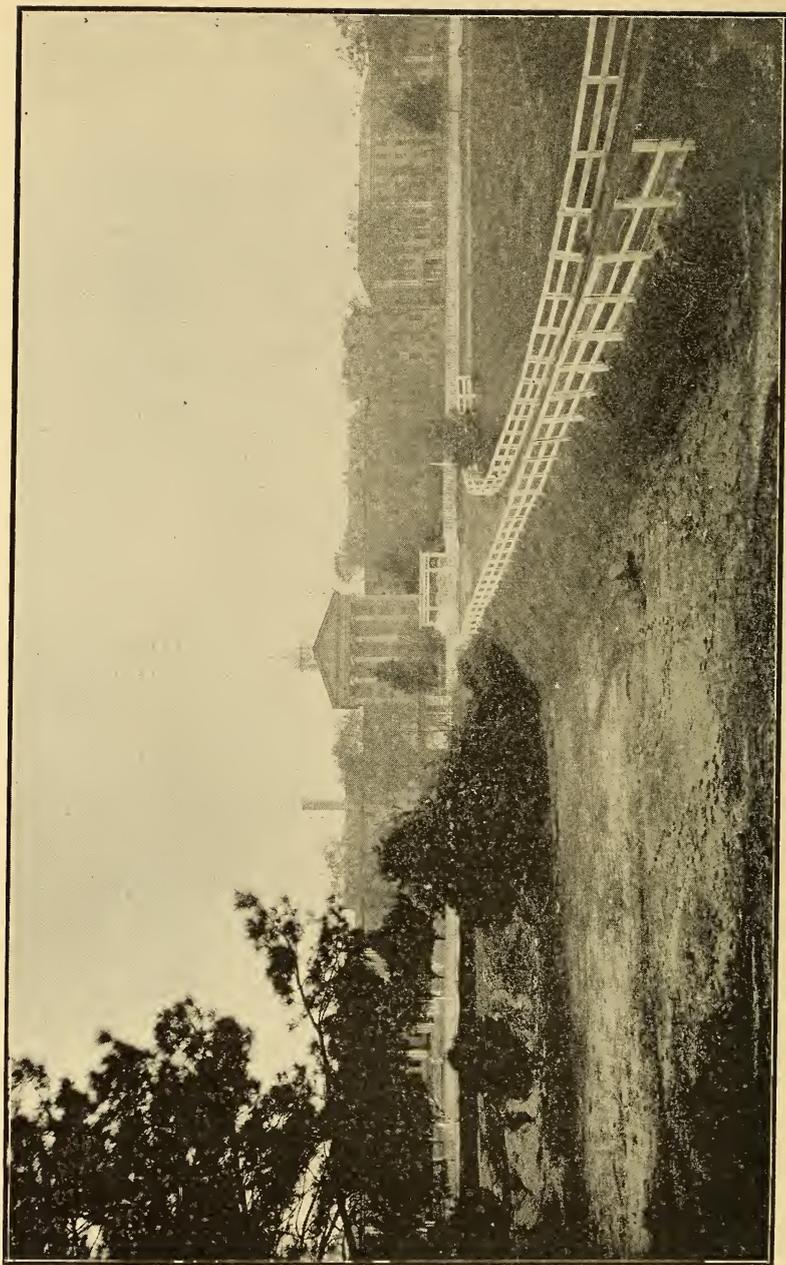
MILIKEN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE INSANE ASYLUM OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

In 1847 an act was passed by the Legislature "to establish an Insane Asylum in the State of Louisiana," and approved March 5th, 1847. The Asylum was located at Jackson, East Feliciana Parish, access to which was from Bayou Sara, on the Mississippi river, thirteen miles distant.

The Asylum was opened November 21st, 1848, and 85 patients were removed from the New Orleans Charity Hospital, where they were being cared for at that time. The report of Dr. Preston Pond, physician to the Asylum, December 31st, 1849, shows that 130 patients had been admitted, and at that date there were 75 remaining. The following table, from the biennial reports at hand, gives the population of the Asylum at different periods:

| Year. | Patients Remaining. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| December 31st, 1849 | 75 |
| " 1851 | 78 |
| " 1853 | 132 |
| " 1854 | 130 |
| " 1855 | 162 |
| " 1856 | 102 |
| " 1857 | 125 |
| " 1858 | 137 |
| " 1859 | 157 |
| " 1860 | 144 |
| " 1865 | 172 |
| " 1867 | 163 |
| " 1869 | 145 |
| " 1870 | 163 |
| " 1871 | 168 |
| " 1877 | 194 |
| April 1st, 1882 | 244 |
| " 1884 | 472 |
| " 1888 | 452 |
| March 17th, 1890 | 488 |
| " 1892 | 601 |
| " 1894 | 717 |
| " 1896 | 846 |
| " 1898 | 985 |
| " 1900 | 1170 |
| " 1902 | 1284 |



INSANE ASYLUM, MAIN BUILDINGS.

After New Orleans was captured by the Federals in 1862, no more insane were sent from there to Jackson until the close of the war. New Orleans assumed charge of her indigent insane in 1866 at the old Marine Hospital, which was known as the City Insane Asylum, until 1882 when they were transferred to the State Insane Asylum at Jackson. On February 5th, 1878, a committee composed of Drs. Charles Turpin, John J. Castellanos, C. J. Bickham, I. L. Crawcour, and E. S. Lewis, made an elaborate official report upon the conditions of the City Insane Asylum to the Mayor and Administrators of the City of New Orleans, in which they strongly condemned that institution. In 1881, out of an average of 170 patients confined in the City Insane Asylum of New Orleans, 69 of that number died. They cost the city in the eleven years from 1871 to 1881, inclusive, \$231,791.41. There was no epidemic that year, yet the annual mortality was 40.5 per cent. The death rate in the State Insane Asylum for 1900 was 6.43 per cent., and in 1901, 5.24 per cent.

Previous to the Civil War of 1861-65, not more than a score of "free negroes" were received into the Asylum, while slaves were excluded. The insane slaves, who were comparatively few in numbers, were cared for on the plantations by their owners.

Of the 84 admissions to the State Insane Asylum in 1865, *thirteen were colored people*. From that time the negro began to occupy an important numerical position among the insane of Louisiana. At this date, March 17th, 1902, there are 465 colored patients in the Asylum.

From 1848 to 1852, Mr. James King was superintendent and Dr. Preston Pond was visiting physician. In 1852 E. C. Power became superintendent. In 1856 Dr. G. W. Mayberry became superintendent. In 1857 Dr. J. E. T. Gourlay became superintendent, succeeded by the following:

1858, Dr. J. D. Barkdull, who continued until during the Civil War.

1866, Dr. Preston Pond.

1870, Dr. L. A. Burgess.

1877, Dr. J. W. Jones, who continued until 1890.

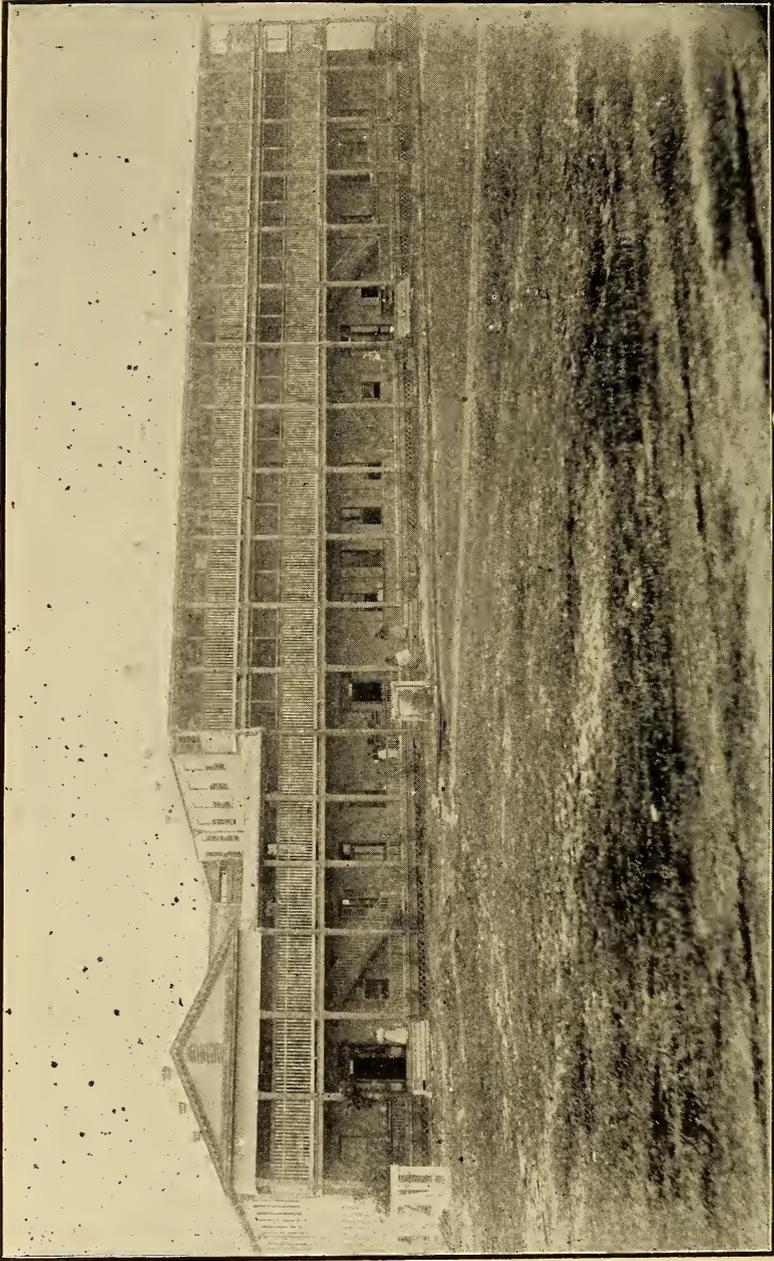
1890, Dr. L. G. Perkins.

1892, Dr. A. Gayden, until January, 1897.

1897, Dr. Geo. A. B. Hays, the present superintendent.

At the close of the biennial period, March 17th, 1896, there were 846 patients in the Asylum. In six years that number has increased to 1284, as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| White males | 448 |
| White females | 371 |
| Total white | 819— 819 |
| Colored males | 210 |
| Colored females | 255 |
| Total colored | 465— 465 |
| Grand total | 1284 |



COLORED WARD, INSANE ASYLUM.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS.

The officers of the asylum are:

GOVERNOR W. W. HEARD.....President (*Ex-Officio*)
 JAMES P. BOWMAN.....Vice-President
 ZACH. LEA.....Secretary and Treasurer

WILLIAM LYND.
 E. C. FENNER.
 J. S. LANDRY.

C. B. HICKS.
 N. S. DOUGHERTY.
 J. W. NICHOLSON.
 E. S. HASTINGS.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

GEO. A. B. HAYS, M. D.....Superintendent
 R. C. KEMP, M. D.....Assistant Superintendent
 W. E. KITTREDGE, M. D.....Assistant Superintendent

The Asylum is filled beyond its legitimate capacity, but more patients are being received from time to time.

At the present time there are not more than fifty insane in the State waiting for admission into the Asylum.

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL HALL, NEW ORLEANS.

The Confederate Memorial Hall, of New Orleans, is the outgrowth of the desire of the Benevolent Associations of Confederate Veterans in New Orleans, to collect and preserve the relics and records of the great war between the States, especially those pertaining to Louisiana.

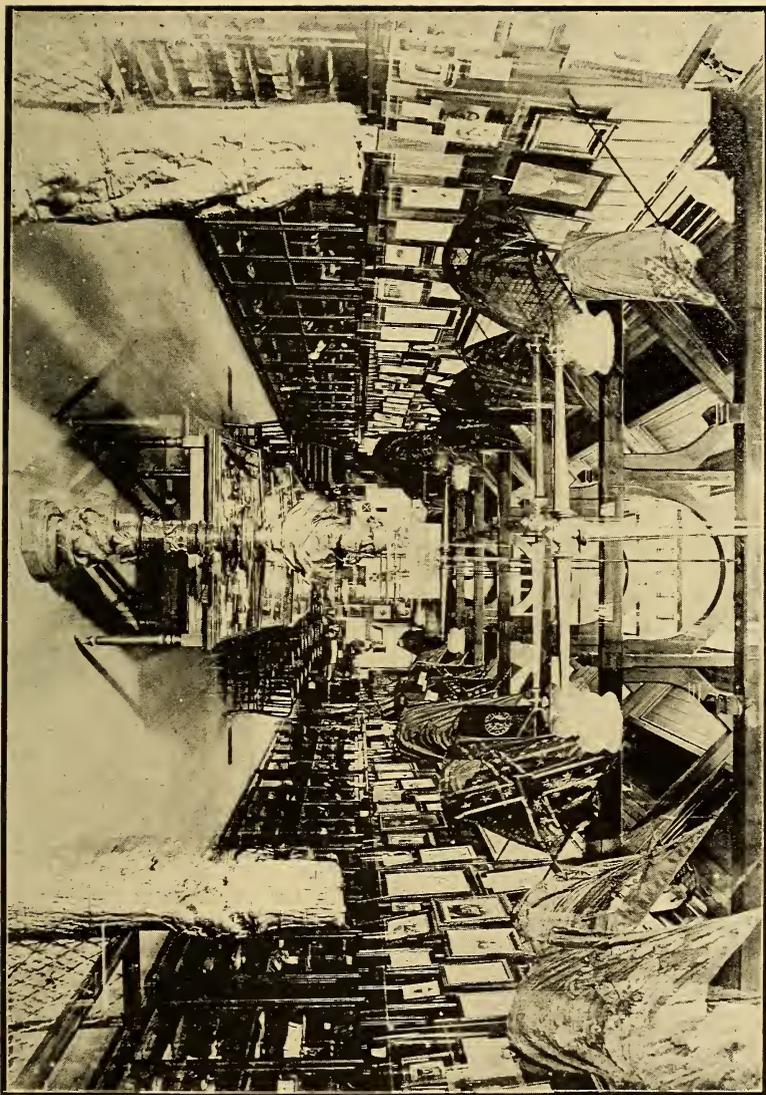
Previous to 1889, these Associations had met in separate halls, where each had gathered from its members some sacred memento of that war. In that year, a movement was started, among them, for a hall in common, and the bringing together therein of their several collections.

This movement was stimulated by the offer of Frank T. Howard, Esq., of New Orleans, the son of a Confederate veteran from Louisiana, to erect a suitable and handsome hall to meet the desire of the different Confederate Veteran Associations, and to dedicate it perpetually to their uses and the preservation of their collections.

To give proper shape to the matter, the Louisiana Historical Association was organized, and chartered in 1889, for ninety-nine years. Its Board is constituted from the membership of the Association of the Army of Tennessee, the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, the Battalion of Washington Artillery, the Association of Veterans of Confederate States Cavalry, and of the Trustees of the Howard Memorial Library Association; five members being selected by each, to represent them on the Board of Governors, who hold office for a period of one year. Each Board of Governors elects from their number a President and two Vice Presidents, a secretary, who is Treasurer also, and a Custodian.

The hall was dedicated on the 8th of January, 1891. Public interest in it became rapidly aroused, and the collection was soon swollen in a notable manner. Until 1899 the expenses of the hall had been met by monthly payments from the Confederate Associations using the hall for a meeting place. Their dwindling resources warned them to provide more permanently for the maintenance of the Hall; and when the Constitutional Convention of the State met in 1898, it was applied to make provision in the Constitution for "the maintenance, in New Orleans, of a Memorial Hall or repository for the collection of relics and mementoes of the late Civil War, and of other objects of interest." The request was incorporated in the Constitution, and the minimum appropriation fixed at \$1,200.00 per annum. This yearly sum, with not much more than \$100.00 received from contributions of visitors, and membership fees, constitutes the whole income upon which the hall has, so far, been kept up to the high standard of usefulness and attraction that it has attained. The State appropriation is applied solely to the maintenance of the collection; the

MEMORIAL HALL.



building and its repairs are munificently attended to by Frank T. Howard, Esq., who, beside, has made several magnificent contributions to the collection. His beneficence to the hall and its collection aggregates a large sum of money. In beauty, in completeness, in security, the hall claims the admiration of all visitors; and their number exceeded 20,000 in the past year.

It is the meeting place of the Association of the Army of Tennessee, the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association, the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Chapter No. 72, of the Confederate Employment Bureau, Henry St. Paul Camp, U. C. V., and Camp Beauregard, United Sons Confederate Veterans. It is headquarters of the Louisiana Division United Confederate Veterans, and the depository of the archives of the general organization of the United Confederate Veterans. The body of Jefferson Davis was lain in state within its walls. The Hall is the scene of nearly every Confederate function that occurs in New Orleans. In no spot in the South has so much Confederate thought, sentiment, glory and historical material been concentrated. It stands unique in the estimation of visitors—a Pantheon indeed!

The collection numbers to-day fully 15,000 articles of the deepest interest, and most of them of inestimable value. There are 60 battle flags, mostly of Louisiana commands; several captured Federal flags; 300 framed oil paintings, lithographs, engravings and crayons; some 500 photographs and daguerrotypes; 1,000 books and pamphlets from Jefferson Davis' library; several thousand of his official and private papers; his cradle, his swords and field glass, his watch, and hundreds of his personal effects, and as many more that belonged to his daughter, Miss Winnie; Mrs. Davis gave the greater part of her relics, and the most valuable, to the Hall. Mementoes, papers, portraits of Generals R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, Jos. E. Johnston, Leonidas Polk, Braxton Bragg, Richard Taylor, P. G. T. Beauregard, Henry W. Allen, D. W. Adams, Harry T. Hays, Leroy A. Stafford, Randall L. Gibson, Zebulon York, W. E. Starke, Blanchard, Gardner, Hebert and many others, too numerous to be mentioned, abound in the archives and on the walls that enclose them. It would be impossible, except in a catalogue, to enumerate all the precious contents of the hall. It stands unsurpassed by no similar museum in the South, and by few war museums anywhere. Its usefulness has been invaluable to the State's Pension Commissioners, and to the Governors of the Soldiers' Home in their investigations of applicants' records. From its 300 muster rolls and other records of Louisiana Confederate troops, the true story of our State's military history during the Civil War will be made possible of accomplishment in time, and with more liberal appropriation.

The officers of the Association and members of the Board of Governors are as follows:

OFFICERS :

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| FRANK T. HOWARD | Honorary President |
| GEO. A. WILLIAMS | President |
| FRANK T. HOWARD..... | First Vice President |
| J. A. CHALARON | Secretary and Treasurer |

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

JNO. C. HENRY,
 W. G. VINCENT,
 THOS. RICE,
 J. B. LEVERT,
 J. L. HEMPSTEAD,
 J. C. DENIS,
 JOHN W. CALDWELL,
 T. E. DAVIS,
 W. L. GOLDSMITH,
 G. H. TICHENOR,
 SCOTT McGEHEE,

HARRY T. HOWARD,
 FRANK A. MONROE,
 CHAP HYAMS,
 DR. C. H. TEBAULT,
 THOS. L. MACON,
 JOHN B. RICHARDSON,
 R. E. CRAIG,
 B. F. ESHLEMAN,
 E. P. COTTRAUX,
 W. G. COYLE,
 JOHN H. HOLMES.

CAMP NICHOLLS—THE SOLDIERS' HOME OF LOUISIANA.

In March, 1866, the General Assembly of the State established a Soldiers' Home for Louisiana and appropriated for its establishment and maintenance twenty thousand dollars.

The Directory was composed of members of the General Assembly, elected by that body, and as members of the first board were chosen:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Theo. F. Thienneman, Orleans. | W. T. Palfrey, St. Mary. |
| Geo. A. French, Orleans. | Chas. A. Brusle, Iberville. |
| Thomas Murray, Orleans. | Eugene Waggaman, Jefferson. |
| Peter M. Peterson, Orleans. | Geo. W. Munday, East Feliciana. |

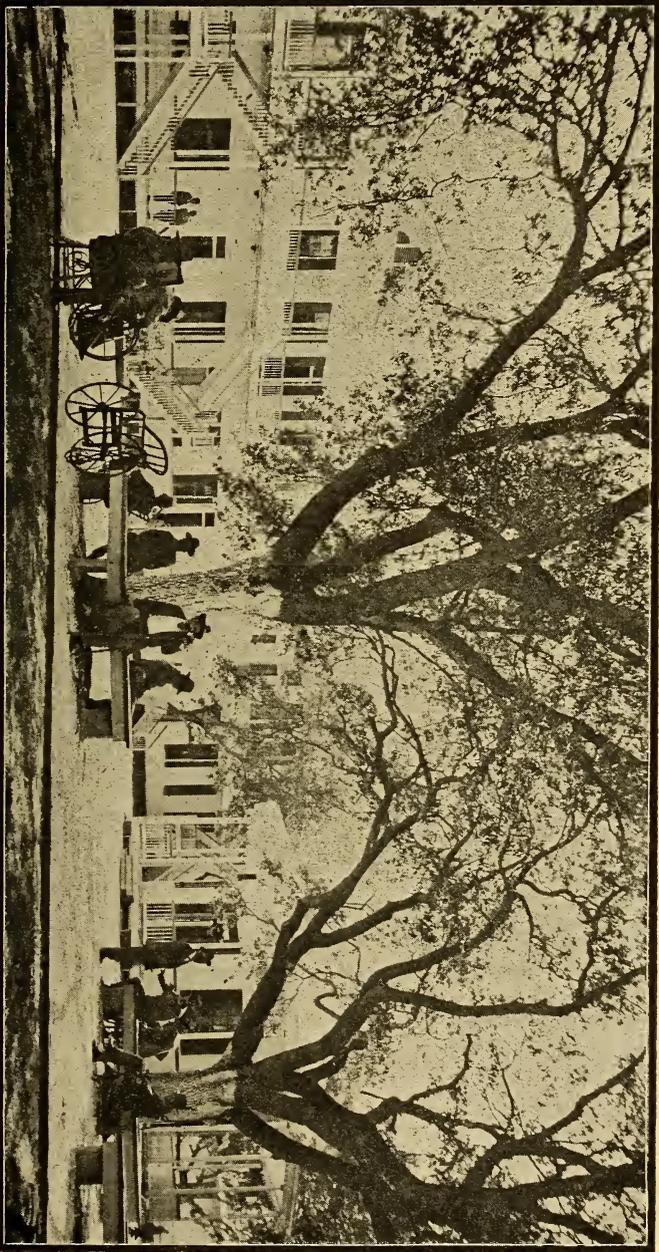
Mr. Thienneman was made President; Thomas Murray, Treasurer; Geo. A. French, Secretary.

The Home was located at Mandeville, in the Parish of Saint Tammany, and from the date of its active operation, in May, 1866, to January, 1867, ninety-six veterans of the Confederate Army were admitted. In 1867 the Legislature appropriated for the Home ten thousand dollars, and the control remained with the same Board until the administration of the affairs of the State were changed by being placed under military control, and the administration coming into power under the Constitution adopted 1868. No further appropriations were made and the institution was discontinued. In June, 1882, the General Assembly amended and re-enacted the Act of 1866 and changed the manner and form of choosing directors, substituting for choice by the Legislature from among its own members, the appointment of the officers of the Louisiana Division of the Army of Tennessee and those of the Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana, directors of the Home.

In 1898 the law was further amended by declaring that the board should consist of fifteen members; five to be elected by the Army of Tennessee, and five by the Army of Northern Virginia, and five by appointment by the Governor.

The appropriation for the work indicated by the act was five thousand dollars for the two succeeding years. Under this act the Board consisted of:

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS..... | Army Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division |
| LOUIS PRADOS..... | Army Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division |
| JOHN H. MURRAY..... | Army Northern Division, Louisiana Division |
| JOHN J. FITZPATRICK..... | Army Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division |
| J. W. T. LEECH..... | Army Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division |
| J. A. CHALARON..... | Army Tennessee, Louisiana Division |
| JOHN AUGUSTIN..... | Army Tennessee, Louisiana Division |
| WALTER H. ROGERS..... | Army Tennessee, Louisiana Division |
| ALFRED J. LEWIS..... | Army Tennessee, Louisiana Division |
| RICHARD LAMBERT..... | Army Tennessee, Louisiana Division |



SOLDIERS' HOME.

General Nicholls was chosen President; J. A. Chalaron was chosen President *pro tem.*, John H. Murray Treasurer, and Alfred J. Lewis Secretary, William Bullett Superintendent, and Miss Mary S. Hill Matron.

The appropriation by the State was not immediately available, but in 1883 twenty-five hundred dollars were received on account of the year 1882. The Board acquired by purchase a tract of land situate on Bayou Saint John, near Esplanade, the present location of the Home, which, in compliment to the President of the Army of Northern Virginia and the Home, was called Camp Nicholls. In May the flag of Louisiana was raised on the lawn of the Home by the daughter of General Robt. E. Lee, the daughter of General Stonewall Jackson and the daughter of General D. H. Hill. Mrs. General Jackson had made the flag and was present on the occasion. Contributions were received from private persons and from several parishes, and in September, 1883, a sham battle was given at the Fair Grounds under the auspices of the two Confederate veteran associations of Northern Virginia and Tennessee, netting over \$7000. With this, added to other amounts, the permanent work of establishment begun and has been maintained to the present. The Presidents of the Home have been chosen alternately from these two associations, and up to the present time have been:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS..... | Army of Northern Virginia |
| WALTER H. ROGERS..... | Army of Tennessee |
| DAVID ZABLE..... | Army of Northern Virginia |
| ALFRED J. LEWIS..... | Army of Tennessee |
| JOSEPH D. TAYLOR..... | Army of Tennessee |
| WILLIAM R. LYMAN..... | Army of Northern Virginia |
| JOHN B. VINET..... | Army of Tennessee |
| EDWIN MARKS..... | Army of Northern Virginia |
| WM. E. HUGER..... | Army of Tennessee |
| WALLACE MCCHESNEY..... | Army of Northern Virginia |
| CHAS. H. LUZENBERG..... | Army of Tennessee |
| H. H. WARD..... | Army of Northern Virginia |
| BLAYNEY T. WALSH..... | Army of Northern Virginia |
| ALDEN MCLELLAN..... | Army of Tennessee |

The number of inmates in May, 1892, was 140. The present Board of Management is:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| W. H. MCCHESNEY | President |
| M. B. BERGERON..... | President Pro Tem. |
| I. S. RICHARDS | Treasurer |
| H. H. WARD | Secretary |

E. H. LOMBARD,

E. DEVERGES,

F. L. PLACE,

EDWIN MARKS,

B. T. WALSH,

A. R. BLAKELY,

J. W. NOYES,

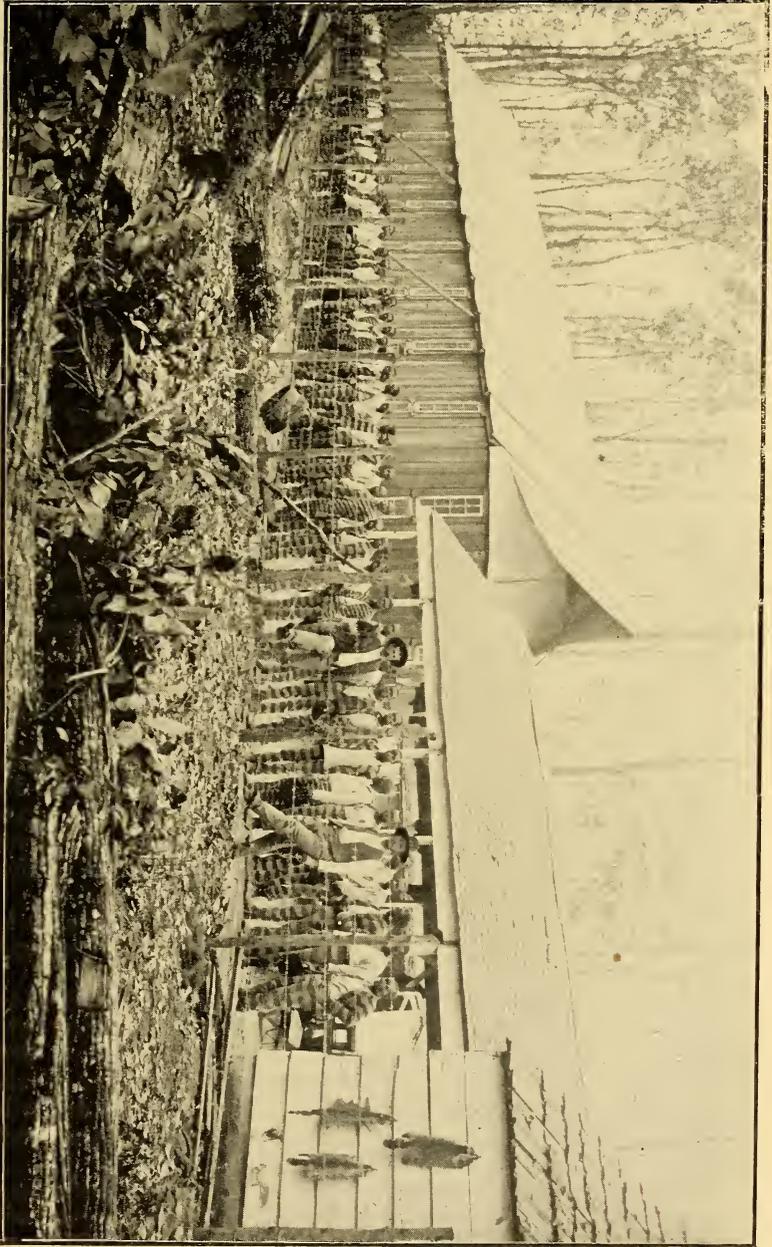
LOUIS GUION,

THOS. MCPHAKE,

ALDEN MCLELLAN,

J. W. CARNAHAN.

THOS. HIGGINS..... Superintendent



LEVEE CAMP AT MELVILLE.

LOUISIANA STATE PENITENTIARY.

The General Assembly, at its session of 1890, by Act No. 70, carried into effect Article 196 of the new Constitution, which prohibited any form of leasing the State prisoners and directed that they be employed under absolute State control.

This act established a Board of Control and vested it with ample power, with the consent of the Governor, to purchase lands, build factories and quarter boats, establish manufactures, contract for public work and to build levees and public roads.

The first Board consisted of C. Harrison Parker, president; G. A. Killgore, secretary and treasurer, and E. P. White. The latter resigned and R. N. Sims was appointed in his stead.

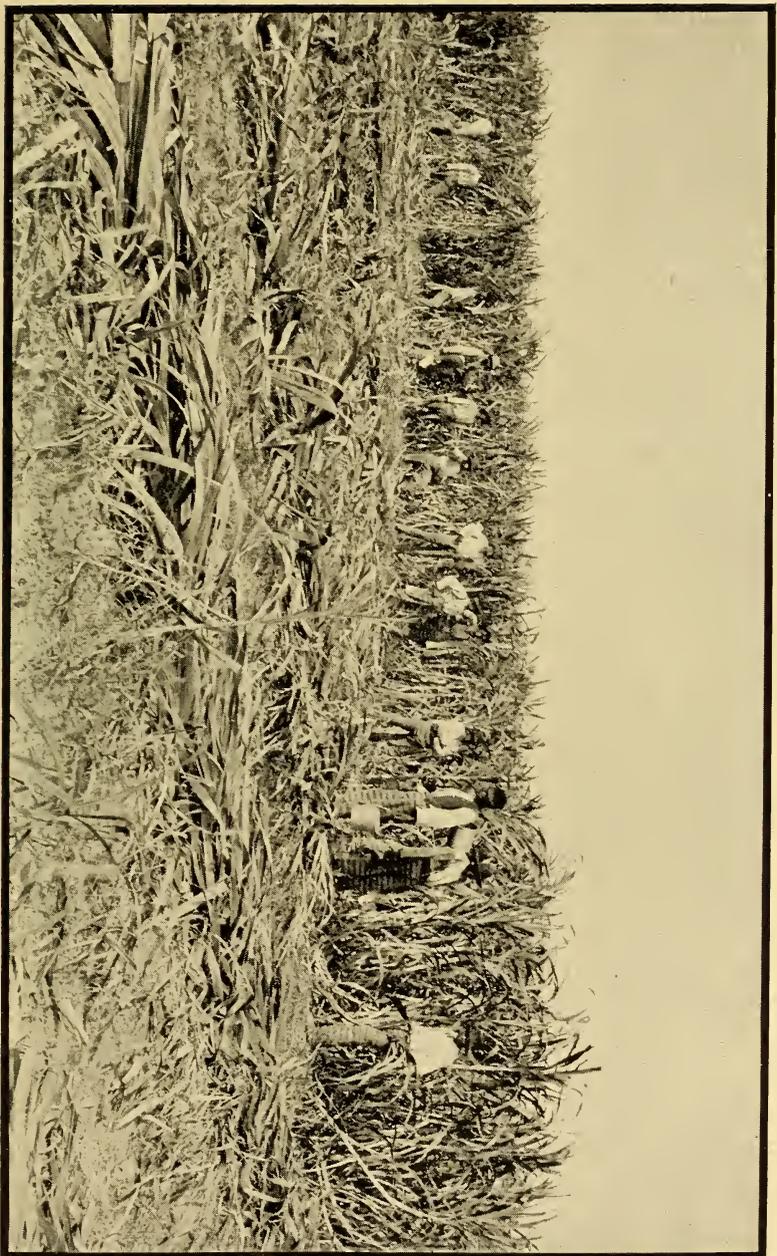
They determined to continue the work of levee building only in so far as it could furnish for such work first-class men, graded physically, and employ the rest in agriculture. For this latter purpose, Angola plantation, on the Mississippi river, opposite Red River, embracing 8,000 acres of splendid alluvial land, was purchased and some 3,000 acres put into cultivation in 1901 in corn and cotton. The result of the years' operation was a money revenue of some \$92,000.00 with corn, hay, peas, etc., to supply all wants for the season. Hope plantation, 2,800 acres, on the Bayou Teche, was also purchased. This place is devoted to sugar cane and yielded, in 1901, a product of 1,040,000 pounds of sugar, 35,000 gallons of syrup and molasses, besides 16,000 bushels of corn, hay, potatoes, peas, etc., for the years' requirements. For 1902 about 1,000 acres were put down in seed cane and a large crop is in prospect.

The crops sold and proceeds of levee work, for the year 1901, brought in a revenue of \$176,000.00, and the agricultural produce on hand January 1st, 1902, and reserved for prison use in 1902, made up an aggregate of some \$26,000.00 above the net cost of maintenance. Henceforth the system is expected to pay its own expenses of operation and afford a surplus to complete payments on the property purchased.

When the Board took charge on January 1st, 1901, there were 1,014 prisoners, of which 128 were white and 884 colored, and 981 men and 33 women. In April, 1902, this total had run up above 1,200.

The death rate, under the lease system for the eight preceding years averaged a fraction over 100 per annum, or about 10 per cent. of the population. One year it was 21 per cent. This was cut down in 1901 to 38, notwithstanding the existence of small-pox in one camp when the Board took charge. For the first four months of 1902 the deaths have been only 8, which will bring the rate down to 20 in the 1,000, or one-fifth of what it had averaged previously.

At the present time there are 320 prisoners at work on the levees and some 740 on the farms. A small factory at the Baton Rouge Penitentiary supplies the force with shoes and clothing. There will be some 5,300 acres in cotton, sugar cane and corn this year. A saw-mill and



CUTTING CANE AT HOPE.

barrel factory on Angola are contemplated to utilize the raw material there on the timber lands.

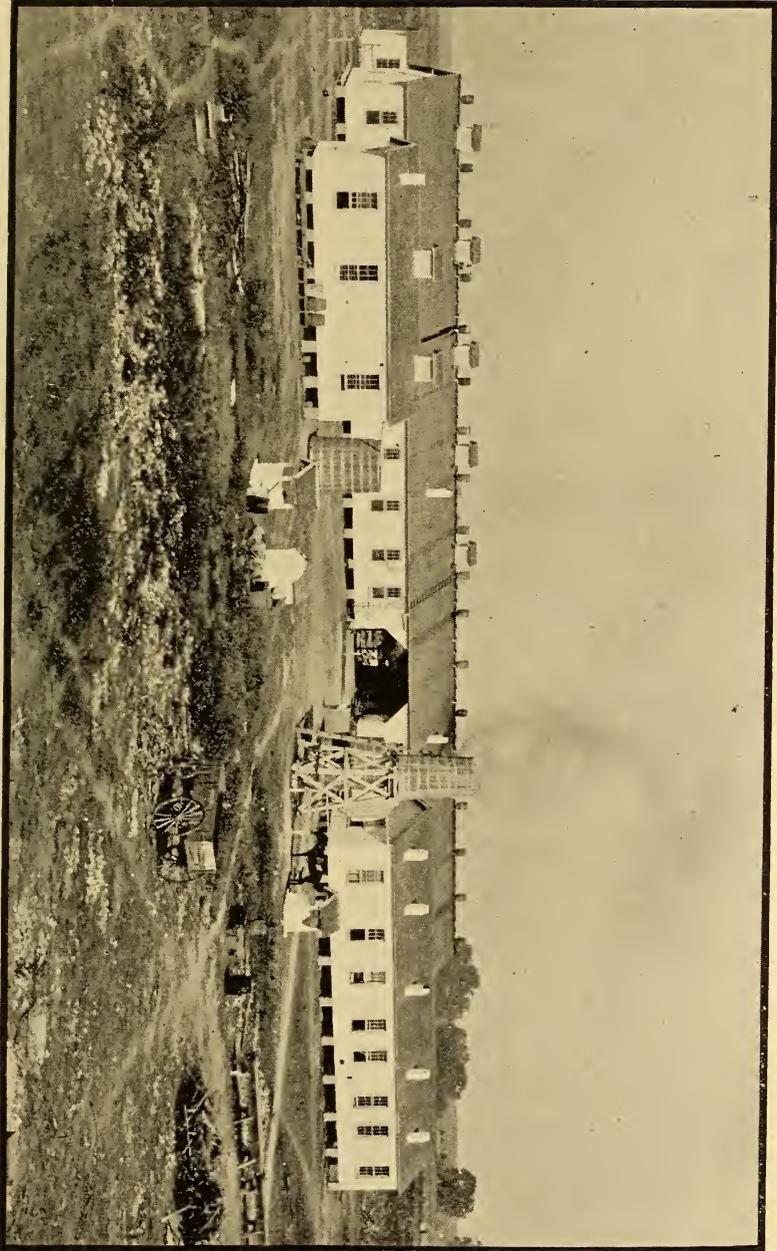
The Board has constructed upon these farms permanent quarters on the most approved sanitary lines, which are fitted up with steel beds, having wire woven springs. The prisoners are compelled to work according to their strength, but they are provided with the best quality of food, all they can eat, including an abundance of vegetables, and are well clothed and humanely treated.

The following tabular statement of the result of the years' operations of the Louisiana Penitentiary, under the new system, will be of interest:

TOTAL PRODUCTS FARMS AND LEVEE CAMPS—1901.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total product Angola State Farm, summary, 1901..... | \$114,870 67 |
| Total product Hope State Farm, summary, 1901..... | 55,169 47 |
| Receipts Baton Rouge Penitentiary, summary, 1901..... | 3,716 90 |
| Receipts and interest levee camps, summary, 1901..... | 63,781 16 |
| | <hr/> |
| Grand total, 1901 | \$237,538 20 |

QUARTERS AT ANGOLA.



MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ROSTER OF THE LOUISIANA STATE NATIONAL GUARD.

Wm. W. Heard, Lieutenant General—Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Allen Jumel, Major General—Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.
J. W. Dupree, Brigadier General—Surgeon General.
J. B. Vinet, Brigadier General—Chief of Ordnance.
Ruffin G. Pleasant, Brigadier General—Judge Advocate General.
E. P. Cottraux, Brigadier General—Quartermaster General.
John McGrath, Brigadier General—Commissary General.
George W. Booth, Brigadier General—Inspector General.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

Wm. H. Byrnes, Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Wm. H. Price, Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Henry G. Hester, Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
James A. Ware, Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Ed. H. Lombard, Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Dudley Selph, Colonel—Inspector General of Rifle Practice.
Arsene Perrillat, Colonel—Chief of Engineers.
Edward S. Maunsell, Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
W. W. Ventress, Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Jas. T. Harris, Colonel—Chief Signal Officer.
Alden McLellan, Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Geo. A. B. Hayes, Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Wm. K. Horn, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Isaac B. Ellis, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
J. C. Andrews, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Roger de Montluzin, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Maurice Generelly, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Wm. H. Murray, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Branch M. King, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Geo. S. Kaussler, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Jas. J. Hooper, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
L. P. Vinet, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Clement Story, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Andrew H. Gay, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Orris McLellan, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Ed. A. Pike, Lieutenant Colonel—Aid-de-camp.
Edmond Hayden, Major—Aid-de-camp and Master of Transportation.

BATTERY "C."

Talbot J. Bartlette, Captain. Edw. E. Baily, First Lieut., Jr.
Francis B. Finny, First Lieutenant. Malcolm S. Graham, Second Lieut.,

BATTERY "D."

W. D. Gardiner, Captain. Jno. T. Leekert, First Lieut., Jr.
W. C. Richardson, First Lieut. Calvin E. Sorsby, Second Lieut.

BATTERY "E."

E. P. Owen, Captain. W. J. Nelson, First Lieut., Jr.
T. S. Waterman, First Lieut. Edwin A. Fowler, Second Lieut.

BATTALION LOUISIANA FIELD ARTILLERY.

Jno. P. Sullivan, Lieutenant Colonel—Commanding.
Wm. D. Chamberlain, Major.
Daniel P. Lawton, Captain—Chaplain.
Paul Gelpi, Captain, Assistant Surgeon.
Albert H. Parker, Jr., Captain.
W. J. Gayle, Captain—Ordnance Officer.
John Lawler, Captain—Quartermaster.
W. W. Fredericks, Captain—Quartermaster.
Emile A. Hoffman, Captain—Commissary.
R. G. Hadden, Captain—Commissary.
Chas. H. Hamilton, Captain—Adjutant.
Leonard C. Chamberlain, Captain—Surgeon.
Marshall P. Robertson, Captain—Assistant Ordnance Officer.

BATTERY "A."

Geo. W. Schwebel, Captain. Chas. Albert Watson, First Lieut., Jr.
John S. Stout, First Lieutenant. John A. Bergey, Second Lieutenant.

BATTERY "B."

Benj. P. Delany, Captain. Maurice W. Heath, First Lieut., Jr.

BATTERY "C."

H. Bol. Thompson, Jr., Captain. Jos. T. McKendrick, First Lieut.
Ed. D. Abadie, First Lieutenant, Jr.

BATTERY "D."

Fred. W. Fromann, Captain. Emile C. Holm, First Lieutenant.
Jules P. Dumestre, First Lieut., Jr. Walter E. Lundin, Second Lieut.

BATTERY "E."

Peter A. Chopin, Captain. Wm. J. Young, First Lieutenant.
Gaston Horaist, First Lieutenant, Jr.

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

FIELD AND STAFF.

J. W. Bostick, Commander.
 Robt. F. Spangenberg, Lieutenant Commander—Executive Officer.
 Hy. G. Shaw, Lieutenant Commander—Paymaster.
 John H. McFarlane, Lieutenant Commander—Navigator.
 Robt. B. Quick, Lieutenant Commander—Navigator.
 Geo. A. Sheldon, Lieutenant Commander—Inspector of Rifle Practice.
 Rene A. Murphy, Lieutenant Commander—Surgeon.
 F. Codman Ford, Lieutenant Commander—Manin Officer, Instructor
 of Small Arms.
 John J. Hule, Lieutenant Commander, Jr.—Past Asst. Paymaster.
 Louis J. Genella, Ensign—Signal Officer.
 Ralph Handlin, Ensign—Signal Officer.
 John C. Febiger, Lieutenant—Ordnance Officer.
 Richard C. Wilson, Lieutenant Commander—Chief Engineer Officer.

DIVISION "A," FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Chas. I. Kiehl, Lieutenant. Edward A. Gamard, Ensign.
 Eugene T. Chassaignac, Lieutenant, Jr. Grade.

DIVISION "B," FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Irwin Fuerst, Lieutenant. Edmond J. Murphy, Ensign.
 Louis M. Gibson, Lieutenant Jr. Grade.

DIVISION "C," FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Henry B. Carroll, Lieutenant. Walter L. Abbott, Lieut., Jr. Grade.
 William S. Delany, Ensign.

DIVISION "D," FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

E. B. McKirmey, Lieutenant. Ernest D. Ivy, Lieutenant, Jr.

DIVISION "E," FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Thos. S. Collins, Lieutenant. John S. Baird, Lieut., Jr. Grade.
 Don V. Dyer, Ensign.

DIVISION "F," FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

John S. Barelli, Lieutenant. Jas. A. Oakes, Lieut., Jr. Grade.
 David R. Aiken, Ensign.

SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY INFANTRY.

(JEFFERSON PARISH.)

Jos. Kantz, Captain. Thos. A. Tillotson, First Lieutenant.
Jno. R. Langridge, Second Lieutenant.

FIRST TROOP CAVALRY.

(ORLEANS PARISH.)

Adolphe Rocquet, Captain. Wm. S. Hero, Second Lieutenant.
Chas. Robt. Churchill, First Lieut. Arthur Nolte, Captain, Surgeon.

SIGNAL CORPS.

J. Henry Warner, First Lieut. Robt. Weiss, Jr., First Lieutenant.
Perry W. Falls, First Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon.

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY, L. S. N. G.

FIELD AND STAFF.

F. P. Stubbs, Jr., Major, Commanding.

COMPANY "A," FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.

Lewis P. Kilbourne, Captain. A. Villere, Second Lieutenant.

COMPANY "C," FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.

Horace J. Sheppard, Captain. Louis H. Bell, First Lieutenant.
Samuel G. Williams, Second Lieutenant.

COMPANY "D," FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.

Chas. L. Oakley, First Lieut. Jno. P. Parker, Jr., Second Lieut.

PART III.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL.

SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| States. | Req'm'ts as to citizenship. | Persons excluded from suffrage. |
|------------------|---|--|
| Alabama..... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention. | Convicted of treason or other crime punishable by imprisonment, idiots, or insane. |
| Arkansas..... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention. | Idiots, insane, convicted of felony until pardoned, failure to pay poll tax, United States soldiers on duty in State. |
| California..... | Citizen by nativity, naturalization, or treaty of Queretaro. | Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime, person unable to read Constitution in English, and to write his name. |
| Colorado..... | Citizen or alien, male or female, who has declared intention 4 months prior to election. | Under guardianship, insane, idiots, or imprisoned. |
| Connecticut..... | Citizen of the United States. | Convicted of felony or theft, unless pardoned. Person unable to read Constitution or statutes. |
| Delaware..... | Citizen who has paid registration fee of \$1. | Idiots, insane, paupers, felons. Person who can not read the English language and write his name. |
| Florida..... | Citizen of the United States. | Insane, under guardianship, convicted of felony or any infamous crime. |
| Georgia..... | Citizen of the United States who has paid all his taxes since 1877. | Idiots, insane, convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment until pardoned, failure to pay taxes. |
| Idaho..... | Citizen of the United States, male or female | Under guardianship, idiots, insane, convicted of felony, treason, or embezzlement of public funds, polygamist or bigamist. |
| Illinois..... | Citizen of the United States. | Convicted of felony. |
| Indiana..... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 year in United States and 6 months in State | Convicted of crime and disfranchised by judgment of the court, United States soldiers, sailors, and marines. |
| Iowa..... | Citizen of the United States. | Idiots, insane, convicted of infamous crime. |

SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| States. | Req'm'ts as to citizenship. | Persons excluded from suffrage. |
|------------------|---|---|
| Kansas..... | Citizen of the United States, alien who has declared intention, or treaties with Mexico. | Felons, insane, duelists, rebels, not restored to citizenship, under guardianship, public embezzlers, offering or accepting a bribe. |
| Kentucky..... | Citizen of the United States. | Treason, felony, bribery at election. |
| Louisiana..... | Citizen of the United States. | Idiots, insane, convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, all crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, persons unable to read and write, and not owning property in the State assessed at \$300, or not the son or grandson of a citizen of the United States prior to Jan. 1, 1867, person who has not paid poll tax. |
| Maine..... | Citizen of the United States. | Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed, and in 1893 all new voters who cannot read the Constitution or write their own names in English. |
| Maryland..... | Citizen of the United States. | Convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned, persons convicted of bribery. |
| Massachusetts... | Citizen of the United States. | Paupers and persons under guardianship, person who cannot read Constitution in English and write his name. |
| Michigan..... | Citizen or inhabitant who has declared intention under United States laws 6 months before election and lived in State 2½ years. | Indians, duelists and accessories. |
| Minnesota..... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention, and civilized Indians. | Convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, persons under guardianship or insane. |
| Mississippi..... | Citizen of the United States. | Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, persons who have not paid taxes, persons who cannot read or understand Constitution. |
| Missouri..... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention not less than 1 year or more than 5 before offering to vote | United States soldiers and marines, paupers, criminals convicted once until pardoned, felons and violators of suffrage laws convicted a second time. |

SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| States. | Req'm'ts as to citizenship. | Persons excluded from suffrage. |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Montana..... | Citizen of the United States. | Felons, unless pardoned, idiots, insane, United States soldiers, seamen, and marines, Indians. |
| Nebraska..... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention. | Persons excluded from suffrage. Convicts. |
| Nevada..... | Citizen of the United States. | Idiots, insane, unpardoned convicts, Indians, Chinese. |
| New Hampshire | Citizen of the United States. | Paupers (except honorably discharged United States soldiers and sailors), persons excused from paying taxes at their own request. |
| New Jersey.... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention 30 days prior to election. | Idiots, insane paupers, persons convicted of crimes (unless pardoned) which exclude them from being witnesses. |
| New York..... | Citizen who shall have been a citizen for 90 days. | Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, Indians under tribal relations. |
| North Carolina. | Citizen of the United States. | Convicted of felony or other infamous crime, idiots, lunatics, persons unable to read or write, unless lineal descendant of citizen of United States prior to Jan. 1, 1867, non-payment of poll tax. |
| North Dakota.. | Citizen of the United States, alien who has declared intention 1 year and civilized Indian. | Under guardianship, persons non compos mentis, or convicted of felony and treason, unless restored to civil rights. |
| Ohio..... | Citizen of the United States. | Felony until pardoned, idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors. |
| Oregon..... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention one year preceding election. | Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, United States soldiers and sailors, Chinese. |
| Pennsylvania... | Citizen of the United States at least one month, and if 22 years old or more, must have paid tax within two years. | Convicted of some offense whereby right of suffrage is forfeited, non-taxpayers. |

SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| States. | Req'm'ts as to citizenship. | Persons excluded from suffrage. |
|------------------|---|--|
| Rhode Island... | Citizen of the United States. | Paupers, lunatics, persons non compos mentis, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored to right to vote under guardianship. |
| South Carolina.. | Citizen of the United States. | Convicted of treason, murder, or other infamous crime, dueling, paupers, insane, idiots, person who has not paid poll tax, who cannot read and write any section of the State Constitution, or can show that he has paid all taxes on property within the State assessed at \$300. |
| South Dakota... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention | Under guardianship, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned. |
| Tennessee..... | Citizen of the United States who has paid poll tax of preceding year. | Convicted of bribery or other infamous offense. |
| Texas..... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention. | Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicted of felony, United States soldiers and seamen. |
| Utah..... | Citizen, male and female. | Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws. |
| Vermont..... | Citizen of the United States. | Those who have not obtained the approbation of the board of civil authority of the town in which they reside. |
| Virginia..... | Citizen of the United States. | Idiots, lunatics, convicted of bribery at election, embezzlement of public funds, treason, felony and petty larceny, duelists and abettors unless pardoned by legislature. |
| Washington.... | Citizen of the United States. | Indians not taxed, idiots, insane, persons convicted of infamous crimes. |
| West Virginia.. | Citizen of the State. | Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicted of treason, felony or bribery at elections. |
| Wisconsin..... | Citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared intention. | Insane, under guardianship, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, Indians having tribal relations. |
| Wyoming..... | Citizen of the United States, male and female. | Idiots, insane, persons convicted of infamous crimes unless restored to civil rights, unable to read State Constitution. |

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD AT KANSAS CITY,
Mo., JULY 5TH, 1900.

We, the representatives of the Democratic Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of men and our allegiance to the Constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government, of which the Constitution is the form and letter.

SOURCE OF ALL GOVERNMENTS.

We declare, again, that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

We hold that the Constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or Congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the Constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic, and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

THE STATUS OF PORTO RICO.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law, enacted by a Republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a

peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity.

In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy, inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme Court in numerous decisions.

THE PLEDGE TO CUBA.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the Island of Cuba, except for its pacification.

The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over the island, and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while Republican carpetbag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

POLICY TOWARD THE FILIPINOS.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons and placed the United States previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government.

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippines policy of the Republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippines trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose

people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution, and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended not by force and violence, but thro' the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish War involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention, held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party, in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the eastern hemisphere.

We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

MILITARISM.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well-disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace.

This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization.

We denounce it as an un-American, undemocratic and un-republican and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

PRIVATE MONOPOLIES.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in State and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, that they are fostered by Republican laws, and that they are protected by the Republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted, providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the State of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts.

Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present Republican administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent, or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books, proves the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the Republican platform.

Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible.

THE TARIFF.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate com-

merce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896; and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level; and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of Congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit.

A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is therefore a scheme for fastening upon the tax-payers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

We favor an amendment to the Federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

We are oposed to government by injunction. We denounce the black-list and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes. In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingman as the corner stone of prosperity of our country we recommend that Congress create a department of labor in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars. We favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents, and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in

1896 that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the National Republican platform for an isthmiian canal in face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in Congress.

We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges to grant Statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma and we promise the people of those territories immediate Statehood, and home rule during their condition as territories; and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the west, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African Republics. Speaking, as we do, for the entire American nation, except its Republican officeholders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

SUBSIDY BILL.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation

of the excessive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of prospering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund.

REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES.

We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes and a return to the time-honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our Constitutional Republic is at stake and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1900-1904—OFFICERS.

U. S. SENATOR JAMES K. JONES, Chairman,.....Washington, D. C.
 Ex-Gov. W. J. STONE, Vice-Chairman.....St. Louis, Mo.
 C. A. WALSH, Secretary.....Ottumwa, Iowa.
 M. F. DUNLAP, Treasurer.....Jacksonville, Illinois.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JAMES K. JONES, Chairman.....Washington, D. C.
 J. G. JOHNSON, Vice-Chairman.....Peabody, Kansas.
 C. A. WALSH, Secretary.....Ottumwa, Iowa.
 W. J. STONE,.....St. Louis, Mo.
 H. D. CLAYTON.....Eufaula, Ala.
 D. J. CAMPAN.....Detroit, Mich.
 THOS. GAHAN.....Chicago, Illinois.
 J. M. GUFFEY.....Pittsburg, Pa.
 GEO. FRED WILLIAMS.....Boston, Mass.
 T. D. O'BRIEN.....St. Paul, Minn.
 THOS. TAGGART.....Indianapolis, Ind.
 JAMES C. DAHLMAN.....Omaha, Neb.
 NORMAN E. MACK.....Buffalo, N. Y.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

JAMES K. JONES, Chairman.....Washington, D. C.
 JOHN R. MCLEAN, Vice-Chairman.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
 C. A. WALSH, Secretary.....Ottumwa, Iowa.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| UREY WOODSON | Owensboro, Ky. |
| ADAIR WILSON..... | Denver, Colorado. |
| B. R. TILLMAN..... | Trenton, S. C. |
| J. G. JOHNSON..... | Peabody, Kansas. |
| T. E. RYAN..... | Waukesha, Wis. |
| M. F. TARPEY..... | Alameda, Cal. |
| M. F. DUNLAP, Treasurer..... | Jacksonville, Ill. |

PRESS COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| JAMES K. JONES, Chairman..... | Washington, D. C. |
| CLARK HOWELL, JR., Vice-Chairman..... | Atlanta, Ga. |
| C. A. WALSH, Secretary..... | Ottumwa, Iowa. |
| JOSEPHUS DANIELS | Raleigh, N. C. |
| TRUE L. MORRIS..... | Portsmouth, N. H. |
| J. G. JOHNSON..... | Peabody, Kansas. |
| DAVID C. DUNBAR..... | Salt Lake, Utah. |

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

| STATE. | MEMBERS. | ADDRESS. |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Alabama | Henry D. Clayton | Eufaula. |
| Arkansas | James P. Clark | Little Rock. |
| California | M. F. Tarpey..... | Alameda. |
| Colorado | Adair Wilson | Denver. |
| Connecticut | Homer S. Cummings.. | Stanford. |
| Delaware | R. R. Kenney..... | Dover. |
| Florida | Geo. P. Raney | Tallahassee. |
| Georgia | Clark Howell | Atlanta. |
| Idaho | E. M. Wolfe | Mountain Home. |
| Illinois | Thomas Gahan | Chicago. |
| Indiana | Thomas Taggart | Indianapolis. |
| Iowa | C. A. Walsh | Ottumwa. |
| Kansas | J. G. Johnson | Peabody. |
| Kentucky | Urey Woodson | Owensboro. |
| Louisiana | N. C. Blanchard | Shreveport. |
| Maine | Geo. E. Hughes | Bath. |
| Maryland | Arthur P. Gorman | Laurel. |
| Massachusetts | George Fred Williams. | Boston. |
| Michigan | Daniel J. Campau | Detroit. |
| Minnesota | T. D. O'Brien..... | St. Paul. |
| Mississippi | A. J. Russell..... | Meridian. |
| Missouri | William J. Stone..... | St. Louis. |
| Montana | John N. M. Neill..... | Helena. |
| Nebraska | James C. Dahlman..... | Omaha. |
| Nevada | J. R. Ryan..... | Virginia City. |
| New Hampshire | True L. Norris | Portsmouth. |
| New Jersey | W. B. Gourley | Patterson. |
| New York | Norman E. Mack | Buffalo. |
| North Carolina | Josephus Daniels | Raleigh. |
| North Dakota | J. B. Eator..... | Fargo. |

| STATE. | MEMBERS. | ADDRESS. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Ohio | John R. McLean | Cincinnati. |
| Oregon | M. A. Miller | Lebanon. |
| Pennsylvania | J. M. Guffey | Pittsburg. |
| Rhode Island | Geo. W. Green | Woonsocket. |
| South Carolina | B. R. Tillman | Trenton. |
| South Dakota | Maris Taylor | Huron. |
| Tennessee | James M. Head | Nashville. |
| Texas | R. M. Johnston | Houston. |
| Utah | David C. Dunbar | Salt Lake. |
| Vermont | John H. Senter | Montpelier. |
| Virginia | Peter J. Otey | Lynchburg. |
| Washington | W. H. Dunphy | Walla Walla. |
| West Virginia | John T. McGraw | Grafton. |
| Wisconsin | T. E. Ryan | Waukesha. |
| Wyoming | John E. Osborne | Rawlins. |
| Alaska | Louis L. Williams | Juneau. |
| Arizona | J. B. Breathitt | Tuscon. |
| Oklahoma | J. R. Jacobs | Shawnee. |
| Indian Territory ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico | H. B. Ferguson | Albuquerque. |
| District of Columbia ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hawaii | Wm. H. Cornwell | Honolulu. |

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

* ALABAMA—John V. Smith, Chairman Campaign Committee, Birmingham; R. J. Lowe, Chairman Executive Committee, Birmingham; John G. Pugh, Secretary, Birmingham.

ARKANSAS—Carroll Armstrong, Chairman, Morrillton; Gray Carroll, Secretary; headquarters Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA—J. C. Simms, Chairman, headquarters California Hotel, San Francisco; Thomas Curran, Secretary, San Francisco.

COLORADO—Milton Smith, Chairman, Denver; Rod S. King, Secretary, Denver.

CONNECTICUT—Nelbert E. Cary, Chairman, Ridgefield; David T. McNamara, Secretary; headquarters New Haven.

DELAWARE—Williard Saulsbury, Chairman; headquarters Wilmington; C. C. Clifford, Secretary, Dover.

FLORIDA—Frank Clerk, Chairman, Jacksonville; James E. Crane, Secretary, Tampa.

GEORGIA—F. G. DuBignon, Chairman, Savannah; J. M. Goldsmith, Secretary, Atlanta.

IDAHO—K. I. Perky, Chairman, Boise City; L. C. Rice, Secretary, Boise City.

ILLINOIS—Walter Watson, Chairman, Mt. Vernon; Fred E. Eldred, Secretary, Chicago.

INDIANA—Parks M. Martin, Chairman, Spencer; W. H. Hawkins, Secretary, Indianapolis.

IOWA—George A. Huffman, Chairman, Des Moines; A. E. Jackson, Secretary, Tama.

KANSAS—J. Mack Love, Chairman, Arkansas City; W. H. L. Pepperell, Secretary, Concordia.

KENTUCKY—James B. McCreary, Chairman, Louisville; J. M. Lansing, Secretary, Louisville.

LOUISIANA—E. B. Kruttschnitt, Chairman, New Orleans; Robert S. Landry, Secretary, New Orleans.

MAINE—George E. Hughes, Chairman, Bath; Fred E. Beane, Secretary, Hallowell.

MARYLAND—Murry Vandiver, Chairman, headquarters Baltimore; Lloyd Wilkinson, Secretary, Pocomoke City.

MASSACHUSETTS—Chris. T. Callahan, Chairman, Holyoke; W. S. McNary, Secretary, Boston.

MICHIGAN—D. J. Campau, Chairman, Detroit; C. S. Hampton, Secretary, Petosky.

MINNESOTA—L. A. Rosing, Chairman, St. Paul; George S. Canfield, Secretary, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI—C. C. Miller, Chairman, Meridian; C. A. Gordon, Secretary, Port Gibson.

MISSOURI—J. M. Selbert, Chairman (Laclede Hotel), St. Louis; J. H. Edwards, Secretary, Jefferson City.

MONTANA—Walter Cooper, Chairman, Helena; Harvey Bliss, Secretary, Big Timber.

NEBRASKA—Dr. P. L. Hall, Chairman, Omaha; Wm. Cain, Secretary, Omaha.

NEVADA—W. J. Westerfield, Chairman, Reno; John H. Dennis, Secretary, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—John F. Amey, Chairman, Concord; T. H. Madigan, Secretary, Pittsfield.

NEW JERSEY—Wm. B. Gourley, Chairman, headquarters Jersey City; W. K. Devereaux, Secretary, Asbury Park.

NEW YORK—Frank Campbell, Chairman, Bath; John M. Carlisle, Secretary, Watertown.

NORTH CAROLINA—F. M. Simmons, Chairman, Raleigh; P. M. Pear-sall, Secretary, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA—Thomas Kleinogel, Chairman, headquarters Fargo; E. C. Carruth, Secretary, Grand Forks.

OHIO—George S. Long, Chairman Executive Committee, Columbus; E. A. Crawford, Secretary Executive Committee, Columbus.

OREGON—R. S. Sheridan, Chairman, Roseburg; W. E. Burke, Secretary, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA—George S. Rilling, Chairman, Erie; J. F. Meyer, Secretary, Pottsville.

RHODE ISLAND—George W. Greene, Chairman, Woonsocket; Patrick H. Quinn, Secretary, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Willie Jones, Chairman, Columbia; U. X. Gunter, Secretary Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA—John Pusey, Chairman, Sioux Falls; J. P. Morrill, Secretary, Sioux Falls; John R. Wilson, Chairman Campaign Committee, Deadwood.

TENNESSEE—Morgan C. Fitzpatrick, Chairman, Nashville; N. C. Robertson, Secretary, Nashville.

TEXAS—James B. Wells, Chairman, San Antonio; Jeff McLemore, Secretary, San Antonio.

UTAH—John W. Burton, Chairman, Salt Lake City; James Cohon, Secretary, Salt Lake City.

VIRGINIA—J. Taylor Ellyson, Chairman, Richmond; J. Button, Secretary, Walker's Ford.

VERMONT—Emery S. Harris, Chairman, Bennington; C. A. C. Jackson, Secretary, Montpelier.

WASHINGTON—Henry Drum, Chairman, Spokane; A. M. Mecklem, Secretary, Spokane.

WISCONSIN—A. F. Warden, Chairman, Milwaukee; C. J. Noel, Secretary, Marinette.

ALASKA—F. C. Hammond, Chairman, Juneau; F. D. Kelsey, Secretary, Juneau.

WEST VIRGINIA—J. N. Miller, Chairman, Hinton-Charleston; W. E. R. Byrne, Secretary, Charleston.

WYOMING—Colin Hunter, Chairman, Cheyenne; Luke Voorhees, Secretary, Cheyenne.

ARIZONA—T. E. Farish, Chairman, Phoenix; Frank P. Trott, Secretary, Phoenix.

OKLAHOMA—Wm. M. Henderson, Chairman, Oklahoma City; Verds V. Hardcastle, Secretary, Oklahoma City; John T. Taylor, Chairman Territorial Committee, Guthrie.

NEW MEXICO—C. E. Easley, Chairman, Santa Fe; A. E. Rennehan, Secretary, Santa Fe.

HAWAII—Col. Chas. McCarthy, Chairman, Honolulu; Ed M. Hart, Secretary, Honolulu.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ADOPTED AT THE STATE CONVENTION HELD IN BATON ROUGE, LA., JULY 3, 1900.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions consisting of the following named delegates:

At Large—Congressman Robert F. Broussard, Judge James M. Thompson and Senator T. C. Barret.

First Congressional District—C. A. Capdau, John Dymond, Sr.

Second Congressional District—E. B. Kruttschnitt, H. C. Cage.

Third Congressional District—A. P. Pujo, J. Y. Sanders.

Fourth Congressional District—W. P. Peyton, Wm. Polk.

Fifth Congressional District—G. W. Montgomery, Allen Barksdale.

Sixth Congressional District—Charles Kilbourne, A. V. Coco—
reported as follows:

The Democratic Party of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, hereby adopts the following platform:

1. We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Democratic Party as set forth in the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago in 1896.

2. We hereby instruct our delegates to vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for the Presidency of the United States, at the Kansas City Convention.

3. Having our faith grounded on the Declaration of Independence, we still adhere to the doctrine that: "All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and we therefore denounce the imperialistic policy of the present Republican administration as un-American and fraught with great danger to the Republican institutions of our country, and as subversive of the principles of liberty guaranteed by our Constitution.

4. We condemn the policy of the annexation of the Philippine Islands, adopted by the Republican Party, as a breach of national honor and as contrary to the traditions and teachings of the founders of this Republic, and we believe that as soon as a stable form of government can be established on said islands, they should be given their independence on such terms as may be mutually agreed.

5. We believe that the pledge made by Congress before the war with Spain, that Cuba should be free, should be speedily carried out, and that the government of the island should be handed over to her citizens, so that we may not have a further exhibition of criminal speculation, to the disgrace and dishonor of American manhood.

6. We denounce trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, and demand such legislation by both Congress and State governments as will promptly, thoroughly and effectively relieve the people from their burdens.

7. We believe that a nation cannot long endure half Republic and half Empire, and oppose wars of conquest and the acquisition of colonial possessions.

8. We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden and is a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well equipped State militia are sufficient in time of peace; in time of war the citizen soldier should be the Republic's defense.

9. We earnestly urge that our levee system be given liberal support by the National Government; that our waterways receive all necessary improvements and that the channel of the Mississippi river be deepened to the fullest extent required by the wants of commerce.

10. We favor the immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States Government alone, and to be held under its exclusive control and protection.

11. We favor the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

12. We extend our deepest sympathy to the patriotic band of Boers who are struggling against overwhelming odds for the right of self-government and for their liberty, lives and homes.

The following sixteen delegates to represent the Democracy at the Kansas City Convention, two from each of the six Congressional Districts and four at large, were selected:

United States Senators S. D. McEnery and M. J. Foster, Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court, who is a member of the National Committee, and Captain John Fitzpatrick were selected as delegates at large.

First Congressional District—Alex Pujol, Vic Mauberret.

Second Congressional District—E. Howard McCaleb, L. H. Marrerro.

Third Congressional District—W. H. Price, R. F. Broussard.

Fourth Congressional District—J. M. Foster, W. F. Blackman.

Fifth Congressional District—W. W. Heard, J. A. Ransdell.

Sixth Congressional District—H. L. Fuqua, Marion L. Swords.

Electors at Large—R. H. Snyder, Thos. H. Lewis.

First District—Charles J. Theard.

Second District—W. O. Hart.

Third District—E. McCullom.

Fourth District—H. T. Liverman.

Fifth District—Allen Barksdale.

Sixth District—S. D. Ellis.

ROLL OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(Appointed December, 1899, to serve until December, 1903.)

| | NAMES. | POSTOFFICE. |
|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | At Large—Robt. F. Broussard..... | New Iberia. |
| †Ex. Com. | John Brewster..... | 1317 Ursulines Street. |
| Ex. Com. | C. C. Cordill | St. Joseph. |
| | S. P. Colvin..... | Ruston. |
| Ex. Com. | L. P. Caillouet..... | Thibodeaux. |
| | B. P. Edwards..... | Bienville. |
| Ex. Com. | *J. M. Foster..... | Shreveport. |
| Ex. Com. | John Fitzpatrick | 2024 Canal Street. |
| | Peter Farrell..... | 620 St. Andrew Street. |
| | Sam'l T. Gately..... | 4737 Canal Street. |
| | C. Taylor Gauche..... | 1521 St. Charles Ave. |
| Ex. Com. | J. M. Gleason..... | Crim. Court Bldg. |
| Ex. Com. | Chas. Janvier..... | 308 Camp Street. |
| Ex. Com. | Thos. J. Kernan..... | Baton Rouge. |
| | E. B. Kruttschnitt..... | 818 Hennen Building. |

*Vacancy; dead. †Executive Committee.

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Ex. Com. | D. S. Kemp..... | Amite City. |
| | E. T. Lampkin..... | Monroe. |
| | Thos. H. Lewis..... | Opelousas. |
| Ex. Com. | P. M. Lambremont..... | Convent. |
| | A. S. Leclerc..... | 701 Royal Street. |
| | E. Howard McCaleb..... | 2328 St. Charles Ave. |
| | Wm. McCue..... | 2441 N. Peters Street. |
| | Wm. M. Murphy..... | Tallulah. |
| Ex. Com. | L. H. Marrero..... | Amesville. |
| | T. J. Moulin..... | 1823 Frenchmen Street |
| Ex. Com. | A. P. Pujo..... | Lake Charles. |
| Ex. Com. | O. O. Provosty..... | New Roads. |
| Ex. Com. | C. Harrison Parker..... | 1617 St. Charles Ave. |
| Ex. Com. | *Geo. C. Preot..... | Hennen Building. |
| | D. C. Scarborough..... | Natchitoches. |
| Ex. Com. | R. N. Sims..... | Donaldsonville. |
| Ex. Com. | R. H. Snyder..... | St. Joseph. |
| | Frank B. Thomas..... | 806 Gravier Street. |
| Ex. Com. | T. S. Wilkinson..... | Myrtle Grove. |
| Ex. Com. | Fred Zengel..... | 623 Gravier Street. |
| | Ex Officio Edward McCollam..... | Ellendale. |
| | Acadia—Geo. K. Bradford..... | Rayne. |
| | Ascension—H. C. Braud..... | Burnside. |
| | Assumption—Joe E. LeBlanc..... | Paincourtville. |
| | Avoyelles—Dr. W. G. Branch..... | Bunkie. |
| | Bienville—J. P. Harrell..... | Arcadia. |
| | Bossier—T. T. Land..... | Benton. |
| | Caddo—John S. Young..... | Shreveport. |
| | Calcasieu—John H. Poe..... | Lake Charles. |
| | Caldwell—J. J. Meredith..... | Columbia. |
| | Cameron—Norbert LeBœuf..... | Cameron. |
| | Catahoula—C. W. Fairbanks..... | Sicily Island. |
| Ex. Com. | Claiborne—C. W. Seals..... | Homer. |
| | Concordia—R. L. Castleman..... | L'Argent. |
| | DeSoto—W. B. Hewitt..... | Mansfield. |
| | East Baton Rouge—Wm. H. Reynaud..... | Baton Rouge. |
| | East Carroll—Dr. F. R. Bernard..... | Lake Providence. |
| | East Feliciana—C. R. Lemon..... | Ethel. |
| | Franklin—T. B. Gilbert, Sr..... | Wisner. |
| | Grant—John Randolph..... | Fairmount. |
| | Iberia—Dr. Clarence Pierson..... | New Iberia. |
| Ex. Com. | Iberville—Jas. A. Ware..... | White Castle. |
| | Jackson—Wm. H. Allen..... | Vernon. |
| | Jefferson—James S. Brady..... | Waggaman. |
| | Lafourche—H. N. Coulon..... | Thibodeaux. |
| | Lafayette—Julian Mouton..... | Lafayette. |
| | Livingston—L. D. Allen..... | Denham Springs. |
| | Lincoln—S. M. Lewis..... | Ruston. |
| | Madison—J. T. McClellan..... | Tallulah. |
| | Morehouse—W. D. Whetstone..... | Oak Ridge. |
| Ex. Com. | Natchitoches—C. V. Porter..... | Natchitoches. |
| Ex. Com. | Orleans, 1st Ward—*Mike Fanning..... | 1535 Tchoupitoulas St. |

*Vacancy; dead.

| | | |
|----------|--|---------------------|
| Ex. Com. | 2nd Ward—Walter C. Murphy... 1124 | Baronne Street. |
| | 3rd Ward—*Remy Klock..... 4140 | Canal Street. |
| Ex. Com. | 4th Ward—V. Mauberret..... 1813 | Bienville Street. |
| Ex. Com. | 5th Ward—Alex. Pujol..... 2336 | St. Ann Street. |
| | 6th Ward—Chas. R. Kennedy.... 1202 | Dorgenois Street. |
| Ex. Com. | 7th Ward—P. A. Capdau..... 1102 | Canal Street. |
| Ex. Com. | 8th Ward—Jos. Hirn..... 2318 | Royal Street. |
| | 9th Ward—Ferd. Dudenhefer.... 600 | Elysian Fields Ave |
| Ex. Com. | 10th Ward—Robt. Ewing..... Daily | States. |
| | 11th Ward—Jas. A. Malloy..... 521 | Washington Ave. |
| Ex. Com. | 12th Ward—Henry B. McMurray.. 912 | Constantinople St. |
| Ex. Com. | 13th Ward—Geo. J. Glover..... 311 | Baronne Street. |
| | 14th Ward—Hugh C. Cage..... 204 | Carondelet Street. |
| Ex. Com. | 15th Ward—Martin Behrmann... 228 | Pelican Avenue. |
| Ex. Com. | 16th Ward—O. A. Trezevant.... 323 | Short Street. |
| | 17th Ward—Fred. Deibel..... 337 | St. Charles Street. |
| | Ouachita—Uriah Millsaps..... West | Monroe. |
| | Plaquemine—Dr. Jno. N. Thomas... Quarantine | Station. |
| | Pointe Coupee—J. A. Dayries..... Pointe | Coupee. |
| Ex. Com. | Rapides—H. H. White..... Alexandria. | |
| | Red River—J. T. S. Thomas..... Loves | Lake. |
| | Richland—W. N. Traylor..... Rayville. | |
| | Sabine—W. C. Davis..... Pleasant | Hill. |
| | St. Bernard—E. E. Nunez..... St. Bernard. | |
| | St. Charles—A. Madere..... Hahnville. | |
| | St. Helena—J. M. Odom..... Grangeville. | |
| | St. James—Louis LeBourgeois..... Convent. | |
| | St. John—Paul Berthelot..... Lucy. | |
| | St. Landry—E. B. Dubuisson..... Opelousas. | |
| | St. Martin—A. F. Domengeaux..... Breaux | Bridge. |
| | St. Mary—Thos. J. Schaffer..... Franklin. | |
| | St. Tammany—E. F. Perrilloux..... Slidell. | |
| | Tangipahoa—Clay Elliott..... Amite | City. |
| | Tensas—G. C. Goldman..... Goldman. | |
| | Terrebonne—Harry Cage..... Houma. | |
| | Union—R. B. Dawkins..... Farmerville. | |
| | Vermilion—Adrien Nunez..... Bancker. | |
| | Vernon—Jas. A. Monk..... Leesville. | |
| | Washington—T. E. Bennett..... Warner. | |
| | Webster—R. C. Drew..... Minden. | |
| | West Baton Rouge—Gaudens Cazes... Port | Allen. |
| | West Carroll—W. S. B. Mitchner... Floyd. | |
| Ex. Com. | West Feliciana—S. McC. Lawrason... St. Francisville. | |
| | Winn—J. T. Wallace..... Winnfield. | |

*Deceased.

Total Membership—111.

E. B. KRUTTSCHNITT, Chairman..... Hennen Building
 ROBT. S. LANDRY, Secretary..... 204 Carondelet Street
 HUGH C. CAGE, Chairman Executive Committee.. 204 Carondelet Street.
 H. B. McMURRAY, Sec'y Ex. Committee..... 912 Constantinople St.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY—CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. MARTIN BEHRMAN, Chairman.....Algiers.
 HENRY P. DUCASTAING, Secretary.....5th Ward, Orleans.
 A. L. LANAUZE, Assistant Secretary.....5th Ward, Orleans.

Orleans, Third Ward—Clark Steen, Ed J. Flynn.
 Fourth Ward—Rudolph J. Goebel, Sidney Harper.
 Fifth Ward—Alex Pujol, J. L. Rock.
 Sixth Ward—John Brewster, A. L. Lanauze.
 Seventh Ward—Ben. P. Tiller, Jos. E. Generelly.
 Eighth Ward—Wm. McCue, R. W. Riordan.
 Ninth Ward—Ferd. Dudenheffer, H. H. Minor.
 Fifteenth Ward—Martin Behrman, T. J. Mooney, H. T. Umbach.
 Plaquemine Parish—Simon Leopold, Frank C. Mevers.
 St. Bernard Parish—E. E. Nunez, Albert Estopinal, Jr.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

E. A. BRANDAO, Chairman.....Orleans, 13th Ward.
 COL. W. K. HORN, Secretary.....Orleans, 2d Ward.

Orleans, First Ward—*Hon. Mike Fanning, Hon. C. Taylor Gauche.
 Second Ward—Charles H. Schenck, E. S. Whitaker.
 Tenth Ward—Robert Ewing, Peter Farrell.
 Eleventh Ward—James Malloy, L. O'Donnell.
 Twelfth Ward—H. B. McMurray, D. M. Kilpatrick.
 Thirteenth Ward—E. A. Brandao, John T. Michel, C. E. Murray.
 Fourteenth Ward—H. C. Cage, M. W. Newman.
 Sixteenth Ward—Edward Harper, O. A. Trezevant.
 Seventeenth Ward—J. Vic Leclerc, Henry Pohlman.
 Jefferson Parish—L. H. Marrero, Amesville.
 St. Charles Parish—A. Madere, Hahnville.
 St. John Parish—Wm. Hart, Edgard; Paul Berthelot, Lucy P. O.;
 J. L. Gaudet, Edgard.
 St. James Parish—P. M. Lambremont, Convent.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

P. A. SOMPAYRAC, Chairman.....Lake Charles, Calcasieu.
 ED. G. VOORHIES, Secretary.....Lafayette.

Ascension Parish—Vic Maurin, R. N. Simms, Jr., Donaldsonville.
 Assumption Parish—E. P. Munson, Napoleonville; Clay Dugas,
 Painscourtville.
 Calcasieu Parish—W. E. Steidley, Lake Charles; Dr. J. H. Cooper,
 Welsh.

Cameron Parish—E. Sturlese, Grand Chenier; P. E. Smith, Cameron.

Iberia Parish—J. A. Provost, Jeanerette, A. N. Muller, Geo. M. Robertson, New Iberia.

Iberville Parish—A. K. Grace, Plaquemine; W. J. Gahan, White Castle; A. A. Browne, Plaquemine.

Lafayette Parish—A. M. Martin, Lafayette; Aurelien Olivier, Broussard.

Lafourche Parish—L. P. Caillouet, Thibodaux; W. H. Price, Thibodaux.

St. Martin Parish—T. J. Labbe, St. Martinville; A. Domingeaux, Breaux Bridge; A. V. Fournet, St. Martinville.

Terrebonne Parish—John D. Shaffer, Ellendale; Alfred Daspit, Daspit; Ed McCullom, Houma.

St. Mary Parish—J. Y. Sanders, Franklin.

Vermilion Parish—Adrien Nunez, Abbeville.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

D. T. STAFFORD, Chairman.....Alexandria.

LEON R. SMITH, Secretary.....Shreveport

Caddo—J. A. Thigpen, Shreveport.

Bossier—E. S. Dortch, Taylortown.

Bienville—J. H. Boone, Arcadia.

Webster—J. H. Thompkins, Minden.

Winn—J. T. Wallace, Winnfield.

Grant—

Rapides—E. G. Hunter, Alexandria.

DeSoto—A. F. Jackson, Mansfield.

Red River—L. R. Collins, Coushatta.

Natchitoches—G. L. Trichel, Natchitoches.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

D. T. Stafford, Rapides, Alexandria.

Leon R. Smith, Caddo, Shreveport.

J. N. Sandlin, Minden.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Catahoula—J. W. Walters, Harrisonburg.

Caldwell—N. M. Davis, Columbia.

Claiborne—J. C. Madden, Homer.

Concordia—J. S. Boatner, Vidalia.

East Carroll—E. J. Hamley, Lake Providence.

Franklin—T. B. Gilbert, Sr., Gilbert.

Jackson—W. H. Allen, Vernon.

Lincoln—E. M. Graham, Ruston.

*Deceased.

Madison—C. H. Lucas, Tallulah.
 Morehouse—A. H. Davenport, Mer Rouge.
 Ouachita—C. H. Trousdale, Monroe.
 Richland—J. H. Guill, Alto.
 Union—J. M. Smith, Farmerville.
 Tensas—Hugh Tullis, St. Joseph.
 West Carroll—W. S. B. Mitchener, Floyd.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. MILTON L. STRICKLAND, Chairman.....Greensburg
 HON. JAMES H. MURPHY, Secretary.....Covington

Arcadia Parish—P. S. Pugh, Crowley.
 Avoyelles Parish—W. D. Haas, Bunkie.
 East Baton Rouge Parish—N. S. Dougherty, Baton Rouge.
 West Baton Rouge Parish—Thos. G. Gwin, Port Allen.
 East Feliciana Parish—W. R. Perkins, Norwood.
 Livingston Parish—F. W. Miscar, Denham Springs.
 St. Helena Parish—E. B. Watson, Greensburg.
 St. Landry Parish—E. B. Dubuisson, Opelousas.
 St. Tammany Parish—Geo. H. Gause, Covington.
 Tangipahoa Parish—Bolivar Edwards, Amite City.
 Pointe Coupee Parish— ———, ———.
 Washington Parish—Gordon W. Goodbee, Franklinton.
At Large—M. L. Strickland, H. E. Estorge, J. C. Johnson, L. B.
 Claiborne, J. S. Settoon, M. P. Robertson.

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

PLATFORM ADOPTED AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 20, 1900.

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen Representatives, met in National Convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic Party, intrusted power four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican Congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry was paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed.

The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republican Party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value.

The people, by great majorities issued to the Republican Party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and the American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

THE WAR AND ITS RESULTS.

No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of 107 years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,537,094.

And, while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights.

No thoughts of national aggrandizement tarnish the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To 10,000,000 of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

We indorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

DEMOCRATIC RULE.

In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican Party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles, and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic Party to conduct public affairs.

The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic Party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity, when Democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

We renew allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth Congress, by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured.

We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest, we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged.

The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coin-

age of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world.

However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

THE TARIFF AND PROTECTION.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market the competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of American common schools, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

In the further interest of American workmen, we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract convict labor, and an effective system of labor insurance.

OUR CARRYING TRADE.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event

of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

SOLDIERS' PENSION.

The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We commend the policy of the Republican Party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

THE COLORED VOTER.

It was the plain purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of State governments, whether by statutory or Constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment, are revolutionary and should be condemned.

ROADS AND RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several States.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican Party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective States and Territories.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to Statehood of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

WAR TAXES.

The Dingley Act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample are the government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent. bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican Party to bring about, a reduction of the war taxes.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

We favor the construction, ownership control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

NEW FOREIGN MARKETS.

New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.

In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that Congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

THE AMERICAN WOMEN.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the Volunteer Aid Association, and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

CESSION OF SAMOA.

..

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific every American interest has been safeguarded.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

We commend the part taken by our government in the Peace Conference at The Hague.

We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine.

The provisions of The Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-interference in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

In accepting, by the treaty of Paris, the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the President and Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations.

Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law.

To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The Republican Party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE—1900-1904.

(Headquarters, Chicago and New York.)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| M. A. HANNA, Chairman..... | Ohio. |
| PERRY S. HEATH, Secretary..... | Indiana. |
| CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Treasurer..... | New York. |
| VOLNEY W. FOSTER, Asst. Treasurer..... | Illinois. |
| EDWIN F. BROWN, Subtreasurer..... | Illinois. |
| GEO. N. WISWELL, Sergeant-at-Arms..... | Wis. |

| STATE. | MEMBER. | ADDRESS. |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Alabama | J. W. Demmick | Montgomery. |
| Alaska | John G. Held | Juneau. |
| Arizona | W. M. Griffith | Tucson. |
| Arkansas | Powell Clayton | Eureka Springs. |
| California | W. C. Van Fleet | San Francisco. |
| Colorado | E. O. Wolcott | Denver. |
| Connecticut | Chas. F. Brooker | Ansonia. |
| Delaware | J. E. Addicks | Wilmington. |
| District of Columbia. | M. M. Parker | Washington. |
| Florida | John G. Long | St. Augustine. |
| Georgia | J. W. Lyons | Augusta. |
| Hawaii | H. M. Sewell | Honolulu. |
| Idaho | G. L. Shoup | Salmon City. |
| Illinois | Graeme Stewart | Chicago. |
| Indiana | Harry S. New | Indianapolis. |
| Indian Territory | W. M. Mellette | Vinita. |
| Iowa | Ernest E. Hart | Council Bluffs. |
| Kansas | D. W. Mulvane | Topeka. |
| Kentucky | John W. Yerkes | Danville. |
| Louisiana | Lewis S. Clark | Patterson. |
| Maine | J. H. Manley | Augusta. |
| Maryland | L. E. McComas | Hagerstown. |
| Massachusetts | Geo. V. L. Meyer | Boston. |
| Michigan | Wm. H. Elliot | Detroit. |
| Minnesota | T. H. Shevlin | Minneapolis. |
| Mississippi | H. C. Turley | Natchez. |
| Missouri | R. C. Kerens | St. Louis. |
| Montana | W. H. De Witt | Butte. |
| Nebraska | R. B. Schneider | Fremont. |
| Nevada | P. L. Flanigan | Reno. |
| New Hampshire | Chas. T. Means | Manchester. |
| New Jersey | F. T. Murphy | Newark. |
| New Mexico | Solomon Luna | Los Lunas. |
| New York | Fred. S. Gibbs | New York. |
| North Carolina | J. C. Pritchard | Marshall. |
| North Dakota | Axel McKenzie | Bismarck. |
| Ohio | M. T. Herrick | Cleveland. |
| Oklahoma | William Grimes | Kingfisher. |
| Oregon | Geo. A. Steel | Portland. |
| Pennsylvania | M. S. Quay | Beaver. |
| Rhode Island | C. R. Brayton | Providence. |
| South Carolina | E. A. Webster | Orangeburg. |
| South Dakota | J. M. Greene | Chamberlain. |
| Tennessee | W. P. Brownlow | Jonesboro. |
| Texas | R. B. Hawley | Galveston. |
| Utah | O. J. Salisbury | Salt Lake City. |
| Vermont | J. W. Brock | Montpelier. |
| Virginia | G. E. Bowden | Norfolk. |
| West Virginia | N. B. Scott | Wheeling. |
| Washington | G. H. Baker | Goldendale. |
| Wisconsin | Henry C. Payne | Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming | W. Vandevanter | Cheyenne. |

CHAIRMEN REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

| STATE. | CHAIRMAN. | ADDRESS. |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Alabama | Wm. Vaughen | Birmingham. |
| Arizona | Chas. R. Drake | Tucson. |
| Arkansas | H. L. Rimmel | Little Rock. |
| California | Geo. Stone | San Francisco. |
| Colorado | A. B. Seaman | Denver. |
| Connecticut | O. R. Flyer | Torrington. |
| Delaware | J. Frank Alee | Dover. |
| Florida | Henry S. Chubb | Gainesville. |
| Georgia | W. H. Johnson | Atlanta. |
| Idaho | Frank A. Fenn | Boise. |
| Illinois | F. H. Rowe | Jacksonville. |
| Indian Territory | H. W. Darrough | Vinita. |
| Indiana | Chas. S. Hernley | Indianapolis. |
| Iowa | H. O. Weaver | Des Moines. |
| Kansas | Morton Albaugh | Topeka. |
| Kentucky | Leslie Combs | Louisville. |
| Louisiana | F. B. Williams | New Orleans. |
| Maine | J. H. Manley | Augusta. |
| Maryland | P. L. Goldsborough | Baltimore. |
| Massachusetts | A. H. Goetting | Boston. |
| Michigan | Gerrit J. Diekema | Detroit. |
| Minnesota | W. C. Masterman | St. Paul. |
| Mississippi | E. W. Collins | Jackson. |
| Missouri | Thos. J. Akins | St. Louis. |
| Montana | Jos. P. Woolman | Helena. |
| Nebraska | H. C. Lindsay | Omaha. |
| Nevada | R. K. Colcord | Carson City. |
| New Hampshire | Jacob H. Gallinger | Concord. |
| New Jersey | Franklin T. Murphy | Newark. |
| New Mexico | John S. Clark | Las Vegas. |
| New York | Beni. B. Odell, Jr. | New York. |
| North Carolina | A. E. Holton | Winston. |
| North Dakota | Wm. Budge | Grand Forks. |
| Ohio | Chas. Dick | Columbus. |
| Oklahoma | Wm. Grimes | Guthrie. |
| Oregon | Geo. A. Steel | Portland. |
| Pennsylvania | Frank Reeder | Easton. |
| Rhode Island | Hunter C. White | Providence. |
| South Carolina | B. R. Tolbert, Jr. | Greenwood. |
| South Dakota | Frank Crane | Sioux Falls. |
| Tennessee | A. M. Tillman | Nashville. |
| Texas | E. H. R. Green | Terrell. |
| Utah | E. H. Callister | Salt Lake City. |
| Vermont | Ira R. Allen | Fair Haven. |
| Virginia | Park Agnew | Alexandria. |
| Washington | J. H. Shively | Seattle. |
| West Virginia | W. M. O. Dawson | Parkersburg. |
| Wisconsin | Geo. E. Bryant | Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming | J. A. Van Orsdel | Cheyenne. |

SECRETARIES REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

| STATE. | SECRETARY. | ADDRESS. |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Alabama | W. H. Harney | Birmingham. |
| Arizona | J. Knox Corbett | Tucson. |
| Arkansas | W. S. Holt | Little Rock. |
| California | W. M. Cutter | San Francisco. |
| Colorado | W. H. Brisbane | Leadville. |
| Connecticut | Samuel A. Eddy | Canaan. |
| Delaware | W. T. Smithers | Dover. |
| Florida | Jos. E. Lee | Jacksonville. |
| Georgia | J. H. Deveaux | Savannah. |
| Idaho | Geo. A. Robethan | Pocatello. |
| Illinois | Walter Fieldhouse | Chicago. |
| Indian Territory | Michael Conlin | Atoka. |
| Indiana | Warren Bigler | Indianapolis. |
| Iowa | C. W. Phillips | Des Moines. |
| Kansas | T. T. Kelley | Paola. |
| Kentucky | Geo. W. Long | Louisville. |
| Louisiana | W. J. McFarlane | New Orleans. |
| Maine | Byron Boyd | Augusta. |
| Maryland | Levi A. Thompson | Baltimore. |
| Massachusetts | Thomas Talbot | Boston. |
| Michigan | D. E. Alward | Detroit. |
| Minnesota | Chas. C. Whitney | St. Paul. |
| Mississippi | L. B. Boseley | Jackson. |
| Missouri | A. F. Shriner | St. Louis. |
| Montana | Thos. B. Miller | Helena. |
| Nebraska | John T. Mallalien | Omaha. |
| Nevada | E. D. Vanderleith | Carson City. |
| New Hampshire | Louis G. Hoyt | Kingston. |
| New Jersey | | |
| New Mexico | Max Frost | Santa Fe. |
| New York | R. L. Fox | New York. |
| North Carolina | W. S. Hyams | Raleigh. |
| North Dakota | M. H. Jewell | Bismark. |
| Ohio | John R. Malloy | Columbus. |
| Oklahoma | Chas. H. Filson | Guthrie. |
| Oregon | W. S. Duniway | Portland. |
| Pennsylvania | W. R. Andrews | Philadelphia. |
| Rhode Island | Eugene F. Warner | Providence. |
| South Carolina | J. H. Johnson | Columbia. |
| South Dakota | Frank McNulty | Sioux Falls. |
| Tennessee | J. C. R. McCall | Nashville. |
| Texas | G. W. Johnson | Corsicana. |
| Utah | P. P. Christensen | Salt Lake City. |
| Vermont | Alfred E. Watson | Hartford. |
| Virginia | Asa Rogers | Petersburg. |
| Washington | J. W. Lvons | Port Townsend. |
| West Virginia | A. B. White | Parkersburg. |
| Wisconsin | Zeno M. Host | Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming | Fred Bond | Cheyenne. |

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(No platform adopted at last Convention.)

FRANK B. WILLIAMS, Ex-Officio Chairman.....Patterson, La.
 W. E. HOWELL, Chairman.....Thibodaux, La.
 MALCOLM J. MCFARLANE, Secretary.....New Orleans, La.
 HON. HENRY MCCALL.....McCall, La.
 HON. H. C. WARMOTH.....Lawrence, La.
 HON. W. J. BEHAN.....White Castle, La.
 LEWIS S. CLARKE.....Patterson, La.
 CHARLES GODCHAUX.....New Orleans, La.
 PEARL WIGHT.....New Orleans, La.
 ROBERT NASON.....Lake Charles, La.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

FRANK B. WILLIAMS, Chairman.....Patterson, La.
 MALCOLM J. MCFARLANE, Secretary.....New Orleans, La.
 LEWIS S. CLARKE, National Committeeman.....Patterson, La.
 PEARL WIGHT, Treasurer.....New Orleans, La.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

H. C. Warmoth, I. K. Small, John A. Wogan, John C. Parker, Pearl Wight, Charles Godchaux, R. H. Nason, Henry McCall, B. C. Leblanc, Charlton Beattie, H. Hawkins, W. P. Flower, H. S. Bollinger, W. M. Waddell, James C. Weeks, William Rouse, August Levert, C. S. Burns.

MEMBERS.

L. C. Green, H. O. Maher, Honore Dugas, H. D. Edwards, B. F. O'Neal, P. B. Weeks, W. E. Ramsey, Dr. E. J. Hall, J. M. Carter, John O. Connor, John W. Cooke, B. J. Greenberry, J. P. Tolotte, W. J. Behan, L. A. Trosclair, John A. Vignaud, W. W. Johnson, Josiah Gross, N. C. Brunet, C. H. Thompson, A. H. Leonhardt, D. D. Colcock, J. J. Halloran, F. B. Ludeling, Edward Butler, F. M. Welch, R. V. Ducros, Charles Bourgeois, Lucien Como, Charles Schexnayder, C. W. Millsbaugh, G. Gardemal, L. S. Clarke, R. W. Osborn, L. F. Suthon, J. T. Labbett, William Gassie, Jr., B. E. James.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WALTER L. COHEN.....Chairman
 L. J. JOUBERT.....Recording Secretary
 JOS. FABACHER.....Corresponding Secretary

MEMBERS.

Third Ward—F. C. Antoine, Gates F. Wilson.
 Fourth Ward—Jos. Wilkins, A. Guillimet.
 Fifth Ward—E. Leblanc, H. Boutte.
 Sixth Ward—Jos. Luminet, Chas. Elgar.
 Seventh Ward—W. J. Moore, Paul Sigg.
 Eighth Ward—L. D. Thompson, I. B. Kiefer.
 Ninth Ward—J. Henderson, C. Marrerro.
 Fifteenth Ward—A. F. Gabriel, R. F. Harper.
 St. Bernard—Ernest Coycault, H. Amedee.
 Plaquemines—

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

EDWARD BARNES, Chairman.....New Orleans
 ERNEST DUCONGE, First Vice Chairman.....New Orleans
 T. S. ROBERTS, Second Vice Chairman.....New Orleans
 J. B. ARLEANS, Third Vice Chairman.....New Orleans
 C. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.....New Orleans
 CHAS. DICKERSON, Assistant Secretary.....St. James, La.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

New Orleans—Edward Barnes, *ex officio* Chairman; C. H. Thompson, *ex officio* Secretary; E. Duconge, E. Carmouche, C. C. Crane, McC. Campfield, Horace Freeman, Thomas H. Lytle.
 St. John Parish—E. F. R. Augustus.
 St. Charles Parish—Marshal Bennet.
 Jefferson Parish—Eugene Duplesis.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Geo. A. Green, Edward Gray, F. H. Lewis, Alex. Plicque, Geo. Martinez, David Smith, J. B. Williams, L. J. Obert, Henry Clark, Eugene Duplesis, Gustave Roche, Marshal Bennet, Geo. Atkins, H. B. Demas, A. St. Cyr.

At Large—E. Carmouche, C. C. Crane, E. F. R. Augustus, Major Andrew Hero, Wm. L. Thompson, Jos. Alexander, H. Borman, Horace Freeman, McC. Campfield, Thos. H. Lytle. (25 vacancies.)

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

L. E. ROBINSON, Chairman.....Welsh, La.
 C. S. HEBERT, Secretary.....Plaquemine, La.

MEMBERS.

At Large—Meyer Netter, Donaldsonville; Henry Munson, Napoleonville; George Lock, Lake Charles; C. Taylor Cade, New Iberia; J. R. Dominjeau, Lafayette; Dr. John Gazzo, Raceland; C. E. Smedes, Cade; A. Allsan, Jeannerette; L. F. Suthon, Houma; W. S. Nelson, Perry.

From the Parishes—Ascension—Henry McCall, McCall; W. P. Dixon, Hope Villa.

Assumption—Honore Dugas, Paincourtville; C. C. Barton, Albermarle.

Calcasieu—D. E. Sweet, Jennings; R. R. Stone, Lake Charles.

Cameron—E. I. Hall, Lake Side; C. B. Jones, Cameron.

Iberville—W. J. Bohn, White Castle; S. O. LaBlanc, Plaquemine.

Iberia—Leo Frank, Jeanerette; F. Gates, New Iberia.

Lafayette—Gus A. Breaux, Lafayette; John Price, Scott.

Lafourche—W. E. Howell, Thibodeaux; John Godchaux, Raceland.

St. Martin—Felix Bienvenu, St. Martinsville; Gabe Gardemal, St. Martinsville.

St. Mary—E. N. Carney, Franklin; Henry N. Pharr, Berwick.

Terrebonne—Wm. Minor and Alphonse Dupont, of Houma.

Vermilion—Martin Bagly, Ramsey; S. P. Watts, Abbeville.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

S. HEROLD of Caddo.....President
F. E. McDERMOTT.....Secretary

MEMBERS.

Bossier—B. F. O'Neal.

Caddo—S. Herold.

Winn—J. W. Bivett, Sr.

Grant—G. S. Garner.

DeSoto—T. C. Guice.

Rapides—F. E. McDermott.

Natchitoches—A. DeVargus.

Sabine—J. A. Tetts.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA.

W. W. JOHNSON, Chairman.....Lake Providence, La.

R. J. WALKER, Vice-Chairman.....Afton P. O., La.

P. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.....Afton P. O., La.

JNO. W. COOKE.....Lake Providence, La.

GEO. W. STEWART.....Lake Providence, La.

WM. ROUSE.....Lake Providence, La.

S. W. GREEN.....Lake Providence, La.

WILLIS W. JOHNSON.....Omega P. O., La.

GEO. H. WOODS.....St. Joseph, La.

WADE H. HOUGHL.....Columbia, La.

MEMBERS.

East Carroll—J. B. Bryant, Atherton P. O., La.

West Carroll—A. D. Owens, Floyd, La.

Madison—Milton McCoy, Delta, La.

Tensas—T. B. Strange, St. Joseph, La.

Concordia—H. E. Reed, Bullitt's Bayou, La.

Caldwell—M. P. Vantly, Columbia, La.

Catahoula—S. H. Cooper, Jonesville, La.
 Claiborne—Geo. H. Williams, Homer, La.
 Morehouse—W. M. Taylor, Bastrop, La.
 Richland—E. W. Duning, Alto, La.
 Franklin—B. J. Greenbury, Crowville, La.
 Lincoln—John Atkins, ———.
 Ouachita—R. P. Cooke, Monroe, La.
 Union—I. Shuster, ———.
 Jackson—A. Wyly, ———.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

L. J. SOUER.....Chairman
 H. BLOCH.....Vice-Chairman
 WM. DUPLESSIS.....Secretary
 A. R. RICARD, JR.....Assistant Secretary

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Acadia—D. Cazeau. | St. Tammany—A. E. Fontini. |
| Avoyelles—Warren McCree. | St. Helena—Leonard Smith. |
| East Baton Rouge—Jas. R. Lewis. | St. Landry—B. A. Guidry. |
| East Feliciana—Geo. A. Reiley. | Tangipahoa—Geo. J. Duffy. |
| Livingston—Horace McCoy. | Washington—George A. Magee. |
| Pointe Coupee—J. B. Churchill. | West Feliciana—Henry Ford. |
| West Baton Rouge—Alex Baynes. | |

At Large—Hon. John Yoist, N. Underwood, B. V. Baranco, A. L. Boyer, Louis Desmarais, Jr., Mike Winfield.

REGISTRATION TABLES.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TAKING THE DIFFERENT OATHS UNDER RECONSTRUCTION LAWS IN EACH PARISH IN 1867.

| PARISHES. | Oath No. 1. | Oath No. 2. | Oath No. 3. | Oath No. 4. | Total No. Registered. | Remarks. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Ascension | 2,634 | 1 | 239 | .. | 2,874 | |
| Assumption | 2,270 | 38 | 626 | .. | 2,934 | |
| Avozelles | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,287 | No Books. |
| Blenville | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,571 | No Books. |
| Bossier | 1,867 | .. | 31 | .. | 1,898 | |
| Caddo | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,586 | No Books. |
| Calcasieu | 712 | .. | 158 | .. | 970 | |
| Caldwell | 751 | 5 | 12 | .. | 768 | |
| Catahoula | 1,174 | 22 | .. | .. | 1,196 | |
| Claiborne | 3,100 | .. | 57 | .. | 3,157 | |
| Concordia | 1,911 | 1 | 9 | .. | 1,921 | |
| De Soto | 2,336 | 2 | 23 | .. | 2,361 | |
| East Baton Rouge | 2,048 | .. | 51 | .. | 2,099 | |
| Carroll | 2,339 | 1 | 45 | .. | 2,385 | |
| East Feliciana | 2,203 | 2 | 212 | .. | 2,410 | |
| Franklin | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,186 | |
| Iberville | 2,897 | 9 | 21 | .. | 2,927 | |
| Jackson | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,508 | No Books. |
| Jefferson | 5,913 | 8 | 78 | .. | 5,999 | |
| Lafourche | 2,995 | .. | 575 | .. | 3,570 | |
| Lafayette | 1,570 | 3 | 13 | .. | 1,586 | |
| Livingston | 871 | 2 | 57 | .. | 930 | |
| Madison | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,762 | No Books. |
| Morehouse | 1,725 | .. | 20 | .. | 1,745 | |
| Natchitoches | 3,776 | 17 | 56 | .. | 3,849 | |
| Orleans | 40,357 | 132 | 1,241 | 3 | 41,733 | |
| Ouachita | 2,323 | 11 | 18 | 1 | 2,353 | |
| Plaquemines | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,542 | No Books. |
| Pointe Coupee | 2,519 | .. | 187 | .. | 2,706 | |
| Rapides | 4,092 | 3 | 254 | .. | 4,349 | |
| Sabine | 650 | 107 | 306 | .. | 1,063 | |
| St. Bernard | 1,145 | 8 | 34 | .. | 1,187 | |
| St. Charles | 1,646 | .. | 2 | .. | 1,658 | |
| St. Helena | 1,490 | 5 | 33 | .. | 1,528 | |
| St. James | 3,066 | 7 | 8 | .. | 3,081 | |
| St. John the Baptist | 1,908 | .. | 3 | .. | 1,911 | |
| St. Landry | 4,004 | 7 | 1,102 | .. | 5,113 | |
| St. Martin | 1,438 | 1 | 541 | 7 | 1,981 | |
| St. Mary | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,513 | No Books. |
| St. Tammany | 1,199 | 2 | 264 | .. | 1,468 | |
| Tensas | 1,958 | 1 | 30 | .. | 1,979 | |
| Terrebonne | 2,931 | .. | 348 | .. | 3,327 | |
| Union | 786 | .. | 786 | .. | 1,572 | |
| Vermillion | 619 | 5 | 475 | .. | 999 | |
| Washington | 447 | 22 | 382 | .. | 851 | |
| West Baton Rouge | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,080 | No Books. |
| West Feliciana | 1,933 | .. | 118 | .. | 2,053 | |
| Winn | 862 | 2 | 11 | .. | 875 | |

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND AGES OF PERSONS REGISTERED IN EACH PARISH IN THE STATE, 1868.

| Parishes. | From 21 to 30 years. | From 31 to 40 years. | From 41 to 50 years. | From 51 to 60 years. | From 61 to 70 years. | 71 years and over. | Not given | Total Regis- tered. |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Ascension | 1,058 | 682 | 538 | 410 | 116 | 70 | ... | 2,874 |
| Assumption | 1,128 | 669 | 601 | 367 | 130 | 39 | ... | 2,934 |
| Avoyelles | 998 | 487 | 406 | 278 | 99 | 19 | ... | 2,287 |
| Bienville | 650 | 371 | 304 | 173 | 58 | 15 | ... | 1,571 |
| Bossier | 871 | 428 | 307 | 199 | 81 | 12 | ... | 1,898 |
| Caddo | 1,518 | 955 | 613 | 316 | 111 | 33 | 40 | 3,586 |
| Calcasieu | 449 | 231 | 137 | 106 | 37 | 10 | ... | 970 |
| Caldwell | 331 | 170 | 136 | 89 | 34 | 8 | ... | 768 |
| Catahoula | 509 | 253 | 206 | 156 | 54 | 18 | ... | 1,196 |
| Clabourne | 1,443 | 706 | 530 | 303 | 135 | 40 | ... | 3,157 |
| Concordia | 691 | 401 | 371 | 290 | 118 | 50 | ... | 1,921 |
| DeSoto | 1,042 | 485 | 417 | 297 | 85 | 35 | ... | 2,361 |
| East Baton Rouge | 701 | 480 | 414 | 323 | 116 | 65 | ... | 2,090 |
| Carroll | 1,132 | 492 | 407 | 253 | 66 | 35 | ... | 2,385 |
| East Feliciana | 961 | 501 | 437 | 294 | 128 | 61 | 28 | 2,410 |
| Franklin | 520 | 284 | 198 | 141 | 30 | 13 | ... | 1,186 |
| Iberville | 1,026 | 664 | 592 | 397 | 173 | 75 | ... | 2,927 |
| Jackson | 647 | 330 | 288 | 160 | 60 | 23 | ... | 1,508 |
| Jefferson | 2,099 | 1,393 | 1,205 | 864 | 350 | 88 | ... | 5,999 |
| Lafourche | 1,446 | 775 | 668 | 449 | 174 | 58 | ... | 3,570 |
| Lafayette | 692 | 361 | 261 | 172 | 80 | 20 | ... | 1,586 |
| Livingston | 374 | 238 | 175 | 94 | 39 | 10 | ... | 930 |
| Madison | 755 | 330 | 326 | 227 | 85 | 39 | ... | 1,762 |
| Morehouse | 772 | 390 | 322 | 178 | 66 | 17 | ... | 1,745 |
| Natchitoches | 1,508 | 720 | 712 | 600 | 232 | 77 | ... | 3,849 |
| Orleans | 15,583 | 10,270 | 7,094 | 4,085 | 1,247 | 324 | ... | 41,733 |
| Ouachita | 1,110 | 542 | 368 | 231 | 78 | 24 | ... | 2,353 |
| Plaquemines | 1,082 | 551 | 433 | 332 | 95 | 49 | ... | 2,542 |
| Pointe Coupee | 1,084 | 600 | 473 | 350 | 144 | 55 | ... | 2,706 |
| Rapides | 1,795 | 858 | 770 | 583 | 238 | 105 | ... | 4,349 |
| Sabine | 474 | 247 | 154 | 126 | 37 | 25 | ... | 1,063 |
| St. Bernard | 459 | 233 | 219 | 163 | 83 | 30 | ... | 1,187 |
| St. Charles | 543 | 300 | 322 | 308 | 112 | 63 | 10 | 1,653 |
| St. Helena | 649 | 338 | 269 | 165 | 79 | 28 | ... | 1,523 |
| St. James | 1,137 | 580 | 614 | 408 | 204 | 82 | 56 | 3,081 |
| St. John | 259 | 185 | 164 | 97 | 43 | 13 | 1,150 | 1,911 |
| St. Landry | 2,166 | 1,325 | 916 | 489 | 169 | 48 | ... | 5,113 |
| St. Martin | 801 | 461 | 367 | 230 | 96 | 26 | ... | 1,981 |
| St. Mary | 1,493 | 883 | 543 | 361 | 173 | 60 | ... | 3,513 |
| St. Tammany | 450 | 445 | 213 | 162 | 72 | 30 | 93 | 1,465 |
| Tensas | 874 | 411 | 324 | 260 | 86 | 24 | ... | 1,979 |
| Terrebonne | 1,444 | 675 | 615 | 355 | 137 | 49 | 52 | 3,327 |
| Union | 604 | 357 | 290 | 156 | 70 | 15 | ... | 1,572 |
| Vermilion | 410 | 250 | 169 | 117 | 44 | 9 | ... | 999 |
| Washington | 351 | 192 | 159 | 93 | 38 | 18 | ... | 851 |
| West Baton Rouge | 407 | 240 | 201 | 156 | 53 | 23 | ... | 1,080 |
| West Feliciana | 812 | 374 | 430 | 262 | 125 | 50 | ... | 2,053 |
| Winn | 350 | 212 | 169 | 110 | 30 | 4 | ... | 875 |
| Total | 57,738 | 33,325 | 25,847 | 16,735 | 6,110 | 2,084 | 1,429 | 146,398 |

TABLE OF THE AGES OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN EACH WARD OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, 1868.

| Wards. | No. between 21 and 30 years. | No. between 31 and 40 years. | No. between 41 and 50 years. | No. between 51 and 60 years. | No. between 61 and 70 years. | No. between 71 and upward. | Total. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| First Ward | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,130 |
| Second Ward | 1,813 | 1,066 | 736 | 354 | 108 | 27 | 4,104 |
| Third Ward | 2,906 | 1,928 | 1,230 | 695 | 203 | 55 | 7,017 |
| Fourth Ward | 1,243 | 736 | 509 | 274 | 77 | 17 | 2,876 |
| Fifth Ward | 1,864 | 1,210 | 770 | 439 | 129 | 43 | 4,460 |
| Sixth Ward | 1,257 | 687 | 467 | 271 | 104 | 22 | 2,808 |
| Seventh Ward | 1,494 | 986 | 754 | 482 | 168 | 56 | 3,940 |
| Eighth Ward | 1,012 | 689 | 498 | 308 | 94 | 17 | 2,618 |
| Ninth Ward | 948 | 717 | 586 | 345 | 80 | 16 | 2,692 |
| Tenth Ward | 1,222 | 944 | 622 | 358 | 109 | 23 | 3,273 |
| Eleventh Ward | 1,035 | 800 | 533 | 304 | 93 | 20 | 2,785 |
| Right Bank | 789 | 487 | 389 | 255 | 82 | 23 | 2,025 |
| Total | 15,583 | 10,270 | 7,094 | 4,085 | 1,247 | 324 | 41,733 |

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR THE YEAR 1878,

According to the Returns made by the Assessors of the Several Parishes of the State and the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans.

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of White Voters. | Number of Colored Voters. | Number of White Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of White Voters Who Make Their Marks. | Number of Colored Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of Colored Voters Who Make Their Marks. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Ascension | 2,472 | 2,426 | 46 | 740 | 1,232 | 575 | 238 | 165 | 1,494 |
| Assumption | 3,131 | 771 | 67 | 1,478 | 1,653 | 838 | 179 | 640 | 1,474 |
| Avoyelles | 3,309 | 3,221 | 88 | 1,679 | 1,630 | 1,164 | 155 | 515 | 1,475 |
| Bienville | 1,410 | 1,403 | 7 | 908 | 502 | 871 | 28 | 37 | 474 |
| *Bossier | | | | | | | | | |
| Caddo | 5,478 | 5,160 | 318 | 1,476 | 3,732 | 1,655 | 276 | 91 | 3,456 |
| Calcasieu | 1,674 | 1,619 | 52 | 1,374 | 300 | 951 | 21 | 423 | 279 |
| Caldwell | 952 | 947 | 5 | 512 | 440 | 475 | 45 | 37 | 395 |
| Cameron | 404 | 31 | | 343 | 121 | 208 | 6 | 135 | 55 |
| Catahoula | 1,662 | 1,641 | 21 | 997 | 665 | 834 | 48 | 163 | 617 |
| Claiborne | 2,352 | 1,428 | 13 | 1,441 | 911 | 1,420 | | 21 | 890 |
| Concordia | 2,931 | 2,900 | 31 | 294 | 2,637 | 286 | 187 | 8 | 2,450 |
| DeSoto | 1,502 | | 31 | 1,034 | 468 | 967 | 22 | 67 | 446 |
| E. Baton Rouge | 3,199 | 3,006 | 193 | 1,203 | 1,996 | 1,076 | 380 | 127 | 1,516 |
| East Carroll | 1,984 | 1,953 | 31 | 179 | 1,805 | 175 | 210 | 4 | 1,774 |
| East Feliciana | 1,748 | 1,672 | 76 | 743 | 1,005 | 732 | 44 | 11 | 961 |
| Franklin | 1,044 | 1,011 | 33 | 568 | 476 | 473 | 46 | 96 | 430 |
| Grant | 1,030 | 438 | 502 | 560 | 470 | 448 | 40 | 112 | 430 |
| Iberia | 2,956 | 1,302 | 89 | 1,391 | 1,565 | 938 | 197 | 408 | 1,368 |
| Iberville | 2,358 | 2,322 | 36 | 386 | 1,972 | 362 | 140 | 24 | 1,832 |
| Jackson | 502 | 499 | 3 | 345 | 157 | 329 | 6 | 16 | 151 |
| Jefferson | 1,949 | 1,763 | 186 | 567 | 1,382 | 463 | 175 | 104 | 1,270 |
| Lafourche | 3,137 | 3,046 | 127 | 1,824 | 1,349 | 982 | 138 | 842 | 1,211 |
| Lafayette | 1,930 | 1,873 | 57 | 1,120 | 510 | 672 | 44 | 448 | 766 |
| Livingston | 947 | 913 | 34 | 791 | 156 | 628 | 18 | 163 | 138 |
| Lincoln | 1,643 | 1,636 | 7 | 1,089 | 554 | 926 | 42 | 163 | 512 |
| Madison | 2,557 | 2,553 | 24 | 238 | 2,339 | 238 | 288 | | 2,051 |
| Morehouse | 1,983 | 1,953 | 30 | 646 | 1,337 | 583 | 42 | 63 | 1,295 |
| Natchitoches | 3,793 | 3,680 | 113 | 1,830 | 1,963 | 1,212 | 242 | 618 | 1,721 |
| Orleans— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Ward | 2,523 | 1,867 | 656 | 1,984 | 539 | 1,736 | 150 | 248 | 389 |
| 2nd Ward | 2,955 | 2,145 | 810 | 2,916 | 786 | 1,940 | 185 | 229 | 601 |
| 3rd Ward | 5,429 | 4,003 | 1,426 | 3,781 | 1,648 | 3,271 | 436 | 510 | 1,648 |
| 4th Ward | 2,272 | 1,711 | 561 | 1,657 | 615 | 1,573 | 234 | 84 | 381 |
| 5th Ward | 3,323 | 2,453 | 870 | 2,338 | 985 | 2,105 | 459 | 233 | 526 |
| 6th Ward | 2,026 | 1,624 | 402 | 1,483 | 543 | 1,300 | 256 | 183 | 287 |
| 7th Ward | 3,519 | 2,894 | 625 | 1,997 | 1,522 | 1,824 | 674 | 173 | 848 |
| 8th Ward | 1,814 | 1,161 | 653 | 1,498 | 316 | 1,304 | 106 | 194 | 210 |
| 9th Ward | 2,451 | 1,582 | 869 | 1,873 | 578 | 1,680 | 98 | 193 | 480 |
| 10th Ward | 2,874 | 1,996 | 878 | 2,236 | 638 | 2,064 | 206 | 172 | 432 |
| 11th Ward | 2,886 | 2,083 | 797 | 2,128 | 752 | 1,997 | 234 | 131 | 518 |
| 12th Ward | 1,359 | 1,078 | 281 | 1,066 | 293 | 1,007 | 55 | 59 | 238 |
| 13th Ward | 967 | 885 | 82 | 550 | 417 | 494 | 115 | 56 | 302 |
| 14th Ward | 519 | 396 | 123 | 280 | 239 | 255 | 49 | 25 | 190 |
| 15th Ward | 1,950 | 1,584 | 366 | 932 | 1,018 | 797 | 169 | 135 | 849 |
| 16th Ward | 627 | 521 | 106 | 214 | 413 | 196 | 115 | 18 | 298 |
| 17th Ward | 667 | 949 | 173 | 374 | 293 | 339 | 66 | 35 | 227 |
| Ouachita | 3,012 | 2,919 | 93 | 893 | 2,119 | 805 | 179 | 88 | 1,940 |
| Plaquemines | 2,285 | 730 | 130 | 860 | 1,425 | 734 | 202 | 126 | 1,223 |
| Pointe Coupee | 2,770 | 2,699 | 71 | 816 | 1,954 | 701 | 307 | 115 | 1,647 |

* The Parish of Bossier has sent no returns.

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS OF THE STATE OF
LOUISIANA FOR THE YEAR, 1878—Continued.

According to the Returns made by the Assessors of the Several Parishes of the
State and the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans.

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of White Voters. | Number of Colored Voters. | Number of White Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of White Voters Who Make Their Marks. | Number of Colored Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of Colored Voters Who Make Their Marks. |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Rapides | 3,627 | 3,482 | 145 | 1,775 | 1,852 | 1,593 | 124 | 182 | 1,728 |
| Red River | 2,770 | 2,699 | 71 | 816 | 1,954 | 701 | 307 | 115 | 1,647 |
| Richland | 1,245 | 616 | 27 | 643 | 1,232 | 574 | 70 | 69 | 532 |
| Sabine | 1,047 | 1,037 | 10 | 829 | 218 | 634 | 15 | 195 | 203 |
| St. Bernard | 921 | 883 | 37 | 396 | 525 | 216 | 40 | 180 | 485 |
| St. Charles | 1,332 | 1,315 | 17 | 197 | 1,135 | 172 | 185 | 25 | 950 |
| St. Helena | 1,238 | 1,216 | 22 | 641 | 597 | 577 | 197 | 64 | 500 |
| St. James | 2,444 | 2,417 | 27 | 570 | 1,874 | 440 | 101 | 130 | 1,773 |
| St. John | 1,885 | 1,855 | 30 | 618 | 1,267 | 487 | 142 | 131 | 1,125 |
| St. Landry | 6,965 | 6,914 | 51 | 3,681 | 3,284 | 2,114 | 227 | 1,567 | 3,059 |
| St. Martin | 2,303 | 2,267 | 36 | 1,099 | 1,204 | 693 | 84 | 406 | 1,120 |
| St. Mary | 2,960 | 2,850 | 110 | 786 | 2,174 | 667 | 293 | 109 | 1,891 |
| St. Tammany | 1,176 | 1,081 | 95 | 682 | 494 | 533 | 30 | 149 | 364 |
| Tangipahoa | 1,456 | 1,384 | 72 | 932 | 524 | 797 | 62 | 134 | 463 |
| Tensas | 3,249 | 3,209 | 40 | 318 | 2,931 | 310 | 467 | 8 | 2,464 |
| Terrebonne | 3,138 | 3,042 | 96 | 1,361 | 1,777 | 762 | 184 | 599 | 1,593 |
| Union | 2,201 | 2,175 | 26 | 1,483 | 718 | 1,288 | 55 | 195 | 663 |
| Vermillion | 1,241 | 1,206 | 35 | 968 | 273 | 492 | 23 | 476 | 250 |
| Vernon | 723 | 719 | 4 | 668 | 55 | 503 | ... | 165 | 55 |
| Washington | 779 | 777 | 2 | 587 | 192 | 415 | 27 | 172 | 165 |
| Webster | 1,631 | 1,580 | 51 | 760 | 871 | 723 | 26 | 37 | 845 |
| W. Baton Rouge | 975 | 949 | 26 | 353 | 622 | 302 | 76 | 51 | 546 |
| West Carroll | 604 | 599 | 5 | 335 | 269 | 270 | 29 | 65 | 240 |
| West Feliciana | 1,980 | 1,937 | 43 | 440 | 1,540 | 422 | 113 | 18 | 1,427 |
| Winn | 892 | 887 | 5 | 771 | 121 | 595 | 11 | 176 | 110 |
| Total | 155,103 | 133,563 | 12,276 | 77,341 | 78,123 | 62,883 | 10,390 | 13,926 | 68,700 |

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE REGISTERED VOTERS OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR THE YEAR 1880.

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of White Voters. | Number of Colored Voters. | Number of White Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of White Voters Who Make Their Marks. | Number of Colored Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of Colored Voters Who Make Their Marks. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Ascension | 3,398 | 3,312 | 86 | 1,048 | 2,350 | 824 | 224 | 340 | 2,001 |
| Assumption | 4,410 | 4,301 | 109 | 2,078 | 2,332 | 1,042 | 1,036 | 273 | 2,050 |
| Avoyelles | 3,853 | 3,753 | 100 | 1,987 | 1,866 | 1,351 | 636 | 227 | 1,639 |
| Blenville | 1,669 | 1,659 | 10 | 1,075 | 595 | 1,008 | 66 | 29 | 566 |
| Bossier | 3,000 | 2,950 | 50 | 800 | 2,200 | 775 | 25 | 200 | 2,904 |
| Caddo | 5,953 | 5,616 | 337 | 2,070 | 3,833 | 1,937 | 133 | 292 | 3,591 |
| Calcasieu | 2,173 | 2,074 | 99 | 1,800 | 373 | 1,197 | 603 | 28 | 345 |
| Caldwell | 1,081 | 1,073 | 6 | 574 | 507 | 496 | 78 | 100 | 407 |
| Cameron | 406 | 376 | 30 | 345 | 61 | 215 | 130 | 9 | 52 |
| Catahoula | 1,972 | 1,957 | 15 | 1,254 | 718 | 1,224 | 30 | 18 | 700 |
| Clalborne | 3,157 | 3,138 | 19 | 1,877 | 1,280 | 1,725 | 152 | 92 | 1,188 |
| Concordia | 3,046 | 3,023 | 23 | 359 | 2,687 | 352 | 7 | 271 | 2,416 |
| DeSoto | 1,829 | 1,801 | 28 | 1,148 | 681 | 1,076 | 72 | 26 | 655 |
| E. Baton Rouge | 4,121 | 3,913 | 211 | 1,674 | 2,450 | 1,503 | 171 | 372 | 2,078 |
| East Carroll | 2,716 | 2,685 | 31 | 251 | 2,465 | 247 | 4 | 165 | 2,300 |
| East Feliciana | 2,385 | 2,278 | 707 | 1,028 | 1,327 | 943 | 105 | 109 | 1,208 |
| Franklin | 1,110 | 565 | 28 | 593 | 517 | 528 | 65 | 20 | 497 |
| Grant | 857 | 748 | 9 | 464 | 384 | 408 | 65 | 60 | 324 |
| Iberia | 3,444 | 3,337 | 107 | 1,642 | 1,802 | 1,140 | 502 | 231 | 1,571 |
| Iberville | 3,860 | 3,788 | 72 | 833 | 3,027 | 757 | 76 | 202 | 2,825 |
| Jackson | 747 | 741 | 6 | 501 | 246 | 483 | 18 | 29 | 247 |
| Jefferson | 2,607 | 2,333 | 274 | 887 | 1,720 | 732 | 155 | 208 | 1,572 |
| Lafourche | 4,473 | 4,343 | 130 | 2,423 | 2,050 | 1,386 | 1,037 | 229 | 1,821 |
| Lafayette | 2,347 | 2,271 | 76 | 1,407 | 940 | 774 | 733 | 51 | 889 |
| Livingston | 1,047 | 1,009 | 38 | 860 | 187 | 671 | 789 | 19 | 168 |
| Lincoln | 1,904 | 1,904 | 5 | 1,772 | 632 | 1,056 | 216 | 45 | 587 |
| Madison | 2,849 | 2,812 | 37 | 321 | 2,528 | 319 | 2 | 397 | 2,131 |
| Morehouse | 2,118 | 2,094 | 24 | 699 | 1,419 | 665 | 68 | 24 | 1,351 |
| Natchitoches | 4,313 | 4,209 | 104 | 1,992 | 2,312 | 1,286 | 706 | 266 | 2,055 |
| Orleans— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Ward | 1,921 | 1,428 | 500 | 1,487 | 441 | 1,378 | 109 | 166 | 275 |
| 2nd Ward | 2,602 | 1,873 | 729 | 2,085 | 517 | 1,912 | 173 | 173 | 344 |
| 3rd Ward | 4,071 | 2,952 | 1,119 | 2,919 | 1,152 | 2,697 | 222 | 453 | 699 |
| 4th Ward | 1,529 | 1,140 | 389 | 1,151 | 378 | 1,119 | 32 | 197 | 187 |
| 5th Ward | 2,279 | 1,740 | 539 | 1,705 | 574 | 1,605 | 100 | 297 | 277 |
| 6th Ward | 1,465 | 1,189 | 276 | 1,132 | 332 | 1,160 | 72 | 191 | 142 |
| 7th Ward | 2,353 | 1,979 | 374 | 1,504 | 849 | 1,416 | 88 | 422 | 427 |
| 8th Ward | 1,472 | 966 | 506 | 1,262 | 210 | 1,147 | 115 | 71 | 139 |
| 9th Ward | 2,222 | 1,469 | 753 | 1,797 | 425 | 1,621 | 176 | 99 | 326 |
| 10th Ward | 2,675 | 1,847 | 128 | 2,246 | 429 | 2,117 | 120 | 207 | 277 |
| 11th Ward | 2,642 | 1,936 | 706 | 2,077 | 565 | 1,960 | 117 | ... | 358 |
| 12th Ward | 1,138 | 861 | 277 | 866 | 272 | 828 | 38 | 85 | 187 |
| 13th Ward | 843 | 684 | 159 | 526 | 317 | 488 | 38 | 86 | 231 |
| 14th Ward | 369 | 270 | 99 | 217 | 152 | 198 | 21 | 46 | 106 |
| 15th Ward | 1,758 | 1,445 | 313 | 842 | 916 | 753 | 89 | 219 | 697 |
| 16th Ward | 566 | 491 | 75 | 182 | 384 | 107 | 15 | 107 | 277 |
| 17th Ward | 561 | 415 | 146 | 329 | 232 | 310 | 19 | 56 | 176 |
| Onachita | 3,026 | 2,934 | 92 | 935 | 2,091 | 836 | 836 | 203 | 1,888 |
| Plaquemines | 2,834 | 2,283 | 601 | 1,450 | 1,383 | 966 | 485 | 325 | 1,058 |
| Pointe Coupee | 2,964 | 2,890 | 74 | 875 | 2,087 | 760 | 115 | 336 | 1,751 |
| Rapides | 4,326 | 2,856 | 1,970 | 2,099 | 2,227 | 1,734 | 315 | 117 | 2,110 |
| Red River | 947 | 934 | 13 | 402 | 545 | 372 | 30 | 77 | 408 |
| Richland | 1,572 | 1,544 | 22 | 732 | 840 | 660 | 72 | 100 | 740 |
| Sabine | 1,196 | 1,179 | 17 | 929 | 267 | 704 | 225 | 16 | 251 |
| St. Bernard | 1,479 | 1,423 | 56 | 696 | 783 | 376 | 320 | 89 | 694 |

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE REGISTERED VOTERS OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR THE YEAR 1880—Continued.

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of White Voters. | Number of Colored Voters. | Number of White Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of White Voters Who Make Their Marks. | Number of Colored Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of Colored Voters Who Make Their Marks. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| St. Charles | 1,583 | 1,565 | 18 | 226 | 1,357 | 202 | 24 | 241 | 1,116 |
| St. Helena | 1,258 | 1,339 | 59 | 644 | 614 | 589 | 55 | 99 | 575 |
| St. James | 3,110 | 3,056 | 54 | 983 | 2,128 | 932 | 50 | 40 | 2,088 |
| St. John | 2,269 | 2,221 | 48 | 776 | 1,493 | 607 | 169 | 208 | 1,285 |
| St. Landry | 8,095 | 7,886 | 109 | 4,321 | 3,774 | 2,563 | 1,758 | 258 | 3,516 |
| St. Martin | 2,578 | 2,532 | 45 | 1,250 | 1,328 | 780 | 460 | 123 | 1,205 |
| St. Mary | 4,511 | 4,277 | 214 | 1,168 | 3,343 | 1,030 | 138 | 446 | 2,897 |
| St. Tammany . . . | 1,373 | 1,253 | 120 | 815 | 558 | 613 | 202 | 138 | 420 |
| Tangipahoa | 1,995 | 1,910 | 85 | 1,291 | 704 | 1,094 | 197 | 80 | 704 |
| Tensas | 2,689 | 3,643 | 46 | 403 | 3,286 | 398 | 5 | 525 | 2,761 |
| Terrebonne | 4,135 | 4,017 | 118 | 1,866 | 2,269 | 991 | 955 | 173 | 2,096 |
| Union | 2,363 | 2,341 | 22 | 1,562 | 801 | 1,334 | 228 | 72 | 729 |
| Vermilion | 1,552 | 1,506 | 46 | 1,240 | 312 | 572 | 668 | 36 | 276 |
| Vernon | 885 | 881 | 4 | 830 | 55 | 627 | 203 | ... | 55 |
| Washington | 871 | 867 | 4 | 638 | 233 | 446 | 192 | 38 | 195 |
| Webster | 1,814 | 1,771 | 43 | 963 | 851 | 943 | 20 | 15 | 236 |
| West Baton Rouge | 1,347 | 1,266 | 81 | 533 | 814 | 485 | 48 | 135 | 679 |
| West Carroll . . . | 688 | 680 | 8 | 348 | 340 | 280 | 68 | 36 | 304 |
| West Feliciana . . | 2,192 | 2,152 | 40 | 486 | 1,706 | 478 | 8 | 107 | 1,599 |
| Winn | 1,039 | 1,031 | 8 | 900 | 39 | 690 | 210 | 17 | 122 |
| Totals | 172,005 | 158,485 | 13,276 | 85,451 | 88,024 | 69,006 | 16,913 | 11,403 | 76,087 |

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR THE YEAR 1886.

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of White Voters. | Number of Colored Voters. | Number of White Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of White Voters Who Make Their Marks. | Number of Colored Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of Colored Voters Who Make Their Marks. |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Ascension | 4,542 | 4,414 | 128 | 1,574 | 2,968 | 1,191 | 383 | 499 | 2,465 |
| Assumption | 4,615 | 4,505 | 100 | 1,979 | 2,636 | 1,010 | 969 | 360 | 2,276 |
| Avozelles | 5,007 | 4,866 | 141 | 2,597 | 2,410 | 1,861 | 736 | 567 | 1,843 |
| Bienville | 2,247 | 2,233 | 14 | 1,428 | 819 | 1,345 | 83 | 71 | 748 |
| Bossier | 3,822 | 3,722 | 100 | 1,218 | 2,604 | 1,175 | 43 | 254 | 2,360 |
| Caddo | 5,810 | 5,462 | 348 | 1,988 | 3,822 | 1,897 | 91 | 286 | 3,536 |
| Calcasieu | 3,909 | 3,741 | 168 | 3,392 | 517 | 3,036 | 356 | 269 | 248 |
| Caldwell | 1,113 | 1,110 | 3 | 591 | 522 | 561 | 30 | 90 | 432 |
| Cameron | 454 | 431 | 23 | 393 | 61 | 196 | 197 | 6 | 55 |
| Catahoula | 2,500 | 2,475 | 25 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 955 | 545 | 123 | 877 |
| Clabourne | 4,194 | 4,182 | 12 | 2,174 | 2,020 | 2,139 | 35 | 83 | 1,937 |
| Concordia | 3,700 | 3,646 | 54 | 509 | 3,191 | 504 | 5 | 232 | 2,959 |
| De Soto | 1,962 | 1,944 | 18 | 844 | 1,118 | 892 | 42 | 47 | 1,071 |
| East Baton Rouge | 5,690 | 5,398 | 292 | 2,220 | 3,470 | 1,987 | 233 | 591 | 2,879 |
| East Carroll | 2,683 | 2,640 | 43 | 234 | 2,449 | 234 | ... | 403 | 2,046 |
| East Feliciana | 2,796 | 2,677 | 119 | 1,020 | 1,776 | 989 | 31 | 133 | 1,643 |
| Franklin | 1,005 | 996 | 9 | 440 | 565 | 425 | 15 | 37 | 528 |
| Grant | 1,288 | 1,274 | 14 | 712 | 576 | 586 | 126 | 71 | 505 |
| Iberia | 5,588 | 5,296 | 292 | 2,607 | 2,981 | 1,305 | 1,302 | 533 | 3,448 |
| Iberville | 5,206 | 5,101 | 165 | 1,272 | 3,994 | 1,063 | 209 | 358 | 2,636 |
| Jackson | 1,117 | 1,114 | 3 | 710 | 407 | 641 | 69 | 46 | 361 |
| Jefferson | 3,528 | 3,172 | 356 | 1,178 | 2,350 | 928 | 250 | 397 | 1,953 |
| Lafayette | 2,994 | 2,242 | 752 | 1,836 | 1,158 | 1,020 | 816 | 340 | 818 |
| Lafourche | 5,337 | 5,201 | 136 | 3,071 | 2,266 | 1,519 | 1,552 | 370 | 1,895 |
| Lincoln | 2,410 | 2,400 | 10 | 1,514 | 896 | 1,280 | 234 | 86 | 810 |
| Livingston | 1,194 | 1,161 | 33 | 1,033 | 161 | 771 | 262 | 26 | 135 |
| Madison | 3,333 | 3,300 | 33 | 263 | 3,070 | 253 | 10 | 423 | 2,647 |
| Morehouse | 3,409 | 3,384 | 25 | 1,032 | 2,377 | 1,020 | 12 | 40 | 2,337 |
| Natchitoches | 4,841 | 4,740 | 101 | 2,163 | 2,678 | 1,340 | 823 | 418 | 2,260 |
| Orleans— | | | | | | | | | |
| First Ward | 3,078 | 2,458 | 620 | 2,488 | 590 | 2,293 | 195 | 246 | 344 |
| Second Ward | 4,221 | 3,253 | 968 | 3,395 | 826 | 3,129 | 266 | 268 | 558 |
| Third Ward | 5,600 | 4,320 | 1,280 | 4,081 | 1,519 | 3,828 | 253 | 651 | 868 |
| Fourth Ward | 2,708 | 2,139 | 569 | 2,109 | 599 | 2,019 | 90 | 310 | 289 |
| Fifth Ward | 4,157 | 2,931 | 1,226 | 3,412 | 745 | 3,044 | 368 | 400 | 345 |
| Sixth Ward | 2,255 | 1,704 | 551 | 1,823 | 432 | 1,505 | 318 | 244 | 188 |
| Seventh Ward | 4,013 | 3,330 | 683 | 2,904 | 1,109 | 2,687 | 217 | 553 | 556 |
| Eighth Ward | 2,441 | 1,752 | 689 | 2,168 | 273 | 1,960 | 208 | 110 | 163 |
| Ninth Ward | 2,918 | 2,005 | 913 | 2,397 | 521 | 2,151 | 246 | 147 | 374 |
| Tenth Ward | 4,240 | 3,149 | 1,091 | 3,530 | 710 | 3,277 | 253 | 323 | 387 |
| Eleventh Ward | 4,097 | 3,320 | 777 | 3,184 | 913 | 3,015 | 169 | 431 | 482 |
| Twelfth Ward | 1,962 | 1,566 | 396 | 1,536 | 426 | 1,465 | 71 | 176 | 250 |
| 13th Ward | 1,345 | 1,090 | 255 | 908 | 437 | 834 | 74 | 167 | 270 |
| 14th Ward | 762 | 580 | 182 | 525 | 237 | 460 | 61 | 94 | 143 |
| 15th Ward | 2,497 | 2,036 | 461 | 1,405 | 1,092 | 1,285 | 120 | 298 | 794 |
| 16th Ward | 707 | 675 | 92 | 275 | 492 | 260 | 15 | 174 | 318 |
| 17th Ward | 721 | 558 | 163 | 449 | 272 | 404 | 45 | 82 | 190 |
| Ouachita | 2,848 | 2,792 | 56 | 998 | 1,850 | 921 | 77 | 271 | 1,579 |
| Plaquemines | 2,530 | 1,848 | 682 | 1,062 | 1,468 | 721 | 341 | 328 | 1,140 |
| Pointe Coupee | 3,406 | 3,231 | 175 | 905 | 2,501 | 807 | 98 | 246 | 2,255 |
| Rapides | 5,283 | 3,299 | 1,984 | 2,508 | 2,775 | 2,148 | 360 | 164 | 2,611 |
| Red River | 1,236 | 1,216 | 20 | 504 | 732 | 435 | 69 | 94 | 638 |
| Richland | 1,591 | 1,572 | 19 | 559 | 1,032 | 492 | 67 | 165 | 867 |
| Sabine | 1,492 | 1,479 | 13 | 1,165 | 327 | 914 | 251 | 16 | 311 |
| St. Bernard | 1,723 | 1,647 | 76 | 649 | 1,074 | 341 | 308 | 397 | 677 |
| St. Charles | 1,817 | 1,802 | 15 | 221 | 1,599 | 193 | 28 | 341 | 1,255 |

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR THE YEAR 1886—Continued.

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of White Voters. | Number of Colored Voters. | Number of White Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of White Voters Who Make Their Marks. | Number of Colored Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of Colored Voters Who Make Their Marks. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| St. Helena | 1,207 | 1,191 | 16 | 637 | 570 | 585 | 52 | 121 | 449 |
| St. James | 4,103 | 3,978 | 125 | 1,194 | 2,909 | 1,017 | 177 | 262 | 2,647 |
| St. John | 2,721 | 2,710 | 11 | 911 | 1,810 | 778 | 133 | 119 | 1,691 |
| St. Landry | 10,831 | 10,488 | 343 | 6,024 | 4,807 | 3,390 | 2,634 | 411 | 4,396 |
| St. Martin* | 3,699 | 3,339 | 60 | 1,471 | 1,928 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Mary | 7,037 | 6,813 | 224 | 1,942 | 5,095 | 1,738 | 204 | 730 | 4,365 |
| St. Tammany | 1,257 | 1,190 | 67 | 796 | 461 | 673 | 123 | 194 | 207 |
| Tangipahoa | 2,269 | 2,189 | 80 | 1,428 | 841 | 1,197 | 231 | 105 | 736 |
| Tensas | 4,183 | 4,123 | 60 | 489 | 3,694 | 484 | 5 | 572 | 3,122 |
| Terrebonne | 4,424 | 4,326 | 98 | 1,981 | 2,443 | 897 | 1,084 | 359 | 2,084 |
| Union | 3,084 | 3,061 | 23 | 1,992 | 1,092 | 1,782 | 210 | 80 | 1,012 |
| Vermilion | 1,729 | 1,702 | 27 | 1,363 | 366 | 603 | 760 | 84 | 282 |
| Vernon | 1,030 | 1,026 | 4 | 964 | 66 | 712 | 252 | ... | 66 |
| Washington | 919 | 917 | 2 | 672 | 247 | 477 | 195 | 47 | 200 |
| Welster | 2,015 | 1,984 | 31 | 932 | 1,083 | 902 | 30 | 60 | 1,023 |
| W. Baton Rouge.. | 1,569 | 1,526 | 43 | 493 | 1,076 | 439 | 54 | 287 | 759 |
| West Carroll | 613 | 605 | 8 | 283 | 330 | 216 | 67 | 70 | 260 |
| West Feliciana .. | 2,591 | 2,545 | 46 | 550 | 2,041 | 541 | 9 | 176 | 1,865 |
| Winn | 1,193 | 1,187 | 6 | 1,017 | 176 | 800 | 217 | 38 | 138 |
| Totals | 222,236 | 203,489 | 18,747 | 111,791 | 110,445 | 89,856 | 20,464 | 16,570 | 91,947 |

* First volume of record of Registered Voters, Parish of St. Martin, containing 2,558 names, was lost or stolen; hence, cannot give the number of white and colored voters who write their names and who make their marks.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and accurate statement of the Registered Voters of the State of Louisiana, according to the returns filed and deposited in this office by the Tax Assessors of the several parishes of this State and the Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of Orleans for the year 1886.

Given under my signature and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the City of Baton Rouge, this twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1887.

(SEAL) OSCAR ARROYO, Secretary of State.

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR THE YEAR 1888, UP TO APRIL 7, 1888.

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of White Voters. | Number of Colored Voters. | Number of White Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of White Voters Who Make Their Marks. | Number of Colored Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of Colored Voters Who Make Their Marks. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Acadia | 2,308 | 1,926 | 382 | 2,006 | 302 | 851 | 1,155 | 87 | 215 |
| Ascension | 5,312 | 5,023 | 289 | 1,864 | 3,448 | 1,436 | 428 | 643 | 2,805 |
| Assumption | 5,643 | 5,517 | 126 | 2,500 | 3,143 | 1,668 | 832 | 1,086 | 2,057 |
| Avoyelles | 4,946 | 4,836 | 110 | 2,300 | 2,646 | 1,579 | 721 | 501 | 2,145 |
| Bienville | 2,713 | 2,699 | 14 | 1,731 | 982 | 1,671 | 60 | 58 | 924 |
| Bossier | 4,625 | 4,590 | 35 | 1,100 | 3,525 | 1,075 | 25 | 100 | 3,425 |
| Caddo | 6,080 | 5,603 | 477 | 2,152 | 3,928 | 1,962 | 190 | 456 | 3,472 |
| Calcasieu | 5,084 | 4,429 | 605 | 4,304 | 780 | 2,797 | 1,507 | 219 | 511 |
| Caldwell | 1,113 | 1,110 | 3 | 591 | 522 | 561 | 30 | 90 | 432 |
| Cameron | 450 | 422 | 28 | 396 | 54 | 212 | 184 | 5 | 49 |
| Catahoula | 2,500 | 2,460 | 40 | 1,345 | 1,155 | 905 | 440 | 155 | 1,000 |
| Claiborne | 5,117 | 5,104 | 13 | 2,512 | 2,605 | 2,459 | 53 | 201 | 2,404 |
| Concordia | 4,104 | 4,084 | 20 | 676 | 3,428 | 670 | 6 | 400 | 3,028 |
| De Soto | 2,899 | 2,878 | 21 | 1,154 | 1,745 | 1,094 | 6 | 57 | 1,688 |
| East Baton Rouge | 7,186 | 6,844 | 342 | 2,762 | 4,424 | 2,454 | 308 | 797 | 3,628 |
| East Carroll | 3,046 | 3,004 | 42 | 321 | 2,725 | 321 | .... | 377 | 2,347 |
| East Feliciana | 3,054 | 2,899 | 155 | 1,100 | 1,954 | 1,067 | 33 | 141 | 1,813 |
| Franklin | 1,244 | 1,225 | 19 | 513 | 731 | 422 | 91 | 76 | 655 |
| Grant | 1,283 | 1,276 | 7 | 722 | 561 | 468 | 254 | 147 | 414 |
| Iberia | 5,554 | 5,318 | 236 | 2,344 | 3,210 | 1,629 | 715 | 520 | 2,690 |
| Iberville | 6,246 | 6,091 | 155 | 1,256 | 4,990 | 1,082 | 174 | 520 | 4,470 |
| Jackson | 1,249 | 1,246 | 3 | 780 | 469 | 669 | 111 | 84 | 385 |
| Jefferson | 3,736 | 3,422 | 314 | 1,332 | 2,404 | 1,032 | 300 | 428 | 1,176 |
| Lafayette | 3,364 | 2,648 | 716 | 2,020 | 1,344 | 1,006 | 1,014 | 334 | 1,010 |
| Lafourche | 5,531 | 5,385 | 146 | 3,303 | 2,228 | 1,719 | 1,584 | 420 | 1,808 |
| Lincoln | 2,676 | 2,665 | 11 | 1,757 | 919 | 1,476 | 281 | 80 | 839 |
| Livingston | 1,247 | 1,207 | 40 | 1,075 | 172 | 805 | 270 | 32 | 140 |
| Madison | 3,698 | 3,662 | 36 | 330 | 3,368 | 319 | 11 | 464 | 2,904 |
| Morehouse | 3,162 | 3,139 | 23 | 785 | 2,377 | 767 | 18 | 53 | 2,324 |
| Natchitoches | 5,294 | 5,186 | 108 | 2,314 | 2,980 | 1,439 | 875 | 457 | 2,523 |
| Orleans— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Ward | 3,278 | 2,543 | 735 | 2,698 | 580 | 2,450 | 248 | 252 | 328 |
| 2nd Ward | 3,910 | 3,036 | 874 | 3,132 | 778 | 2,903 | 229 | 268 | 510 |
| 3rd Ward | 5,708 | 4,458 | 1,250 | 4,091 | 1,617 | 3,769 | 322 | 742 | 875 |
| 4th Ward | 2,970 | 2,272 | 698 | 2,219 | 751 | 2,075 | 144 | 399 | 352 |
| 5th Ward | 3,830 | 3,001 | 829 | 2,969 | 861 | 2,591 | 378 | 480 | 381 |
| 6th Ward | 2,630 | 1,985 | 645 | 2,157 | 473 | 1,654 | 503 | 266 | 207 |
| 7th Ward | 4,085 | 3,370 | 715 | 2,835 | 1,250 | 2,569 | 266 | 712 | 538 |
| 8th Ward | 2,264 | 1,768 | 496 | 1,987 | 277 | 1,823 | 164 | 122 | 155 |
| 9th Ward | 3,511 | 2,595 | 916 | 2,925 | 586 | 2,668 | 257 | 175 | 411 |
| 10th Ward | 4,426 | 3,359 | 1,067 | 3,652 | 774 | 3,440 | 212 | 360 | 414 |
| 11th Ward | 4,452 | 3,480 | 972 | 3,483 | 969 | 3,253 | 230 | 462 | 507 |
| 12th Ward | 2,455 | 1,998 | 457 | 1,927 | 528 | 1,791 | 136 | 230 | 298 |
| 13th Ward | 1,450 | 1,205 | 245 | 1,028 | 422 | 952 | 76 | 189 | 233 |
| 14th Ward | 774 | 619 | 155 | 524 | 250 | 480 | 44 | 98 | 152 |
| 15th Ward | 2,625 | 2,182 | 443 | 1,463 | 1,162 | 1,344 | 119 | 321 | 841 |
| 16th Ward | 827 | 708 | 119 | 327 | 500 | 308 | 19 | 180 | 320 |
| 17th Ward | 779 | 633 | 146 | 486 | 293 | 436 | 50 | 86 | 207 |
| Ouachita | 3,914 | 3,842 | 72 | 1,044 | 2,870 | 938 | 106 | 781 | 2,089 |
| Plaquemines | 2,946 | 2,341 | 605 | 1,162 | 1,784 | 927 | 235 | 413 | 1,371 |
| Pointe Coupee | 4,436 | 4,231 | 205 | 1,327 | 3,109 | 1,109 | 218 | 402 | 2,707 |
| Rapides | 7,309 | 5,196 | 2,113 | 4,893 | 2,416 | 4,240 | 653 | 236 | 2,180 |
| Red River | 1,938 | 1,920 | 18 | 690 | 1,248 | 580 | 110 | 186 | 1,062 |
| Richland | 1,793 | 1,769 | 24 | 644 | 1,149 | 571 | 73 | 189 | 960 |
| Sabine | 1,972 | 1,952 | 20 | 1,538 | 434 | 1,173 | 365 | 40 | 394 |

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR THE YEAR 1888, UP TO APRIL 7, 1888—Continued.

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of White Voters. | Number of Colored Voters. | Number of White Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of White Voters Who Make Their Marks. | Number of Colored Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of Colored Voters Who Make Their Marks. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| St. Bernard | 1,829 | 1,656 | 173 | 871 | 958 | 462 | 409 | 398 | 560 |
| St. Charles | 2,096 | 2,078 | 18 | 242 | 1,854 | 199 | 43 | 408 | 1,446 |
| St. Helena | 1,509 | 1,491 | 18 | 761 | 748 | 684 | 77 | 157 | 591 |
| St. James | 5,235 | 4,450 | 785 | 1,835 | 3,400 | 1,541 | 294 | 374 | 3,026 |
| St. John | 2,962 | 2,947 | 15 | 1,011 | 1,951 | 884 | 127 | 143 | 1,806 |
| St. Landry | 10,947 | 10,835 | 112 | 5,354 | 5,593 | 3,745 | 1,609 | 1,677 | 3,916 |
| St. Martin* | 3,674 | 3,630 | 44 | 1,476 | 2,198 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary | 7,676 | 7,413 | 263 | 2,227 | 5,449 | 1,933 | 289 | 695 | 4,754 |
| St. Tammany | 1,859 | 1,741 | 118 | 1,158 | 701 | 953 | 200 | 254 | 447 |
| Tangipahoa | 2,842 | 2,737 | 105 | 1,727 | 1,115 | 1,465 | 262 | 243 | 872 |
| Tensas | 5,163 | 5,091 | 72 | 728 | 4,435 | 721 | 7 | 723 | 3,712 |
| Terrebonne | 5,311 | 5,220 | 91 | 2,276 | 3,035 | 966 | 1,310 | 459 | 2,576 |
| Union | 2,965 | 2,938 | 27 | 1,854 | 1,111 | 1,594 | 260 | 130 | 981 |
| Vermilion | 2,490 | 2,417 | 73 | 1,931 | 559 | 820 | 1,111 | 107 | 452 |
| Vernon | 952 | 876 | 76 | 829 | 123 | 640 | 189 | 53 | 70 |
| Washington | 1,215 | 1,213 | 2 | 892 | 323 | 619 | 273 | 60 | 263 |
| Webster | 2,463 | 2,423 | 40 | 1,146 | 1,317 | 1,096 | 50 | 68 | 1,249 |
| West Baton Rouge | 2,377 | 2,270 | 107 | 547 | 1,830 | 386 | 161 | 241 | 1,589 |
| West Carroll | 571 | 568 | 3 | 252 | 319 | 202 | 50 | 56 | 263 |
| West Feliciana | 3,350 | 3,225 | 125 | 550 | 2,800 | 510 | 40 | 150 | 2,650 |
| Winn | 1,375 | 1,369 | 6 | 1,194 | 181 | 856 | 338 | 35 | 146 |
| Totals | 253,557 | 232,949 | 20,608 | 125,407 | 128,150 | 99,945 | 23,986 | 23,010 | 102,942 |

*The original registration book having been destroyed by fire, the number of white and colored voters who write their names and who make their marks cannot be given.

STATEMENT REGISTERED VOTERS, 1896.

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of White Voters. | Number of Colored Voters. | Number of White Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of White Voters Who Make Their Marks. | Number of Colored Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of Colored Voters Who Make Their Marks. |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Acadia | 3,898 | 3,662 | 236 | 3,257 | 641 | 1,594 | 1,163 | 96 | 545 |
| Ascension | 5,473 | 5,323 | 150 | 1,035 | 2,298 | 3,175 | 1,834 | 464 | 2,140 |
| Assumption | 4,987 | 4,915 | 72 | 2,526 | 2,467 | 1,385 | 1,141 | 606 | 1,861 |
| Avoyelles | 5,423 | 5,378 | 45 | 2,894 | 2,529 | 2,210 | 684 | 1,017 | 1,512 |
| Bienville | 3,604 | 3,000 | 604 | 2,354 | 1,250 | 2,000 | 354 | 250 | 1,000 |
| Bossier | 6,051 | 5,931 | 120 | 1,427 | 4,624 | 1,389 | 38 | 311 | 4,313 |
| Caddo | 6,473 | 5,825 | 648 | 2,215 | 4,258 | 2,172 | 43 | 425 | 3,833 |
| Calcasieu | 7,997 | 7,251 | 746 | 5,725 | 1,526 | 4,360 | 1,365 | 541 | 985 |
| Caldwell | 1,350 | 1,340 | 10 | 710 | 640 | 533 | 177 | 260 | 380 |
| Cameron | 665 | 637 | 28 | 583 | 82 | 365 | 218 | 19 | 63 |
| Catahoula | 2,780 | 2,670 | 110 | 1,585 | 1,195 | 1,375 | 210 | 420 | 775 |
| Claiborne | 4,050 | 4,040 | 10 | 2,110 | 1,940 | 1,990 | 120 | 460 | 1,480 |
| Concordia | 3,837 | 3,815 | 22 | 400 | 3,437 | 400 | ... | 375 | 3,062 |
| De Soto | 4,912 | 4,880 | 32 | 2,037 | 2,875 | 1,936 | 101 | 272 | 2,603 |
| East Baton Rouge | 8,060 | 7,732 | 328 | 2,839 | 5,221 | 2,538 | 301 | 1,231 | 3,990 |
| East Carroll | 3,021 | 3,010 | 11 | 386 | 2,635 | 386 | ... | 865 | 1,770 |
| East Feliciana | 3,751 | 3,540 | 211 | 1,180 | 2,571 | 1,171 | 9 | 437 | 2,134 |
| Franklin | 1,891 | 1,867 | 24 | 865 | 1,026 | 774 | 91 | 187 | 839 |
| Grant | 2,725 | 2,715 | 10 | 1,813 | 912 | 1,614 | 202 | 358 | 551 |
| Iberia | 4,790 | 4,614 | 176 | 2,846 | 1,944 | 2,515 | 331 | 294 | 1,650 |
| Iberville | 5,266 | 5,000 | 266 | 1,800 | 3,466 | 1,700 | 100 | 450 | 2,916 |
| Jackson | 1,650 | 1,645 | 5 | 1,154 | 496 | 993 | 161 | 114 | 382 |
| Jefferson | 1,506 | 1,250 | 256 | 685 | 821 | 422 | 263 | 205 | 616 |
| Lafayette | 626 | 579 | 47 | 626 | ... | 301 | 325 | ... | ... |
| Lafourche | 7,799 | 7,576 | 423 | 4,712 | 3,282 | 2,547 | 2,165 | 548 | 2,739 |
| Lincoln | 3,901 | 3,882 | 19 | 2,470 | 1,431 | 2,127 | 343 | 235 | 1,196 |
| Livingston | 1,940 | 1,891 | 47 | 1,590 | 350 | 1,120 | 470 | 90 | 255 |
| Madison | 2,324 | 2,317 | 7 | 290 | 2,034 | 290 | ... | 265 | 1,769 |
| Morehouse | 3,770 | 3,737 | 33 | 892 | 2,888 | 800 | 82 | 210 | 2,678 |
| Natchitoches | 4,534 | 4,409 | 125 | 3,222 | 1,312 | 2,500 | 260 | 200 | 1,112 |
| Orleans | 60,084 | 49,019 | 11,065 | 45,907 | 14,177 | 42,724 | 3,183 | 8,459 | 5,718 |
| Ouachita | 3,677 | 3,554 | 123 | 1,565 | 2,112 | 1,452 | 113 | 438 | 1,674 |
| Plaquemines | 3,862 | 3,027 | 835 | 1,838 | 1,974 | 1,277 | 611 | 1,040 | 934 |
| Pointe Coupee | 5,487 | 5,351 | 138 | 1,333 | 4,254 | 1,086 | 247 | 674 | 3,584 |
| Rapides | 9,956 | 7,764 | 2,192 | 6,633 | 3,323 | 5,588 | 1,045 | 1,023 | 2,300 |
| Red River | 2,370 | 2,355 | 15 | 829 | 1,541 | 779 | 50 | 64 | 1,477 |
| Richland | 2,676 | 2,643 | 29 | 814 | 1,858 | 733 | 81 | 451 | 1,407 |
| Sabine | 4,080 | 4,046 | 34 | 3,399 | 680 | 2,724 | 675 | 223 | 447 |
| St. Bernard | 1,695 | 1,508 | 187 | 843 | 852 | 453 | 390 | 291 | 561 |
| St. Charles | 2,696 | 2,595 | 101 | 558 | 2,138 | 291 | 267 | 504 | 1,634 |
| St. Helena | 1,620 | 1,600 | 20 | 816 | 804 | 721 | 95 | 181 | 623 |
| St. James | 5,211 | 4,785 | 426 | 2,051 | 3,160 | 1,326 | 725 | 681 | 2,479 |
| St. J. the Baptist | 4,203 | 3,687 | 516 | 1,557 | 2,646 | 1,196 | 361 | 703 | 1,943 |
| St. Landry | 7,807 | 7,716 | 91 | 4,686 | 3,121 | 3,124 | 1,562 | 511 | 2,610 |
| St. Martin | 4,192 | 4,077 | 115 | 2,212 | 1,980 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Mary | 6,400 | 6,220 | 180 | 2,461 | 3,939 | 1,402 | 1,059 | 1,206 | 2,733 |
| St. Tammany | 2,834 | 2,636 | 198 | 1,693 | 1,141 | 1,348 | 345 | 540 | 601 |
| Tangipahoa | 3,144 | 3,000 | 144 | 2,131 | 1,013 | 1,869 | 262 | 263 | 750 |
| Tensas | 5,877 | 5,706 | 171 | 576 | 3,203 | 570 | 6 | 579 | 4,722 |
| Terrebonne | 4,868 | 4,676 | 192 | 2,513 | 2,355 | 1,187 | 1,326 | 783 | 1,572 |
| Union | 3,483 | 3,460 | 23 | 2,026 | 1,457 | 1,759 | 267 | 343 | 1,114 |
| Vermillion | 3,894 | 3,829 | 65 | 3,208 | 686 | 1,683 | 1,525 | 101 | 585 |
| Vernon | 1,381 | 1,379 | 2 | 1,311 | 70 | 965 | 346 | 15 | 55 |
| Washington | 1,610 | 1,600 | 10 | 1,190 | 420 | 900 | 290 | 200 | 220 |
| Webster | 2,869 | 2,832 | 37 | 1,521 | 1,348 | 1,471 | 50 | 141 | 1,207 |
| West Baton Rouge | 2,623 | 2,565 | 58 | 750 | 1,873 | 468 | 282 | 430 | 1,443 |
| West Carroll | 892 | 884 | 8 | 306 | 586 | 254 | 52 | 192 | 394 |
| West Feliciana | 4,502 | 4,436 | 66 | 700 | 3,802 | 688 | 12 | 300 | 3,502 |
| Winn | 1,654 | 1,648 | 6 | 1,469 | 185 | 1,140 | 329 | 46 | 139 |

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS ON JANUARY 1, 1898.

(Act 89 of 1896.)

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of White Voters. | Number of Colored Voters. | Number of White Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of White Voters Who Make Their Marks. | Number of Colored Voters Who Write Their Names. | Number of Colored Voters Who Make Their Marks. |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Acadia | 901 | 835 | 66 | 877 | 24 | 792 | 851 | 19 | 5 |
| Ascension | 1,093 | 1,088 | 5 | 812 | 281 | 713 | 198 | 75 | 206 |
| Assumption | 1,720 | 1,677 | 43 | 1,514 | 206 | 917 | 596 | 72 | 134 |
| Avoyelles | 752 | 728 | 24 | 743 | 9 | 686 | 57 | 9 | ... |
| Bienville | 1,481 | 1,450 | 31 | 1,268 | 213 | 1,465 | 25 | 20 | 193 |
| Bossier | 1,142 | 1,127 | 15 | 683 | 450 | 652 | 31 | 117 | 342 |
| Caddo | 2,723 | 2,483 | 240 | 2,620 | 103 | 2,570 | 50 | 25 | 78 |
| Calcasieu | 2,596 | 2,207 | 389 | 2,399 | 197 | 2,240 | 159 | 97 | 100 |
| Caldwell | 788 | 786 | 2 | 434 | 354 | 411 | 23 | 88 | 266 |
| Cameron | 224 | 209 | 15 | 219 | 5 | 195 | 24 | 3 | 2 |
| Catahoula | 1,080 | 1,076 | 4 | 643 | 437 | 601 | 42 | 136 | 301 |
| Claiborne | 1,352 | 1,347 | 5 | 1,252 | 100 | 1,177 | 75 | 50 | 50 |
| Concordia | 380 | 372 | 8 | 188 | 192 | 188 | ... | 106 | 86 |
| DeSoto | 830 | 815 | 15 | 819 | 11 | 781 | 38 | 9 | 2 |
| East Baton Rouge | 1,074 | 978 | 96 | 997 | 77 | 985 | 12 | 69 | 8 |
| East Carroll | 193 | 164 | 29 | 182 | 11 | 181 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| East Feliciana | 647 | 607 | 40 | 609 | 38 | 604 | 5 | 28 | 10 |
| Franklin | 765 | 758 | 7 | 473 | 292 | 445 | 28 | 63 | 229 |
| Grant | 587 | 584 | 3 | 571 | 16 | 451 | 46 | 11 | 5 |
| Iberia | 867 | 765 | 102 | 867 | ... | 867 | ... | ... | ... |
| Iberville | 762 | 721 | 41 | 699 | 63 | 690 | 9 | 62 | 1 |
| Jackson | 893 | 890 | 3 | 719 | 174 | 671 | 48 | 63 | 111 |
| Jefferson | 4,351 | 3,491 | 860 | 2,743 | 1,608 | 2,398 | 345 | 1,302 | 306 |
| Lafayette | 677 | 545 | 132 | 677 | ... | 590 | 87 | ... | ... |
| Lafourche | 859 | 821 | 38 | 808 | 51 | 607 | 201 | 11 | 40 |
| Lincoln | 1,310 | 1,308 | 2 | 1,067 | 243 | 368 | 199 | 86 | 157 |
| Livingston | 1,025 | 993 | 32 | 930 | 95 | 726 | 204 | 27 | 68 |
| Madison | 229 | 217 | 12 | 203 | 26 | 227 | 2 | 26 | ... |
| Morehouse | 544 | 531 | 13 | 457 | 87 | 449 | 8 | 39 | 48 |
| Natchitoches | 1,616 | 1,574 | 42 | 1,603 | 13 | 1,204 | 399 | 13 | ... |
| Orleans | 24,441 | 24,603 | 4,838 | 26,353 | 3,088 | 25,499 | 977 | 2,749 | 337 |
| Ouachita | 1,451 | 1,377 | 74 | 873 | 578 | 853 | 20 | 166 | 412 |
| Plaquemines | 702 | 574 | 128 | 395 | 107 | 506 | 90 | 73 | 34 |
| Pointe Coupee | 536 | 470 | 57 | 499 | 37 | 452 | 47 | 22 | 15 |
| Rapides | 1,630 | 1,430 | 200 | 1,530 | 100 | 1,500 | 30 | 100 | ... |
| Red River | 838 | 832 | 6 | 536 | 302 | 488 | 48 | 59 | 243 |
| Richland | 350 | 335 | 15 | 297 | 53 | 294 | 3 | 44 | 9 |
| Sabine | 827 | 817 | 10 | 813 | 14 | 770 | 43 | 9 | 5 |
| St. Bernard | 1,235 | 1,081 | 154 | 880 | 355 | 755 | 125 | 260 | 95 |
| St. Charles | 984 | 790 | 194 | 944 | 40 | 600 | 344 | 40 | ... |
| St. Helena | 433 | 425 | 8 | 414 | 19 | 409 | 5 | 15 | 4 |
| St. James | 754 | 737 | 17 | 322 | 432 | 304 | 18 | 198 | 234 |
| St. John Baptist | 1,197 | 1,186 | 11 | 542 | 655 | 459 | 83 | 373 | 282 |
| St. Landry | 1,653 | 1,569 | 84 | 1,512 | 141 | 1,345 | 164 | 106 | 35 |
| St. Martin | 383 | 381 | 2 | 383 | ... | 351 | 32 | ... | ... |
| St. Mary | 1,103 | 1,009 | 94 | 1,101 | 2 | 1,022 | 79 | 2 | ... |
| St. Tammany | 595 | 559 | 36 | 468 | 127 | 432 | 36 | 80 | 47 |
| Tangipahoa | 1,439 | 1,428 | 11 | 1,341 | 98 | 1,341 | ... | 98 | ... |
| Tensas | 691 | 643 | 48 | 238 | 453 | 237 | 1 | 177 | 276 |
| Terrebonne | 738 | 709 | 29 | 719 | 19 | 602 | 107 | 14 | 5 |
| Union | 1,376 | 1,362 | 14 | 1,206 | 170 | 1,116 | 90 | 76 | 94 |
| Vermilion | 472 | 451 | 21 | 455 | 17 | 411 | 44 | 16 | 1 |
| Vernon | 757 | 755 | 2 | 725 | 32 | 646 | 79 | 9 | 23 |
| Washington | 687 | 685 | 2 | 567 | 117 | 525 | 32 | 66 | 51 |
| Webster | 1,276 | 1,262 | 14 | 903 | 373 | 866 | 37 | 64 | 309 |
| West Baton Rouge | 439 | 416 | 23 | 438 | 1 | 325 | 113 | 1 | ... |
| West Carroll | 314 | 313 | 1 | 192 | 122 | 174 | 18 | 52 | 70 |
| West Feliciana | 451 | 438 | 13 | 450 | 1 | 435 | 15 | 1 | ... |
| Winn | 1,027 | 1,025 | 2 | 961 | 66 | 864 | 97 | 36 | 30 |
| Total | 87,240 | 78,818 | 8,422 | 74,133 | 12,902 | 68,442 | 6,540 | 7,541 | 5,861 |

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS UP TO MARCH 17, 1900, INCLUSIVE.

| PARISHES. | Total Number of Registered Voters. | Total Number of White Voters. | Total Number of Colored Voters. | Number of Voters of Foreign Birth. | Number of Voters of Native Birth. | Section "B." | Number of White Voters "Edu. Qualifications." | Number of White Voters "Personal Property." | Number of White Voters "Real Property." | Number of Colored Voters "Edu. Qualifications." | Number of Colored Voters "Personal Property." | Number of Colored Voters "Real Property." |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acadia..... | 2,155 | 2,144 | 11 | 146 | 2,009 | 314 | 1,319 | .. | 511 | 9 | .. | 5 |
| Ascension..... | 2,265 | 1,839 | 426 | 51 | 2,214 | 931 | 847 | 12 | 49 | 405 | .. | 21 |
| Assumption..... | 1,742 | 1,704 | 38 | 23 | 1,719 | 1,152 | 510 | 20 | 36 | 37 | .. | 1 |
| Ayovelles..... | 2,591 | 2,434 | 157 | 50 | 2,541 | 1,755 | 1,033 | 6 | 626 | 132 | .. | 25 |
| Bienville..... | 1,781 | 1,750 | 31 | 10 | 1,771 | 355 | 1,000 | .. | 395 | 24 | .. | 7 |
| Bossier..... | 1,268 | 1,251 | 17 | 19 | 1,249 | 688 | 532 | 5 | 6 | 2 | .. | 4 |
| Cado..... | 2,994 | 2,984 | 10 | 340 | 2,654 | 23 | 2,984 | .. | 280 | 10 | .. | 60 |
| Calcasieu..... | 4,435 | 4,365 | 70 | 235 | 4,200 | 256 | 3,857 | 42 | 108 | 10 | .. | 14 |
| Caldwell..... | 814 | 685 | 129 | 4 | 810 | 162 | 396 | 24 | 108 | 103 | .. | 14 |
| Cameron..... | 483 | 452 | 31 | 25 | 458 | 39 | 314 | .. | 99 | 12 | .. | 18 |
| Catahoula..... | 1,500 | 1,500 | .. | 2 | 1,498 | 182 | 991 | 327 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Catahoula..... | 1,692 | 1,669 | 23 | 3 | 1,686 | 525 | 1,686 | 6 | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| Concordia..... | 521 | 480 | 41 | 10 | 511 | 2 | 478 | .. | 105 | 30 | .. | 5 |
| De Soto..... | 1,741 | 1,741 | .. | 31 | 1,710 | 41 | 1,595 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| East Baton Rouge... | 2,112 | 1,934 | 178 | 143 | 1,969 | 27 | 1,018 | 290 | 599 | 114 | .. | 62 |
| East Carroll..... | 340 | 317 | 23 | 40 | 300 | 29 | 308 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 2 |
| East Feliciana..... | 1,174 | 1,101 | 173 | 75 | 1,099 | 22 | 1,035 | .. | 39 | 52 | .. | 16 |
| Franklin..... | 842 | 677 | 165 | 10 | 832 | 167 | 484 | .. | 26 | 148 | .. | 15 |
| Grant..... | 1,213 | 1,196 | 17 | 10 | 1,203 | 601 | 598 | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Iberla..... | 2,538 | 2,538 | .. | 278 | 2,260 | 842 | 1,269 | 62 | 365 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Iberville..... | 1,492 | 1,488 | 4 | 52 | 1,440 | 455 | 1,003 | .. | 29 | 1 | .. | 3 |
| Jackson..... | 1,152 | 931 | 221 | 126 | 1,152 | 255 | 1,695 | .. | 102 | 180 | .. | 32 |
| Jefferson..... | 1,829 | 1,567 | 262 | 295 | 1,534 | 227 | 1,238 | .. | 677 | 169 | .. | 93 |
| Lafayette..... | 2,256 | 2,256 | .. | 48 | 2,180 | 280 | 2,261 | 938 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lafourche..... | 2,014 | 2,014 | .. | 29 | 2,866 | 2,209 | 526 | .. | 89 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lincoln..... | 1,421 | 1,306 | 115 | 29 | 1,420 | 571 | 529 | .. | 204 | 87 | .. | 25 |
| Livingston..... | 1,046 | 1,019 | 27 | 13 | 1,017 | 10 | 443 | .. | 66 | 24 | .. | 3 |
| Madison..... | 991 | 749 | 242 | 18 | 737 | 8 | 289 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| Morehouse..... | 757 | 749 | 8 | 62 | 709 | 194 | 709 | .. | 5 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| Natchitoches..... | 2,414 | 2,414 | .. | 62 | 2,352 | .. | 2,198 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

NUMBER OF PERSONS LISTED AND QUALIFIED FOR
REGISTRATION

Under Section 5 of Article 212 of the Constitution of 1898.

| PARISHES. | White. | Colored. | Total |
|----------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Acadia | 545 | ... | 545 |
| Ascension | 1,111 | ... | 1,111 |
| Assumption | 1,645 | ... | 1,645 |
| Avoyelles | 920 | ... | 920 |
| Blenville | 413 | ... | 413 |
| Bossier | 720 | ... | 720 |
| Caddo | 28 | ... | 28 |
| Calcasieu | 361 | ... | 361 |
| Caldwell | 145 | 2 | 147 |
| Cameron | 97 | ... | 97 |
| Catahoula | 177 | ... | 177 |
| Claiborne | 565 | ... | 565 |
| Concordia | 48 | ... | 48 |
| De Soto | 41 | ... | 41 |
| East Baton Rouge | 48 | ... | 48 |
| East Carroll | 47 | ... | 47 |
| East Feliciana | 26 | ... | 26 |
| Franklin | 220 | ... | 220 |
| Grant | 822 | ... | 822 |
| Iberia | 1,204 | ... | 1,204 |
| Iberville | 564 | ... | 564 |
| Jackson | 415 | 3 | 418 |
| Jefferson | 579 | ... | 579 |
| Lafourche | 2,683 | ... | 2,683 |
| Lafayette | 768 | ... | 768 |
| Livingston | 629 | ... | 629 |
| Lincoln | 727 | 1 | 728 |
| Madison | 10 | ... | 10 |
| Morehouse | 25 | ... | 25 |
| Natchitoches | 316 | ... | 316 |
| Orleans | 5,882 | 8 | 5,890 |
| Ouachita | 172 | ... | 172 |
| Plaquemines | 410 | ... | 410 |
| Pointe Coupee | 830 | ... | 830 |
| Rapides | 152 | ... | 152 |
| Red River | 77 | ... | 77 |
| Richland | 144 | 1 | 145 |
| Sabine | 903 | ... | 903 |
| St. Bernard | 284 | 1 | 285 |
| St. Charles | 658 | 23 | 681 |
| St. Helena | 163 | ... | 163 |
| St. James | 143 | 1 | 144 |
| St. John the Baptist | 360 | 18 | 378 |
| St. Landry | 2,564 | ... | 2,564 |
| St. Martin | 1,151 | 1 | 1,152 |
| St. Mary | 343 | ... | 343 |
| St. Tammany | 993 | 48 | 1,041 |
| Tangipahoa | 363 | 1 | 364 |
| Tensas | 304 | 1 | 305 |
| Terrebonne | 1,851 | ... | 1,851 |
| Union | 280 | ... | 280 |
| Vermilion | 1,074 | ... | 1,074 |
| Vernon | 705 | ... | 705 |
| Washington | 462 | ... | 462 |
| Webster | 791 | ... | 791 |
| West Baton Rouge | 65 | ... | 65 |
| West Carroll | 182 | ... | 182 |
| West Feliciana | 227 | ... | 227 |
| Winn | 445 | 2 | 447 |
| Total | 37,877 | 111 | 37,988 |

COLORED TAXPAYERS.

Compilation of the Reports of the Tax Assessors showing the number of colored males in the State of Louisiana who are over 21 years of age, whose names appear upon the tax rolls in their respective parishes as owners of property amounting to not less than Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00), and who, by reason of this, are entitled to register and vote at all elections:

| Parishes. | Number colored males | Parishes. | Number colored males |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Acadia | 50 | Orleans: | |
| Ascension | 46 | First District..... | 44 |
| Assumption | 14 | Second District..... | 180 |
| Avoyelles | 92 | Third District..... | 203 |
| Bienville | 53 | Fourth District..... | 49 |
| Bossier | 175 | Fifth District..... | 94 |
| Caddo | 285 | Sixth District..... | 168 |
| Calcasieu | 48 | Seventh District..... | 124 |
| Caldwell | 43 | Rapides | 118 |
| Cameron | 22 | Red River..... | 77 |
| Catahoula | 41 | Richland | 96 |
| Claiborne | 189 | Sabine | 18 |
| Concordia | 52 | St. Bernard..... | 7 |
| DeSoto | 242 | St. Charles..... | 99 |
| East Baton Rouge..... | 140 | St. Helena..... | 67 |
| East Carroll..... | 40 | St. James..... | 69 |
| East Feliciana..... | 119 | St. John the Baptist..... | 25 |
| Franklin | 41 | St. Landry..... | 264 |
| Grant | 29 | St. Martin..... | 298 |
| Iberia | 135 | St. Mary..... | 143 |
| Iberville | 35 | St. Tammany..... | 45 |
| Jackson | 71 | Tangipahoa | 71 |
| Jefferson | 153 | Tensas | 70 |
| Lafayette | 140 | Terrebonne | 21 |
| Lafourche | 27 | Union | 107 |
| Lincoln | 96 | Vermilion | 61 |
| Livingston | 4 | Vernon | 10 |
| Madison | 27 | Washington | 78 |
| Morehouse | 110 | Webster | 93 |
| Natchitoches | 206 | West Baton Rouge..... | 29 |
| Ouachita | 106 | West Carroll..... | 47 |
| Plaquemines | 101 | West Feliciana..... | 75 |
| Pointe Coupee..... | 90 | Winn | 28 |
| Grand total | | | 5,900 |

ELECTION TABLES.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Cast in the Several Parishes of the State of Louisiana on Nov. 4, 1872.

| PARISHES. | W. P. Kellogg. | Jno. McEnery. |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Ascension | 1,840 | 666 |
| Assumption | 1,912 | 1,276 |
| Avoyelles | 1,885 | 1,286 |
| Bienville | 428 | 872 |
| Bossier | 1,159 | ... |
| Caddo | 1,238 | 627 |
| Calcasieu | 96 | 548 |
| Caldwell | 369 | 486 |
| Cameron | 40 | 176 |
| Catahoula | 878 | 678 |
| Claiborne | 942 | 1,357 |
| Concordia | 1,671 | 186 |
| De Soto | 1,022 | 790 |
| East Baton Rouge | 2,459 | 917 |
| Carroll | 1,452 | 382 |
| East Feliciana | 1,690 | 653 |
| Franklin | 268 | 535 |
| Grant | 779 | 165 |
| Iberia | 965 | 616 |
| Iberville | 2,239 | 691 |
| Jackson | 610 | 446 |
| Jefferson | 1,732 | 970 |
| Lafourche | 1,792 | 1,697 |
| Lafayette | 482 | 884 |
| Livingston | 146 | 553 |
| Madison | 1,756 | 305 |
| Morehouse | 1,262 | 625 |
| Natchitoches | 1,206 | ... |
| Orleans | 14,043 | 20,537 |
| Ouachita | 1,441 | 606 |
| Plaquemines | 2,163 | 460 |
| Pointe Coupee | 1,454 | 1,092 |
| Rapides | 1,920 | 1,049 |
| Red River | 913 | 362 |
| Richland | 218 | 646 |
| Sabine | 62 | 789 |
| St. Bernard | 469 | 260 |
| St. Charles | 1,231 | 119 |
| St. Helena | 541 | 437 |
| St. James | 1,852 | 657 |
| St. John the Baptist | 1,167 | 538 |
| St. Landry | 1,890 | 2,347 |
| St. Martin | 718 | 670 |
| St. Mary | 1,667 | 739 |
| St. Tammany | 112 | 111 |
| Tangipahoa | 769 | 614 |
| Tensas | 2,275 | 166 |
| Terrebonne | 1,593 | 1,407 |
| Union | 489 | 460 |
| Vermilion | 228 | 256 |
| Vernon | 39 | 692 |
| Washington | 176 | 494 |
| Webster | 824 | 577 |
| West Baton Rouge | 900 | 287 |
| West Feliciana | 1,309 | 273 |
| Winn | 109 | 575 |
| Total | 72,890 | 55,249 |

COMPARATIVE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR FROM 1876 TO 1888.

| PARISHES. | 1876 | 1879 | 1884 | 1888 | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Francis T. Nicholls, Democrat. | | | | | | | | |
| S. B. Packard, Republican. | | | | | | | | |
| Louis A. Wiltz, Democrat. | | | | | | | | |
| Taylor Beattie, Republican. | | | | | | | | |
| Samuel D. McEnery, Democrat. | | | | | | | | |
| John A. Stevenson, Republican. | | | | | | | | |
| Francis T. Nicholls, Democrat. | | | | | | | | |
| Henry C. Warmoth, Republican. | | | | | | | | |
| Acadia | 1,219 | 2,052 | 414 | 1,346 | 1,016 | 1,563 | 2,715 | 1,334 |
| Ascension | 1,697 | 1,684 | 1,506 | 1,919 | 1,000 | 1,741 | 1,902 | 2,159 |
| Assumption | 1,485 | 1,623 | 1,608 | 1,355 | 1,853 | 991 | 2,425 | 1,310 |
| Ayoelles | 2,281 | 1,563 | 1,591 | 1,317 | 1,478 | 2,319 | 1,984 | 2,606 |
| Baton Rouge, East | 442 | 902 | 338 | 563 | 794 | 408 | 1,712 | 454 |
| Baton Rouge, West | 958 | 226 | 1,101 | ... | 1,528 | 2 | 1,923 | 37 |
| Blenville | 889 | 1,724 | 1,530 | 278 | 2,342 | 686 | 4,213 | 95 |
| Bossier | 1,719 | 2,630 | 2,672 | 591 | 2,090 | 549 | 4,802 | 324 |
| Caddo | 1,308 | 85 | 1,409 | 129 | 1,944 | 222 | 2,297 | 708 |
| Calcasieu | 628 | 282 | 682 | 228 | 673 | 182 | 671 | 276 |
| Caldwell | 246 | 52 | 252 | 59 | 255 | 46 | 402 | 2 |
| Cameron | ... | ... | 181 | 1,382 | 702 | 1,316 | 2,680 | 285 |
| Carroll, East | ... | ... | 503 | 56 | 483 | 4 | 420 | 885 |
| Carroll West | 538 | 801 | 800 | 482 | 1,402 | 85 | 992 | 815 |
| Catahoula | 1,588 | 427 | 1,725 | 444 | 2,175 | 596 | 2,397 | 768 |
| Clafborne | 379 | 2,445 | 1,269 | 1,024 | 2,208 | 676 | 4,219 | 145 |
| Concordia | 1,313 | 892 | 908 | 8 | 1,732 | 5 | 1,865 | 74 |
| De Soto | 1,741 | 780 | 1,259 | 293 | 1,963 | 366 | 2,277 | 5 |
| Felliciana, East | 1,246 | 129 | 1,339 | 147 | 1,808 | 252 | 2,038 | 377 |
| Felliciana, West | 789 | 405 | 822 | 1 | 927 | 1 | 987 | 4 |
| Franklin | 514 | 1,449 | 351 | 106 | 508 | 636 | 582 | 402 |
| Grant | 1,273 | 2,283 | 826 | 1,363 | 2,233 | 1,262 | 1,923 | 590 |
| Iberla | 965 | 35 | 626 | 2,245 | 992 | 1,817 | 1,802 | 2,610 |
| Iberville | 456 | 1,688 | 602 | ... | 608 | ... | 963 | 7 |
| Jackson | 859 | 1,688 | ... | ... | 423 | 1,389 | 855 | 1,281 |
| Jefferson | 2,006 | 2,000 | 1,715 | 1,366 | 1,773 | 1,422 | 2,702 | 1,548 |
| Lafourche | 1,158 | 660 | 1,205 | 690 | 1,296 | 1,015 | 1,708 | 1,234 |
| Lafayette | 1,080 | 324 | 1,400 | ... | 1,222 | 9 | 1,273 | ... |
| Lincoln | 779 | 121 | 543 | 80 | 525 | 1,306 | 766 | 192 |
| Livingston | 336 | 2,510 | 2,370 | 78 | 787 | 731 | 3,530 | ... |
| Madison | 1,400 | 762 | 947 | 164 | 669 | 15 | 1,584 | 14 |
| Morehouse | 1,776 | 2,004 | 1,356 | 516 | 2,203 | 535 | 3,373 | 285 |
| Natchitoches | 1,809 | 781 | 1,976 | 11 | 1,355 | 1 | 2,894 | 5 |
| Ouachita | 25,097 | 15,030 | 13,794 | 5,800 | 20,878 | 4,038 | 27,824 | 11,142 |
| Orleans | 727 | 1,732 | 829 | 1,637 | 573 | 1,505 | 971 | 1,678 |
| Plaquemines | 1,096 | 1,963 | 1,366 | 909 | 1,450 | 922 | 1,946 | 1,465 |
| Pointe Coupee | 1,649 | 1,729 | 1,941 | 899 | 1,708 | 1,157 | 4,678 | 449 |
| Rapides | 413 | 832 | 694 | 79 | 574 | 552 | 1,679 | 78 |
| Red River | 975 | 265 | 1,158 | 22 | 1,201 | 2 | 1,287 | 63 |
| Richland | 968 | 23 | 823 | 7 | 933 | ... | 1,441 | 2 |
| Sabine | 335 | 691 | 897 | 472 | 706 | 683 | 904 | 396 |
| St. Bernard | 263 | 1,041 | 114 | 1,105 | 4 | 816 | 172 | 1,377 |
| St. Charles | 652 | 516 | 464 | 352 | 528 | 540 | 846 | 370 |
| St. Helena | 757 | 1,287 | 492 | 495 | 282 | 1,015 | 593 | 1,216 |
| St. John the Baptist | 984 | 1,984 | 806 | 1,456 | 492 | 1,290 | 898 | 2,181 |
| St. James | 3,750 | 2,245 | 3,527 | 2,261 | 3,746 | 2,581 | 3,909 | 3,278 |
| St. Landry | 1,032 | 1,000 | 852 | 1,067 | 1,173 | 985 | 1,107 | 1,624 |
| St. Martin | 1,455 | 2,397 | 545 | 1,237 | 326 | 2,435 | 2,885 | 1,649 |
| St. Mary | 645 | 550 | 605 | 398 | 452 | 549 | 912 | 615 |
| St. Tammany | 486 | 3,192 | 1,944 | 346 | 3,820 | 2 | 4,627 | 113 |
| Tensas | 1,402 | 1,962 | 1,007 | 1,937 | 1,059 | 1,810 | 1,687 | 2,033 |
| Terrebonne | 936 | 558 | 795 | 561 | 814 | 676 | 1,249 | 629 |
| Tangipahoa | 1,505 | 87 | 1,598 | 78 | 1,087 | 345 | 2,369 | 91 |
| Union | 908 | 272 | 976 | 305 | 1,255 | 422 | 1,687 | 619 |
| Vermillion | 649 | 1 | 688 | ... | 746 | ... | 947 | ... |
| Vernon | 519 | 163 | 574 | 175 | 596 | 579 | 763 | 271 |
| Washington | 896 | 858 | 588 | 574 | 588 | 840 | 1,506 | 325 |
| Webster | 556 | 78 | 720 | 2 | 812 | 12 | 1,196 | 83 |
| Winn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 84,487 | 76,477 | 74,098 | 42,555 | 88,794 | 43,502 | 136,746 | 51,993 |

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
Cast the 19th day of April, A. D. 1892.

| PARISHES. | M. J. Foster. | Charles Parlange. | S. D. McNery. | R. C. Wickliffe. | A. H. Leonard. | H. D. Coleman. | John E. Breaux. | James C. Weeks. | R. H. Tannehill. | S. J. Mills. |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Acadia | 1,670 | 1,688 | 224 | 119 | 111 | 109 | 78 | 78 | 223 | 216 |
| Ascension | 2,623 | 2,628 | 653 | 652 | 1,128 | 1,121 | 80 | 79 | 7 | 7 |
| Assumption | 989 | 991 | 927 | 929 | 1,721 | 1,720 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ayovelles | 2,209 | 2,211 | 913 | 907 | 944 | 947 | 182 | 181 | 191 | 189 |
| Bienville | 1,121 | 1,123 | 322 | 317 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 533 | 533 |
| Bossier | 3,704 | 3,704 | 217 | 217 | 96 | 96 | 102 | 102 | 9 | 9 |
| Caddo | 2,489 | 2,489 | 658 | 658 | 234 | 233 | 25 | 26 | 92 | 93 |
| Calcasieu | 1,456 | 1,465 | 1,051 | 976 | 489 | 489 | 337 | 340 | 677 | 683 |
| Caldwell | 331 | 328 | 393 | 395 | 37 | 36 | 2 | 2 | 355 | 354 |
| Cameron | 289 | 283 | 93 | 94 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 35 | ... | ... |
| Catahoula | 428 | 424 | 410 | 413 | 360 | 362 | 81 | 82 | 853 | 858 |
| Clabourne | 2,040 | 2,038 | 393 | 382 | 690 | 691 | 1 | 1 | 109 | 107 |
| Concordia | 1,500 | 1,500 | 399 | 400 | 289 | 289 | 21 | 21 | 83 | 83 |
| De Soto | 1,093 | 1,093 | 470 | 472 | 536 | 534 | ... | ... | 282 | 286 |
| E. B. Rouge | 1,477 | 1,475 | 1,004 | 1,004 | 1,647 | 1,647 | 323 | 322 | 3 | 4 |
| E. Carroll | 91 | 91 | 210 | 210 | 110 | 110 | 985 | 785 | ... | ... |
| E. Feliciana | 1,955 | 1,962 | 386 | 383 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | 107 | 104 |
| Franklin | 662 | 663 | 360 | 359 | 148 | 148 | 46 | 46 | 39 | 39 |
| Grant | 311 | 311 | 56 | 56 | 24 | 24 | 122 | 122 | 543 | 543 |
| Iberla | 897 | 899 | 1,023 | 1,026 | 408 | 407 | 17 | 17 | ... | ... |
| Iberville | 1,517 | 1,518 | 1,025 | 1,025 | 816 | 815 | 589 | 588 | 10 | 10 |
| Jackson | 654 | 661 | 126 | 123 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 389 | 383 |
| Jefferson | 1,211 | 1,209 | 800 | 800 | 454 | 457 | 114 | 417 | 14 | 14 |
| Lafayette | 1,059 | 1,058 | 569 | 570 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 35 | ... | ... |
| Lafourche | 1,000 | 1,001 | 1,804 | 1,806 | 1,080 | 1,078 | 66 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Lincoln | 1,538 | 1,551 | 152 | 151 | 67 | 65 | ... | ... | 124 | 124 |
| Livingston | 553 | 561 | 265 | 264 | 214 | 216 | ... | ... | 139 | 131 |
| Madison | 3,080 | 3,035 | 34 | 29 | 80 | 80 | 162 | 162 | 7 | 7 |
| Morehouse | 1,082 | 1,085 | 301 | 303 | 16 | 16 | 33 | 32 | 2 | 2 |
| Natchitoches | 1,076 | 1,089 | 602 | 587 | 128 | 126 | 334 | 329 | 723 | 717 |
| Orleans | 11,516 | 11,511 | 18,589 | 18,633 | 5,661 | 5,671 | 2,152 | 2,143 | 71 | 70 |
| Ouachita | 2,549 | 1,564 | 1,249 | 1,245 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 22 | 28 | 28 |
| Plaquemines | 1,133 | 1,134 | 482 | 483 | 213 | 213 | 1,163 | 1,162 | ... | ... |
| Pte. Coupee | 671 | 678 | 746 | 738 | 2,069 | 2,068 | 81 | 31 | 6 | 5 |
| Rapides | 2,983 | 2,985 | 439 | 438 | 100 | 109 | 780 | 773 | 639 | 639 |
| Red River | 663 | 666 | 165 | 166 | 606 | 206 | ... | ... | 234 | 244 |
| Richland | 961 | 961 | 378 | 378 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 22 | ... | ... |
| Sabine | 950 | 958 | 109 | 106 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 735 | 731 |
| St. Bernard | 126 | 120 | 564 | 564 | 108 | 108 | 300 | 306 | ... | ... |
| St. Charles | 75 | 5 | 234 | 233 | 986 | 988 | 52 | 52 | ... | ... |
| St. Helena | 536 | 539 | 122 | 123 | 282 | 282 | 22 | 22 | 38 | 38 |
| St. James | 766 | 766 | 579 | 581 | 1,285 | 1,284 | 296 | 296 | ... | ... |
| St. J. Baptist | 320 | 311 | 586 | 584 | 1,273 | 1,275 | 18 | 18 | ... | ... |
| St. Landry | 3,434 | 3,447 | 611 | 616 | 1,222 | 1,205 | 2,419 | 2,427 | 183 | 173 |
| St. Martin | 965 | 970 | 359 | 358 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| St. Mary | 3,134 | 3,125 | 391 | 443 | 429 | 430 | 103 | 106 | ... | ... |
| St. Tammany | 609 | 609 | 479 | 481 | 154 | 154 | 324 | 271 | 76 | 127 |
| Tangipahoa | 950 | 953 | 442 | 444 | 110 | 110 | 511 | 513 | 167 | 165 |
| Tensas | 207 | 207 | 190 | 190 | 1,264 | 1,264 | 190 | 190 | ... | ... |
| Terrebonne | 622 | 622 | 1,169 | 1,167 | 288 | 290 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Union | 2,147 | 2,150 | 276 | 288 | 4 | 2 | 67 | 67 | 242 | 238 |
| Vermilion | 1,013 | 1,029 | 364 | 853 | 203 | 203 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 68 |
| Vernon | 195 | 194 | 247 | 252 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 506 | 506 |
| Washington | 656 | 656 | 68 | 68 | 315 | 315 | ... | ... | 186 | 186 |
| Webster | 1,214 | 1,213 | 71 | 70 | 103 | 107 | 4 | ... | 49 | 49 |
| W. B. Rouge | 376 | 357 | 307 | 301 | 848 | 853 | 28 | 28 | 14 | 14 |
| W. Carroll | 333 | 342 | 186 | 185 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 25 | 24 |
| W. Feliciana | 1,112 | 1,080 | 1,193 | 1,233 | 178 | 177 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Winn | 136 | 137 | 111 | 113 | 58 | 58 | ... | ... | 1,001 | 1,001 |
| Total | 79,388 | 79,495 | 47,037 | 47,062 | 29,459 | 29,500 | 12,359 | 12,298 | 9,792 | 9,804 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | For Governor— | For Lieutenant-Governor— |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Murphy J. Foster | 79,388 | Charles Parlange |
| Samuel D. McNery | 47,037 | Robert C. Wickliffe |
| A. H. Leonard | 29,459 | H. D. Coleman |
| John E. Breaux | 12,359 | James C. Weeks |
| R. H. Tannehill | 9,792 | S. J. Mills |
| | | 9,804 |

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,
Cast at an Election Held April 21, 1896.

| PARISHES. | For Governor. | | | For Lieutenant Governor. | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | M. J. Foster. | J. N. Pharr | A. B. Booth. | R. H. Snyder. | J. B. Kleinpeter | J. H. Kleinpeter |
| Acadia | 1,162 | 2,182 | ... | 1,185 | 2,167 | ... |
| Ascension | 1,946 | 1,909 | ... | 1,945 | 1,913 | ... |
| Assumption | 1,087 | 2,699 | ... | 1,131 | 2,687 | ... |
| Avoyelles | 2,570 | 1,609 | ... | 2,637 | 1,588 | ... |
| Blenville | 1,547 | 959 | ... | 1,601 | 954 | ... |
| Bossier | 3,464 | 58 | ... | 3,465 | 58 | ... |
| Caddo | 3,210 | 277 | ... | 3,214 | 276 | ... |
| Calcasieu | 2,101 | 3,531 | 79 | 2,191 | 3,621 | ... |
| Caldwell | 376 | 815 | ... | 386 | 849 | ... |
| Cameron | 349 | 259 | 12 | 314 | 253 | ... |
| Catahoula | 518 | 1,239 | ... | 526 | 1,239 | ... |
| Claiborne | 1,495 | 1,850 | ... | 1,523 | 1,832 | ... |
| Concordia | 3,013 | 80 | ... | 3,016 | 80 | ... |
| De Soto | 1,994 | 608 | ... | 2,050 | 607 | ... |
| East Baton Rouge | 1,470 | 4,859 | ... | 1,493 | 4,861 | ... |
| East Carroll | 2,635 | ... | ... | 2,635 | ... | ... |
| East Feliciana | 2,514 | 239 | ... | 2,521 | 238 | ... |
| Franklin | 1,093 | 658 | ... | 1,113 | 657 | ... |
| Grant | 440 | 1,430 | ... | 427 | 1,428 | ... |
| Iberia | 1,045 | 1,284 | ... | 1,081 | 1,278 | ... |
| Iberville | 3,092 | 251 | ... | 3,092 | 251 | ... |
| Jackson | 447 | 984 | ... | 442 | 970 | ... |
| Jefferson | 3,211 | 878 | ... | 3,213 | 873 | ... |
| Lafayette | 1,509 | 654 | ... | 1,555 | 647 | ... |
| Lafourche | 1,817 | 1,934 | ... | 1,928 | 1,901 | ... |
| Lincoln | 878 | 1,286 | 2 | 899 | 906 | 418 |
| Livingston | 579 | 764 | ... | 607 | 759 | ... |
| Madison | 1,803 | ... | ... | 1,803 | ... | ... |
| Morehouse | 1,032 | 385 | ... | 1,050 | 376 | ... |
| Natchitoches | 1,030 | 1,186 | ... | 1,157 | 1,196 | ... |
| Orleans | 26,330 | 21,683 | ... | 27,596 | 20,856 | ... |
| Ouachita | 2,337 | 850 | ... | 2,389 | 833 | ... |
| Plaquemines | 1,832 | 1,582 | ... | 1,838 | 1,578 | ... |
| Pointe Coupee | 2,123 | 1,891 | ... | 2,128 | 1,891 | ... |
| Rapides | 4,373 | 1,411 | ... | 4,415 | 1,410 | ... |
| Red River | 1,140 | 605 | ... | 1,174 | 604 | ... |
| Richland | 1,069 | 1,086 | ... | 1,117 | 1,088 | ... |
| Sabine | 934 | 1,033 | 36 | 941 | 1,088 | ... |
| St. Bernard | 945 | 331 | ... | 945 | 324 | ... |
| St. Charles | 979 | 763 | ... | 979 | 763 | ... |
| St. Helena | 512 | 713 | ... | 519 | 717 | ... |
| St. James | 1,801 | 1,795 | ... | 1,815 | 1,760 | ... |
| St. John the Baptist | 1,592 | 787 | ... | 1,598 | 782 | ... |
| St. Landry | 2,557 | 2,656 | ... | 2,500 | 2,656 | ... |
| St. Martin | 1,339 | 225 | ... | 1,393 | 211 | ... |
| St. Mary | 1,102 | 3,483 | ... | 1,095 | 3,495 | ... |
| St. Tammany | 961 | 851 | ... | 1,057 | 908 | ... |
| Tangipahoa | 1,501 | 1,466 | ... | 1,520 | 1,459 | ... |
| Tensas | 1,968 | ... | ... | 1,971 | ... | ... |
| Terrebonne | 1,286 | 2,203 | ... | 1,330 | 2,189 | ... |
| Union | 1,279 | 1,353 | 40 | 1,304 | 1,401 | ... |
| Vermillion | 760 | 1,906 | ... | 779 | 1,897 | ... |
| Vernon | 421 | 607 | 7 | 412 | 611 | ... |
| Washington | 694 | 738 | ... | 697 | 724 | ... |
| Webster | 1,553 | 530 | ... | 1,579 | 521 | ... |
| West Baton Rouge | 1,461 | 956 | ... | 1,468 | 953 | ... |
| West Carroll | 362 | 367 | ... | 366 | 369 | ... |
| West Feliciana | 3,083 | 1 | ... | 3,101 | 1 | ... |
| Winn | 385 | 959 | ... | 401 | 961 | ... |
| Total | 116,216 | 90,138 | 176 | 118,447 | 86,487 | 418 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| For Governor— | | For Lieutenant-Governor— | |
| Murphy J. Foster | 116,216 | Robert H. Snyder | 118,447 |
| John N. Pharr | 90,138 | J. B. Kleinpeter | 86,487 |
| A. B. Booth | 176 | J. H. Kleinpeter | 418 |

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
CAST ON APRIL 17, 1900.

| PARISHES. | Governor | | | | Lieutenant Governor | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Wm. Wright Heard. Democrat. | Eugene S. Reems. Republican. | Don. Caffery, Jr. People's Party. | Don. Caffery, Jr. Rep.-Fusion. (Nom. Papers.) | Albert Estopinal. Democrat. | Fred. B. Earhart. Republican. | D. M. Sholars. People's Party. | D. M. Sholars. Rep.-Fusion. (Nom. Papers.) |
| Acadia | 1,050 | 27 | 17 | 495 | 1,041 | 25 | 51 | 443 |
| Ascension | 807 | 104 | 37 | 799 | 801 | 101 | 168 | 657 |
| Assumption | 805 | 36 | 13 | 263 | 811 | 36 | 13 | 259 |
| Avozelles | 1,376 | 43 | 63 | 73 | 1,390 | 42 | 50 | 62 |
| Bienville | 905 | 6 | 173 | 9 | 846 | 4 | 170 | 8 |
| Bossier | 605 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 509 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Caddo | 1,378 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 1,378 | 2 | 16 | 6 |
| Calcasieu | 2,077 | 114 | 151 | 112 | 2,028 | 102 | 93 | 107 |
| Caldwell | 368 | 23 | 139 | ... | 285 | 16 | 158 | ... |
| Cameron | 223 | 7 | 9 | 48 | 224 | 8 | 7 | 46 |
| Catahoula | 735 | 9 | 214 | 6 | 695 | 6 | 215 | 2 |
| Clalborne | 878 | 6 | 164 | 2 | 839 | 7 | 156 | 1 |
| Concordia | 310 | 39 | 16 | ... | 310 | 39 | 9 | ... |
| De Soto | 652 | 1 | 38 | ... | 644 | 1 | 37 | ... |
| East Baton Rouge | 819 | 66 | 10 | 19 | 815 | 67 | 9 | 17 |
| East Carroll | 159 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 158 | 1 | ... | 6 |
| East Feliciana | 561 | 13 | 8 | 23 | 541 | 13 | 9 | 20 |
| Franklin | 422 | 6 | 90 | 29 | 387 | 7 | 72 | 26 |
| Grant | 600 | 6 | 204 | 15 | 571 | 6 | 206 | 6 |
| Iberia | 1,035 | 40 | 24 | 688 | 1,024 | 40 | 17 | 668 |
| Iberville | 603 | 15 | 6 | 221 | 599 | 15 | 6 | 204 |
| Jackson | 531 | 6 | 394 | 5 | 598 | 6 | 398 | 4 |
| Jefferson | 1,460 | 107 | 2 | 9 | 1,450 | 106 | 2 | 9 |
| Lafourche | 1,540 | 14 | ... | 1,121 | 1,542 | ... | ... | 1,104 |
| Lafayette | 832 | 8 | 19 | 462 | 828 | 8 | 14 | 376 |
| Livingston | 511 | 7 | 91 | 6 | 510 | 6 | 86 | 4 |
| Lincoln | 666 | 7 | 437 | 11 | 642 | 8 | 426 | 11 |
| Madison | 131 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 135 | 2 | 12 | 5 |
| Morehouse | 435 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 428 | 2 | 22 | 8 |
| Natchitoches | 706 | 17 | 67 | 18 | 686 | 16 | 64 | 16 |
| Orleans | 18,226 | 888 | 268 | 2,472 | 18,219 | 888 | 272 | 2,428 |
| Ouachita | 590 | 8 | 224 | 13 | 570 | 9 | 205 | 13 |
| Plaquemines | 648 | 22 | ... | 74 | 647 | 22 | ... | 73 |
| Pointe Coupee | 671 | 17 | 14 | ... | 671 | 16 | 13 | ... |
| Rapides | 1,590 | 17 | 48 | 21 | 1,576 | 18 | 29 | 24 |
| Red River | 488 | ... | 17 | 4 | 480 | ... | 18 | 5 |
| Richland | 352 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 347 | 9 | 20 | 8 |
| Sabine | 865 | 5 | 170 | ... | 775 | 5 | 158 | ... |
| St. Bernard | 624 | 14 | ... | 6 | 632 | 10 | ... | 2 |
| St. Charles | 547 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 547 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| St. Helena | 308 | 2 | 14 | 20 | 301 | 2 | 14 | 19 |
| St. James | 458 | 242 | 4 | 520 | 456 | 242 | 5 | 516 |
| St. John the Baptist | 867 | 50 | ... | 153 | 867 | 50 | ... | 153 |
| St. Landry | 1,986 | 37 | 564 | 44 | 1,982 | 36 | 502 | 94 |
| St. Martin | 826 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 825 | 5 | 4 | 20 |
| St. Mary | 1,008 | 22 | 7 | 557 | 1,006 | 21 | 5 | 536 |
| St. Tammany | 601 | 105 | 23 | 51 | 587 | 100 | 17 | 37 |
| Tangipahoa | 473 | 24 | 33 | 44 | 470 | 24 | 28 | 41 |
| Tensas | 235 | 1 | ... | ... | 236 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Terrebonne | 1,173 | 8 | ... | 648 | 1,161 | 10 | ... | 647 |
| Union | 808 | 5 | 256 | ... | 716 | 3 | 250 | ... |
| Vermillion | 828 | 145 | 22 | 81 | 823 | 142 | 20 | 76 |
| Vernon | 683 | 35 | 342 | 23 | 571 | 33 | 278 | 13 |
| Washington | 327 | 20 | 15 | 8 | 317 | 19 | 13 | 8 |
| Webster | 670 | 6 | 51 | 18 | 637 | 7 | 37 | 14 |
| West Baton Rouge | 282 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 281 | 3 | 1 | 25 |
| West Carroll | 100 | ... | 11 | ... | 102 | ... | 8 | ... |
| West Feliciana | 276 | 3 | 8 | ... | 273 | 2 | 6 | ... |
| Winn | 516 | 10 | 376 | ... | 440 | 10 | 373 | ... |
| Total | 60,206 | 2,449 | 4,938 | 9,277 | 41,957 | 2,386 | 4,770 | 8,832 |

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF ELECTION

For Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Education. Election in 1896.

| PARISHES. | For Secretary of State | | For Treasurer. | | For Auditor of Public Accounts. | | For Attorney General | | For Superintendent of Public Education. | |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|---|-----------------|
| | John T. Michel. | T. W. McFarland. | A. V. Fournet. | John Pickett. | W. W. Heard. | H. P. Kernochan. | M. J. Cunningham. | L. F. Suthon. | J. V. Calhoun. | G. A. M. Cooke. |
| Acadia | 1,186 | 2,167 | 1,183 | 2,168 | 1,191 | 2,163 | 1,286 | 2,158 | 1,190 | 2,173 |
| Ascension | 1,939 | 1,911 | 1,945 | 1,911 | 1,946 | 1,910 | 1,946 | 1,910 | 1,944 | 1,910 |
| Assumption | 1,102 | 2,688 | 1,101 | 2,689 | 1,102 | 2,679 | 1,112 | 2,688 | 1,102 | 2,689 |
| Avoyelles | 2,637 | 1,588 | 2,625 | 1,594 | 2,629 | 1,588 | 2,634 | 1,587 | 2,638 | 1,583 |
| Blenville | 1,598 | 973 | 1,591 | 972 | 1,597 | 965 | 1,583 | 1,050 | 1,594 | 971 |
| Bossier | 3,465 | 57 | 3,464 | 49 | 3,465 | 57 | 3,465 | 57 | 3,465 | 57 |
| Caddo | 3,214 | 276 | 3,211 | 279 | 3,213 | 276 | 3,214 | 276 | 3,214 | 276 |
| Calcasieu | 2,150 | 3,622 | 2,143 | 3,619 | 2,146 | 3,620 | 2,145 | 3,612 | 2,038 | 3,629 |
| Caldwell | 387 | 849 | 387 | 849 | 390 | 847 | 385 | 850 | 387 | 849 |
| Cameron | 314 | 252 | 323 | 271 | 338 | 271 | 315 | 253 | 310 | 276 |
| Catahoula | 519 | 1,239 | 526 | 1,238 | 526 | 1,239 | 525 | 1,239 | 527 | 1,239 |
| Claiborne | 1,513 | 1,862 | 1,530 | 1,846 | 1,532 | 1,839 | 1,523 | 1,842 | 1,530 | 1,841 |
| Concordia | 3,016 | 80 | 3,016 | 80 | 3,016 | 80 | 3,016 | 80 | 3,016 | 80 |
| De Soto | 2,053 | 608 | 2,049 | 605 | 2,053 | 607 | 2,054 | 606 | 2,055 | 606 |
| E. Baton Rouge | 1,495 | 4,858 | 1,489 | 4,864 | 1,496 | 4,862 | 1,489 | 4,863 | 1,498 | 4,853 |
| East Carroll | 2,635 | ... | 2,635 | ... | 2,635 | ... | 2,635 | ... | 2,635 | ... |
| East Feliciana | 2,521 | 239 | 2,520 | 239 | 2,522 | 239 | 2,522 | 239 | 2,519 | 239 |
| Franklin | 1,105 | 657 | 1,105 | 658 | 1,104 | 656 | 1,107 | 657 | 1,105 | 658 |
| Grant | 447 | 1,427 | 447 | 1,424 | 448 | 1,423 | 452 | 1,415 | 448 | 1,429 |
| Iberia | 1,081 | 1,279 | 1,047 | 1,290 | 1,083 | 1,278 | 1,077 | 1,277 | 1,082 | 1,282 |
| Iberville | 3,092 | 251 | 3,092 | 251 | 3,092 | 251 | 3,092 | 251 | 3,092 | 251 |
| Jackson | 459 | 971 | 459 | 971 | 462 | 970 | 459 | 971 | 457 | 971 |
| Jefferson | 3,226 | 874 | 3,226 | 874 | 3,226 | 874 | 3,243 | 874 | 3,232 | 874 |
| Lafayette | 1,557 | 650 | 1,552 | 643 | 1,574 | 643 | 1,575 | 649 | 1,575 | 643 |
| Lafourche | 1,938 | 1,897 | 1,935 | 1,899 | 1,935 | 1,897 | 1,929 | 1,903 | 1,926 | 1,903 |
| Lincoln | 896 | 1,330 | 897 | 1,331 | 907 | 1,322 | 897 | 1,324 | 890 | 1,333 |
| Livingston | 608 | 755 | 607 | 756 | 610 | 758 | 609 | 760 | 610 | 758 |
| Madison | 1,803 | ... | 1,803 | ... | 1,803 | ... | 1,803 | ... | 1,803 | ... |
| Morehouse | 1,057 | 357 | 1,056 | 357 | 1,057 | 356 | 1,056 | 356 | 1,057 | 357 |
| Natchitoches | 1,158 | 1,197 | 1,158 | 1,198 | 1,153 | 1,202 | 1,146 | 1,198 | 1,154 | 1,202 |
| Orleans | 27,689 | 21,065 | 27,765 | 20,981 | 27,662 | 21,113 | 27,188 | 21,146 | 27,469 | 21,120 |
| Ouachita | 2,403 | 829 | 2,401 | 831 | 2,409 | 826 | 2,408 | 829 | 2,408 | 829 |
| Plaquemines | 1,837 | 1,578 | 1,838 | 1,577 | 1,837 | 1,578 | 1,837 | 1,578 | 1,837 | 1,578 |
| Pointe Coupee | 2,123 | 1,891 | 2,123 | 1,891 | 2,123 | 1,891 | 2,123 | 1,891 | 2,123 | 1,891 |
| Red River | 1,173 | 605 | 1,174 | 603 | 1,172 | 603 | 1,167 | 603 | 1,174 | 603 |
| Rapides | 4,413 | 1,413 | 4,414 | 1,413 | 4,415 | 1,412 | 4,403 | 1,413 | 4,413 | 1,412 |
| Richland | 1,120 | 1,089 | 1,121 | 1,090 | 1,120 | 1,090 | 1,120 | 1,090 | 1,121 | 1,090 |
| Sabine | 948 | 1,066 | 948 | 1,079 | 948 | 1,085 | 946 | 1,077 | 948 | 1,079 |
| St. Bernard | 945 | 324 | 945 | 324 | 945 | 324 | 945 | 324 | 945 | 324 |
| St. Charles | 979 | 763 | 979 | 763 | 979 | 763 | 979 | 763 | 979 | 763 |
| St. Helena | 522 | 712 | 517 | 715 | 519 | 712 | 519 | 713 | 518 | 716 |
| St. James | 1,811 | 1,766 | 1,805 | 1,766 | 1,809 | 1,759 | 1,809 | 1,759 | 1,805 | 1,766 |
| St. John Baptist | 1,598 | 782 | 1,598 | 778 | 1,598 | 782 | 1,598 | 781 | 1,603 | 777 |
| St. Landry | 2,591 | 2,656 | 2,589 | 2,658 | 2,590 | 2,658 | 2,590 | 2,656 | 2,570 | 2,683 |
| St. Martin | 1,395 | 210 | 1,232 | 203 | 1,395 | 212 | 1,394 | 210 | 1,391 | 211 |
| St. Mary | 1,093 | 3,494 | 1,093 | 3,495 | 1,094 | 3,495 | 1,089 | 3,501 | 1,092 | 3,494 |
| St. Tammany | 1,049 | 906 | 1,057 | 904 | 1,059 | 891 | 1,057 | 908 | 1,061 | 905 |
| Tangipahoa | 1,529 | 1,439 | 1,530 | 1,462 | 1,527 | 1,462 | 1,526 | 1,428 | 1,529 | 1,462 |
| Tensas | 1,971 | ... | 1,971 | ... | 1,971 | ... | 1,971 | ... | 1,971 | ... |
| Terrebonne | 1,328 | 2,188 | 1,326 | 2,188 | 1,336 | 2,189 | 1,332 | 2,371 | 1,318 | 2,189 |
| Union | 1,273 | 1,443 | 1,281 | 1,421 | 1,400 | 1,341 | 1,346 | 1,356 | 1,323 | 1,387 |
| Vermilion | 780 | 1,879 | 780 | 1,897 | 778 | 1,897 | 778 | 1,897 | 780 | 1,897 |
| Vernon | 444 | 602 | 444 | 597 | 443 | 606 | 430 | 612 | 437 | 614 |
| Washington | 697 | 722 | 697 | 725 | 698 | 726 | 638 | 722 | 697 | 725 |
| Webster | 1,580 | 521 | 1,581 | 519 | 1,580 | 522 | 1,578 | 521 | 1,581 | 521 |
| W. Baton Rouge | 1,468 | 953 | 1,468 | 953 | 1,468 | 953 | 1,468 | 953 | 1,467 | 953 |
| West Carroll | 366 | 369 | 366 | 369 | 365 | 369 | 365 | 369 | 366 | 369 |
| W. Feliciana | 3,101 | ... | 3,102 | ... | 3,103 | ... | 3,101 | ... | 3,103 | ... |
| Winn | 403 | 965 | 404 | 963 | 405 | 962 | 403 | 962 | 403 | 962 |
| Total | 118,806 | 88,144 | 118,671 | 87,090 | 118,999 | 88,098 | 118,202 | 87,211 | 118,525 | 87,252 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| Iberla | 47 | 29 | 697 | 1027 | 98 | 14 | 677 | 1030 | 40 | 14 | 667 | 1029 | 40 | 15 | 657 | 1027 | 38 | 16 | 664 | ..... |  |
| Iberville | 14 | 5 | 200 | 598 | 14 | 376 | 204 | 598 | 14 | 4 | 200 | 597 | 14 | 5 | 200 | 598 | 14 | 4 | 200 | ..... |  |
| Jackson | 596 | 379 | 3 | 598 | 14 | 376 | 204 | 598 | 14 | 6 | 375 | 4 | 14 | 374 | 4 | 507 | 5 | 388 | 4 | 200 | |
| Jefferson | 1456 | 106 | 9 | 1456 | 106 | 106 | 1456 | 106 | 106 | 2 | 9 | 1457 | 106 | 2 | 9 | 1455 | 106 | 2 | 9 | 1454 | |
| Lafourche | 1538 | .. | 15 | 1538 | .. | 1102 | 1538 | .. | .. | .. | 1103 | 1543 | .. | .. | 1101 | 1538 | .. | .. | 1102 | ..... |  |
| Lafayette | 529 | 7 | 454 | 530 | 7 | 12 | 454 | 531 | 7 | 14 | 452 | 830 | 7 | 14 | 462 | 831 | 7 | 14 | 452 | ..... |  |
| Livingston | 506 | 6 | 84 | 504 | 6 | 87 | 504 | 6 | 79 | 18 | 505 | 6 | 84 | 4 | 506 | 6 | 84 | 3 | 8 | 84 | |
| Louisiana | 641 | 9 | 421 | 640 | 8 | 425 | 640 | 8 | 424 | 10 | 632 | 6 | 426 | 10 | 636 | 6 | 429 | 10 | 10 | ..... |  |
| Madison | 136 | 2 | 10 | 136 | 2 | 9 | 136 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 135 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 136 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 5 | ..... |  |
| Morehouse | 431 | 2 | 16 | 428 | 2 | 15 | 430 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 429 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 428 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Natchitoches | 854 | 16 | 671 | 865 | 21 | 49 | 854 | 15 | 60 | 16 | 683 | 19 | 62 | 16 | 685 | 15 | 54 | 15 | 5 | ..... |  |
| Orleans | 271 | 2416 | 18,207 | 884 | 265 | 2416 | 18,202 | 883 | 267 | 2429 | 18,211 | 884 | 264 | 2415 | 18,208 | 881 | 253 | 2431 | 18,265 | ..... |  |
| Ouachita | 578 | 9 | 163 | 571 | 12 | 162 | 571 | 9 | 159 | 11 | 568 | 11 | 163 | 10 | 573 | 9 | 177 | 10 | 10 | ..... |  |
| Plaquemines | 648 | 20 | 11 | 648 | 21 | 10 | 648 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 672 | 20 | 11 | 672 | 16 | 673 | 16 | 11 | 11 | ..... |  |
| Pointe Coupee | 672 | 13 | 17 | 672 | 16 | 30 | 672 | 11 | 30 | 21 | 672 | 16 | 22 | 24 | 673 | 12 | 42 | 14 | 14 | ..... |  |
| Rapides | 1375 | 16 | 4 | 1375 | 16 | 4 | 1375 | 16 | 4 | 484 | 17 | 4 | 485 | 18 | 484 | 17 | 4 | 17 | 4 | ..... |  |
| Red River | 486 | .. | 18 | 485 | .. | 17 | 485 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 485 | .. | .. | 18 | 484 | .. | .. | 17 | ..... |  |
| Richland | 349 | 8 | 18 | 348 | 8 | 17 | 348 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 348 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 347 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 8 | ..... |  |
| St. Bernard | 738 | 3 | 152 | 770 | 5 | 151 | 765 | 5 | 147 | 5 | 769 | 5 | 150 | 5 | 762 | 5 | 147 | 5 | 147 | ..... |  |
| St. Charles | 625 | 13 | .. | 625 | 14 | .. | 625 | 14 | .. | .. | 625 | 13 | .. | .. | 625 | 13 | .. | .. | 625 | ..... |  |
| St. Charles | 546 | 3 | 2 | 546 | 3 | 2 | 546 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 546 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 546 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... |  |
| St. Helena | 303 | 2 | 13 | 303 | 2 | 13 | 303 | 2 | 13 | 19 | 302 | 2 | 13 | 20 | 303 | 2 | 13 | 20 | 20 | ..... |  |
| St. James | 457 | 242 | 4 | 456 | 242 | 4 | 456 | 242 | 4 | 521 | 456 | 242 | 4 | 521 | 460 | 236 | 4 | 517 | 4 | ..... |  |
| St. John | 857 | 50 | 163 | 857 | 60 | 163 | 857 | 50 | 163 | 857 | 50 | 163 | 857 | 50 | 163 | 857 | 50 | 163 | 50 | ..... |  |
| St. Landry | 1987 | 36 | 545 | 1987 | 35 | 551 | 1987 | 36 | 526 | 51 | 1990 | 37 | 538 | 40 | 1993 | 36 | 539 | 36 | 539 | ..... |  |
| St. Martin | 824 | 5 | 4 | 826 | 5 | 4 | 821 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 826 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 821 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 19 | ..... |  |
| St. Mary | 1008 | 21 | 5 | 1003 | 21 | 5 | 1008 | 22 | 5 | 535 | 1008 | 21 | 5 | 535 | 1008 | 21 | 5 | 535 | 1008 | ..... |  |
| St. Tammany | 598 | 101 | 18 | 593 | 100 | 17 | 593 | 100 | 16 | 36 | 590 | 89 | 14 | 35 | 618 | 97 | 12 | 35 | 35 | ..... |  |
| Tangipahoa | 461 | 22 | 28 | 469 | 23 | 22 | 464 | 22 | 27 | 39 | 470 | 23 | 27 | 38 | 472 | 23 | 26 | 35 | 35 | ..... |  |
| Tensas | 236 | 1 | .. | 236 | 1 | .. | 236 | 1 | .. | .. | 236 | 1 | .. | .. | 236 | 1 | .. | .. | 236 | ..... |  |
| Terrebonne | 1174 | 9 | 5 | 648 | 1169 | 9 | 4 | 646 | 1173 | 6 | 646 | 1177 | 9 | 4 | 642 | 1174 | 9 | 4 | 640 | ..... |  |
| Union | 721 | 6 | 247 | 718 | 5 | 244 | 715 | 3 | 244 | 4 | 714 | 5 | 245 | 4 | 710 | 3 | 266 | 4 | 640 | ..... |  |
| Vermilion | 821 | 143 | 19 | 818 | 143 | 18 | 818 | 143 | 17 | 75 | 818 | 142 | 17 | 75 | 818 | 143 | 17 | 74 | 74 | ..... |  |
| Vernon | 888 | 36 | 272 | 878 | 44 | 266 | 868 | 36 | 264 | 2 | 872 | 59 | 258 | 3 | 881 | 31 | 264 | 9 | 9 | ..... |  |
| Washington | 643 | 21 | 12 | 643 | 20 | 12 | 643 | 21 | 12 | 7 | 643 | 20 | 12 | 7 | 643 | 20 | 12 | 7 | 18 | ..... |  |
| Webster | 643 | 7 | 44 | 640 | 11 | 32 | 638 | 7 | 41 | 10 | 637 | 7 | 42 | 11 | 636 | 6 | 41 | 12 | 12 | ..... |  |
| W. Baton Rouge | 103 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 281 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 281 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 281 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 282 | 3 | 1 | ..... |  |
| West Carroll | 208 | .. | 7 | 208 | 1 | 7 | 208 | .. | .. | .. | 208 | 1 | 7 | 208 | 1 | 7 | 208 | 1 | 7 | ..... |  |
| West Feliciana | 273 | 2 | 6 | 271 | 2 | 6 | 271 | 2 | 6 | .. | 271 | 2 | 6 | .. | 273 | 2 | 6 | .. | 273 | ..... |  |
| Winn | 445 | 11 | 367 | 445 | 10 | 345 | 445 | 10 | 321 | 10 | 321 | 10 | 347 | 10 | 347 | 10 | 351 | 10 | 351 | ..... |  |
| Total | 59,380 | 2425 | 4633 | 8352 | 58,982 | 2400 | 4539 | 8819 | 59,139 | 2361 | 4201 | 9117 | 59,137 | 2398 | 4617 | 8313 | 59,228 | 2337 | 4648 | 8395 | 21,343 |

Total and having made public proclamation of the vote cast, I do hereby announce that the hereinafter named persons have been duly and legally elected to the offices for which they were candidates, they having received the greatest number of votes cast for the offices for which they were candidates as follows, to-wit:

Secretary of State—JOHN T. MICHEL, Treasurer—JEDOUX E. SMITH, Auditor—W. S. FRAZEE, Attorney General—WALTER GUION, Superintendent of Public Education—JOSEPH V. CALHOUN, Judge, Court of Appeal—I. D. MOORE.

Given under my signature and the impress of the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the State Capitol in the City of Baton Rouge, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1900.

(SEAL) JOHN T. MICHEL, Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICIAL VOTE — RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, FIRST DISTRICT.
(Election November, 1898.)

| Parishes. | Charles L. DePueyes |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Orleans | 7,787 |
| Jefferson | 1,733 |
| Plaquemines | 569 |
| St. Bernard | 475 |
| St. Charles | 1,066 |
| St. James | 374 |
| St. John | 1,063 |
| Total | 13,067 |

ELECTION RETURNS

For Representative from Sabine Parish.
Election November, 1900.

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| J. W. Conerly | 25 |
| Don E. Sorrelle | 7 |
| J. W. Taylor | 1 |
| Bullard | 4 |
| I. N. McAllister | 1 |

ELECTION RETURNS

For Representative from DeSoto Parish.

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| R. H. Speel | 402 |
| C. H. Peyton | 228 |
| J. M. Wilson | 184 |

OFFICIAL VOTE — RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, SECOND DISTRICT.
(Election November, 1898.)

| Parishes. | R. N. Sims, Jr. | C. Sett |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Acadia | 88 | |
| Ascension | 514 | |
| Assumption | 1,027 | |
| Avoyelles | 284 | |
| Calcasieu | 705 | |
| Cameron | 83 | |
| East Baton Rouge | 368 | |
| East Feliciana | 191 | |
| Iberia | 634 | |
| Iberville | 259 | |
| Lafayette | 198 | |
| Lafourche | 588 | |
| Livingston | 116 | |
| Pointe Coupee | 181 | |
| St. Helena | 94 | |
| St. Landry | 364 | |
| St. Martin | 243 | |
| St. Mary | 215 | |
| St. Tammany | 101 | |
| Tangipahoa | 170 | |
| Terrebonne | 322 | |
| Vermillion | 172 | |
| Washington | 108 | |
| West Baton Rouge | 151 | |
| West Feliciana | 102 | |
| Total | 7,278 | |

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICIAL VOTE — RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, THIRD DISTRICT.
(Election November, 1898.)

| PARISHES. | W. L. Foster. | R. W. Marstich. | A. C. Calhoun | Wade D. Hough. |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Lienville | 195 | 214 | 161 | 3 |
| Bossier | 368 | 79 | 13 | .. |
| Caddo | 679 | 60 | 10 | 2 |
| Caldwell | 90 | 17 | 33 | 19 |
| Catahoula | 231 | 19 | 192 | 52 |
| Claiborne | 261 | 70 | 70 | 1 |
| Concordia | 332 | 1 | 2 | 84 |
| DeSoto | 260 | 195 | 14 | .. |
| East Carroll | 229 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Franklin | 347 | 11 | 98 | 4 |
| Giant | 70 | 28 | 125 | .. |
| Jackson | 104 | 13 | 117 | .. |
| Lincoln | 152 | 24 | 251 | 3 |
| Madison | 206 | 5 | .. | 11 |
| Morehouse | 249 | 6 | 35 | 1 |
| Natchitoches | 542 | 278 | 267 | 9 |
| Ouachita | 396 | 111 | 50 | 4 |
| Rapides | 691 | 27 | 50 | 6 |
| Red River | 71 | 154 | 37 | 1 |
| Richland | 160 | 5 | 15 | 1 |
| Sabine | 160 | 134 | 74 | .. |
| Tensas | 229 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| Union | 225 | 4 | 241 | 1 |
| Vernon | 182 | 30 | 139 | .. |
| Webster | 184 | 48 | 142 | .. |
| West Carroll | 88 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| Winn | 54 | 40 | 202 | 1 |
| Total | 6,755 | 1,575 | 9,339 | 206 |

OFFICIAL VOTE — RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, THIRD DISTRICT.
(Election November, 1900.)

| PARISHES. | W. L. Foster. |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Rapides | 1,096 |
| Vernon | 467 |
| Sabine | 538 |
| Grant | 236 |
| Natchitoches | 836 |
| Winn | 266 |
| Red River | 461 |
| DeSoto | 927 |
| Caddo | 1,288 |
| Bossier | 418 |
| Webster | 493 |
| Bienville | 825 |
| Concordia | 339 |
| Caldwell | 272 |
| Franklin | 324 |
| Tensas | 212 |
| Madison | 152 |
| Richland | 297 |
| Ouachita | 650 |
| Jackson | 332 |
| Lincoln | 492 |
| Union | 692 |
| Morehouse | 364 |
| East Carroll | 177 |
| West Carroll | 72 |
| Claiborne | 882 |
| Catahoula | 391 |
| Total | 13,499 |

COMPARATIVE VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM 1878 TO 1886.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | 1878 | | 1880 | | 1882 | | 1884 | | 1886 | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | R. L. Gibson. | H. C. Cas-tellanos. | R. L. Gibson. | A. J. Ker. | Carleton Hunt. | A. C. Janin. | Louis St. Martin. | Carleton Hunt. | J. A. Acklin. | T. S. Wil-kinson. | Wm. M. Burwell. |
| Plaquemines | 849 | 900 | 831 | 864 | 380 | 1,523 | 155 | 153 | 287 | 1,027 | 717 |
| St. Bernard | 237 | 476 | 407 | 224 | 238 | 155 | 157 | 1,226 | 661 | 778 | 34 |
| Orleans—3rd Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,344 | 1,019 | 2,736 | 1,173 | 1,000 | 766 | 490 | 3,010 | 361 |
| 4th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 890 | 367 | 624 | 402 | 1,586 | 575 | 275 | 1,310 | 276 |
| 5th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,259 | 557 | 866 | 461 | 639 | 378 | 316 | 1,706 | 21 |
| 6th Ward | 11,233 | 5,732 | 3,000 | 942 | 300 | 311 | 788 | 290 | 154 | 1,010 | 63 |
| 7th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,055 | 682 | 819 | 268 | 643 | 407 | 345 | 804 | 34 |
| 8th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,889 | 180 | 651 | 219 | 580 | 244 | 112 | 521 | 15 |
| 9th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,262 | 317 | 1,182 | 421 | 752 | 289 | 286 | 903 | 39 |
| 15th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 647 | 781 | 335 | 501 | 212 | 430 | 485 | 281 | 89 |
| Total | 12,419 | 7,113 | 10,525 | 5,292 | 8,498 | 4,852 | 5,685 | 4,458 | 3,361 | 11,350 | 1,640 |

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | 1878 | | 1880 | | 1882 | | 1884 | | 1886 | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | E. J. Ellis. | E. N. Cullom. | Michael Hahn. | E. J. Ellis. | Morris Marks. | Henry Demas. | W. H. Hire. | Michael Hahn. | W. T. Houston. | M. D. Lagan. | A. R. Hero, Jr. |
| Orleans—1st Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 311 | 1,434 | 64 | 197 | 4 | 400 | 837 | 967 | 104 |
| 2nd Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 440 | 1,449 | 127 | 113 | 8 | 420 | 1,030 | 1,991 | 227 |
| 10th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 348 | 1,285 | 106 | 182 | 22 | 567 | 1,105 | 1,914 | 344 |
| 11th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 468 | 1,480 | 197 | 137 | 7 | 497 | 1,077 | 999 | 278 |
| 12th Ward | 8,630 | 3,353 | 225 | 1,712 | 86 | 133 | ..... | 308 | 426 | 347 | 373 |
| 13th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 411 | 363 | 84 | 69 | ..... | 305 | 251 | 274 | 569 |
| 14th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 168 | 131 | 56 | 21 | ..... | 172 | 147 | 143 | 633 |
| 16th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 356 | 170 | 12 | 146 | ..... | 218 | 188 | 142 | 233 |
| 17th Ward ..... | ..... | ..... | 255 | 201 | 45 | 62 | ..... | 98 | 188 | 203 | 85 |
| Jefferson | 467 | 1,049 | 370 | 278 | 571 | 137 | 1 | 1,084 | 196 | 592 | 929 |
| St. Charles | 258 | 288 | 1,036 | 65 | 181 | 581 | 1 | 839 | 49 | 102 | 1,053 |
| St. J. the Baptist | 454 | 1,036 | 370 | 272 | 39 | 592 | ..... | 1,090 | 233 | 453 | 8 |
| St. James | 454 | 150 | 913 | 442 | 1,221 | 96 | ..... | 1,358 | 446 | 803 | 276 |
| Total | 10,263 | 6,076 | 10,032 | 7,701 | 2,789 | 2,666 | 43 | 7,446 | 6,103 | 7,930 | 6,537 |

COMPARATIVE VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM 1878 TO 1886.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | 1878 | | 1880 | | 1882 | | 1884 | | 1886 | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| | J. H. Acklen. | R. O. Hebert. | W. B. Merchant. | C. B. Darral. | J. S. Billm. | W. P. Kellogg. | J. H. Acklen. | Taylor Deatthe. | E. J. Gay. | W. P. Kellogg. | E. J. Gay. | C. B. Darral. | J. S. Davidson |
| Iberville | 421 | 1,174 | 185 | 2,005 | 651 | 1,769 | 254 | 414 | 1,322 | 1,870 | 1,706 | 946 | 66 |
| Ascension | 1,053 | 388 | ... | 1,654 | 418 | 977 | 444 | 748 | 1,326 | 1,510 | 1,855 | 992 | .. |
| Assumption | 906 | 1,925 | ... | 1,458 | 796 | ... | ... | ... | 1,268 | 1,688 | 1,316 | 1,582 | .. |
| De Soto | 1,283 | 1,765 | ... | 1,604 | 1,418 | 510 | 1,000 | 1,360 | 1,854 | 1,792 | 1,598 | 1,477 | 44 |
| Natchitoches | 963 | 1,573 | ... | 1,889 | 1,904 | 1,460 | 1,947 | 401 | 1,591 | 1,752 | 1,526 | 1,802 | 4 |
| Red River | 337 | 798 | 1,012 | 2,163 | 523 | ... | ... | ... | 1,780 | 2,333 | 1,987 | 1,644 | 241 |
| St. Mary | 537 | 1,447 | 1,447 | 1,563 | 528 | 860 | 280 | 184 | 1,715 | 1,025 | 1,677 | 1,731 | ... |
| Iberia | 923 | 1,037 | 5 | 950 | 514 | 946 | 343 | 71 | 1,734 | 1,025 | 677 | 1,131 | ... |
| St. Martin | 992 | ... | 684 | 456 | 507 | 700 | 36 | 36 | 1,734 | 829 | 790 | 183 | ... |
| Lafayette | 802 | ... | 245 | 110 | 378 | 228 | 445 | 28 | 893 | 291 | 137 | 293 | ... |
| Vermillion | 285 | ... | 47 | 62 | 138 | ... | 164 | 40 | 209 | 57 | 147 | 14 | ... |
| Cameron | 1,341 | ... | 41 | 111 | 766 | 116 | 887 | 19 | 1,437 | 289 | 964 | 243 | ... |
| Calcasieu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 10,296 | 7,163 | 3,661 | 13,551 | 7,795 | 7,453 | 5,564 | 3,305 | 15,302 | 14,603 | 14,782 | 11,692 | 357 |

*NOTE.—The returns from the Parishes of Assumption and St. Mary and Poll No. 6, of the Parish of Iberia, were not counted by Secretary of State Strong for want of formalities presented by la w.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | 1878 | | 1880 | | 1882 | | 1884 | | 1886 | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | J. B. Elam. | J. M. Wells. | N. C. Blanchard. | A. C. Wells. | N. C. Blanchard. | N. C. Seating. | N. C. Blanchard. | J. B. Slattery. | N. C. Seating. | N. C. Blanchard. |
| Rapides | 1,864 | 1,042 | 1,720 | 583 | 837 | ... | 1,830 | 167 | 1,166 | ... |
| Sabine | 909 | 2 | 435 | ... | 286 | ... | 559 | ... | 150 | ... |
| De Soto | 1,049 | ... | 792 | ... | 128 | ... | 835 | 4 | 320 | ... |
| Natchitoches | 2,819 | ... | 1,628 | 523 | 322 | ... | 1,604 | 513 | 384 | ... |
| Red River | 677 | ... | 590 | 83 | 118 | ... | 494 | 70 | 196 | ... |
| Caddo | 1,815 | 279 | 2,460 | 8 | 84 | ... | 2,105 | 280 | 1,325 | ... |
| Rossier | 1,401 | 45 | 2,158 | 170 | 181 | ... | 2,010 | 136 | 396 | ... |
| Winn | 608 | ... | 320 | ... | 444 | ... | 393 | ... | 117 | ... |
| Grant | 485 | 385 | 329 | 83 | 1028 | ... | 327 | 1 | 873 | ... |
| Bienville | 1,027 | ... | 781 | ... | 1,797 | ... | 872 | ... | 327 | ... |
| Vernon | 670 | ... | 372 | ... | 296 | ... | 449 | ... | 247 | ... |
| Webster | 1,128 | 1 | 861 | 188 | 313 | ... | 791 | 206 | 246 | ... |
| Total | 14,423 | 1,756 | 12,446 | 1,638 | 5,765 | 13 | 12,268 | 1,377 | 5,747 | 12 |

COMPARATIVE VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM 1878 TO 1886.

| PARISHES. | FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 1878 | | 1880 | | 1882 | | 1884 | | 1886 | | | |
| | J. F. King. | J. T. Luthing. | J. F. King. | R. H. Lanier. | J. F. King. | W. L. McMillen. | J. F. King. | C. J. Boatner. | Frank Morey. | C. Newton. | G. L. Walton. | Scat- terring. |
| Concordia | 1,087 | 955 | 1,561 | 701 | 1,145 | 1,032 | 671 | 597 | 750 | 2,060 | 142 | ... |
| Caldwell | 772 | 34 | 524 | 140 | 475 | 1,26 | 389 | 212 | 72 | 287 | ... | ... |
| Franklin | 944 | 10 | 579 | 536 | 578 | 3 | 709 | 78 | 7 | 499 | ... | ... |
| Tensas | 2,795 | 90 | 2,115 | 453 | 2,094 | 581 | 2,491 | 244 | 230 | 2,401 | ... | ... |
| Madison | 173 | 1,962 | 927 | 453 | 704 | 708 | 1,775 | 189 | 189 | 3,257 | ... | ... |
| Richland | 1,008 | 18 | 1,131 | 32 | 876 | 81 | 528 | 410 | 52 | 304 | ... | ... |
| Ouachita | 2,841 | 8 | 2,226 | 19 | 1,835 | 122 | 628 | 947 | 18 | 889 | ... | 1 |
| Jackson | 467 | ... | 385 | ... | 378 | ... | 674 | 36 | ... | 127 | ... | ... |
| Lincoln | 1,344 | ... | 1,114 | ... | 921 | ... | 1,147 | 74 | ... | 889 | ... | 54 |
| Union | 1,819 | 130 | 1,779 | 50 | 1,192 | 101 | 1,970 | 378 | 90 | 1,081 | ... | 54 |
| Morehouse | 1,102 | 19 | 972 | 49 | 1,874 | 162 | 722 | 749 | 58 | 593 | ... | 1 |
| East Carroll | 137 | 1,344 | 859 | 990 | 168 | 576 | 146 | 759 | 493 | 236 | ... | 358 |
| West Carroll | 473 | 55 | 251 | 48 | 260 | 30 | 223 | 112 | 29 | 88 | ... | ... |
| Cadiborne | 1,515 | 109 | 1,368 | 160 | 1,349 | 50 | 1,202 | 490 | 351 | 581 | ... | ... |
| Catahoula | 834 | 176 | 614 | 140 | 446 | 412 | 417 | 375 | 226 | 371 | ... | 20 |
| Total | 17,251 | 4,905 | 15,503 | 3,318 | 13,295 | 3,986 | 11,692 | 5,513 | 2,565 | 13,618 | 495 | 150 |

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | 1878 | | 1880 | | 1882 | | 1884 | | 1886 | | | |
| | E. W. Robertson. | W. L. Latimore. | E. W. Alex. Robert'n Smith. | A. S. Heron. | Louis Trager. | E. T. Lewis. | Louis Trager. | A. B. Iron. | C. C. Swayze. | E. W. Robertson. | J. O. S. M. John. | |
| Acadia | 3,784 | 2,260 | 1,199 | 1,520 | 706 | 1,511 | 81 | 1,695 | 1,802 | 616 | ... | 245 |
| St. Landry | 1,602 | 1,034 | 618 | 639 | 841 | 479 | 24 | 773 | 824 | 882 | ... | 358 |
| Pointe Coupee | 1,814 | 1,082 | 1,307 | 942 | 841 | 682 | 83 | 1,393 | 769 | 2,998 | ... | 20 |
| Avoyelles | 964 | 1 | 1,116 | 575 | 66 | 340 | ... | 983 | 125 | 817 | ... | 965 |
| East Feliciana | 1,796 | 98 | 1,168 | 832 | 183 | 618 | 94 | 976 | 217 | 555 | ... | 254 |
| West Feliciana | 1,148 | 1,408 | 1,153 | 1,433 | 759 | 1,302 | 246 | 1,174 | 1,293 | 1,125 | ... | 573 |
| East Baton Rouge | 275 | 80 | 381 | 332 | 153 | 222 | 5 | 693 | 311 | 900 | ... | 788 |
| West Baton Rouge | 593 | 562 | 389 | 240 | 212 | 163 | 3 | 223 | 474 | ... | ... | 141 |
| St. Helena | 625 | 95 | 283 | 66 | 215 | 198 | 9 | 335 | 90 | 275 | ... | 269 |
| Livingston | 827 | 304 | 729 | 839 | 280 | 509 | 73 | 750 | 119 | 576 | ... | 382 |
| Tangipahoa | 581 | ... | 346 | 41 | 38 | 159 | ... | 389 | 50 | 162 | ... | 11 |
| Washington | 768 | 231 | 357 | 281 | 197 | 183 | ... | 401 | 204 | 296 | ... | 241 |
| St. Tammany | 13,977 | 7,161 | 9,936 | 8,002 | 3,965 | 6,366 | 569 | 9,927 | 6,197 | 9,670 | ... | 335 |
| Total | 13,977 | 7,161 | 9,936 | 8,002 | 3,965 | 6,366 | 569 | 9,927 | 6,197 | 9,670 | 420 | 2,550 |

RETURNS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

| FIRST DISTRICT. | | | SECOND DISTRICT. | | | THIRD DISTRICT. | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| PARISHES. | Charles B. Wilkinson. | Scattering. | PARISHES. | Benjamin Coleman. | Scattering. | PARISHES. | Edward L. Gay. | James H. Jolley. |
| Orleans—Third Ward..... | 1,599 | 7 | Orleans—First Ward..... | 444 | ... | Iberville..... | 1,929 | 1,350 |
| Fourth Ward..... | 859 | 1 | Second Ward..... | 1,280 | 657 | Ascension..... | 2,095 | 728 |
| Fifth Ward..... | 738 | 1 | Tenth Ward..... | 1,628 | 695 | Assumption..... | 2,438 | 974 |
| Sixth Ward..... | 824 | 6 | Eleventh Ward..... | 1,357 | 749 | Lafourche..... | 2,439 | 522 |
| Seventh Ward..... | 760 | ... | Twelfth Ward..... | 1,747 | 379 | Terrebonne..... | 1,463 | 1,011 |
| Eighth Ward..... | 1,022 | ... | Thirteenth Ward..... | 453 | 338 | St. Mary..... | 1,980 | 1,253 |
| Ninth Ward..... | 709 | ... | Fourteenth Ward..... | 283 | 179 | Iberia..... | 1,581 | 6 |
| Fifteenth Ward..... | 975 | ... | Sixteenth Ward..... | 177 | 315 | St. Martin..... | 1,004 | 6 |
| St. Bernard..... | 645 | ... | Seventeenth Ward..... | 240 | 172 | Lafayette..... | 1,367 | 30 |
| Plaquemines..... | 663 | ... | Jefferson..... | 600 | 1,062 | Vermilion..... | 1,011 | 170 |
| Total..... | 1,044 | 14 | St. Charles..... | 102 | 1,248 | Cameron..... | 1,198 | 12 |
| | 8,979 | 4,927 | St. John the Baptist..... | 344 | 1,153 | Calcasieu..... | 1,349 | 279 |
| | | | St. James..... | 538 | 1,730 | Total..... | 18,854 | 6,351 |
| | | | Total..... | 8,947 | 9,121 | | | |
| FOURTH DISTRICT. | | | FIFTH DISTRICT. | | | SIXTH DISTRICT. | | |
| PARISHES. | W. E. Blanchard. | Scattering. | PARISHES. | Charles J. Frank. | Scattering. | PARISHES. | Robertson. | W. H. Harrison. |
| Rapides..... | 3,232 | ... | Concordia..... | 2,554 | ... | Acadia..... | 599 | 522 |
| Sabine..... | 618 | 297 | Calderon..... | 796 | 327 | St. Landry..... | 1,666 | 564 |
| DeSoto..... | 995 | 7 | Franklin..... | 516 | 20 | Pointr Coupee..... | 1,071 | 508 |
| Natchitoches..... | 1,607 | 291 | Madras..... | 1,892 | 188 | Avoyelles..... | 1,509 | 7 |
| Red River..... | 1,356 | 78 | Thibodaux..... | 2,500 | 178 | East Feliciana..... | 824 | 48 |
| Caddo..... | 2,549 | 117 | Richland..... | 1,080 | ... | West Feliciana..... | 1,796 | 7 |
| Bossier..... | 2,523 | 50 | Orchidita..... | 2,688 | 1 | East Baton Rouge..... | 1,351 | 1,752 |
| Winn..... | 463 | 12 | Jackson..... | 2,379 | 15 | West Baton Rouge..... | 687 | 281 |
| Grant..... | 596 | 80 | Union..... | 584 | 19 | St. Helena..... | 412 | 278 |
| Ptenville..... | 924 | 5 | Morehouse..... | 1,227 | 160 | Livingston..... | 391 | 88 |
| Vernon..... | 546 | 8 | East Carroll..... | 2,188 | 3 | Tangipahoa..... | 975 | 141 |
| Webster..... | 1,163 | 26 | West Carroll..... | 1,610 | 43 | Washington..... | 420 | 77 |
| Total..... | 16,302 | 963 | Calcasieu..... | 520 | ... | St. Tammany..... | 377 | 258 |
| | | | Catahoula..... | 812 | ... | Total..... | 12,078 | 4,314 |
| | | | Total..... | 21,275 | 1,151 | | | |
| | | | Total..... | 21,275 | 1,151 | | | |

RETURNS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

| FIRST DISTRICT. | | | SECOND DISTRICT. | | | THIRD DISTRICT. | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| PARISHES. | Adolph Meyer. | H. C. War- moth. | PARISHES. | Mat D. Lagan. | H. D. Coleman. | PARISHES. | Andrew Price. | Taylor Beattie. |
| Orleans— | | Scattering. | Orleans— | | Scattering. | Iberville | 1,634 | 48 |
| Third Ward | 2,057 | 1,119 | First Ward | 1,395 | 307 | Ascension | 1,098 | .. |
| Fourth Ward | 849 | 493 | Second Ward | 1,630 | 389 | Assumption | 1,096 | .. |
| Fifth Ward | 1,772 | 544 | Third Ward | 1,780 | 391 | Larouche | 2,550 | .. |
| Sixth Ward | 1,253 | 299 | Fourth Ward | 1,626 | 515 | Trebonne | 840 | 3 |
| Seventh Ward | 1,533 | 291 | Fifth Ward | 836 | 312 | St. Mary | 1,651 | .. |
| Eighth Ward | 1,336 | 216 | Sixth Ward | 492 | 313 | St. Bernard | 450 | .. |
| Ninth Ward | 1,536 | 405 | Seventh Ward | 269 | 235 | St. Martin | 450 | .. |
| Tenth Ward | 685 | 652 | Eighth Ward | 260 | 132 | Larayette | 516 | 6 |
| St. Bernard | 443 | 277 | Ninth Ward | 919 | 461 | Vermilion | 264 | .. |
| St. Charles | 789 | 1,499 | Tenth Ward | 122 | 1105 | Cameron | 160 | .. |
| St. James | 789 | 1,499 | St. John the Baptist | 477 | 931 | Calcaeten | 974 | .. |
| Total | 10,824 | 6,155 | St. James | 950 | 1,177 | Total | 11,318 | 48 |
| | | | Total | 10,948 | 6,412 | | | 17 |
| FOURTH DISTRICT. | | | FIFTH DISTRICT. | | | SIXTH DISTRICT. | | |
| PARISHES. | Newton C. Blanchard. | L. J. Guice. | PARISHES. | Chas. J. Boatner. | Smith W. Green. | PARISHES. | | |
| Rapides | 1,963 | Scattering. | Concordia | 1,296 | 88 | Acadia | .. | .. |
| Sabine | 269 | 90 | Caldwell | 738 | 39 | St. Landry | 176 | .. |
| DeSoto | 611 | .. | Franklin | 392 | 19 | Pointe Coupee | 536 | .. |
| Natchitoches | 978 | 35 | Tensas | 648 | 67 | Avoyelles | 469 | .. |
| Red River | 645 | 2 | Madison | 902 | 67 | West Feliciana | 623 | .. |
| Caddo | 1,313 | .. | Richland | 892 | 1 | West Feliciana | 622 | .. |
| Bossier | 952 | .. | Ouachita | 2182 | 24 | West Baton Rouge | 588 | .. |
| Winn | 75 | 1 | Jackson | 181 | .. | West Baton Rouge | 1,326 | 1 |
| Grant | 272 | 10 | Lincoln | 952 | .. | St. Helena | 245 | .. |
| Blenville | 487 | .. | Union | 765 | .. | Livingston | 1,096 | .. |
| Vernon | 222 | 175 | Morehouse | 785 | 15 | Tangipahoa | 255 | .. |
| Webster | 520 | .. | West Carroll | 220 | 1 | Washington | 412 | .. |
| Total | 8,307 | 277 | Claiborne | 475 | 1 | St. Tammany | 442 | .. |
| | | | Catahoula | 435 | 3 | Total | 235 | .. |
| | | | Total | 11,793 | 258 | | | 5 |
| | | | Total | 11,793 | 258 | | | 677 |

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Official vote of election held on 8th day of November, 1892, for Representatives in Congress from the State of Louisiana to Fifty-Third Congress of the United States.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | Adolph Meyer. | James Wilkinson. | Ross Carlin |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| Orleans | 9,385 | 3,434 | 40 |
| St. Bernard | 560 | 161 | 12 |
| Plaquemines | 933 | 1,192 | .. |
| Total | 10,878 | 4,787 | 52 |

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | R. C. Davey. | Morris Marks. | Scattering. |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| Orleans | 9,251 | 3,260 | .. |
| Jefferson | 1,277 | 232 | .. |
| St. Charles | 347 | 701 | .. |
| St. James | 1,174 | 831 | .. |
| St. John the Baptist | 539 | 1,078 | .. |
| Total | 12,588 | 6,102 | .. |

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | Andrew Price. | I. J. Willis. | Scattering |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Iberville | 1,646 | 595 | .. |
| Assumption | 1,306 | 696 | .. |
| Lafourche | 3,067 | 93 | .. |
| Terrebonne | 1,230 | 346 | 1 |
| St. Mary | 1,339 | 249 | .. |
| Iberia | 588 | 28 | .. |
| St. Martin | 483 | 2 | .. |
| Lafayette | 664 | 1 | .. |
| Vermillion | 323 | 237 | .. |
| Cameron | 182 | 6 | .. |
| Calcasieu | 1,064 | 692 | .. |
| Ascension | 2,141 | 178 | .. |
| Total | 14,033 | 3,123 | 1 |

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | N. C. Blanchard. | T. J. Guice. | Scattering. |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Rapides | 3,215 | 457 | .. |
| Sabine | 510 | 760 | .. |
| De Soto | 1,575 | 346 | .. |
| Natchitoches | 1,085 | 594 | .. |
| Red River | 933 | 288 | .. |
| Caddo | 2,232 | 251 | .. |
| Bossier | 2,943 | 72 | .. |
| Winn | 201 | 791 | .. |
| Grant | 338 | 500 | .. |
| Bienville | 1,631 | 443 | .. |
| Vernon | 325 | 369 | .. |
| Webster | 1,424 | 296 | .. |
| Total | 16,442 | 5,167 | .. |

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Official vote of election held on 8th day of November, 1892, for Representatives in Congress from the State of Louisiana to Fifty-Third Congress of the United States.—Continued.

| FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| PARISHES. | C. J. Boatner. | A. A. Gundy. | R. P. Welch. | Scattering. |
| Concordia | 3,489 | 109 | ... | .. |
| Caldwell | 649 | 36 | 224 | .. |
| Franklin | 516 | 289 | 25 | .. |
| Tensas | 2,550 | 3 | 11 | .. |
| Madison | 3,118 | 85 | 3 | .. |
| Rich and | 507 | 418 | ... | .. |
| Ouachita | 2,507 | 306 | 151 | .. |
| Jackson | 191 | 209 | 466 | .. |
| Lincoln | 445 | 224 | 1,084 | .. |
| Union | 578 | 787 | 647 | .. |
| Morehouse | 710 | 424 | 96 | 1 |
| East Carroll | 1,366 | 4 | 22 | .. |
| West Carroll | 388 | 19 | 9 | .. |
| Claborne | 1,307 | 146 | 1,121 | .. |
| Catahoula | 1,050 | 60 | 442 | 18 |
| Total | 19,571 | 3,108 | 4,301 | 19 |

| SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| PARISHES. | S. M. Robertson. | J. Kleinpeter. | Scattering. |
| Acadia | 273 | 96 | .. |
| St. Landry | 1,135 | 899 | .. |
| Pointe Coupee | 1,159 | ... | .. |
| Avoyelles | 1,606 | 3 | .. |
| East Feliciana | 1,325 | 102 | .. |
| West Feliciana | 1,563 | ... | .. |
| East Baton Rouge | 1,246 | 287 | .. |
| West Baton Rouge | 1,571 | 30 | .. |
| St. Helena | 304 | 78 | .. |
| Livingston | 322 | 245 | .. |
| Tangipahoa | 718 | 114 | .. |
| Washington | 414 | 127 | .. |
| St. Tammany | 62 | 62 | .. |
| Total | 12,258 | 2,043 | .. |

OFFICIAL VOTE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

Held on the 8th day of November, 1892, for Representatives in Congress from the State of Louisiana, to Fifty-third Congress, to fill vacancy of N. C. Blanchard.

| FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| PARISHES. | H. W. Ogden. | C. D. Hicks. | Scattering. |
| Rapides | 1,613 | 155 | .. |
| Sabine | 153 | 475 | .. |
| De Soto | 635 | 200 | .. |
| Natchitoches | 702 | 360 | .. |
| Red River | 501 | 135 | .. |
| Caddo | 895 | 248 | .. |
| Bossier | 1,592 | 70 | .. |
| Winn | 139 | 517 | .. |
| Grant | 267 | 440 | .. |
| Bienville | 774 | 350 | .. |
| Vernon | 219 | 127 | 2 |
| Webster | 771 | 256 | .. |
| Total | 8,261 | 3,333 | 2 |

Congressmen elected—First District, Adolph Meyer; Second District, R. C. Davey; Third District, Andrew Price; Fourth District, N. C. Blanchard, elected Senator and succeeded by H. W. Ogden; Fifth District, C. J. Boatner; Sixth District, S. M. Robertson.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Official vote of the Congressional election held November, 6, 1894, for
Representatives to the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States.

FIRST DISTRICT

| PARISHES. | Adolph Meyer. | H. P. Kernochan. | Jas. Leonard. | Scattering. |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Orleans | 12,255 | 3,827 | 370 | 5 |
| Plaquemines | 791 | 1,912 | ... | .. |
| St. Bernard | 359 | 937 | ... | .. |
| Total | 13,405 | 6,676 | 370 | 5 |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | Chas. F. Buck. | H. D. Coleman. | J. M. Callaghan. | Scattering. |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Orleans | 10,351 | 3,556 | 135 | 3 |
| St. James | 239 | 1,855 | ... | .. |
| St. John | 522 | 1,019 | ... | .. |
| Jefferson | 3,042 | 333 | 31 | .. |
| St. Charles | 710 | 448 | ... | .. |
| Total | 14,864 | 7,211 | 166 | 3 |

THIRD DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | Andrew Price. | Taylor Beattie. | Jno. Lightner. | Scattering. |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Cameron | 238 | 58 | 41 | .. |
| Lafayette | 1,117 | 126 | ... | .. |
| Iberia | 1,332 | 449 | 7 | .. |
| St. Martin | 656 | 85 | ... | .. |
| Iberville | 2,935 | 694 | ... | .. |
| Calcasieu | 2,079 | 513 | 400 | .. |
| St. Mary | 754 | 1,554 | ... | .. |
| Assumption | 683 | 1,160 | ... | .. |
| Ascension | 1,646 | 1,257 | 42 | 1 |
| Vermilion | 354 | 576 | 137 | .. |
| Lafourche | 1,769 | 912 | ... | .. |
| Terrebonne | 825 | 1,236 | 14 | .. |
| Total | 14,383 | 8,620 | 741 | 1 |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | H. W. Ogden. | B. W. Bailey. |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bienville | 634 | 659 |
| Bossier | 2,705 | 68 |
| Caddo | 2,097 | 66 |
| De Soto | 996 | 170 |
| Grant | 176 | 557 |
| Natchitoches | 747 | 1,233 |
| Rapides | 3,097 | 483 |
| Red River | 726 | 241 |
| Sabine | 315 | 878 |
| Vernon | 266 | 443 |
| Webster | 356 | 319 |
| Winn | 142 | 815 |
| Total | 12,257 | 5,932 |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| PARISHES. | C. J. Boatner. | Alexis Benoit. | E. M. Graham. |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Caldwell | 487 | 318 | .. |
| Claiborne | 938 | 319 | .. |
| Catahoula | 589 | 396 | .. |
| Concordia | 2,109 | 20 | .. |
| East Carroll | 2,010 | 6 | .. |
| Franklin | 637 | 420 | .. |
| Jackson | 212 | 526 | .. |
| Lincoln | 443 | 1,100 | 13 |
| Morehouse | 691 | 381 | .. |
| Madison | 1,968 | 55 | .. |
| Ouachita | 2,548 | 642 | .. |
| Tensas | 1,037 | ... | .. |
| Richland | 663 | 307 | .. |
| West Carroll | 443 | 59 | .. |
| Total | 14,755 | 4,549 | 13 |

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Official vote of the Congressional election held November, 6, 1894, for Representatives to the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States.
—Continued.

| SIXTH DISTRICT. | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| PARISHES. | S. M. Robertson. | M. R. Wilson. | Scattering. |
| Acadia | 143 | 93 | .. |
| Avoyelles | 913 | ... | .. |
| East Baton Rouge | 1,405 | 158 | .. |
| East Feliciana | 414 | 201 | .. |
| Livingston | 228 | 353 | .. |
| Pointe Coupee | 1,072 | ... | .. |
| St. Helena | 221 | 216 | .. |
| St. Landry | 1,019 | 691 | 1 |
| St. Tammany | 416 | 8 | .. |
| Tangipahoa | 593 | 167 | .. |
| West Baton Rouge | 718 | ... | .. |
| West Feliciana | 636 | 25 | .. |
| Washington | 203 | 318 | .. |
| Total | 7,981 | 2,230 | 1 |

Congressmen elected—First District, Adolph Meyer; Second District, Charles F. Buck; Third District, Andrew Price; Fourth District, H. W. Ogden; Fifth District, C. J. Boatner; Sixth District, Samuel M. Robertson.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

POLITICAL.

| FIRST DISTRICT. | | | | SECOND DISTRICT. | | | | THIRD DISTRICT. | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| PARISHES. | Joseph Gazin. | A. E. Livaudais. | Adolph Meyer. | Armand Romain. | Scattering. | PARISHES. | Robert C. Davey. | James Legendre. | Fred. N. Wicker. | Scattering. | PARISHES. | Taylor Beattie. | Robt. F. Brossard. | W. E. Gooch. | H. O. Maher. |
| Orleans— | 42 | 2,181 | 640 | 640 | 1 | Orleans— | 1,330 | 417 | 64 | 7 | 1. Ascension | 749 | 702 | 8 | 40 |
| 3rd Ward | 6 | 41 | 1,028 | 493 | 1 | 2nd Ward | 1,770 | 322 | 76 | 7 | 2. Assumption | 1,079 | 288 | 24 | 9 |
| 4th Ward | 18 | 26 | 816 | 427 | 5 | 10th Ward | 1,656 | 593 | 106 | 10 | 3. Calcasieu | 765 | 2431 | 93 | 41 |
| 5th Ward | 8 | 46 | 856 | 496 | 1 | 11th Ward | 1,351 | 593 | 126 | 1 | 4. Cameron | 48 | 233 | 4 | 2 |
| 6th Ward | 14 | 26 | 839 | 271 | 1 | 12th Ward | 806 | 535 | 155 | 6 | 5. Iberia | 385 | 1012 | 3 | 10 |
| 7th Ward | 6 | 14 | 639 | 423 | 1 | 13th Ward | 572 | 297 | 62 | 3 | 6. Iberville | 590 | 355 | 3 | 4 |
| 8th Ward | 5 | 22 | 893 | 423 | 1 | 14th Ward | 446 | 256 | 99 | 8 | 7. Lafayette | 223 | 760 | 15 | 11 |
| 9th Ward | 11 | 32 | 849 | 348 | 1 | 16th Ward | 200 | 105 | 19 | 8 | 8. Lafourche | 881 | 1015 | 9 | 7 |
| 15th Ward | 2 | 9 | 570 | 448 | 1 | 17th Ward | 214 | 105 | 19 | 8 | 9. St. Martin | 82 | 675 | 14 | 22 |
| St. Bernard | 1 | 52 | 1,554 | 312 | 1 | Jefferson | 1,342 | 473 | 183 | 3 | 10. Terrebonne | 671 | 585 | 10 | 2 |
| Plaquemines | 1 | 52 | 1,554 | 312 | 1 | St. Charles | 127 | 472 | 78 | 3 | 11. Vermillion | 181 | 703 | 13 | 7 |
| Total | 113 | 401 | 10,776 | 4022 | 6 | St. John | 236 | 381 | 383 | 3 | Total | 6,490 | 9323 | 196 | 155 |
| | | | | | | St. James | 239 | 991 | 383 | 3 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total | 10,269 | 5235 | 1344 | 49 | | | | | |
| FOURTH DISTRICT. | | | | FIFTH DISTRICT. | | | | SIXTH DISTRICT. | | | | | | | |
| PARISHES. | F. W. Bailey. | Robt. P. Hunter. | Harry W. Ordgen. | Scattering. | PARISHES. | Sam'l J. BaIRD. | Alexis Benolt. | Scattering. | PARISHES. | C. C. Luson. | S. M. Robertson. | Wm. M. Thompson. | Scattering. | | |
| 1. Bienville | 468 | 33 | 824 | 1 | 1. Caldwell | 249 | 348 | 1 | 1. Acadia | 713 | 615 | 70 | 1 | | |
| 2. Bossier | 90 | 9 | 1,042 | 1 | 2. Catahoula | 434 | 388 | 1 | 2. Avoyelles | 1,145 | 1,767 | 47 | 1 | | |
| 3. Caddo | 170 | 122 | 1,555 | 1 | 3. Claiborne | 950 | 735 | 1 | 3. Ib. Baton Rouge | 571 | 1,371 | 67 | 1 | | |
| 4. DeSoto | 219 | 58 | 1,643 | 1 | 4. Concordia | 1,099 | 44 | 1 | 4. East Feliciana | 91 | 1,451 | 59 | 1 | | |
| 5. Grant | 426 | 94 | 305 | 1 | 5. East Carroll | 216 | 17 | 1 | 5. Livingston | 65 | 550 | 115 | 1 | | |
| 6. Natchitoches | 740 | 33 | 849 | 1 | 6. Franklin | 683 | 189 | 1 | 6. Pointe Coupee | 326 | 824 | 10 | 1 | | |
| 7. Rapides | 412 | 203 | 2,024 | 1 | 7. Jackson | 883 | 453 | 1 | 7. St. Helena | 364 | 455 | 32 | 1 | | |
| 8. Red River | 155 | 14 | 686 | 1 | 8. Lincoln | 220 | 179 | 1 | 8. St. Landry | 466 | 1,296 | 347 | 1 | | |
| 9. Sabine | 658 | 24 | 656 | 1 | 9. Madison | 415 | 199 | 1 | 9. St. Tammany | 427 | 1,547 | 22 | 1 | | |
| 10. Vernon | 345 | 20 | 338 | 1 | 10. Morehouse | 1,170 | 136 | 1 | 10. Tangipahoa | 466 | 1,263 | 56 | 1 | | |
| 11. Webster | 457 | 32 | 633 | 1 | 11. Ouachita | 690 | 390 | 1 | 11. Washington | 144 | 1,611 | 86 | 1 | | |
| 12. Winn | 586 | 5 | 220 | 1 | 12. Richland | 551 | 153 | 1 | 12. W. Baton Rouge | 244 | 243 | 6 | 1 | | |
| Total | 4,726 | 647 | 10,775 | 1 | 13. Tensas | 1,245 | 85 | 1 | 13. West Feliciana | 34 | 879 | 7 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | 14. Union | 603 | 951 | 1 | Total | 3,686 | 11,872 | 924 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | 15. West Carroll | 630 | 8 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Total | 11,494 | 4870 | 3 | | | | | | | |

RETURNS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

| FIRST DISTRICT. | | SECOND DISTRICT. | | THIRD DISTRICT. | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------|
| PARISHES. | Adolph Meyer. | PARISHES. | Robert C. Davey. | PARISHES. | Robert F. Broussard. | | |
| Orleans— | | 1 | Orleans—First Ward..... | 41 | 1 | Ascension | 497 |
| Third Ward..... | 822 | | Second Ward..... | 777 | | Assumption | 911 |
| Fourth Ward..... | 460 | | Tenth Ward..... | 383 | | Calcasieu | 738 |
| Fifth Ward..... | 751 | | Eleventh Ward..... | 459 | | Cameron | 16 |
| Sixth Ward..... | 719 | | Twelfth Ward..... | 174 | | Iberia | 658 |
| Seventh Ward..... | 418 | | Thirteenth Ward..... | 200 | | Iberville | 258 |
| Eighth Ward..... | 370 | | Fourteenth Ward..... | 273 | | Lafayette | 607 |
| Ninth Ward..... | 55 | | Fifteenth Ward..... | 155 | | Larouche | 247 |
| Tenth Ward..... | 461 | | Sixteenth Ward..... | 69 | | St. Martin | 247 |
| St. Bernard..... | 393 | | Seventeenth Ward..... | 1,592 | | St. Mary..... | 222 |
| Fifteenth Ward..... | 470 | | Jefferson..... | 1,755 | | Terrebonne..... | 326 |
| St. Charles..... | 558 | | St. Charles..... | 1,738 | | Vermilion..... | 180 |
| St. John the Baptist..... | 5422 | | St. John the Baptist..... | 345 | | Total | 4,929 |
| Plaquemines..... | 5,422 | | St. James..... | 113 | | Total | 974 |
| Total | 896 | | Total | 6,802 | | Total | 974 |
| | | | | 1,054 | | | |
| FOURTH DISTRICT. | | FIFTH DISTRICT. | | SIXTH DISTRICT. | | | |
| PARISHES. | Phanor L. Bryan. | PARISHES. | Zam Land. | PARISHES. | Zam M. Robertson. | | |
| 1 | Bienville | 1 | Caldwell | 1 | Acadia | 91 | |
| 2 | Bossier | 2 | Catahoula | 33 | Avoyelles | 287 | |
| 3 | Caddo | 3 | Claiborne | 196 | East Baton Rouge..... | 372 | |
| 4 | DeSoto | 4 | Concordia | 84 | East Feliciana..... | 198 | |
| 5 | Grant | 5 | East Carroll | 411 | Livingston..... | 144 | |
| 6 | Natchitoches | 6 | West Carroll | 230 | Pointe Coupee..... | 177 | |
| 7 | Rapides | 7 | Franklin | 96 | St. Helena..... | 94 | |
| 8 | Red River..... | 8 | Jackson | 372 | St. Landry..... | 419 | |
| 9 | Sabine | 9 | Lincoln | 110 | St. Tammany..... | 104 | |
| 10 | Vernon | 10 | Madison | 174 | Tangipahoa..... | 254 | |
| 11 | Webster | 11 | Morehouse | 211 | Washington..... | 108 | |
| 12 | Winn | 12 | Ouachita | 260 | West Baton Rouge..... | 152 | |
| Total | 4,424 | 13 | Richland | 396 | West Feliciana..... | 94 | |
| | | 14 | Tensas | 168 | Total | 2,494 | |
| | | 15 | Union | 231 | | | |
| | | 16 | Union | 242 | | | |
| | | Total | Total | 3,558 | Total | 2,494 | |
| | | | | 1,006 | | | |
| | | | | 151 | | | |
| | | | | 2 | | | |

RETURNS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1900.

| FIRST DISTRICT. | | | SECOND DISTRICT. | | | THIRD DISTRICT. | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| PARISHES. | Adolph Meyer. | William Brophy. | A. Don Aldson. | PARISHES. | Robert C. Ravey. | Famuel C. Heaslip. | Chas. Zimmerman. | PARISHES. | Robert F. Broussard. | Frank B. Williams. |
| Orleans—3rd Ward..... | 1,776 | 578 | ..... | Orleans—1st Ward..... | 1,426 | 259 | 1 | Ascension..... | 743 | 558 |
| " 4th Ward..... | 943 | 202 | ..... | " 2nd Ward..... | 1,644 | 293 | 2 | Assumption..... | 581 | 515 |
| " 5th Ward..... | 1,357 | 175 | ..... | " 10th Ward..... | 1,709 | 425 | 1 | Calcasieu..... | 1,548 | 659 |
| " 6th Ward..... | 793 | 208 | ..... | " 11th Ward..... | 1,497 | 500 | 7 | Cameron..... | 173 | 83 |
| " 7th Ward..... | 1,243 | 274 | 2 | " 12th Ward..... | 729 | 446 | 2 | Iberia..... | 1,069 | 657 |
| " 8th Ward..... | 830 | 213 | ..... | " 13th Ward..... | 733 | 228 | 3 | Iberville..... | 685 | 364 |
| " 9th Ward..... | 1,096 | 297 | 1 | " 14th Ward..... | 616 | 270 | 4 | Lafayette..... | 686 | 345 |
| " 15th Ward..... | 879 | 175 | ..... | " 16th Ward..... | 253 | 101 | 1 | Lafourche..... | 1,229 | 831 |
| St. Bernard..... | 235 | 46 | ..... | " 17th Ward..... | 285 | 118 | ..... | St. Martin..... | 544 | 117 |
| Plaquemines..... | 575 | 106 | ..... | Jefferson..... | 1,282 | ..... | ..... | St. Mary..... | 755 | 688 |
| Total..... | 9,727 | 2,274 | 3 | St. Charles..... | 438 | 47 | ..... | St. Mary..... | 739 | 488 |
| | | | | St. John the Baptist..... | 347 | 81 | ..... | Vermoulen..... | 630 | 368 |
| | | | | St. James..... | 461 | 407 | ..... | Total..... | 9,382 | 5,673 |
| | | | | Total..... | 11,620 | 3,234 | 21 | | | |
| FOURTH DISTRICT. | | | FIFTH DISTRICT. | | | SIXTH DISTRICT. | | | | |
| PARISHES. | Panor Breazale. | F. Welch. | Scattering. | PARISHES. | Joseph E. Kansdell. | Henry E. Hardtner. | PARISHES. | Samuel M. Robertson. | James H. Ducote. | H. B. Samuel. |
| Blenville..... | 838 | 78 | ..... | Caldwell..... | 276 | 77 | Acadia..... | 574 | 240 | ..... |
| Bossier..... | 456 | 5 | ..... | Catahoula..... | 505 | 149 | Avoyelles..... | 888 | 225 | ..... |
| Caddo..... | 1,341 | 58 | ..... | Claiborne..... | 882 | 35 | East Baton Rouge..... | 845 | 151 | 2 |
| Desoto..... | 924 | 18 | ..... | Concordia..... | 399 | 16 | East Feliciana..... | 579 | 29 | ..... |
| Grant..... | 354 | 150 | 4 | East Carroll..... | 182 | 5 | Livingston..... | 390 | 17 | ..... |
| Natchitoches..... | 866 | 100 | ..... | Franklin..... | 358 | 33 | Pointe Coupee..... | 589 | 22 | ..... |
| Rapides..... | 1,437 | 303 | ..... | Jackson..... | 331 | 86 | *St. Helena..... | 1,238 | 247 | ..... |
| Red River..... | 460 | 6 | ..... | Lincoln..... | 512 | 69 | St. Landry..... | 504 | 168 | ..... |
| Sabine..... | 543 | 57 | ..... | Madison..... | 453 | 4 | St. Tammany..... | 504 | 168 | ..... |
| Vernon..... | 522 | 261 | ..... | Morehouse..... | 158 | 3 | Tangipahoa..... | 911 | 252 | ..... |
| Weber..... | 561 | 11 | ..... | Ouachita..... | 647 | 43 | Washington..... | 442 | 61 | ..... |
| Winn..... | 290 | 243 | ..... | Richland..... | 306 | 11 | West Baton Rouge..... | 183 | 34 | ..... |
| Total..... | 8,592 | 1,290 | 4 | Tensas..... | 214 | 4 | West Feliciana..... | 289 | 40 | ..... |
| | | | | Union..... | 776 | 92 | Total..... | 7,432 | 1,455 | 2 |
| | | | | West Carroll..... | 173 | 1 | * No returns. | | | |
| | | | | Total..... | 6,172 | 628 | | | | |

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF 1898.

ELECTION RETURNS—FIRST AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF 1898 (being Act No. 4 of Extra Session of 1899—New Orleans Sewerage Tax).

| Parishes. | For. | Ag'nst |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Acadia | 93 | 17 |
| Ascension | 135 | 2 |
| Assumption | 321 | 2 |
| Avoyelles | 508 | 12 |
| Bienville | 132 | 35 |
| Bossier | 453 | 48 |
| Caddo | 1,260 | 20 |
| Cacasiaeu | 198 | 24 |
| Caldwell | 33 | 8 |
| Cameron | 10 | 4 |
| Catahoula | 278 | 19 |
| Claiborne | 114 | 12 |
| Concordia | 215 | 82 |
| DeSoto | 262 | 42 |
| East Baton Rouge | 581 | 8 |
| East Carroll | 137 | 6 |
| East Feliciana | 266 | 25 |
| Franklin | 38 | 6 |
| Grant | 103 | 20 |
| Iberia | 327 | 3 |
| Iberville | 70 | 3 |
| Jackson | 55 | 31 |
| Jefferson | 1,526 | 4 |
| Lafourche | 49 | 3 |
| Lafayette | 47 | 2 |
| Livingston | 106 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 76 | 10 |
| Madison | 108 | 1 |
| Morehouse | 144 | 42 |
| Natchitoches | 291 | 92 |
| Orleans | 17,616 | 312 |
| Ouachita | 306 | 27 |
| Plaquemines | 518 | .. |
| Pointe Coupee | 540 | 4 |
| Rapides | 404 | 176 |
| Red River | 248 | 11 |
| Richland | 169 | 12 |
| Sabine | 76 | 36 |
| St. Bernard | 636 | .. |
| St. Charles | 444 | .. |
| St. Helena | 61 | 11 |
| St. James | 200 | 6 |
| St. John | 1,066 | .. |
| St. Landry | 523 | 27 |
| St. Martin | 9 | .. |
| St. Mary | 39 | 3 |
| St. Tammany | 163 | 2 |
| Tangipahoa | 189 | 28 |
| Tensas | 237 | .. |
| Terrebonne | 66 | .. |
| Union | 82 | 7 |
| Vermillion | 73 | 10 |
| Vernon | 19 | 106 |
| Washington | 39 | 3 |
| Webster | 45 | 12 |
| West Baton Rouge | 182 | 1 |
| West Carroll | 51 | 14 |
| West Feliciana | 181 | 25 |
| Winn | 41 | 19 |
| Total | 32,137 | 1,434 |

ELECTION RETURNS—SECOND AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF 1898—Election November 6th, 1900.

| Name of Parishes. | For | Ag'nst |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Acadia | 346 | 34 |
| Ascension | 246 | 9 |
| Assumption | 336 | 4 |
| Avoyelles | 407 | 14 |
| Bienville | 502 | 37 |
| Bossier | 366 | 8 |
| Caddo | 758 | 33 |
| Cacasiaeu | 731 | 74 |
| Caldwell | 226 | 20 |
| Cameron | 59 | 2 |
| Catahoula | 429 | 11 |
| Claiborne | 586 | 33 |
| Concordia | 199 | .. |
| DeSoto | 562 | 54 |
| East Baton Rouge | 658 | 12 |
| East Carroll | 14 | 2 |
| East Feliciana | 439 | 21 |
| Franklin | 222 | 5 |
| Grant | 251 | 57 |
| Iberia | 129 | 11 |
| Iberville | 186 | 11 |
| Jackson | 216 | 40 |
| Jefferson | 945 | 13 |
| Lafayette | 102 | 7 |
| Lafourche | 275 | 19 |
| Lincoln | 225 | 20 |
| Livingston | 269 | 11 |
| Madison | 120 | .. |
| Morehouse | 316 | 19 |
| Natchitoches | 475 | 86 |
| Orleans | 11,611 | 228 |
| Ouachita | 541 | 22 |
| Plaquemine | 485 | 15 |
| Pointe Coupee | 604 | 7 |
| Rapides | 752 | 44 |
| Red River | 380 | 17 |
| Richland | 230 | 17 |
| Sabine | 183 | 30 |
| St. Bernard | 237 | .. |
| St. Charles | 123 | .. |
| *St. Helena | .. | .. |
| St. James | 284 | 3 |
| St. John the Baptist | 377 | 3 |
| St. Landry | 682 | 70 |
| St. Martin | 57 | 10 |
| St. Mary | 238 | 9 |
| St. Tammany | 317 | 11 |
| Tangipahoa | 586 | 84 |
| Tensas | 193 | 6 |
| Terrebonne | 264 | 20 |
| Union | 403 | 18 |
| Vermillion | 159 | 17 |
| Vernon | 458 | 22 |
| Washington | 228 | 22 |
| Webster | 279 | 34 |
| West Baton Rouge | 165 | 4 |
| West Carroll | 167 | 3 |
| West Feliciana | 300 | 11 |
| Winn | 294 | 46 |
| Total | 31,320 | 1,440 |

*Missing.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

Cast on November 2, 1880.

| PARISHES. | Hancock. | Garfield. | Wheeler |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Ascension | 411 | 1,643 | 35 |
| Assumption | 796 | 1,458 | ... |
| Avoyelles | 1,310 | 1,289 | ... |
| Bienville | 783 | ... | ... |
| Bossier | 2,144 | 185 | ... |
| Caddo | 2,478 | 8 | ... |
| Calcasieu | 784 | 99 | ... |
| Caldwell | 529 | 140 | 10 |
| Cameron | 165 | 57 | ... |
| Catahoula | 616 | 158 | ... |
| Claiborne | 1,353 | 160 | ... |
| Concordia | 1,445 | 809 | 112 |
| De Soto | 795 | ... | ... |
| East Paton Rouge | 1,153 | 1,058 | 103 |
| East Carroll | 209 | 1,303 | ... |
| East Feliciana | 763 | 116 | ... |
| Franklin | 571 | ... | ... |
| Grant | 326 | 86 | ... |
| Iberia | 600 | 1,114 | ... |
| Iberville | 524 | 2,212 | ... |
| Jackson | 382 | ... | ... |
| Jefferson | 438 | 981 | ... |
| Lafourche | 1,428 | 1,698 | ... |
| Lafayette | 590 | 437 | ... |
| Livingston | 270 | 72 | 4 |
| Lincoln | 1,115 | ... | ... |
| Madison | 926 | 456 | ... |
| Morehouse | 981 | 53 | ... |
| Natchitoches | 1,629 | 524 | 6 |
| Orleans—1st Ward | 1,366 | 317 | ... |
| 2nd Ward | 1,619 | 434 | 6 |
| 3rd Ward | 2,347 | 1,019 | 3 |
| 4th Ward | 902 | 367 | 2 |
| 5th Ward | 1,289 | 535 | ... |
| 6th Ward | 959 | 271 | ... |
| 7th Ward | 1,050 | 648 | ... |
| 8th Ward | 914 | 153 | ... |
| 9th Ward | 1,267 | 355 | ... |
| 10th Ward | 1,784 | 350 | ... |
| 11th Ward | 1,647 | 458 | ... |
| 12th Ward | 606 | 247 | ... |
| 13th Ward | 384 | 286 | ... |
| 14th Ward | 168 | 159 | ... |
| 15th Ward | 644 | 782 | ... |
| 16th Ward | 131 | 360 | ... |
| 17th Ward | 257 | 181 | ... |
| Ouachita | 2,225 | 18 | ... |
| Plaquemines | 735 | 879 | ... |
| Pointe Coupee | 891 | 759 | ... |
| Rapides | 1,748 | 580 | ... |
| Red River | 590 | 85 | ... |
| Richland | 1,132 | 32 | ... |
| Sabine | 433 | ... | ... |
| St. Bernard | 390 | 341 | ... |
| St. Charles | 108 | 1,030 | ... |
| St. Helena | 368 | 244 | 17 |
| St. James | 599 | 2,147 | ... |
| St. John | 383 | 1,058 | ... |
| St. Landry | 2,009 | 2,212 | ... |
| St. Martin | 632 | 948 | ... |
| St. Mary | 571 | 2,181 | ... |
| St. Tammany | 431 | 357 | 15 |
| Tangipahoa | 714 | 339 | 26 |
| Tensas | 2,075 | 596 | ... |
| Terrebonne | 1,005 | 1,699 | ... |
| Union | 1,162 | 52 | ... |
| Vermilion | 374 | 116 | 81 |
| Vernon | 372 | ... | ... |
| Washington | 346 | 44 | ... |
| Webster | 861 | 188 | ... |
| West Baton Rouge | 330 | 361 | ... |
| West Carroll | 247 | 42 | ... |
| West Feliciana | 1,168 | 127 | 15 |
| Winn | 320 | ... | ... |
| Total | 65,067 | 38,628 | 442 |

Election November 6, 1900.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

| PARISHES. | At Large. | | | | | | | | | | Scattering. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Robert H. Snyder, | Thos. H. Lewis, | Chas. J. Theard, | Wm. O. Hart, | Ed. McCollom, | H. T. Liverman, | Allen Barksdale, | S. D. Ellis, | W. G. Wylie, | Henry McCall, | Vincent Fontou, | Jacob Thermonth, | R. R. Stone, | T. R. Stater, | James C. Weakes, | Henry W. Robinson, | | | | |
| Acadia | 577 | 578 | 577 | 577 | 576 | 577 | 576 | 576 | 247 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 245 | 244 | 245 | 244 | | | | |
| Ascension | 824 | 821 | 822 | 822 | 822 | 822 | 822 | 822 | 638 | 640 | 637 | 636 | 636 | 637 | 637 | 637 | | | | |
| Assumption | 584 | 583 | 583 | 583 | 583 | 583 | 583 | 583 | 507 | 507 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | | | | |
| Ayovalles | 951 | 951 | 950 | 951 | 951 | 950 | 948 | 948 | 167 | 167 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | | | | |
| Bienville | 889 | 885 | 885 | 886 | 885 | 885 | 886 | 886 | 65 | 65 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | | | | |
| Bossier | 635 | 635 | 635 | 635 | 635 | 635 | 634 | 634 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| Caddo | 1,338 | 1,338 | 1,338 | 1,338 | 1,338 | 1,338 | 1,338 | 1,338 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | | | | |
| Caldwell | 1,559 | 1,558 | 1,555 | 1,554 | 1,555 | 1,555 | 1,557 | 1,557 | 639 | 637 | 638 | 636 | 637 | 637 | 635 | 635 | | | | |
| Cameron | 283 | 283 | 283 | 283 | 283 | 283 | 282 | 282 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | | | | |
| Catiboula | 185 | 184 | 185 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | | | | |
| Caliborne | 885 | 885 | 884 | 884 | 884 | 884 | 883 | 884 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | | | | |
| Coarabia | 362 | 362 | 362 | 362 | 362 | 362 | 348 | 348 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | | | | |
| Cocordia | 923 | 923 | 923 | 923 | 923 | 915 | 922 | 922 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | | | | |
| DuSoto | 837 | 837 | 837 | 837 | 837 | 837 | 837 | 837 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | | | | |
| East Baton Rouge | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| East Carroll | 551 | 548 | 548 | 548 | 548 | 549 | 549 | 549 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | | | | |
| East Feliciana | 362 | 363 | 362 | 363 | 363 | 362 | 362 | 363 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | | | | |
| Franklin | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 678 | 678 | 676 | 676 | 677 | 676 | 676 | 676 | | | | |
| Grant | 1,030 | 1,027 | 1,027 | 1,029 | 1,029 | 1,028 | 1,029 | 1,028 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | | | | |
| Iberville | 674 | 674 | 674 | 674 | 674 | 674 | 674 | 674 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | | | | |
| Jackson | 333 | 333 | 333 | 333 | 333 | 333 | 333 | 333 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 82 | 82 | | | | |
| Jefferson | 1,282 | 1,281 | 1,281 | 1,281 | 1,280 | 1,280 | 1,280 | 1,280 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | | | | |
| Lafayette | 696 | 694 | 693 | 693 | 693 | 693 | 692 | 692 | 338 | 338 | 338 | 338 | 338 | 338 | 338 | 338 | | | | |
| Lafourche | 1,230 | 1,229 | 1,229 | 1,229 | 1,229 | 1,229 | 1,229 | 1,229 | 828 | 828 | 828 | 828 | 828 | 828 | 828 | 828 | | | | |
| Lincoln | 517 | 515 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 61 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 60 | | | | |
| Livingston | 399 | 398 | 398 | 398 | 397 | 398 | 397 | 397 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | | | | |
| Louisiana | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | |
| Madison | 461 | 461 | 461 | 461 | 461 | 461 | 461 | 461 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | |
| Morehouse | 845 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 815 | 815 | 815 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 113 | | | | |
| Natchitoches | 845 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 815 | 815 | 815 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 113 | | | | |

ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTE.

Counting at Washington, D. C., February 13, 1901.

| No. of Electoral Votes to which each State is entitled. | STATES. | For President. | | For Vice-President. | |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | William McKinley, of Ohio. | William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. | Theodore Roosevelt, of New York. | Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois. |
| 11 | Alabama | | 11 | | 11 |
| 8 | Arkansas | | 8 | | 8 |
| 9 | California | 9 | | 9 | |
| 4 | Colorado | | 4 | | 4 |
| 6 | Connecticut | 6 | | 6 | |
| 3 | Delaware | 3 | | 3 | |
| 4 | Florida | | 4 | | 4 |
| 13 | Georgia | | 13 | | 13 |
| 3 | Idaho | | 3 | | 3 |
| 24 | Illinois | 24 | | 24 | |
| 15 | Indiana | 15 | | 15 | |
| 13 | Iowa | 13 | | 13 | |
| 10 | Kansas | 10 | | 10 | |
| 13 | Kentucky | | 13 | | 13 |
| 8 | Louisiana | | 8 | | 8 |
| 6 | Maine | 6 | | 6 | |
| 8 | Maryland | 8 | | 8 | |
| 15 | Massachusetts | 15 | | 15 | |
| 14 | Michigan | 14 | | 14 | |
| 9 | Minnesota | 9 | | 9 | |
| 9 | Mississippi | | 9 | | 9 |
| 17 | Missouri | | 17 | | 17 |
| 3 | Montana | | 3 | | 3 |
| 8 | Nebraska | 8 | | 8 | |
| 3 | Nevada | | 3 | | 3 |
| 4 | New Hampshire | 4 | | 4 | |
| 10 | New Jersey | 10 | | 10 | |
| 36 | New York | 36 | | 36 | |
| 11 | North Carolina | | 11 | | 11 |
| 3 | North Dakota | 3 | | 3 | |
| 23 | Ohio | 23 | | 23 | |
| 4 | Oregon | 4 | | 4 | |
| 32 | Pennsylvania | 32 | | 32 | |
| 4 | Rhode Island | 4 | | 4 | |
| 9 | South Carolina | | 9 | | 9 |
| 4 | South Dakota | 4 | | 4 | |
| 12 | Tennessee | | 12 | | 12 |
| 15 | Texas | | 15 | | 15 |
| 3 | Utah | 3 | | 3 | |
| 4 | Vermont | 4 | | 4 | |
| 12 | Virginia | | 12 | | 12 |
| 4 | Washington | 4 | | 4 | |
| 6 | West Virginia | 6 | | 6 | |
| 12 | Wisconsin | 12 | | 12 | |
| 3 | Wyoming | 3 | | 3 | |
| 147 | | 292 | 155 | 292 | 155 |

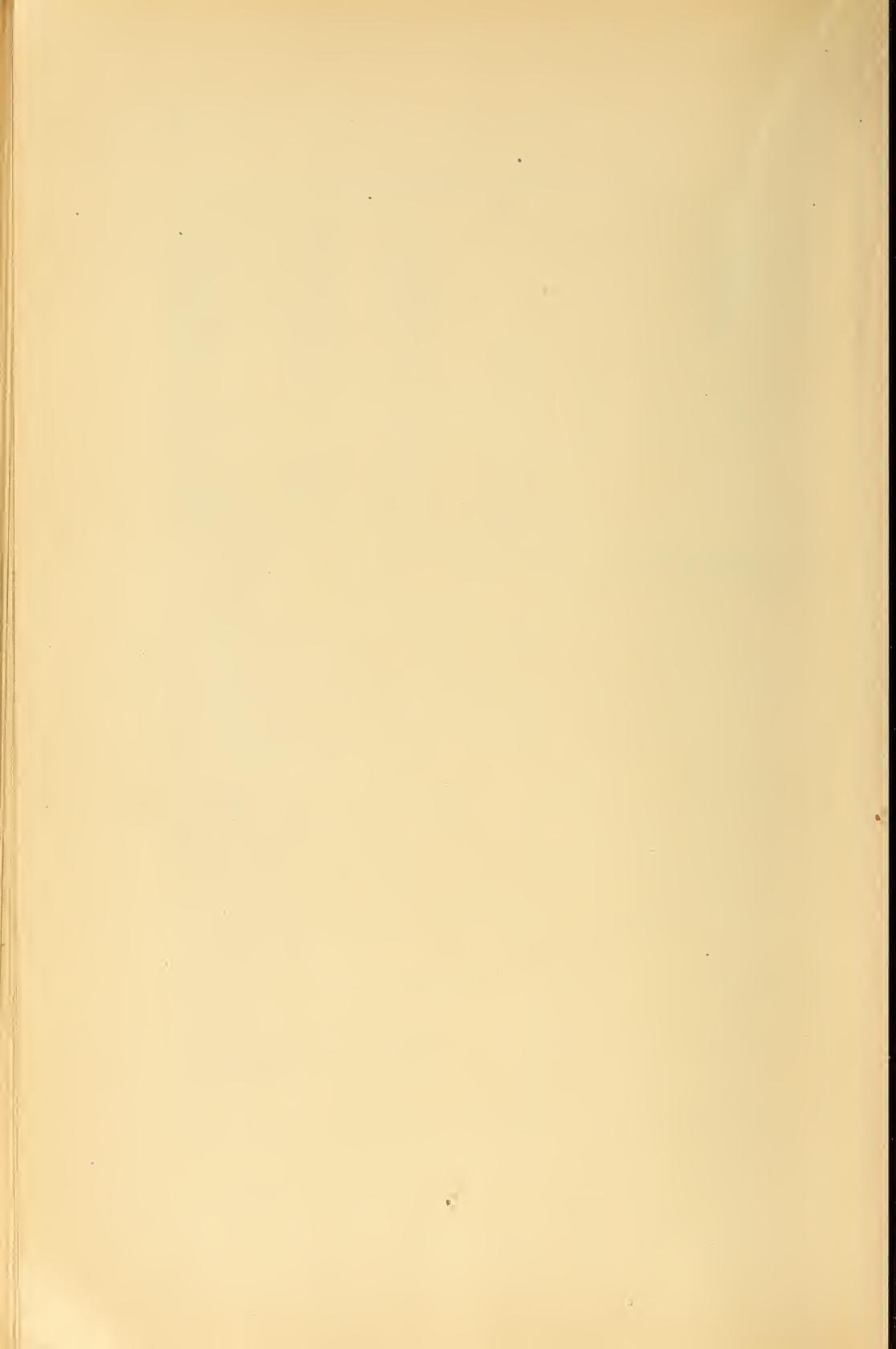
VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

| | Dem. | Rep. | Maj. | |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1872—President | 66,467 | 59,975 | 6,492 D. | |
| 1872—President | *57,029 | 71,634 | 14,605 R. | |
| 1876—President | 83,723 | 77,174 | 6,549 D. | |
| 1876—President | *70,508 | 75,315 | 4,807 R. | |
| 1880—President | 65,067 | 38,628 | 26,439 D. | |
| 1884—President | 62,529 | 46,347 | 16,182 D. | |
| 1888—President | 85,032 | 30,484 | 54,548 D. | |
| | Dem. | Rep. | F. A. | Plu. |
| 1892—Governor | a126,009 | b40,135 | 8,502 | 85,874 D. |
| <i>Fusion—</i> | | | | |
| 1892—President | 87,922 | 26,563 | ..... | 61,359 D. |
| 1896—Governor | 116,216 | 90,138 | ..... | 26,078 D. |
| | Dem. | Rep. | Nat. Dem. | |
| 1896—President | 77,175 | 22,037 | 1,834 | 55,138 D. |
| | | | Fusion. | |
| 1900—Governor | 60,206 | 2,449 | 9,277 | 48,580 D. |
| 1900—President | 53,671 | 14,233 | ..... | 39,438 D. |

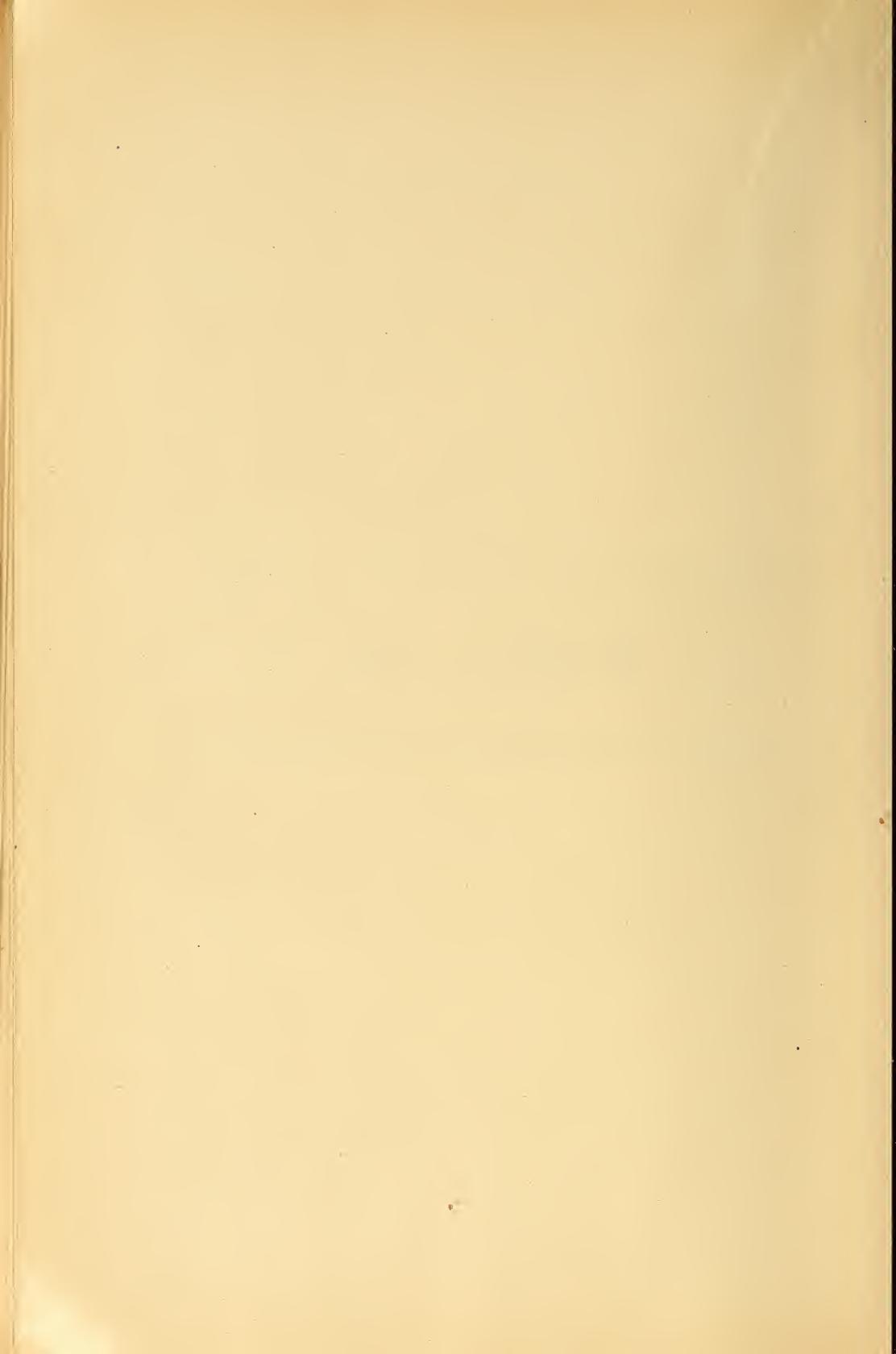
*Count of the Republican Returning Board.

aCombined Democratic Vote.

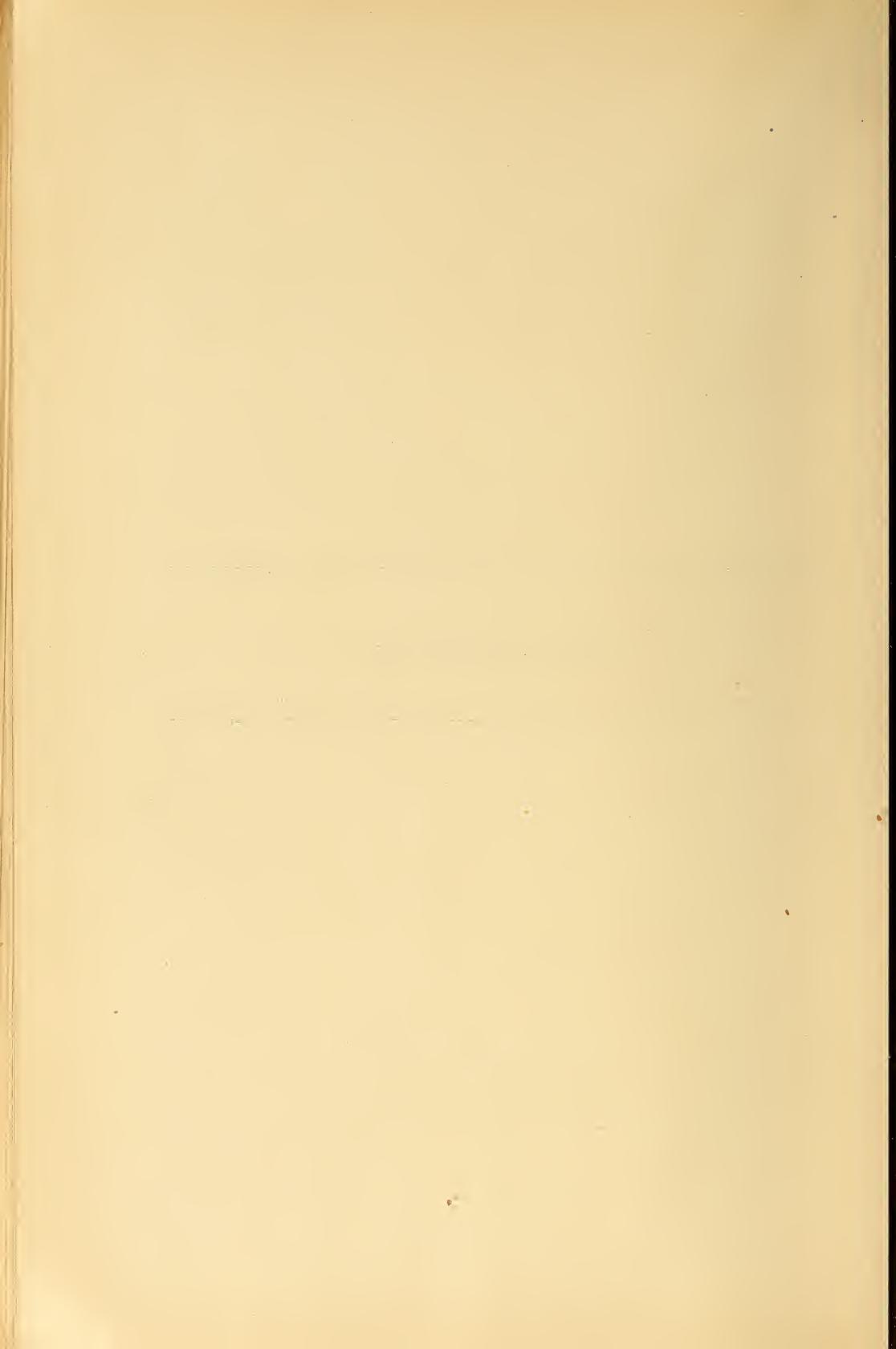
bCombined Republican Vote.



PART IV.



MISCELLANEOUS.



HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE OF UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES,

Showing area of each in square miles and acres, the date of acts organizing Territories, and date of acts admitting new States into the Union.

| Civil Divisions. | Act Organizing Territory. | Act Admitting State. | Area of States and Territories, Land Surface. | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | Square Miles. | Acres. |
| <i>‡Thirteen Original States.</i> | | | | |
| New Hampshire.. | | | 9,056 | 5,795,840 |
| Massachusetts ... | | | 8,038 | 5,144,320 |
| Rhode Island.... | | | 1,081 | 691,840 |
| Connecticut | | | 4,794 | 3,068,160 |
| New York..... | | | 47,687 | 30,519,680 |
| New Jersey..... | | | 7,454 | 4,770,560 |
| Pennsylvania | | | 44,679 | 28,594,560 |
| Delaware | | | 1,969 | 1,260,160 |
| Maryland | | | 9,875 | 6,320,000 |
| Virginia | | | 39,925 | 25,552,000 |
| North Carolina.. | | | 48,972 | 31,342,080 |
| South Carolina.. | | | 30,460 | 19,494,400 |
| Georgia | | | 58,850 | 37,664,000 |
| <i>States Admitted.</i> | | | | |
| Kentucky | | Feb. 4, 1791..... | 39,898 | 25,534,720 |
| Vermont | | Feb. 18, 1791.... | 9,114 | 5,832,960 |
| Tennessee | | June 1, 1796..... | 41,686 | 26,679,040 |
| Maine | | March 3, 1820.... | 29,894 | 19,132,160 |
| Texas | | ¹ Dec. 29, 1845.... | 262,506 | 168,003,840 |
| West Virginia... | | Dec. 31, 1862.... | 24,343 | 15,579,520 |
| *Ohio..... | | April 30, 1802.... | 40,723 | 27,062,720 |
| Louisiana | March 3, 1805.... | April 8, 1812.... | 45,399 | 29,055,360 |
| Indiana | May 7, 1800.... | ¹ Dec. 11, 1816.... | 35,860 | 22,950,400 |
| Mississippi | April 7, 1798.... | Dec. 10, 1817.... | 46,383 | 29,685,120 |
| Illinois | Feb. 3, 1809.... | Dec. 3, 1818.... | 56,004 | 35,842,560 |
| Alabama | March 3, 1817.... | Dec. 14, 1819.... | 51,028 | 32,657,920 |
| Missouri | June 4, 1812.... | March 2, 1821.... | 68,431 | 43,795,840 |
| Arkansas | March 2, 1819.... | June 15, 1836.... | 52,412 | 33,543,680 |
| Michigan | Jan. 11, 1805.... | Jan. 26, 1837.... | 57,530 | 36,819,200 |
| Florida | March 30, 1822.... | March 3, 1845.... | 54,801 | 35,072,640 |
| Iowa | June 12, 1838.... | March 3, 1845.... | 55,697 | 35,646,080 |
| Wisconsin | April 20, 1836.... | May 29, 1848.... | 55,117 | 35,274,880 |
| California | | Sept. 9, 1850.... | 156,203 | 99,969,920 |
| Minnesota | March 3, 1849.... | May 11, 1858.... | 79,997 | 51,198,080 |
| Oregon | Aug. 14, 1848.... | Feb. 14, 1859.... | 95,746 | 61,277,440 |
| Kansas | May 30, 1854.... | Jan. 29, 1861.... | 81,848 | 52,382,720 |
| Nevada | March 2, 1861.... | ³ March 21, 1864.. | 109,901 | 70,336,640 |

| Civil Divisions. | Act Organizing Territory. | Act Admitting State. | Area of States and Territories Land Measure. | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | | Sq. Miles | Acres. |
| Nebraska | May 30, 1854. ... | ⁴ Feb. 9, 1867. ... | 76,777 | 49,137,280 |
| Colorado | Feb. 28, 1861. ... | ⁵ March 3, 1875. ... | 103,669 | 66,348,160 |
| Wyoming | July 25, 1868. ... | July 10, 1890. ... | 97,552 | 62,433,280 |
| Washington | March 2, 1853. ... | ⁶ Feb. 22, 1889. ... | 66,792 | 42,746,880 |
| Montana | May 26, 1854. ... | ⁶ Feb. 22, 1889. ... | 146,240 | 93,593,600 |
| North Dakota. ... | March 2, 1861. ... | ⁶ Feb. 22, 1889. ... | 70,172 | 44,910,080 |
| South Dakota. ... | March 2, 1861. ... | ⁶ Feb. 22, 1889. ... | 76,885 | 49,206,400 |
| Idaho | March 3, 1863. ... | July 3, 1890. ... | 83,271 | 53,293,440 |
| Utah | Sept. 9, 1850. ... | ⁷ July 16, 1894. ... | 82,096 | 52,541,440 |
| <i>Territories.</i> | | | | |
| New Mexico. | Sept. 9, 1850. ... | ..... | 122,545 | 78,428,800 |
| Arizona | Feb. 24, 1863. ... | ..... | 113,738 | 72,792,320 |
| Dist. of Alaska. ... | July 27, 1868. ... | ..... | 575,162 | 368,103,680 |
| Indian ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,717 | 19,658,880 |
| Dist. of Columbia | July 16, 1790. ... | March 3, 1791. ... | 59 | 37,760 |
| Oklahoma | May 2, 1890. ... | ⁸ | 38,710 | 24,774,400 |
| Totals. .... | ..... | ..... | 3,547,746 | 2,270,557,440 |

*No territorial condition in Ohio Territory. Act to admit April 30, 1802. Admitted November 29, 1802.

†No organic act. No territorial organization under laws of United States. Admitted September 9, 1850.

¹Joint resolution by Congress. ²Date of proclamation admitting State. ³See President's proclamation, October 13, 1864 (Stat. L., 749). ⁴See President's proclamation, March 1, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 820). ⁵See President's proclamation, August 1, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 665). ⁶See President's proclamation (26 Stat. L., 1548 to 1552, inclusive). ⁷See President's proclamation, January 4, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 876). ⁸See President's proclamation (26 Stat. L., 1544).

‡By the terms of the Constitution of the United States any of the original thirteen States were to become States in the Union upon the ratification of that instrument.

HISTORICAL.

DISCOVERY OF LOUISIANA.

1536.—The first mention of Louisiana and of the Mississippi River being traversed by white men, is in 1536, when a remnant of the ill-starred expedition of the Spaniards, under Pamphilo de Narvaez, in the vain attempt to conquer Florida and seek for gold, escaped in this direction to the Pacific. Narvaez had been put in command of the territory extending west to the River of Palms—probably Colorado—farther west than that afterwards included in Louisiana.

1537.—Notwithstanding the failure of Narvaez, other bold adventurers were ready to follow; and in 1537 Ferdinand de Soto, a native of Xeres, Spain, the favorite companion of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, sought and obtained at Valladolid, from Charles V., permission to conquer Florida at his own cost. Landing on that coast in May, 1539, his well-appointed army was almost annihilated before he reached the Mississippi two years later.

1542.—DeSoto died at the mouth of the Red River, and, according to tradition, was buried in the waters of the Mississippi. The miserable remnant of his expedition descended the Mississippi to the Gulf in July, 1543, after enduring great hardships and privations. Thus does the discovery of the Father of Waters belong to the Spaniards, and no other record is in existence of white men visiting it until one hundred and thirty years afterwards.

1673.—At this date, Father Marquette, a missionary monk, and Sieur Joliet, from Picardy, with a small party from the French possessions of Canada, entered the upper Mississippi region and descended it to below the mouth of the Arkansas and returned.

FRENCH TAKE POSSESSION.

1682.—April 9th, Robert, Cavalier de la Salle, then of Fort Frontenac, Lake Ontario, was the next to descend the great river, in company with Chevalier Henry de Tonty, an Italian veteran officer, under the patronage of Louis XIV.

On the 12th of April, this year, LaSalle erected a cross and planted the arms of the French on the banks of the Mississippi near the head of the Passes, and thus took formal possession of the country in the name of his sovereign, Louis XIV., and after him called it *Louisiana*.

1687.—March 20th, LaSalle was assassinated by his own servants, on the Trinity River in Texas, in his attempt to find the mouth of the Mississippi and to colonize the country for France.

SETTLEMENT BY THE FRENCH.

1699.—January—France did not attempt to colonize her territory until January of this year, when a company sent out under command of Iberville, which, among its two or three hundred, embraced the three Canadian brothers, Iberville, Sauvolle and Bienville, sons of Charles Lemoyne, landed from two brigs at the Indian village of Biloxi, Miss. Here, for many years, was the headquarters of the Louisiana colony. In February, Iberville and his brother Bienville, with Father Athanase, who had accompanied LaSalle, went in small boats to the Mississippi, which they ascended to the village of Bayougoulas, where the Indians handed them letters and other relics from LaSalle and Tonty, thence to Pointe Coupee, which they named, and to the mouth of the Red River. Returning they traversed Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, naming the one after Count de Maurepas, who held office under their sovereign (and afterwards under Louis XV., and was lastly minister under Louis XVI.), and the other after the Count de Pontchartrain, who was Minister of Marine, under whom they served. December 7th of this year, another French fleet arrived, bringing the appointments of the brother Antoine Lemoyne Sauvolle as the first Governor of the colony, and the brother Lemoyne Bienville as the first Lieutenant-Governor.

1701.—July 22d, Governor Sauvolle and 150 of the colonists died of fever, leaving Bienville, a most worthy man, to succeed to the governorship.

GRANT TO CROZAT.

1712.—September 14th, Louis XIV. granted to Anthony Crozat, a millionaire in the East India trade, the exclusive commerce for fifteen years of this vast province, so unsuccessful had the management of the colony hitherto been. Lamotte Cadilac was appointed Governor. By the charter of Crozat, dated September 12, 1712, Louisiana, as claimed by France, embraced all the immense regions of the United States, from the Alleghany on the east, to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and from the great lakes of the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south.

JOHN LAW'S MISSISSIPPI COMPANY.

1717.—Crozat surrendered his charter and John Law was granted a charter under the name of the "Companie de L'Ouest," with a monopoly of trading in the colony.

NEW ORLEANS FOUNDED.

1718.—Bienville selected the site and founded the City of New Orleans.

LOUISIANA CEDED TO SPAIN.

1762.—November 3d, by secret treaty, Louisiana was ceded to Spain.

SPANIARDS TAKE POSSESSION.

1769.—August 18th, the Spaniards took possession. A rebellion having previously broken out was quelled by General O'Reilly, who was appointed Governor and Captain-General.

LOUISIANA RETROCEDED TO FRANCE.

1800.—October 1st, Louisiana ceded by Spain to France by the treaty of St. Ildephonso.

FRANCE CEDES LOUISIANA TO THE UNITED STATES.

1803.—April 30th, Louisiana was ceded by France to the United States for \$15,000,000.

UNITED STATES TAKE POSSESSION.

1803.—December 20th, the Americans took possession and the new acquisition was designated as the Territory of Orleans, W. C. C. Claiborne being appointed Governor.

1804.—Under act of Congress of March 26, 1804, the Territory of Orleans was organized and in December the first Territorial Legislature met.

1805.—The Territory was reorganized by act of Congress of March 2, 1805.

LOUISIANA ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

1812.—On April 8th of this year, the Constitution of 1812 having been ratified, the Territory was admitted to the Union, and the name of Louisiana restored to it. War was declared between the United States and Great Britain.

1815.—January 8th, the battle of New Orleans was fought, and British defeated.

1845.—A new Constitution was framed, conforming to those of the neighboring States.

1852.—A new Constitution was adopted.

1860.—In November of this year Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, and then began the great sectional war between the Northern and Southern States of the Union.

SECESSION OF LOUISIANA.

1861.—January 26th, the Ordinance of Secession was adopted and the State joined the other States of the South in forming a government under the name of the Confederate States of America.

1862.—On April 29th of this year Commodore Farragut, in command of the Federal fleet, having successfully passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, took possession of the City of New Orleans. On May 1st, General B. F. Butler, in charge of the land forces, took command and appointed Brigadier-General Shepley Military Governor of the State.

1864.—January 11th, General N. P. Banks, having relieved General Butler, issued his proclamation ordering an election for a State Convention to frame a Constitution. This convention made the Constitution of 1864. State officers were elected and installed, but their authority never was recognized beyond the Federal line. The war ended with these officers in power, but Congress refused to admit Louisiana to the Union.

RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

1868.—A Constitutional Convention assembled in New Orleans, by virtue of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and adopted a new Constitution. Under this Constitution Henry C. Warmoth was proclaimed elected Governor of the State and served for the term of four years.

LOUISIANA READMITTED TO THE UNION.

1868.—Congress having approved of the Constitution of 1868, Senators and Representatives were admitted to seats in Congress.

Louisiana, like other Southern States, was cursed by "carpet-bag rule." Henry C. Warmoth and Willam P. Kellogg governed the State from 1868 to 1872 and 1872 to 1876, respectively. During the few years succeeding the civil war and 1877, the taxes were increased outrageously. The carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes plunged the State headlong into debt; stole hundreds of thousands of dollars; openly bribed voters; debauched the negroes, of whom, some of the most bestted and ignorant, unable to read or write, were sent to the General Assembly to make laws for their former masters.

1874.—September 14th—On this day was struck the first decisive blow to redeem the State from negro Republican rule, which had disorganized its internal affairs, plundered the Treasury and threatened social disruption. The citizens of New Orleans, asserting their rights to hold public meetings and bear arms, assembled, as the White League Organization, on the levee at the head of Canal street, under command of General Fred. N. Ogden. The Republican government, with the aid of the armed Metropolitan Police, under command of General A. S. Badger, endeavored to disperse them, but after a sharp and sanguinary conflict, resulting in the wounding of nearly two score and the death of a dozen men, were themselves routed and retreated to the Customhouse for safety. The result was the overthrow of the Kellogg Republican government, and the establishment of a State Democratic government, with John McEnery as Governor. The United States Government intervened, marched its troops to the State House a few days afterwards, caused McEnery to surrender, and reinstalled the Kellogg government.

This abominal riff-raff remained in power, and this saturnalin of crime and corruption continued until 1877—when they were swept from power and General Frances Tillou Nicholls, one of Louisiana's most chivalrous sons, was installed as Governor, and the work of redemption began, which, under successive Democratic rule, has brought the State to its present high stage of prosperity.

1879.—A new Constitution adopted and new State officers elected, with Louis Alfred Wiltz as Governor.

1898.—The present Constitution was adopted in 1898.

*THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA—THE PURCHASE.

THE COST AND AREA OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

The United States paid for this cession—

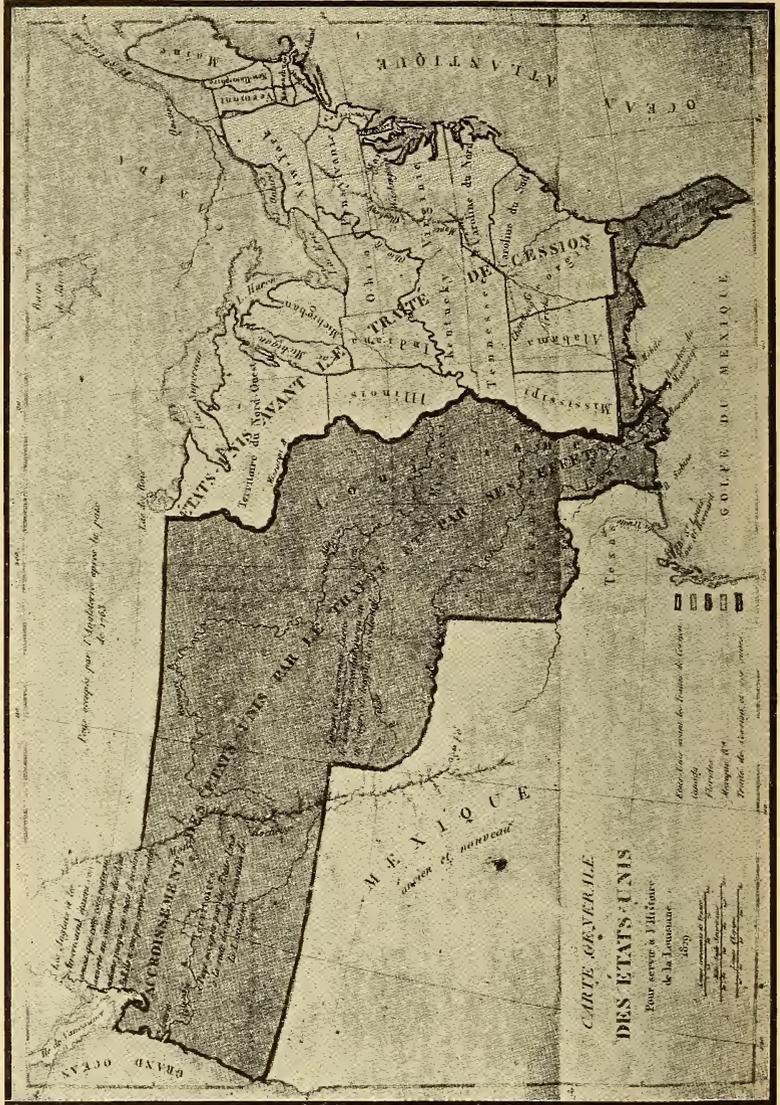
| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Principal sum | \$15,000,000 00 |
| Interest to redemption | 8,529,353 00 |
| Total | \$23,529,353 00 |
| Claims of the citizens of the United States from France under this treaty assumed by the United States in part payment for the territory..... | 3,738,268 00 |
| Total | \$27,267,621 00 |

AREA.

| | Square Miles. |
|---|-------------------|
| State of Alabama, west of Perdido and on the Gulf, below latitude 31° north, estimated to contain | 2,300 |
| State of Mississippi, west of Alabama, adjoining Louisiana on the Gulf, and south 31° north latitude, estimated at..... | 3,600 |
| State of Louisiana | 48,720 |
| State of Arkansas | 53,850 |
| State of Missouri | 69,415 |
| State of Kansas, all but southwest corner (estimated)..... | 73,542 |
| State of Iowa | 56,025 |
| State of Minnesota, west of Mississippi river (estimated)..... | 57,531 |
| State of Nebraska | 77,510 |
| State of Colorado, east of Rocky Mountains, and north of Arkansas river (estimated) | 57,000 |
| State of Oregon | 96,030 |
| State of South Dakota | 77,650 |
| State of North Dakota | 70,795 |
| State of Montana | 146,080 |
| State of Washington | 69,180 |
| State of Idaho | 84,800 |
| State of Wyoming | 97,890 |
| Indian Territory | 31,400 |
| Total area acquired | *1,239,318 |

(The areas above for the divisions entire are taken from the latest

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Les terres de la Louisiane furent achetées par le Président Jefferson en 1803.

Les terres de la Louisiane furent achetées par le Président Jefferson en 1803.

**CARTE GÉNÉRALE
DES ÉTATS-UNIS**

Pour servir à l'Histoire
de la Louisiane
1853

- Territoires acquis de l'Espagne
- Territoires acquis de la France
- Territoires acquis de la Grande-Bretagne
- Territoires acquis de la Russie

published figures (1900), and the areas for fractional divisions are taken from "The Public Domain," published in 1883 by the Government. Idaho, Oregon and Washington are included in above table, because the United States obtained possession of them indirectly through the treaty).

POPULATION.

The population of the Louisiana territory (including the States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington) in 1810 (seven years after the purchase), was less than 100,000; the same area to-day contains 13,833,988—population for fractional divisions being estimated.

THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA.

The beginning of Jefferson's first term found the country threatened by the dangers and complications of an international struggle across the water. Napoleon was engaged with plans hostile to England. France had obtained from Spain a secret cession to what was known as the Louisiana territory. The British Government was covetous of American territory and was interested in limiting the expansion of the United States to the westward. The United States Government had become seriously concerned over the question of the commercial outlet to the Gulf. Spanish officials at New Orleans were imposing restrictions which materially hampered the commerce of the Valley and which were the occasion of bad feeling.

Marbois was Napoleon's Minister of the Public Treasury. Napoleon needed money for his war budget. But of stronger influence with him was a policy which might cripple England. Under such conditions, President Jefferson opened, through Mr. Livingston, the American Minister to France, negotiations for the purchase of so much territory as would control the mouth of the Mississippi. The inspiration for this diplomacy was the increasing clamor of the people in the great Valley against the interference with American commerce on the river. To aid Mr. Livingston, Mr. Monroe, afterwards President, was sent as a special Ambassador.

Napoleon met the negotiations with a counter proposition. According to Marbois, who became the historian of the transaction, Napoleon said, in a conversation on the 10th of April, 1803, speaking of the proposed cession, with special reference to the desire of the British: "They shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet."

Twenty days later the treaty had been consummated, and the great territory of Louisiana had been ceded to the United States for \$12,000,000, and the assumption of certain claims amounting to about \$3,000,000 more.

It was in commenting upon the accomplishment of the purchase that Napoleon remarked: "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States."

*Or 787,403,520 acres.

The secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, by which the territory passed to France from Spain, was made in 1800. It was known to the Government of the United States, but the actual transfer from Spanish to French authority had not taken place. The trouble from which American commerce suffered was with the Spanish officials at New Orleans. President Jefferson, however, knew that the solution of the difficulty must come through negotiations with France.

It is an interesting fact that in 1802 there sailed out of the Mississippi 158 American vessels, of 21,383 tonnage. This was the American commerce endangered. It was the arbitrary order issued on the 16th of October, 1802, by the Intendant Morales, "suspending the right of deposit" at the port of New Orleans, which created the outburst of indignation along the Mississippi, which prompted President Jefferson to enter upon the negotiations for the purchase of the territory.

According to Marbois, Napoleon realized in some degree the magnificent territory which he was transferring to the United States. He realized, however, that it was impossible for him to hold territory without sending a fleet and a strong force. He understood, also, that this transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States would be the strongest blow he could deal to England.

Napoleon met the offer of the United States to purchase the mouth of the river with this answer to his Minister, Marbois:

"Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not New Orleans only I will cede; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly."

The treaty of the purchase was signed on April 30, 1803. The transfer at New Orleans took place a few months later.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.



Hon. Thos. McC. Hyman,
Clerk Supreme Court.

JURISDICTION.—The Supreme Court,, except in cases hereinafter provided, has appellate jurisdiction only extending to all cases where the amount in dispute, or fund to be distributed, whatever may be the amount therein claimed, exceeds two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest, and suits of divorce and separation from bed and board, and all matters arising therein. Suits involving alimony or for interdiction, or matters of adoption, emancipation, legitimacy and custody of children. Suits involving the rights to homesteads, and all cases where the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost whatever, or for any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation, shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof, and to all cases where in an ordinance of a municipal corporation or a law of this State has been declared unconstitutional, and in such cases the appeal of the law and facts shall be directly from the court where the case originated to the Supreme Court; and to criminal cases on questions of law alone, whenever the punishment of death or at hard labor may be inflicted or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars or imprisonment exceeding six months is actually imposed. It shall have such original jurisdiction as may be necessary to enable it to determine questions of fact affecting its own jurisdiction in any case pending before it; it has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters touching professional misconduct of members of the bar, with power to disbar. The Supreme Court and each of the judges thereof has power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases where it may have appellate jurisdiction. It has control and general supervision over all inferior courts, and power to issue writs of *certiorari*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, and other remedial writs.

Chief Justice, Francis T. Nicholls, of New Orleans; Associate Justices, Frank A. Monroe, of New Orleans; O. O. Provosty, of Pointe Coupee; Newton C. Blanchard, of Caddo; and Joseph A. Breaux, of Iberia. Reporter, T. H. Thorpe, of New Orleans. Clerk, Thomas McC. Hyman, of New Orleans. Attorney General, Walter Guion, of Ascension.

REGULAR TERMS—New Orleans, from 1st Monday in November to end of June,

APPEALS RETURNABLE TO THE SUPREME COURT.

At New Orleans, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month of the session, 1st Monday in November till the end of the month of June, from Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard, Plaquemines; and on 3rd Monday in January, from St. Charles, St. John the Baptist.

Appeals from Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Jackson, Caldwell, Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin, West Carroll, East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia and Catahoula, are returnable on the 2nd Mondays in May and December of each year.

Appeals from DeSoto, Red River, Winn, Grant, Natchitoches, Sabine, Vernon, Calcasieu, Cameron, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Landry, Lafayette, Acadia and Vermilion, are returnable on the 2nd Mondays in January, April and November of each year.

Appeals from St. Martin, Iberia, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Assumption, St. James, Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany and Washington, are returnable on the 4th Mondays in March and November of each year.

Appeals from St. Mary are returnable on the 4th Mondays of January, March, June and November of each year.

APPEALS TRIED BY PREFERENCE SUMMARILY—Cases for divorce and separation, recovery of wages, salary, or compensation for personal or professional services, for payment of any bill, note, or other written unconditional obligation to pay money, all criminal cases, civil cases in which the State is a party, constitutionality or legality of any tax, or where its collection is delayed. Where right to public office is involved, involving distribution of money or property in hands of executors and other representatives of successions, or in hands of sheriff, public officers, receivers and garnishees, involving validity of wills, or where heirs claim to be put in possession of property, for expulsion of tenants, for payment of alimony, and from judgments upon awards of arbitrators, amicable compounders, or referees, and from judgments against sureties upon judicial bonds and injunction cases.

CASES TRIABLE DURING VACATION—Writs of *certiorari*, prohibition, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, and questions certified from courts of appeal.

DISTRICT COURTS.

The District Courts, outside of the Parish of Orleans, have original jurisdiction in all civil matters where the amount in dispute shall exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest, and in all cases where the title to real estate is involved, or to office, or other public position or civil or political rights, and all other cases where no other specific amount is in contest, except as otherwise provided. They have unlimited and exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases, except as otherwise vested, and in all probate and succession matters, and where a succession is a party

defendant, and in all cases where the State, parish, or municipality or other political corporation is a party defendant, regardless of the amount in dispute; to all proceedings for the appointment of receivers and liquidators of corporations or partnerships. They have jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace in all civil matters, regardless of the amount in dispute, and from all orders requiring a peace bond. Persons sentenced by Mayors or Recorders shall be entitled to an appeal to the District Court. District judges have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* to all persons in actual custody, in their respective districts. Cases in which punishment may not be at hard labor shall be tried by judge without jury. Cases where punishment may be at hard labor, may be tried by jury of five. Cases in which punishment is necessarily at hard labor, by jury of twelve, nine of whom must concur. Cases of which punishment may be capital, by a jury of twelve, all of whom must concur.

TERMS FOR HOLDING DISTRICT COURTS IN 1901-1902, FIXED BY RULE OF COURT.

Under the Constitution of 1898, these courts are required to hold continuous sessions during ten months of the year.

| Parish. | Parish Seat. | Dist. | Jury Term. | Court Term. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|---|--|
| Acadia | Crowley | 18th | Not fixed. | Not fixed. |
| Ascension | Donaldsonville .. | 27th | Second Monday in February and August. | Second Monday in June and April, and third Monday in December. |
| Assumption | Napoleonville .. | 20th | Third Monday in January and July. | Fourth Monday in November, March and May. |
| Avoyelles..... | Marksville | 14th | First Monday in September and March. | Ten months in the year, from September 1st to June 30th. |
| Baton Rouge East..... | Baton Rouge... .. | 22nd | First Monday in January, April, July and October. | Continuous term from first Monday in October to July 31st. |
| Blenville..... | Arcadia | 3rd | First Monday in September and March. | First Monday in October, November, January and May. |
| Baton Rouge West..... | Port Allen..... | 21st | First Monday in March and September. | First Monday in January, fourth Monday in May, first Monday in Nov. |
| Bossier..... | Benton | 2nd | Fourth Monday in January and June. | Fourth Monday in April and September, second Monday in March and Nov. |
| Caddo..... | Shreveport | 1st. | ..... | Continuous session from first Monday in September until June 30th each year. |
| Calcasieu..... | Lake Charles... .. | 15th | First Tuesday in February and September. | Continuous session in the three parishes for ten months in the year. |
| Caldwell..... | Columbia | 5th | Fourth Monday in January and July. | Second Monday in April and November. |
| Cameron..... | Cameron | 15th | Third Tuesday in June. | First Tuesday in December. |
| Carroll, East... | Lake Providence. | 9th | First Monday in January and July. | First Monday each month except August and Sept. |
| Carroll, West... | Floyd | 7th | First Monday in March and September. | First Monday in January, May, November. |

| Parish. | Parish Seat. | Dist. | Jury Term. | Court Term. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------|---|---|
| Catahoula | Harrisonburg ... | 8th | First Monday in Oct. and April. | First Monday in every other month from October to June. |
| Claiborne..... | Homer | 3rd | First Monday in April and October. | ..... |
| Concordia..... | Vidalla | 10th | Third Monday in Oct. and April. | Third Monday in October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July. |
| De Soto..... | Mansfield | 12th | Fourth Monday in January, first Monday in August. | Second Monday in April, and first Monday in October. |
| Feliciana East.. | Clinton | 24th | First Monday in March and September. | First Monday in January, May and November. |
| Feliciana, West. | St. Francisville. | 24th | ..... | ..... |
| Franklin..... | Winnsborough.. | 8th | First Monday in March and September. | First Monday in January, May and November. |
| Grant..... | Colfax | 13th | First Monday in April and October. | First Monday in February, June and November. |
| Iberville..... | Plaquemine ... | 21st | Fourth Monday in March and September. | Fourth Monday in January, second Monday in May, fourth Monday in Nov. |
| Iberia..... | New Iberia..... | 19th | ..... | ..... |
| Jackson..... | Vernon | 5th | ..... | ..... |
| Jefferson..... | Gretna | 28th | First Monday in April, 2nd Monday in December. | Second Monday in January, fourth Monday in June. |
| Lafayette..... | Lafayette | 18th | ..... | First Monday in February, fourth Monday in March, first Monday in May, fourth Monday in June, fifth Monday in September, second Monday in November, and third Monday in December. |
| Lafourche..... | Thibodeaux ... | 20th | Second Monday in March and September. | First Monday in January, February, June and December, fourth Monday in April and October. |
| Lincoln..... | Ruston | 4th | When Judge orders. | Continuous session for ten months. All except June and July. |
| Livingston..... | Springville | 25th | ..... | ..... |
| Madison..... | Tallulah | 9th | January and July. | All months except August and September |
| Morehouse..... | Rastrop | 6th | Second Monday in April, 1st Monday in October. | First Monday in January, second Monday in February, first Monday in March, third Monday in May, first Monday in September, second Monday in November |
| Natchitoches.... | Natchitoches ... | 11th | First Monday in June and December. | Open at any time under the new law. |
| Orleans..... | New Orleans.... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ouachita..... | Monroe | 6th | Fourth Monday in April, 3rd Monday in October. | Third Monday in November and March, fourth Monday in January and February, third Monday in June. |
| Plaquemine..... | Point-a-la-hache. | 22nd | First Monday in April, 3 weeks, and 1st Monday in October, 3 weeks. | First Monday in January, May, June and November, three weeks each; first Monday in February, March, September and December, two weeks each. |

| Parish. | Parish Seat. | Dist. | Jury Term. | Court Term. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------|---|--|
| Rapides..... | Alexandria | 13th | ..... | First Monday in January, March and July. |
| Red River..... | Coushatta | 11th | First Monday in Jan. and July. | First Monday in February, March, April, May, June, Oct., Nov. and Dec. |
| Ribland..... | Rayville | 7th | First Monday in February and October. | First Monday in April, June and December. |
| Saline..... | Many | 12th | First Monday in March and third Mon. in Sept. | First Monday in May, second Monday in December. |
| St. Bernard.... | St. Bernard..... | 29th | Third Monday in March and September. | Third Monday in February, and December and fourth Monday in January, April, May, June, October and November. |
| St. Charles..... | Hahnville | 28th | ..... | ..... |
| St. Helena..... | Greensburg | 25th | Fourth Monday in September, 4th Monday in February. | First Monday in May and December. |
| St. James..... | Convent | 27th | First Monday in November and May. | First Monday in January, March and July. |
| St. John Baptist | Edgard | 28th | First Monday in June and Nov. | First Monday in March, third Monday in July. |
| St. Landry..... | Opelousas | 11th | ..... | In session for ten months. No fixed terms. |
| St. Martin..... | St. Martinsville. | 19th | First Monday in Jan. and March. At discretion of the Judge. | First Monday in November and September. |
| St. Mary..... | Franklin | 23d | ..... | Continuous ten months. Two months' vacation fixed by Judge (generally August and September). |
| St. Tammany... | Covington | 26th | Second Monday in Oct. and March. | Second Monday in December, fourth Monday in January and April, and third Monday in June. |
| Tangipahoa.... | Amite City.... | 25th | First Monday in Jan. and fourth Monday in May. | Third Monday in March and October. |
| Tensas..... | St. Joseph.... | 10th | First Monday in May and Nov. | Continuous from Oct. 1st to July 1st. |
| Terrebonne..... | Houma | 20th | First Monday in April and October. | Third Monday in February, second Monday in June, third Monday in November and December. |
| Union..... | Farmerville | 4th | Continuous six months. | Continuous ten months. Vacation June and July. |
| Vermillion..... | Abbeville | 17th | Second Monday in Oct. and April of each year. | Will be in continuous session from second Monday in September until the Saturday before the second Monday of July. |
| Vernon..... | Leesville | 12th | Fourth Monday in March and Aug. | Third Monday in May and fourth Monday in November. |
| Washington..... | Franklinton | 26th | Fourth Monday in Nov. and March | Third Monday in December, second Monday in February and May, first Monday in July. |
| Webster..... | Minden | 2nd | First Monday in Dec and June. | First Monday in April and September, and third Monday in February and October. |
| Winn..... | Winnfield..... | 5th | Third Monday in July and Jan. | First Monday in November, March and June. |

TERMS FOR HOLDING CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL IN
1901-1902.

FIRST CIRCUIT—Caddo, 1st Mondays in January and June. Bossier, 3rd Mondays in January and June. Webster, 1st Mondays in February and July. Bienville, 2nd Mondays in February and July. Claiborne, 3rd Mondays in February and July. Union, 1st Mondays in March and October. Lincoln, 2nd Mondays in March and October. Jackson, 3rd Mondays in March and October. Caldwell, 4th Mondays in March and October. Winn, 1st Mondays in April and November. Natchitoches, 2nd Mondays in April and November. Sabine, 4th Mondays in April and November. DeSoto, 1st Mondays in May and December. Red River, 3rd Mondays in May and December.

SECOND CIRCUIT—Ouachita, 2nd Monday in January and 3rd Monday in May. Richland, 4th Monday in January and 1st Monday in June. Franklin, 2nd Monday in February and 2nd Monday in June. Catahoula, 2nd Monday in February and 3rd Monday in June. Concordia, 4th Monday in February and 4th Monday in September. Tensas, 2nd Mondays in March and October. Madison, 4th Mondays in March and October. East Carroll, 2nd Mondays in April and November. West Carroll, 4th Mondays in April and November. Morehouse, 1st Mondays in May and December.

THIRD CIRCUIT—St. Landry, 1st Tuesdays in January and June. Avoyelles, 3rd Tuesdays in January and June. Rapides, 1st Tuesdays in February and July. Cameron, 3rd Tuesdays in February and July. Calcasieu, 1st Tuesday in March and 2nd Tuesday in October. Vermilion, 3rd Tuesday in March and 3rd Tuesday in October. Lafayette, 4th Tuesday in March and 1st Tuesday in November. Iberia, 2nd Tuesday in April and 2nd Tuesday in November. St. Martin, 4th Tuesday in April and 4th Tuesday in November. Acadia, 3rd Mondays in May and December. Grant, 1st Tuesdays in May and December. Vernon, 3rd Tuesdays in May and December.

FOURTH CIRCUIT—East Baton Rouge, 1st Mondays in January and June. West Baton Rouge, 4th Mondays in January and June. Livingston, 1st Monday in February and 4th Monday in May. Tangipahoa, 2nd Mondays in February and July. St. Tammany, 4th Monday in February and 1st Monday in July. Washington, 1st Mondays in March and October. St. Helena, 2nd Mondays in March and October. East Feliciana, 4th Mondays in March and October. West Feliciana, 2nd Mondays in April and November. Pointe Coupee, 4th Mondays in April and November. Iberville, 2nd Mondays in May and December.

FIFTH CIRCUIT—St. Mary, 1st Mondays in January and May. Terrebonne, 3rd Mondays in January and May. Assumption, 1st Mondays in February and June. Lafourche, 3rd Mondays in February and June. St. Charles, 1st Mondays in March and October. St. Bernard, 2nd Mondays in March and October. Plaquemines, 3rd Mondays in March and October. St. John the Baptist, 4th Mondays in March and October. St. James, 1st Mondays in April and November. Ascension, 2nd Mon-

days in April and November. Jefferson, 4th Mondays in April and November.

COURTS OF APPEALS IN COUNTRY PARISHES.

Courts of Appeals (outside of the Parish of Orleans) except as hereinafter mentioned, have appellate jurisdiction only, extending to all cases, civil or probate, when the matter in dispute, or the funds to be distributed, exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and does not exceed two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest. Judges of the courts of appeals have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* at the instance of all persons in actual custody, within their respective circuits. They have authority to issue writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, and *certiorari*, in aid of their appellate jurisdiction, to certify to the Supreme Court any question or proposition of law on which they desire instruction.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN COUNTRY PARISHES.

In each parish (except Orleans) justices of the peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil matters, when the amount in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest, and original concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court, when the amount in dispute shall exceed fifty dollars exclusive of interest, and shall not exceed one hundred dollars exclusive of interest. It shall have jurisdiction over all suits for the ownership or possession of movable property, not exceeding said amounts in value, and suits by landlords for permission of premises, when the monthly or yearly rent, or the rent for the unexpired term of the lease does not exceed said amounts. They have criminal jurisdiction as committing magistrates, and shall have power to bail in cases not capital nor necessarily punishable with hard labor.

DISTRICT COURTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Civil District Court in the Parish of Orleans is composed of five judges, and has original probate and civil jurisdiction in all cases where the amount in dispute, or the fund to be distributed, exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and in suits by married women for separation of property; in suits of divorce or separation from bed and board, the nullity of marriage, or for interdiction, and in suits involving the title to immovable property, or to office, of civil or political rights, and in all cases, except as otherwise provided, where no specific amount is in contest, and appointment of receivers or liquidators of corporations or partnerships; and appellate jurisdiction from the city courts in the Parish of Orleans. The Civil District Court is open for all purposes from the second Monday of October to June 30th in each year, except holidays, and open all the year for probate, partition, and insolvency proceedings, granting of writs, orders, etc. District judges have authority

to grant, at chambers, interlocutory orders, and conservatory writs, and executory process, homologating accounts, when not opposed; to order family meetings and homologate the proceedings, to issue probate orders, etc., and generally all orders relating to the settlement of successions, and the administration of tutors.

The Criminal District Court in the Parish of Orleans is composed of two judges, and has criminal jurisdiction only. The Criminal Court is open during the whole year.

COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

The court has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all matters, civil or probate, arising in said parish, when the amount in dispute or fund to be distributed, does not exceed two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest. It has authority to issue writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, *certiorari*, and *habeas corpus* in aid of its appellate jurisdiction. It is open from the second Monday in October to the last of June. All appeals are returnable on the second and fourth Monday of each month during the term.

CITY CIVIL COURTS OF NEW ORLEANS.

There are two Civil Courts in New Orleans. They have exclusive original jurisdiction if the amount in dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, including suits for the ownership of immovable property, not exceeding the amount in value. Suits by landlords for possession of leased premises, or for rent for the unexpired term of the lease when it does not exceed that amount, subject to appeal in all cases to the Court of Appeals, New Orleans. All appeals are tried *de novo*. The judges of said court shall have authority to issue marriage licenses, and celebrate marriage and execute commissions to take testimony. They are open the whole year.

CITY CRIMINAL COURTS.

There are two Criminal City Courts in New Orleans. They have jurisdiction for the trial and punishment, subject to appeal to the Criminal District Court, of all offenses against the State, where the penalty does not exceed six months imprisonment, or a fine of three hundred dollars, or both. The judges of these courts have jurisdiction as committing magistrates with authority to bail and discharge.

RULES GOVERNING APPLICATIONS FOR
PARDONS, ETC.

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 3d, 1894.

In order that we may act with a full understanding of the merits of all applications for executive clemency, and that ample opportunity may be given for the expression of the opinions and wishes of the individuals and communities interested, we have adopted the following rules for our guidance in the discharge of the duties imposed upon us by Article 69 of the Constitution. The cordial co-operation of the several judges throughout the State is earnestly solicited.

1. All applications for pardon, commutation of sentence, or remission of fines or forfeitures, must be embodied in a petition setting forth the offense for which the applicant was convicted, the day of his conviction, the sentence and its date, and the reasons, considerations and facts upon which the application is based; and must be accompanied by a certified copy of the indictment, verdict and sentence.

2. Notice of the application must be given by ten days publication in a newspaper in the parish where the offense is alleged to have been committed.

3. Whenever the application is based upon material facts affecting the guilt or innocence of the applicant, sworn proof of such facts must accompany the application.

4. The application must be first presented to the presiding judge, who is requested to endorse his recommendation, or refusal to recommend, upon the petition, together with a full statement of the reasons and considerations which prompt him to give or withhold his recommendation, and a statement of the facts affecting the merits of the application, to the best of his understanding thereof.

5. Persons opposing a pardon, commutation, or remission, must file a written protest, setting forth the facts upon which they base their opposition, supported by written proof.

6. All persons are requested to give us information as to all applications for executive clemency, in order that we may not be compelled to act on insufficient and one-sided information in the performance of the disagreeable duty of passing upon them.

R. H. SNYDER,
Lieutenant Governor.

M. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney General.

RULES RELATIVE TO EXTRADITION.

Established by the Governor in issuing extradition warrants upon the requisitions of Governors of other States and Territories, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for the apprehension and rendition of fugitives from justice.

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE.

SECTION 5278. Whenever the executive authority of any State or Territory demands any person as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any State or Territory to which such person has fled, and produces a copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Territory, charging the person demanded with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or chief magistrate of the State or Territory from whence the person so charged has fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State or Territory to which such person has fled, to cause him to be arrested and secured, and to cause notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear. If no such agent appears within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. All costs or expenses incurred in apprehending, securing and transmitting such fugitive to the State or Territory making such demand, shall be paid by such State or Territory.

REVISED STATUTES OF LOUISIANA.

SECTION 1038. When any person shall be charged on oath, of any credible person, before any judge or justice of the peace of this State of having committed any crime within any State or Territory of the United States, and has fled from justice, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice to issue his warrant for the arrest of such accused, and to proceed to the examination of such case, and commit or discharge the accused, as such judge or justice may determine, provided no person so accused shall be detained in custody exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 1039. The Governor may, in his discretion, deliver over to justice any person found within the State, who shall be charged with having committed any crime under the Constitution and laws of the United States or any State or Territory.

SEC. 1040. Such delivery shall only be made on the requisition of the duly authorized ministers or officers of the government within the jurisdiction of which the crime shall be charged to have been committed,

and upon their paying all expenses attending the apprehension, confinement and delivery of the party accused.

SEC. 1041. It shall be the duty of the Governor to require such evidence of the guilt of the person so charged, as would be necessary to justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, had the crime charged been committed within the State.

RULE 1. The requisition should be accompanied by a certified copy of the indictment or affidavit and copies of all papers which were presented to the executive authority of the State or Territory from which the requisition came. All papers should be certified by the Governor making the requisition to be authentic.

2. When the requisition is founded upon an affidavit, it is required that the facts constituting the offense be set forth in full, and as particularly as in an indictment.

3. In case of false pretenses, embezzlement and other similar crimes, it should be stated by the prosecution, under oath, that the application is not made for the purpose of collecting a debt, nor for any private purpose whatever; that the only object is to punish the criminal and that they will not use him for the purpose of enforcing a civil remedy.

4. Proof by affidavit is required satisfying the executive that the alleged criminal is a fugitive from justice and that the ends of justice require a criminal prosecution for the protection of the public.

5. If the offense is not of recent occurrence, good reasons must be given for the delay in causing the arrest.

6. If the charge is forgery, an affidavit of the person whose name is alleged to have been forged must be produced, or its absence satisfactorily explained.

7. Proof under oath is required, that the fugitive is believed to have taken refuge in Louisiana, with statement of reason why such information is not verified by the person or persons possessing it.

8. It should affirmatively appear by the requisition that the offense charged is a crime in violation of the laws of the State or Territory invoking the demand.

The constitutional right to demand and duty to grant extradition of fugitives from criminal justice should not be impaired or abridged; nor, on the other hand, should it be perverted, distorted or abused. It is not the adjunct of civil process nor an aid in the prosecution of civil remedies, nor an agency to the collection of debts, nor a means for the enforcement of settlement under pressure of criminal prosecution. When extradition is invoked for private ends, to collect debts, to secure forfeiture of civil bonds, to recover civil damages, to bring absent persons within the jurisdiction of civil courts, all under false charges of embezzlement, or of fraudulent transfers, or of selling mortgaged property, or of obtaining property under false pretenses, and the like, it is an abuse of this great adjunct of remedial justice.

TRADE-MARKS, LABELS, ETC.

Act No. 49 of 1898.)

AN ACT.

To protect labels, trade-marks, terms, designs, devices or forms of advertisement, and to provide a penalty for violation thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana,* Whenever any person, or any association or union of workmen, has heretofore adopted or used or shall hereafter adopt or use any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement for the purpose of designating, making known, or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor, as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale by such person or association or union of workmen or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, or to use, sell, offer for sale or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* Whoever counterfeits or imitates any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; or sells, offers for sale or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; or keeps or has in his possession with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or knowingly sells or disposes of any goods, wares, merchandise or other products of labor contained in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or keeps or has in his possession with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor in any box, case, can or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three months.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* Every such person, association or union that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, a label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement as provided in Section 1, of this Act, may file the same for record in the office of the Secretary of State by leaving two copies, counterparts or fac-similes thereof, with said Secretary and by filing therewith a sworn application specifying the name or names of the person, association or union on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or

form of advertisement shall be filed; the class of merchandise and a description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated, stating that the party so filing or on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, has the right to the use of the same; that no other person, firm, association, union or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the fac-simile or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct. There shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of one dollar. Said Secretary shall deliver to such person, association or union so filing or causing to be filed any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, association or union may apply for, for each of which certificates said Secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any such certificate of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this Act be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement. Said Secretary of State shall not record for any person, union or association any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement that would probably be mistaken for any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement heretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, union or association.

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.:* Any person who shall for himself or on behalf of any other person, association or union procure the filing of any label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement in the office of the Secretary of State under the provisions of this act, by making any false or fraudulent representations or declaration, verbally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damage sustained in consequence of any such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby in any court having jurisdiction and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.:* Every such person, association or union adopting or using a label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement as aforesaid, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof, and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale and may award the complaint in in any such suit damages resulting from such manufacture, use, sale, or display, as may be by the said court deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendants to pay to such person, association or union, all profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale; and such court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such cause be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant, to be destroyed.

SECTION 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.:* Every person who shall use or display the genuine label, trade-mark, term, design, device or form of

advertisement of any such person, association or union in any manner not being authorized so to do by such person or association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by an officer or member of such association or union on behalf of and for the use of such association or union.

SECTION 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.:* Any person or persons who shall in any way use the name or seal of any such person, association or union or officer thereof in and about the sale of goods or otherwise, not being authorized to use the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 8. *Be it further enacted, etc.:* This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

S. P. HENRY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALBERT ESTOPINAL,,

President pro tem. of the Senate.

Approved July 8th, 1898.

MURPHY J. FOSTER,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,

Secretary of State.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR TRADE-MARK.

To all Whom it May Concern:

Be it known, that the, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, domiciled in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, and doing business in said city and parish, has adopted for its use a trade-mark for, of which two copies, counterparts or fac-similes, are herewith filed for record in the office of the Secretary of State, to-wit:

This application is filed on behalf of the, aforesaid. The class of merchandise, and description of goods to which said trade-mark has been appropriated and is intended to be appropriated is..... the said has the sole right to the use of the same. No other person, firm, association, union or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form herein above described, or in any

such resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and the fac-similes or counterparts herewith filed are true and correct.

Thus done and signed at the City of New Orleans, this day of, 190

AFFIDAVIT.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Orleans.—ss.

....., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the president of the, the applicant named in the foregoing instrument, and that the facts alleged in said instrument are true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day of, 190

.....

Notary Public.

LIST OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Incorporated Under the Provisions of Act No. 136 of 1898.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Alexandria, Town of..... | September 25, 1899. |
| Alexandria, City of..... | January 15, 1901. |
| Amite City, Town of..... | November 27, 1900. |
| Bernice, Village of..... | December 7, 1899. |
| Boyce, Town of..... | May 26, 1900. |
| Brusly Landing, Village of..... | October 1, 1901. |
| Cheneyville, Village of..... | June 13, 1901. |
| Church Point, Village of..... | June 1, 1899. |
| Govington, Town of (Amendment)..... | July 3, 1900. |
| Crowley, Town of..... | June 21, 1899. |
| Delhi, Village of..... | May 28, 1900. |
| Dodson, Village of..... | November 22, 1901. |
| Durbach, Village of..... | June 28, 1901. |
| Eraith, Village of..... | April 24, 1899. |
| Estherwood, Village of..... | March 12, 1901. |
| Franklinton, Town of (Amendment)..... | January 25, 1900. |
| Grand Cane, Village of..... | June 29, 1899. |
| Gueydan, Village of..... | July 19, 1899. |
| Hammond, Town of..... | February 13, 1899. |
| Haynesville, Village of..... | August 14, 1901. |
| Homer, Town of (Amendment)..... | September 17, 1901. |
| Homer, Town of (Amendment)..... | December 4, 1901. |
| Houma, Town of..... | June 9, 1900. |
| Jennings, Town of..... | September 5, 1900. |
| Jonesboro, Village of..... | September 4, 1901. |
| Lake Charles, Town of (Amendment)..... | May 11, 1899. |
| Lake Charles, City of (Amendment)..... | June 15, 1900. |
| Lecompte, Village of..... | September 12, 1900. |
| Leesville, Town of..... | February 15, 1900. |
| Lockport, Village of..... | May 10, 1899. |
| Marthaville, Village of..... | December 7, 1899. |
| Mermentau, Village of..... | November 11, 1899. |
| Mer Rouge, Village of..... | October 28, 1898. |
| New Iberia, Town of (Amendment)..... | February 13, 1902. |
| Noble, Village of..... | March 12, 1901. |
| Oberlin, Village of..... | February 5, 1900. |
| Olla, Village of..... | August 1, 1899. |
| Opelousas, Town of..... | December 24, 1898. |
| Plaquemine, Town of (Amendment)..... | August 9, 1899. |
| Pontchatoula, Town of..... | January 22, 1900. |
| Rayville, Town of..... | January 4, 1901. |
| Ruston, Town of..... | July 19, 1901. |
| St. Francisville, Town of..... | February 21, 1899. |
| St. Joseph, Town of..... | February 26, 1901. |
| Springhill, Village of..... | February 5, 1902. |
| Thibodeaux, Town of..... | March 12, 1901. |
| Vidalia, Town of..... | May 6, 1901. |
| Vivian, Village of..... | September 3, 1901. |
| Welsh, Town of..... | May 26, 1900. |

LIST OF CITIES—*Continued.*

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Welsh, Town of (Amendment)..... | August 6, 1900. |
| Welsh, Town of (Amendment)..... | March 30, 1901. |
| West Monroe, Town of (Amendment)..... | May 13, 1899. |
| West Monroe, Town of (Ordinance)..... | March 13, 1901. |
| Wilson, Town of. | June 21, 1899. |
| Winnfield, Village of. | June 8, 1900. |

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Jan. 1—New Year's Day. | July 4—Independence Day. |
| Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans. | Nov. 1—All Saint's Day. |
| Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday. | Nov. 25—Labor Day (Orleans only). |
| Mardi Gras—Shrove Tuesday. | Thanksgiving Day. |
| Good Friday. | Dec. 25—Christmas Day. |
| April 6—Decoration Day. | Sundays. |
| | General Election Day. |

In New Orleans only: Saturdays are half holidays, public offices and banks closing their doors at twelve o'clock.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FOR OTHER STATES IN LOUISIANA.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Alabama | Fred C. Marx..... | New Orleans, La |
| Arizona | None | New Orleans, La. |
| Arkansas | Wm. Armstrong..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Arkansas | Benjamin Ory..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Arkansas | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Arkansas | C. O. Wilcox..... | New Orleans, La. |
| California | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| California | John G. Eustis..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Connecticut | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Delaware..... | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Florida | John G. Eustis..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Georgia | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Georgia | F. C. Marx..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Georgia | Ben. Ory..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Illinois | John G. Eustis..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Illinois | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Indiana | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Idaho | None | New Orleans, La. |
| Iowa | None | New Orleans, La. |
| Kansas | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Kansas | J. D. Hagerty..... | Washington, La. |
| Maryland | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Massachusetts..... | None | New Orleans, La. |
| Michigan | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Mississippi | John G. Eustis..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Mississippi | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Mississippi | F. C. Marx..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Missouri | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Missouri | John G. Eustis..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Montana | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Nebraska | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Nevada | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| New Hampshire | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| New Jersey..... | John G. Eustis..... | New Orleans, La. |
| New Mexico..... | None | New Orleans, La. |
| New York..... | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| New York..... | W. Morgan Gurley.... | New Orleans, La. |
| New York..... | John G. Eustis..... | New Orleans, La. |
| New York..... | Ed. H. Seymour..... | New Orleans, La. |
| New York..... | Fred C. Marx..... | New Orleans, La. |
| New York..... | Clifford M. Eustis.... | New Orleans, La. |
| North Carolina..... | None | New Orleans, La. |
| North Dakota..... | None | New Orleans, La. |
| Ohio | John G. Eustis..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Ohio | F. C. Marx..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Ohio | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Oklahoma | None | New Orleans, La. |
| Pennsylvania | M. C. Soniat..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Pennsylvania | John G. Eustis..... | New Orleans, La. |

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Rhode Island..... | M. C. Soniat..... |New Orleans, La. |
| South Carolina..... | None |New Orleans, La. |
| South Dakota | None |New Orleans, La. |
| Texas | Leon Sugar..... |Lake Charles, La. |
| Texas | John G. Eustis..... |New Orleans, La. |
| Texas | M. C. Soniat..... |New Orleans, La. |
| Texas | F. C. Marx..... |New Orleans, La. |
| Utah | None |New Orleans, La. |
| Virginia | M. C. Soniat..... |New Orleans, La. |
| West Virginia | None |New Orleans, La. |
| Wisconsin | M. C. Soniat..... |New Orleans, La. |
| Wisconsin | John G. Eustis..... |New Orleans, La. |
| Wyoming | None |New Orleans, La. |

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FOR LOUISIANA IN OTHER STATES.

TERM OF OFFICE, FOUR YEARS.—APPOINTMENTS SINCE MAY, 1898.

| Commissioner. | Domicile. | Date. | Expiration. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Thos. W. Folsom..... | New York City..... | Aug. 11, 1898 | Aug. 11, 1902 |
| A. Pack..... | Pontiac, Mich..... | Oct. 13, 1898 | Oct. 13, 1902 |
| E. B. Ryan..... | San Francisco, Cal..... | Oct. 27, 1898 | Oct. 27, 1902 |
| J. E. Sawyer..... | Pontiac, Mich..... | Nov. 3, 1898 | Nov. 3, 1902 |
| M. A. Foote..... | Chicago, Ills..... | Dec. 28, 1898 | Dec. 28, 1902 |
| W. B. Gwyn..... | Asheville, N. C..... | Dec. 28, 1898 | Dec. 28, 1902 |
| H. S. Shreve..... | Louisville, Ky..... | Dec. 28, 1898 | Dec. 28, 1902 |
| C. S. Bundy..... | Washington, D. C..... | Dec. 28, 1898 | Dec. 28, 1902 |
| C. H. Adams..... | Boston, Mass..... | Dec. 28, 1898 | Dec. 28, 1902 |
| J. L. King..... | San Francisco, Cal..... | Dec. 28, 1898 | Dec. 28, 1902 |
| D. M. Redmund..... | Osyka, Miss..... | Jan. 9, 1899 | Jan. 9, 1903 |
| E. Jackson..... | New York City..... | Jan. 9, 1899 | Jan. 9, 1903 |
| J. A. Hillery..... | New York City..... | Feb. 20, 1899 | Feb. 20, 1903 |
| W. B. Adams..... | Savannah, Ga..... | Feb. 24, 1899 | Feb. 24, 1903 |
| C. B. Paxton..... | Vicksburg, Miss..... | March 4, 1899 | March 4, 1903 |
| Edwin T. Corey..... | New York City..... | March 16, 1899 | March 16, 1903 |
| E. A. Gladwin..... | Middleton, Conn..... | March 16, 1899 | March 16, 1903 |
| Hugh McClelland..... | McKinney, Texas..... | March 20, 1899 | March 20, 1903 |
| Joseph B. Bruman..... | New York City..... | March 30, 1899 | March 30, 1903 |
| Joseph A. Springer..... | Havana, Cuba..... | March 30, 1899 | March 30, 1903 |
| Herbert Morris..... | Dallas, Texas..... | April 8, 1899 | April 8, 1903 |
| Charles E. Mills..... | New York City..... | April 15, 1899 | April 15, 1903 |
| Murray Hanson..... | Baltimore, Md..... | May 13, 1899 | May 13, 1903 |
| Wm. E. Humphrey..... | Chicago, Ills..... | May 23, 1899 | May 23, 1903 |
| A. T. Holtzman..... | Washington, D. C..... | May 23, 1899 | May 23, 1903 |
| Robert Luck..... | St. Paul, Minn..... | July 11, 1899 | July 11, 1903 |
| Francisco G. G. Y. Morales..... | Havana, Cuba..... | July 11, 1899 | July 11, 1903 |
| Geo. H. Corey..... | New York City..... | Aug. 2, 1899 | Aug. 2, 1903 |
| Edw. J. Jones..... | Boston, Mass..... | Aug. 21, 1899 | Aug. 21, 1903 |
| Alfred Mackay..... | New York City..... | Sept. 16, 1899 | Sept. 16, 1903 |
| Chas. D. Green, Jr..... | St. Louis, Mo..... | Sept. 27, 1899 | Sept. 27, 1903 |
| E. W. King..... | Havana, Cuba..... | Oct. 17, 1899 | Oct. 17, 1903 |
| I. J. Pocher..... | New York City..... | Dec. 7, 1899 | Dec. 7, 1903 |
| A. R. Torrey..... | Boston, Mass..... | Dec. 9, 1899 | Dec. 9, 1903 |
| Louis Mariano de Bugua..... | Cienfuegos, Cuba..... | Dec. 16, 1899 | Dec. 16, 1903 |
| L. W. Cleveland..... | New Haven, Conn..... | Dec. 23, 1899 | Dec. 23, 1903 |
| W. Wagner, Jr..... | Philadelphia, Penn..... | Dec. 16, 1899 | Dec. 16, 1903 |
| Lemuel P. Conner..... | Natchez, Miss..... | Dec. 26, 1899 | Dec. 26, 1903 |
| F. J. Graetz..... | New York City..... | Jan. 9, 1900 | Jan. 9, 1904 |
| John J. Coady..... | New York City..... | March 3, 1900 | March 3, 1904 |
| Hudson Cary..... | Memphis, Tenn..... | March 12, 1900 | March 12, 1904 |
| E. J. McCullen..... | Beaumont, Texas..... | March 14, 1900 | March 14, 1904 |
| J. B. Ramsey..... | Memphis, Tenn..... | May 16, 1900 | May 16, 1904 |
| Wm. R. Johnson..... | Galveston, Texas..... | June 13, 1900 | June 13, 1904 |
| W. H. H. Raleigh..... | Baltimore, Md..... | June 20, 1900 | June 20, 1904 |
| L. M. Lowenberg..... | Vicksburg, Miss..... | July 17, 1900 | July 17, 1904 |
| Jose Eugenio Marx..... | Havana, Cuba..... | Sept. 6, 1900 | Sept. 6, 1904 |
| H. R. Boyd..... | Memphis, Tenn..... | Nov. 1, 1900 | Nov. 1, 1904 |
| J. T. Strother..... | Vicksburg, Miss..... | Nov. 3, 1900 | Nov. 3, 1904 |

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FOR LOUISIANA IN OTHER STATES.

TERM OF OFFICE, FOUR YEARS.—APPOINTMENTS SINCE MAY, 1898.

| Commissioner. | Domicile. | Date. | Expiration. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Geo. H. Kirchner..... | Detroit, Mich..... | Dec. 11, 1900 | Dec. 10, 1904 |
| Geo. E. Bryson..... | Havana, Cuba..... | Dec. 11, 1900 | Dec. 10, 1904 |
| H. B. Leavens..... | Kansas City, Mo..... | Dec. 13, 1900 | Dec. 13, 1904 |
| O. W. Catchings..... | Vicksburg, Miss..... | Dec. 18, 1900 | Dec. 18, 1904 |
| Gerard Brandon..... | Natchez, Miss..... | Dec. 18, 1900 | Dec. 18, 1904 |
| M. A. Herring..... | St. Paul, Minn..... | Jan. 21, 1901 | Jan. 21, 1905 |
| F. S. Lawrence..... | Vicksburg, Miss..... | Jan. 21, 1901 | Jan. 21, 1905 |
| Benj. F. Hillery..... | New York City..... | Jan. 22, 1901 | Jan. 22, 1905 |
| S. B. Goodale..... | New York City..... | Feb. 16, 1901 | Feb. 16, 1905 |
| S. L. Walker..... | Memphis, Tenn..... | March 11, 1901 | March 11, 1905 |
| Thos. J. Hunt..... | Philadelphia, Pa..... | April 15, 1901 | April 15, 1905 |
| A. H. Fisher..... | Baltimore, Md..... | April 19, 1901 | April 19, 1905 |
| C. H. Hesse..... | Baltimore, Md..... | April 20, 1901 | April 20, 1905 |
| C. A. Johnson..... | Los Angeles, Cal..... | May 6, 1901 | May 6, 1905 |
| Wm. H. Black..... | New York City..... | June 10, 1901 | June 10, 1905 |
| Geo. McIedowie, Jr..... | Belfast, Ireland..... | June 12, 1901 | June 12, 1905 |
| Henry Balantyne..... | New York City..... | July 1, 1901 | July 1, 1905 |
| T. Howard Embert..... | Baltimore, Md..... | July 12, 1901 | July 12, 1905 |
| Chas. W. Wagner..... | New York City..... | July 24, 1901 | July 24, 1905 |
| Herbert M. Hyde..... | New York City..... | July 25, 1901 | July 25, 1905 |
| Wm. F. Robb..... | Pittsburg, Pa..... | Sept. 9, 1901 | Sept. 9, 1905 |
| Marshall J. Gasquet..... | New York City..... | Sept. 25, 1901 | Sept. 25, 1905 |
| Leslie T. Carter..... | New York City..... | Sept. 27, 1901 | Sept. 27, 1905 |
| Vincent Rosemon..... | New York City..... | Oct. 4, 1901 | Oct. 4, 1905 |
| Harry Stucky..... | Louisville, Ky..... | Oct. 14, 1901 | Oct. 14, 1905 |
| Wm. Shillaber..... | New York City..... | Oct. 25, 1901 | Oct. 25, 1905 |
| J. T. Harrison..... | Cincinnati, Ohio..... | Dec. 9, 1901 | Dec. 9, 1905 |
| J. C. Norton..... | St. Paul, Minn..... | Jan. 23, 1902 | Jan. 23, 1906 |
| C. E. Everett..... | Cincinnati, Ohio..... | Jan. 25, 1902 | Jan. 25, 1906 |
| Geo. W. Hunt..... | Philadelphia, Pa..... | Jan. 30, 1902 | Jan. 30, 1906 |
| Wm. Waggener..... | Vicksburg, Miss..... | Jan. 31, 1902 | Jan. 31, 1906 |
| J. A. Peck..... | St. Louis, Mo..... | Feb. 26, 1902 | Feb. 26, 1906 |
| Geo. T. Knox..... | San Francisco, Cal..... | March 5, 1901 | March 5, 1906 |
| E. S. Parnell..... | Junction City, Ark..... | March 13, 1902 | March 13, 1906 |
| S. L. Taylor..... | Philadelphia, Pa..... | March 17, 1902 | March 17, 1906 |
| C. O. Hall..... | Baltimore, Md..... | March 24, 1902 | March 24, 1906 |
| A. W. Chamberlain..... | New York City..... | April 14, 1902 | April 14, 1906 |
| S. R. Miner..... | Wilkesbarre, Pa..... | May 5, 1902 | May 5, 1906 |

RAILROADS IN LOUISIANA.

- Arkansas Southern Railroad Company.
 Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad.
 East Louisiana Railroad Company.
 Houston and Shreveport Railroad Company.
 Iberia and Vermilion Railroad.
 Illinois Central Railroad (Lessee of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad).
 Jackson Railroad.
 Kansas City Southern Railway Company.
 Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway.
 Leesville East and West Railroad Company.
 Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad Company.
 Louisiana and Northwest Railroad Company.
 Louisiana Southern Railroad.
 Louisiana Western Railroad.
 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas.
 Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company.
 Natchez, Red River and Texas Railroad Company.
 New Orleans Belt and Terminal Company.
 New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle Railroad Company.
 New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company.
 New Orleans and Northwestern Railway.
 New Orleans and Mobile Railroad. (Operated by Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.)
 New Orleans and Western Railroad Company. (W. C. Dotterer, Receiver.)
 Pontchartrain Railroad.
 Sherman, Shreveport and Southern Railway Company.
 Shreveport and Red River Valley Railway Company.
 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company.
 St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company.
 Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad.
 Texas and Pacific Railway Company.
 Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railway Company.

AGENTS—ACT NO. 149, 1890.

| CORPORATION. | | Domicle. | Agent. | Location. | Date. |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 155 | Advance Thresher Co. | Battle Creek, Mich. | P. S. Lovell | Crowley | Sept. 11, 1899. |
| 179 | Alabama Block Coal Co. | Birmingham, Ala. | R. C. Middleton | New Orleans | March 21, 1900. |
| 27 | Alliance (The) Gas L't & Fuel Co. | Alexandria | I. W. Sylvester | Alexandria | May 10, 1892. |
| 7 | Alliance (The) Trust Co., Ltd. | England | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Sept. 19, 1900. |
| 195 | American Bridge Co. | Jersey City, N. J. | A. A. Gunby | Monroe | Sept. 13, 1900. |
| 219 | *American Bridge Co. | Jersey City, N. J. | A. J. Kleinert, Jr. | Monroe | May 28, 1891. |
| 67 | American Bldg. & Loan Assn. | Virginia | A. J. Kleinert, Jr. | Shreveport | Aug. 29, 1895. |
| 97 | American Bldg. & Loan Assn. | Virginia | J. W. Holbert | Shreveport | May 1, 1897. |
| 135 | American (The) Express Co. | New York | J. T. Brown | New Orleans | May 21, 1899. |
| 62 | American Freeholder Land & Mort. Co. | England | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Sept. 19, 1890. |
| 122 | American Mut. Bldg. & Sav'gs Ass'n. | Tennessee | F. C. Greenwood | Shreveport | May 21, 1899. |
| 134 | American (The) Sugar Refining Co. | New Jersey | Geo. S. Eastwick | Shreveport | Sept. 19, 1895. |
| 41 | American (The) Sugar Refining Co. | New Jersey | J. T. Witherspoon | Shreveport | April 23, 1895. |
| 49 | American Sulphur Co. | New York | J. Tomiette | New Orleans | Jan. 24, 1899. |
| 129 ^b | American Tobacco Co. | New York | E. H. Farrar | New Orleans | May 31, 1899. |
| 22 | Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n (The) | New Jersey | E. H. Farrar | Sulphur City | Feb. 7, 1894. |
| 184 | Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n (The) | St. Louis | W. R. Irby | New Orleans | Feb. 29, 1894. |
| 151 | Arkansas Construction Co. | St. Louis | J. L. Knoepfer | New Orleans | April 24, 1899. |
| 96 | Arkansas Town Site Co. | Missouri | A. Schmedtze | New Orleans | Feb. 11, 1891. |
| 182 | Armour & Co. | Missouri | T. Alexander | New Orleans | Aug. 4, 1899. |
| 206 | Armour Car Lines | New Jersey | W. H. Emery | Shreveport | Feb. 1, 1897. |
| 211 | Armour Packing Co. | New Jersey | Ervin P. Hinds | Shreveport | Aug. 26, 1896. |
| 30 | *Armour Packing Co. | New Jersey | Ervin P. Hinds | Shreveport | Feb. 15, 1900. |
| 109 | Atlas Savings & Loan Association. | New Jersey | Maynard F. Ries | New Orleans | April 25, 1901. |
| 104 | Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co. | Tennessee | Hugh McCloskey | New Orleans | March 30, 1901. |
| 42 | Avery & Sons | Ohio | L. B. Asby | New Orleans | May 29, 1901. |
| 108 | Avery & Sons | Louisville | L. B. Asby | New Orleans | Oct. 10, 1896. |
| 181 | Ayers (The) Asphalt Co. | Louisville | L. B. Asby | New Orleans | May 28, 1897. |
| 140 | Babcock (The) & Wilcox Co. | Zanesville, Ohio | L. B. Asby | Baton Rouge | Aug. 25, 1897. |
| 85 | Barber Asphalt Paving Co. | New Jersey | C. K. David | Baton Rouge | April 11, 1894. |
| 165 | Barret Manufacturing Co. | New York | Geo. Porteus | New Orleans | Nov. 31, 1894. |
| 183 | Bemis Bros. Bag Co. | Philadelphia | J. P. Chambers | New Orleans | Feb. 5, 1898. |
| 115 | Bluefields (The) Steamship Co. | St. Louis | W. B. Wakeman | New Orleans | April 24, 1900. |
| 67 | Bodcaw Lumber Co. | Nicaragua | A. M. Lockett | New Orleans | June 16, 1899. |
| 201 | Bodcaw Lumber Co. | Arkansas | F. P. Mullen | New Orleans | Feb. 27, 1900. |
| 247 | Booklover's (The) Library Co. | Camden, N. J. | Paul Waddell | New Orleans | April 26, 1896. |
| 230 | Bowman-Hicks Lumber Co. | Kansas City, Mo. | R. J. Wood | New Orleans | Dec. 8, 1899. |
| | | | L. K. Watkins | New Orleans | April 30, 1900. |
| | | | L. K. Watkins | Nicaragua | May 28, 1898. |
| | | | E. W. Bartholomew | Minden | Jan. 2, 1895. |
| | | | E. W. Bartholomew | Minden | Jan. 17, 1901. |
| | | | Geo. W. Loring | Minden | Nov. 29, 1901. |
| | | | Geo. W. Loring | Loring | Aug. 8, 1901. |

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|-----|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 168 | Brooklyn Cooperage Co. | New York | I. T. .., Spoon | New Orleans | Dec. 27, 1899. |
| 169 | Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co. | Ohio | John Miller | New Orleans | Dec. 1, 1891. |
| 184 | Buckeye Stave Co. | Leipsic, Ohio | J. M. Dresser | Monroe | May 28, 1900. |
| 166 | Calcasieu River Irrigation Co. | Iowa | O. E. Moore | Lake Charles | Dec. 8, 1899. |
| 6 | Canadian-American Mort. & Trust Co. | England | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Sept. 19, 1890. |
| 55 | Catholic Knights of America. | Indiana | J. J. McLaughlin | New Orleans | May 1, 1894. |
| 91 | Catholic Knights of America. | Indiana | J. D. Coleman | New Orleans | Nov. 4, 1896. |
| 117 | Central Coal & Coke Co. | Kansas City | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Oct. 27, 1898. |
| 106 | Chalmette Transport Co. | New Jersey | W. J. Hammond | New Orleans | Oct. 28, 1897. |
| 65 | Clarks Mile End Spool Cotton. | Cluett, Peabody & Co. | C. A. V. W. Lyman | New Orleans | June 3, 1895. |
| 231 | Cluett, Peabody & Co. | Troy, N. Y. | R. M. Dunlap | New Orleans | Aug. 10, 1901. |
| 36 | Coats (The) Thread Co., Ltd. | New Jersey | J. B. West | New Orleans | July 7, 1893. |
| 19 | Colonial (The) U. S. Mort. Co., Ltd. | England | A. W. Bering | New Orleans | Dec. 3, 1890. |
| A | Crescent Land Improvement Co. | Missouri | A. W. Crandall | New Orleans | Feb. 19, 1894. |
| 110 | Cumberland Tel. & Telegraph Co. | Kentucky | E. L. Powell | New Orleans | March 4, 1898. |
| 157 | Cumberland Tel. & Telegraph Co. | Kentucky | W. Porter Good | New Orleans | Sept. 16, 1899. |
| 146 | Curtis & Co., Manufacturing Co. | St. Louis | W. S. Frazee | Many | July 12, 1899. |
| D | Deering, William. | Chicago | L. B. Aldrich | Opelousas | Feb. 19, 1895. |
| 92 | Delta (The) Bldg. & Loan Assn. | Memphis | M. M. Murph | Baton Rouge | Jan. 19, 1897. |
| 61 | Delta Cotton Co. | Memphis | W. M. Murphy | New Orleans | April 18, 1895. |
| 124 | Delta Cotton Co. | Memphis | W. M. Murphy | Tallah | March 20, 1899. |
| 102 | Delta Bag Co. | Georgia | W. L. Elsas | New Orleans | Aug. 11, 1897. |
| 145 | De La Vergne Refrig. Machine Co. | New York | R. W. Robertson | New Orleans | June 30, 1899. |
| 3 | De Nederlandse - Amerikanische Land Co. | Holland | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Sept. 19, 1890. |
| 203 | Dorsey Printing Co. | Dallas | Fred W. Matthews | New Orleans | Feb. 19, 1901. |
| 126 | Douglas & Co., J. (Incorp.) | Louisville | Max Dinkelspiel | New Orleans | April 18, 1899. |
| B | Eastern (The) Assurance Co. | New Jersey | S. T. Goodwyn | New Orleans | Aug. 16, 1894. |
| 128 | Edgefield Manufacturing Co. | Tennessee | Chas. Wenar | New Orleans | April 11, 1899. |
| 10 | Edinburgh-American Land & Mort. Co. | England | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Oct. 16, 1899. |
| 75 | Equitable Securities Co. | New York | E. H. Farrar | New Orleans | Nov. 8, 1895. |
| 160 | Erie City Works. | Erie | W. P. Luck | New Orleans | Nov. 11, 1899. |
| 33 | Farm (The) Land Co. | Mississippi | F. B. Kruttschnitt | New Orleans | Feb. 28, 1893. |
| 60 | Fidelity (The) & Deposit Co. | Maryland | Robt. A. Hart | Baton Rouge | May 18, 1895. |
| 8 | Financial Improvement Co. | Colorado | H. C. Bartlett | New Orleans | Sept. 29, 1890. |
| 9 | Financial Improvement Co. | Colorado | H. C. Bartlett | New Orleans | Nov. 4, 1890. |
| 212 | Forward (The) Reduction Co. | New York | A. P. Pujo | Lake Charles | May 2, 1901. |
| 227 | Forward Refining Co. | New York | A. P. Pujo | Lake Charles | July 8, 1901. |
| 228 | Forward Oil Producing Co. | New York | A. P. Pujo | Lake Charles | July 8, 1901. |
| 249 | Fowler (The) Packing Co. | Kansas City | J. H. Trousdale | Monroe | Dec. 21, 1901. |
| 248 | Fruit Dispatch Co. | New Jersey | W. B. Spencer | New Orleans | March 10, 1900. |
| 176 | Gaar-Scott Co. | Indiana | P. J. Chappius | Crowley | Oct. 25, 1894. |
| 47 | Gallaher Logging Co. | Stamps, Ark. | Jos. G. Ferguson | Minden | Sept. 9, 1901. |
| 240 | Gallaher Logging Co. | Stamps, Ark. | C. A. Andrews | Minden | June 29, 1899. |
| 142 | Galloway Coal Co. | Galloway, Ala. | H. D. Hart | New Orleans | Dec. 4, 1899. |
| 163 | Galloway Coal Co. | Galloway, Ala. | W. Willard | New Orleans | June 16, 1899. |
| 141 | General Electric Co. | Schenectady | L. B. Aldrich | Baton Rouge | March 23, 1896. |
| E | Georgia State Building & Loan Ass'n. | Savannah | L. B. Aldrich | Baton Rouge | March 23, 1896. |
| 226 | Globe Lumber Co. | Kansas City | A. G. Barnhart | St Maurice | July 6, 1901. |

*Withdrawn June 21, 1901. **Revoked January 27, 1900.

AGENTS—ACT NO. 149, 1890.

| CORPORATION. | | Domicile. | Agent. | Location. | Date. |
|--------------|--|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 241 | Grace Logging Co. | Stamps, Ark. | Jos. G. Ferguson | Minden | Sept. 9, 1901. |
| 239 | Gravel Logging Co. | Stamps, Ark. | Jos. G. Ferguson | Minden | Sept. 9, 1901. |
| 79 | Graves and Vinton (The) Cotton Co. | Tennessee | E. B. Kutschmitt | New Orleans | June 23, 1896. |
| 51 | Great Southern Tel. & Tel'ph Co. | Kentucky | A. W. Chandall | New Orleans | May 23, 1891. |
| 136 | Guarantee Loan & Banking Co. | Texas | J. K. Bell | Shreveport | May 31, 1899. |
| 16 | Gulf State Land & Improvement Co. | Mississippi | D. Negroto | New Orleans | Nov. 1, 1890. |
| 123 | Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Co. | New Jersey | Harry S. Williams | New Orleans | March 6, 1899. |
| 234 | Hallwood Cash Reserve Co. | Columbus, Ohio | C. J. Staake | New Orleans | Sept. 3, 1901. |
| 199 | Hampton (The) Stave Co. | Fordyce, Ark. | L. G. Hampton | Minden | Dec. 27, 1900. |
| 238 | Hart Logging Co. | Stamps, Ark. | Jos. G. Ferguson | Minden | Sept. 9, 1901. |
| 185 | *Havana (The) American Co. | New Jersey | Sahl Strauss | New Orleans | June 15, 1900. |
| 135 | Henry R. Worthington (Incorp'd) .. | New Jersey | John J. Brown | New Orleans | March 22, 1899. |
| 138 | Hollenberg Music Co. | Chicago, Ills | J. A. Thigpen | Shreveport | June 14, 1899. |
| 196 | Home Annuity Association. | St. Louis, Mo. | A. S. Carrington | New Orleans | Nov. 9, 1900. |
| 11 | Home & Foreign Investment Co. | England | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Oct. 6, 1900. |
| 93 | Illinois Central Railroad Co. | Chicago, Ill. | O. M. Dunn or R. S. Charles. | New Orleans | Jan. 29, 1897. |
| 223 | Independent Order of the Sons and Daughters of Jacob, of America. | Jackson, Miss | Rev. John Webb | Shreveport | July 3, 1901. |
| 167 | Industrial Lumber Co. | Texas | W. M. Parker | Vinton | Dec. 11, 1899. |
| 120 | Ingersoll Sergeant Drill Co. | West Virginia | Harry W. Perry | New Orleans | Jan. 16, 1899. |
| 54 | Interstate (The) Mutual Rebev. Ass'n | Mississippi | Gould and Sims | New Orleans | June 20, 1893. |
| 62 | Investment Guarantee Trust Co., Ltd. | England | J. B. West | New Orleans | Sept. 22, 1891. |
| 95 | Investment Mortgage & Security Co. | England | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Nov. 24, 1901. |
| 89 | Joseph T. Ryerson & Son. | Illinois | Fennet, Henderson & Fenner. | New Orleans | June 23, 1896. |
| 84 | Kansas City Terminal & Const'n Co. | Missouri | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Feb. 6, 1896. |
| 105 | Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Ry. Co. | Missouri | J. H. Trousdale | Shreveport | Sept. 28, 1897. |
| 170 | Kansas City (The) Mercantile Com. Co. | Kansas | T. Alexander | Monroe | Jan. 27, 1900. |
| 186 | Kansas City (The) Southern Ry. Co. | Kansas City, Mo. | T. Alexander | Shreveport | June 19, 1900. |
| 196 | Kenilworth Sugar Estate, Ltd. | England | Chas. Godchaux | New Orleans | March 24, 1900. |
| 236 | King (The) Ryder Lumber Co. | Mena, Ark. | B. H. Smith | Benoni | Sept. 5, 1901. |
| 246 | Klaw (The) Erlanger Co. | New York | P. A. Charlet | New Orleans | Nov. 29, 1901. |
| 119 | Lafourche Packet Company | Bay St. Louis, Miss | Jos. G. Ferguson | Assumption Parish | ..... |
| 237 | Lee Logging Co. | Stamps, Ark. | Jos. G. Ferguson | Minden | Sept. 9, 1901. |
| 98 | Long-Bell Lumber Co. | Kansas City, Mo. | J. C. Fontaine | Woodworth, Rapides | May 20, 1897. |
| 154 | Long-Bell Lumber Co. | Kansas City, Mo. | Ed. Rand | Woodworth, Rapides | Sept. 2, 1899. |
| 26 | Louisiana Land & Lumber Co. | New Jersey | J. L. Bradford | New Orleans | Jan. 16, 1892. |
| 81 | Louisiana Yellow Pine Co. | Missouri | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Feb. 6, 1896. |
| 13 | Louisville & Nashville Ry. Co. | Kentucky | C. Marshall | New Orleans | Nov. 14, 1890. |
| 111 | Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. Co. | Stamps, Ark. | L. K. Watkins | Minden | May 21, 1898. |

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| 191 | Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. Co. | Stamps, Ark. | Felix H. Drake | Minden | Aug. 9, 1900. |
| 216 | Louisiana & Arkansas Development & Construction Co., Ltd. | Tallahah | W. M. Murphy. | Tallahah | May 9, 1901. |
| 233 | Louisiana Oil Co. Consolidated. | Phoenix, Arizona | Edw. Randolph | Shreveport | Aug. 24, 1901. |
| 172 | Lower Coast Packet Co. | Bay St. Louis, Miss. | P. F. Renaud | New Orleans | Feb. 7, 1901. |
| 280 | Ludington (The Wells & Van Schaick Co | Menomine, Mich. | George H. Wells | Lake Charles | Dec. 31, 1901. |
| 66 | Lukens Iron & Steel Co. | Coatsville, Pa. | C. O. Wilcox | New Orleans | June 19, 1895. |
| 194 | Lukens Iron & Steel Co. | Coatsville, Pa. | Jas. W. Porch | New Orleans | Sept. 5, 1900. |
| 214 | Massillon (The Engine & Thresher Co. | Massillon, Ohio | Thomas A. Maher | New Orleans | May 8, 1901. |
| 174 | Menefee & Co., L. B. Co., J. J. | Houston, Texas | S. C. Trevis | Lake Charles | Feb. 24, 1901. |
| 178 | Mengel, Jr., & Bro. Co., J. J. | Louisville, Ky. | L. Herzog | New Orleans | March 14, 1900. |
| 21 | Middlesex Banking Co. | Connecticut | E. B. Kruttschnitt | New Orleans | Aug. 21, 1890. |
| 29 | Mississippi Co-operative Cen. Ass'n | Mississippi | G. W. Smith | Rayville | Jan. 20, 1891. |
| 118 | Mississippi (The) Packet Co. | Pass Christian, Miss. | J. B. Woods | New Orleans | Nov. 18, 1898. |
| 81 | Missouri & Louisiana Yellow Pine Co. | Missouri | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Feb. 6, 1896. |
| 83 | Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Co. | Missouri | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Feb. 6, 1896. |
| 34 | Mobile Trust & Savings Co. | Alabama | A. G. Carter | New Orleans | April 8, 1893. |
| 143 | Monongahela Coal Co. | Wheeling, W. Va. | W. S. Benedict | New Orleans | Jan. 23, 1899. |
| 180 | Monongahela (The) River Consoli- dated Coal & Coke Co. | Pennsylvania | R. W. Willmot | New Orleans | April 6, 1900. |
| 222 | Missouri (The) Kansas & Texas Ry., of Texas. | St. Louis, Mo. | L. N. Manahan | Shreveport | June 22, 1901. |
| 130 | Motley, A. H. & Co. | North Carolina | J. D. Blakemore | New Orleans | June 27, 1894. |
| 103 | Mutual Guarantee and Loan Ass'n | Virginia | Geo. K. Favrot | Baton Rouge | June 22, 1896. |
| 102 | National Cash Register Co. | Dayton, Ohio | G. N. Lingham | New Orleans | May 2, 1899. |
| 112 | National Contracting Co. | New York | F. P. Mullen | New Orleans | Aug. 17, 1897. |
| 137 | National Billiard Manufacturing Co. | Cincinnati, Ohio | E. B. Herndon | Shreveport | June 30, 1898. |
| 170 | National Building Supply Co. | Baltimore, Md. | E. W. Fisher | New Orleans | June 6, 1899. |
| 127 | National Fire Ins. Co. of Connecticut | Hartford, Conn. | H. K. Johnson | New Orleans | Sept. 23, 1895. |
| | National Guarantee Loan & Trust Co. | Dallas, Texas | C. M. Hardy | Shreveport | March 30, 1899. |
| 63 | National Rice Milling Co., New Jersey | New Jersey | C. R. Higgins | New Orleans | June 3, 1892. |
| 66 | National Rice Milling Co., New Jersey | New Jersey | P. Jones | New Orleans | Dec. 14, 1894. |
| 78 | Natchez & Vidalia Trans. Co., of Mis- sissippi | New Jersey | P. Hough | Vidalia | Jan. 17, 1896. |
| 31 | New England Mortgage Co. of Con- necticut | Mississippi | P. Hough | Vidalia | Jan. 17, 1896. |
| 198 | New England (The) Mortgage & Se- curity Co. | Connecticut | C. J. Randall | Shreveport | Nov. 23, 1899. |
| 107 | New Orleans Acid & Fertilizer Co. | Windham Co., Conn. | C. C. Campbell | Vidalia | Dec. 15, 1900. |
| 148 | New Orleans Acid & Fertilizer Co. | New Jersey | John C. Hamilton | New Orleans | Jan. 17, 1898. |
| 210 | New Orleans Lighthouse Co. | New Jersey | Ernest T. George | New Orleans | July 22, 1899. |
| 15 | New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Ry. Co. | Jersey City, N. J. | B. Taylor | New Orleans | May 1, 1900. |
| 215 | New Orleans, Natchez & Arkansas Ry. Co. | Alabama | C. Marshall | New Orleans | Nov. 14, 1890. |
| 204 | New Orleans Warehouse Co. | Tallahah | W. M. Murphy | Tallahah | May 9, 1901. |
| 247 | New York Oil & Pipe Line Co. | Jersey City, N. J. | E. S. Ferguson | New Orleans | Nov. 25, 1901. |
| 156 | Niemeyer & Darrah Lumber Co. | Peaumont, Texas | J. D. Cline | Lake Charles | March 30, 1901. |
| | | Little Rock, Ark. | F. K. Darrah | Niemeyer Spur | Oct. 10, 1899. |

*Revoked August 19, 1901.

AGENTS—ACT NO. 149, 1890.

| CORPORATION. | | Domicile. | Agent. | Location. | Date. |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 95 | North America Land & Timber Co. | England | A. V. Eastman | Lake Charles | March 19, 1897. |
| 172 | North Bend Sugar Refg. & Mfg. Co. | New Jersey | D. J. Kerr | Foster | Feb. 19, 1900. |
| 75 | Northern Insurance Co. | London, England | H. K. Johnson | New Orleans | Sept. 23, 1895. |
| 58 | Osborne & Co., D. M. | New York | J. P. Black, Jr. | Jennings | Feb. 22, 1895. |
| 223 | Owl (The) Bayou Express Co. | Cincinnati, Ohio | E. E. Johnson | Strader | July 2, 1901. |
| 64 | Pacific Express Co. | Nebraska | J. M. Duncan | Shreveport | May 2, 1895. |
| 224 | Parke, Davis & Co. | Detroit, Mich. | S. G. Steiner | New Orleans | July 2, 1901. |
| 94 | Pineland Mfg. Co. | Missouri | T. Alexander | veport | May 9, 1894. |
| 187 | Planter's Compress Co. | West Virginia | Robert Bowman | New Orleans | July 6, 1900. |
| 159 | Port Arthur Route Eating House | Kansas City, Mo. | M. L. Beckwith | Shreveport | Oct. 30, 1899. |
| 21 | Postal Telegraph Cable Co. | New York | J. K. Rockwell | New Orleans | Jan. 7, 1891. |
| 40 | Postal Telegraph Cable Co. | New York | Ed. Leloup | New Orleans | Oct. 24, 1893. |
| 139 | Pullman (The) Co. | Chicago, Ill. | J. C. Morrison | New Orleans | June 15, 1899. |
| 235 | Queen Insurance Co. | New York | H. K. Johnson | New Orleans | Sept. 23, 1895. |
| 39 | Renter's Building & Loan Co. | Port Worth, Texas | H. K. Grigsby | Minden | Sept. 5, 1901. |
| 114 | Revere Rubber Co. | Boston | J. B. Guthrie | New Orleans | Aug. 12, 1893. |
| 245 | Royal Benefic Engineering Co. | Boston | E. T. Merrick | New Orleans | Jan. 5, 1898. |
| 197 | Ryerson, Jos. T. & Son. | Washington, D. C. | I. D. Hockstaff | New Orleans | Nov. 26, 1896. |
| 89 | Sabine (The) River Lumber Co. | Illinois | A. S. Carrington | New Orleans | Dec. 8, 1900. |
| C | Security Warehousing Co. | Illinois | Fennel, Henderson & Fenner | New Orleans | June 23, 1896. |
| 251 | Scottish-American (The) Mortgage Co. | New York | Wm. K. Eckman | Logansport | Dec. 9, 1894. |
| 30 | Scottish Union & National Ins. Co. | England | Albert Godchaux | New Orleans | Jan. 4, 1907. |
| 169 | Shooter Co., S. P., of West Virginia. | England | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Nov. 4, 1907. |
| 209 | Singer Mfg. Co. (The) | Savannah | Walter B. Clay | New Orleans | Sept. 23, 1895. |
| 24 | Singer Mfg. Co. (The) | New Jersey | C. E. Stokes | New Orleans | April 22, 1901. |
| 88 | Singer Mfg. Co. (The) | New Jersey | C. E. Turck | New Orleans | Feb. 25, 1893. |
| 101 | Southern Cotton Oil Co. | New Jersey | A. P. Sauer | New Orleans | June 25, 1896. |
| 207 | Southern Cypress Co. | Grand Rapids, Mich. | F. B. Kruttschnitt | New Orleans | Aug. 5, 1897. |
| 46 | Southern Land Co. | Tennessee | J. B. Richardson | New Orleans | May 16, 1901. |
| 23 | Southern Pacific Co. | California | J. B. Richardson | New Orleans | Dec. 8, 1894. |
| 26 | Southern Planting Co. | California | T. Fay and J. B. Richardson | New Orleans | Feb. 18, 1891. |
| 113 | Southern Planting Co. | Minnesota | E. B. Kruttschnitt | New Orleans | July 5, 1898. |
| 77 | Southern Real Estate, Loan & Guar- | Maine | A. G. Erice | New Orleans | Dec. 23, 1895. |
| 76 | antee Co. | Iowa | S. A. Knapp | New Orleans | Nov. 30, 1895. |
| 86 | Southern Rice Co. | New Jersey | Wm. H. Tietjen | Lake Charles | June 30, 1896. |
| 44 | St. Louis & Southwestern Ry. Co. | Missouri | T. Alexander | New Orleans | April 16, 1896. |
| 205 | Southwestern Telephone Co. | Reamont | Jas. R. Monk | Shreveport | June 15, 1894. |
| 169 | Southern (The) Woods Lumber Co. | Saginaw, Mich. | A. Pettingill | Leesville | March 15, 1901. |
| | | | | Alexandria | Jan. 5, 1900. |

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|-----|---|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 169 | Southwestern Hotel Co..... | Kansas City, Mo. | Shreveport | Oct. 30, 1899. |
| 173 | Sherman (The) Shreveport & Southern Ry. Co. | Greenville, Texas | Shreveport | |
| 150 | Snyder Banana Co. | New Jersey | New Orleans | July 28, 1899. |
| 144 | Standard Oil Co. | Kentucky | New Orleans | July 29, 1899. |
| 116 | Standard Rice Co. | New Jersey | New Orleans | Aug. 23, 1898. |
| 133 | State National Loan & Trust Co. | Fort Worth, Texas | New Orleans | May 23, 1899. |
| 152 | Stirling (The) Co. | Chicago, Ill. | New Orleans | Aug. 27, 1899. |
| 218 | Stirling (The) Co. | Chicago, Ill. | New Orleans | May 27, 1901. |
| 208 | Supreme (The) Council Knights of Equity of the World | St. Louis, Mo. | New Orleans | April 20, 1901. |
| 63 | Supreme Lodge, K. of P. | Ohio | New Orleans | April 29, 1899. |
| 158 | Sutherland Innes Co., Ltd. | Ontario | New Orleans | Sept. 17, 1899. |
| 202 | Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Co. | Texas (Liv. Tenn) | New Orleans | Jan. 31, 1901. |
| 2 | Texas & Pacific Railroad Co. | Texas | New Orleans | Aug. 22, 1890. |
| 99 | Texas & Pacific Railroad Co. | Texas | New Orleans | June 8, 1897. |
| 132 | Tropical Trading & Transport Co., Ltd. | London, England | New Orleans | May 24, 1899. |
| 7 | The Alliance Trust Co., Ltd. | England | Shreveport | Sept. 19, 1890. |
| 122 | The American Sugar Refining Co. | New Jersey | New Orleans | Jan. 24, 1899. |
| 134 | The American Sugar Refining Co. | New Jersey | New Orleans | May 31, 1899. |
| 202 | The Anheuser-Busch Refining Co. | St. Louis, Mo. | New Orleans | Feb. 11, 1891. |
| 151 | The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn. | St. Louis, Mo. | New Orleans | Aug. 4, 1899. |
| 140 | The Ayers Asphalt Paving Co. | Zanesville | New Orleans | June 16, 1899. |
| 175 | The Babcock & Wilcox Co. | New Jersey | New Orleans | Feb. 27, 1900. |
| 115 | The Bluefields Steamship Co., Ltd. | Nicaragua | Nicaragua | May 28, 1898. |
| 247 | The Booklover's Library Co. | Camden, N. J. | New Orleans | Nov. 29, 1901. |
| 36 | The Coats Thread Co. | New Jersey | New Orleans | July 7, 1893. |
| 19 | The Colonial & U. S. Mortg. Co., Ltd. | New Jersey | New Orleans | Dec. 2, 1890. |
| 92 | The Columbia Building & Loan Assn. | England | at on Rouge | Jan. 19, 1897. |
| 33 | The Farm Hand Co. | Mississippi | New Orleans | Feb. 28, 1893. |
| 60 | The Fidelity & Deposit Co. | Minnesota | at on Rouge | March 8, 1893. |
| 249 | The Fowler & Vinton Cotton Co. | Maryland | Monroe | Dec. 21, 1901. |
| 179 | The Graves & Vinton Cotton Co. | Kansas City, Kansas | New Orleans | Feb. 23, 1893. |
| 199 | The Hampton Store Co. | Tennessee | New Orleans | Dec. 27, 1900. |
| 164 | The Havana-American Co. | Fordyce, Arkansas | Minden | Dec. 5, 1899. |
| 182 | *The Havana-American Co. | New Jersey | New Orleans | ..... |
| 190 | The Home Amenity Ass'n. | New Jersey | New Orleans | Nov. 9, 1900. |
| 54 | The Interstate Mt. Bank Ass'n. | St. Louis, Mo. | New Orleans | June 15, 1900. |
| 17 | The Interstate Mt. Bank Ass'n. | Mississippi | New Orleans | June 20, 1893. |
| 170 | The J. B. Watkins Land & Mort. Co. | Kansas | Lake Charles | Nov. 20, 1890. |
| 236 | The Kansas City Mercantile & Com. Co. | Kansas | Monroe | Jan. 27, 1900. |
| 186 | The King-Ryder Lumber Co. | Kansas City, Mo. | Shreveport | ..... |
| 246 | The Klaw-Briarier Co. | Mena, Ark. | Shreveport | ..... |
| 68 | The Lion Fire Insurance Co. | New York | Shreveport | ..... |
| 250 | The Ladington, Wells & Van Schalk | England | Shreveport | ..... |
| 118 | The Mississippi Packet Co. | Memphis, Mich. | New Orleans | Sept. 5, 1901. |
| 118 | The Mississippi Packet Co. | Memphis, Mich. | New Orleans | Sept. 29, 1895. |
| 180 | The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co. | Pass Christian, Miss. | Lake Charles | Dec. 31, 1901. |
| | | Pennsylvania | New Orleans | Nov. 18, 1898. |
| | | | New Orleans | April 16, 1900. |

*Revoked August 19, 1901.

AGENTS—ACT NO. 149, 1890.

| CORPORATION. | | Domicile. | Agent. | Location. | Date. |
|--------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 137 | The National Building Supply Co. | Baltimore, Md. | E. W. Fisher. | New Orleans | June 6, 1899. |
| 138 | The New England Mortgage Security Co. | Wyndham, Conn. | C. C. Campbell. | Vidalia | Dec. 15, 1900. |
| 18 | The North American Lumber & Timber Co., Ltd. | England | Alex. Thompson | Lake Charles | Nov. 20, 1890. |
| 923 | The N. O. M. & Texas Ry. Co. | Alabama | C. Marshall or A. J. Jacobs | New Orleans | Nov. 14, 1890. |
| 133 | The Owl Bayou Cypress Co. | Chickasha, Okla. | E. E. Johnson | Strader | July 2, 1901. |
| 134 | The Pullman Co. | Chicago, Ill. | J. C. Morrison | New Orleans | June 15, 1899. |
| 192 | The Sherman, Shreveport & So. Ry. | Greenville, Texas | I. N. Magahan | Shreveport | June 27, 1900. |
| 193 | The Stirling Co. | Chicago, Ill. | J. O. A. Sack | New Orleans | Aug. 27, 1899. |
| 218 | The Stirling Co. | Chicago, Ill. | Thos. M. Miller | New Orleans | Aug. 27, 1899. |
| 23 | The Southern Pacific Co. | California | J. B. Richardson | New Orleans | May 22, 1901. |
| 113 | The Southern Pacific Co. | California | T. Fay or J. B. Richardson | New Orleans | Feb. 28, 1891. |
| 162 | The Southern Woods Lumber Co. | Saginaw, Mich. | A. Fettingill | Alexandria | Nov. 30, 1899. |
| 169 | The Southern Woods Lumber Co. | Saginaw, Mich. | A. Fettingill | Alexandria | Nov. 5, 1900. |
| 248 | The Texas & La. Oil & Devel'm't Co. | Jersey City | W. A. Gordon | New Orleans | Dec. 2, 1901. |
| 35 | The Thompson, Wilson Co. | Kentucky | J. C. Jackson | Alexandria | June 30, 1893. |
| 38 | The Troy Laundry Mach'y Co., Ltd. | New York | Merrick & Merrick | New Orleans | July 27, 1893. |
| 28 | The Union Oil Co. | New Jersey | J. M. Winship | New Orleans | Dec. 21, 1891. |
| 100 | The Union Oil Co. | New Jersey | Jno. C. Hamilton | New Orleans | June 24, 1897. |
| 147 | The Union Oil Co. | New Jersey | Ernest T. George. | New Orleans | July 22, 1899. |
| 32 | The Union Mortgage, Banking & Trust Company, Limited. | London, England | C. J. Randall | Shreveport | Sept. 19, 1890. |
| 204 | The Union Mortgage, Banking & Trust Company, Limited. | London, England | C. C. Campbell | Vidalia | March 13, 1901. |
| 14 | The Western & Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited | England | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Oct. 3, 1890. |
| 43 | The Western Union Telegraph Co. | New York | W. D. West | New Orleans | May 9, 1894. |
| 121 | The York Manufacturing Co. | York, Pa. | C. O. Wilcox | New Orleans | Jan. 19, 1899. |
| 28 | The Yorkshire Guarantee & Security Corporation, Limited | England | J. B. West | New Orleans | Jan. 6, 1891. |
| 20 | Union (The) Oil Co. | New Jersey | J. M. Winship | New Orleans | Dec. 21, 1891. |
| 100 | Union (The) Oil Co. | New Jersey | Jno. C. Hamilton | New Orleans | June 24, 1897. |
| 147 | Union (The) Oil Co. | New Jersey | Ernest T. George | New Orleans | Feb. 22, 1899. |
| 56 | Union Loan & Trust Co. | Georgia | T. P. Murphy | New Orleans | Feb. 25, 1895. |
| 32 | Union (The) Mortgage, Banking & Trust Company, Limited. | London, England | C. J. Randall | Shreveport | Sept. 19, 1890. |
| 204 | Union (The) Mortgage, Banking & Trust Company, Limited. | London, England | C. C. Campbell | Vidalia | March 13, 1901. |
| 200 | Union Naval Stores Co. | Mobile, Ala. | W. B. Clay | New Orleans | Jan. 1, 1901. |
| 243 | Union Naval Stores Co. | Wheeler, W. Va. | W. B. Clay | New Orleans | Sept. 25, 1901. |

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|-----|---|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 149 | United Fruit Co. | New Jersey | J. S. Snyder | New Orleans | July 22, 1899. |
| 177 | United Fruit Co. | New Jersey | W. B. Spencer | New Orleans | March 10, 1900. |
| 74 | United States Credit System Co. | New Jersey | T. C. Sachse | New Orleans | Oct. 30, 1895. |
| 232 | United States Construction Co. | Milwaukee | C. Ray Penner | New Orleans | Aug. 21, 1901. |
| 73 | United States Fanning Co. | Tennessee | E. H. Kruttschnitt | New Orleans | Oct. 14, 1895. |
| 211 | United Railway & Trdg. Co., Ltd. | England | C. C. Campbell | Vidalia | March 13, 1901. |
| 112 | United States Mortgage Co., Ltd. | New York | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Oct. 16, 1890. |
| 213 | United States Mortgage & Trust Co. | New York | W. M. Gurley | New Orleans | May 8, 1901. |
| 6 | United Trust, Ltd. | England | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Sept. 1, 1890. |
| 229 | Vernon Lumber Co. | Kan. City, Mo. | W. L. Hart | Hymers | Sept. 18, 1901. |
| 17 | Wagner Typewriter Co. | New York | W. H. Churchill | New Orleans | July 23, 1901. |
| 188 | Watkins (The) J. R. Land & Mort. Co. | Lawrence, Kansas | Alex. Thomson | Lake Charles | Nov. 20, 1890. |
| 153 | Waters-Pierce Oil Co. | St. Louis, Mo. | A. T. Monroe | Shreveport | July 9, 1900. |
| 14 | Wells-Fargo & Co. | San Francisco | J. C. Stuart | New Orleans | Aug. 29, 1899. |
| 43 | Western (The) & Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited. | England | T. Alexander | Shreveport | Oct. 3, 1890. |
| 220 | Western Union Tel. Co. (Inc.) | New York | W. D. West | New Orleans | May 9, 1894. |
| 125 | Woods Machine Co., S. A. | Boston | Harry M. Hart | New Orleans | May 28, 1901. |
| 171 | Worthington Henry R. (Incorporated) | New Jersey | Jno. J. Brown | New Orleans | March 22, 1899. |
| 131 | Wright, Blodgett Co. | Saginaw, Mich. | A. P. Fujo | Lake Charles | Jan. 26, 1900. |
| 192 | Wrought Iron Range Co. | St. Louis, Mo. | J. H. Lollar | New Orleans | May 5, 1899. |
| 191 | Wrought Iron Range Co. | St. Louis, Mo. | Jno. A. Tobias | New Orleans | Aug. 11, 1900. |
| 20 | Yorkshire (The) Manufacturing Co. | York, Pa. | C. O. Wilcox | New Orleans | Jan. 19, 1899. |
| | Yorkshire (The) Guaranty & Security Company Limited | England | J. B. West | New Orleans | Jan. 6, 1891. |

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Book | Folio | No. | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|-------|-----|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Alexandria Junction City Shreveport R. R. Co. | Aug. 15, 1898 | Junction City, La. | \$ 3,000,000.00 |
| 1 | 31 | 6 | American Fire Insurance Co. | Sept. 10, 1898 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 500,000.00 |
| 1 | 424 | 42 | American Fire Insurance Co. | Sept. 10, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 400,000.00 |
| 1 | 439 | 43 | Atlanta Home Insurance Co. | Sept. 28, 1898 | Atlanta, Ga. | 500,000.00 |
| 2 | 181 | 31 | Anslay Land Company, Ltd. | Sept. 28, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 2 | 191 | 33 | Ardis & Company, Limited. | Dec. 31, 1898 | Shreveport, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 3 | 315 | 23 | American Central Insurance Co. | Jan. 8, 1899 | St. Louis, Mo. | 300,000.00 |
| 3 | 320 | 24 | American Central Insurance Company | Nov. 11, 1898 | St. Louis, Mo. | 500,000.00 |
| 3 | 411 | 33 | Aetna Insurance Company | Nov. 16, 1898 | Hartford, Conn. | 150,000.00 |
| 4 | 282 | 45 | Aetna Insurance Company | Nov. 12, 1898 | Alexandria, La. | 44,000.00 |
| 4 | 287 | 46 | Alexandria Land and Improvement Co., Ltd. | May 29, 1899 | Alexandria, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 4 | 287 | 47 | Alexandria Hotel Co., Ltd. | May 29, 1899 | Alexandria, La. | 2,500.00 |
| 5 | 133 | 56 | Alexandria Telephone Company | June 7, 1899 | Marksville, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 5 | 134 | 21 | Avoyelles Bank of Marksville. | June 8, 1899 | Jersey City, N. J. | *200,000.00 |
| 5 | 134 | 35 | Armour Packing Company | June 8, 1899 | England | 500,000.00 |
| 5 | 134 | 35 | Atlas Assurance Company | Nov. 7, 1898 | Minden, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 5 | 239 | 38 | Atlas Assurance Company | June 14, 1899 | Paincourtville, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 5 | 239 | 39 | Arkansas, Louisiana Southern Railway Co. | June 16, 1899 | Crowley, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 5 | 253 | 41 | Achee Pressed Brick Co., Ltd. | June 19, 1899 | New Orleans | 25,000.00 |
| 5 | 351 | 48 | Abbott Bros. Canal and Improvement Co. | June 19, 1899 | Allentown, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 6 | 14 | 3 | American Brewing Company, Ltd. | June 6, 1899 | Zwolle, La. | 240,000.00 |
| 6 | 28 | 5 | Allen Brothers and Wadley, Ltd. | June 6, 1899 | St. Louis, Mo. | 150,000.00 |
| 6 | 86 | 16 | Allen, J. H., Lumber Co., Ltd. | June 22, 1899 | Madison Parish, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 6 | 358 | 45 | Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. | Aug. 18, 1899 | Avery Island, La. | 400,000.00 |
| 7 | 239 | 36 | Ashly Land Company | July 21, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 7 | 254 | 39 | Avery Rock Salt Mining Company | July 21, 1899 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 7 | 271 | 42 | Avoyelles Railroad Company | July 24, 1899 | Hartford, Conn. | 1,750,000.00 |
| 8 | 145 | 9 | Assurance Company of America. | May 3, 1899 | Crowley, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 8 | 191 | 16 | Aetna Life Insurance Company, Ltd. | March 14, 1899 | Baltimore, Md. | 200,000.00 |
| 9 | 43 | 9 | American Rice Milling Company, Ltd. | Sept. 9, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 3,000,000.00 |
| 9 | 70 | 2 | American Bonding and Trust Company | Sept. 18, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 10 | 7 | 8 | American Homestead Company | Aug. 14, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 10 | 71 | 2 | American Printing Company, Ltd. | Aug. 28, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 10 | 114 | 16 | American Telephone and Telegraph Company of La. | Sept. 13, 1899 | Ascension Parish, La. | 90,000.00 |
| 10 | 127 | 19 | Ascension Mercantile Company, Ltd. | Sept. 15, 1899 | Terrebonne, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 10 | 198 | 28 | Argyle Planting and Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | Sept. 29, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 10 | 305 | 49 | Andrews, C. A., Coal Company, Ltd. | Dec. 11, 1899 | Madison Parish, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 10 | 334 | 55 | Ashley Company, Ltd. | Jan. 15, 1899 | Abbeville, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 10 | 418 | 70 | Acme Savings Association | Jan. 16, 1900 | Junction City, Ark. | 5,000.00 |
| 8 | 6 | 19 | Armour Southern Railroad Company | April 3, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 12 | 93 | 19 | Armour Packing Company, of Louisiana, Ltd. | March 2, 1900 | Jersey City, N. J. | |
| 12 | 258 | 41 | Armour and Company | April 9, 1900 | New Iberia, La. | |
| 12 | 305 | 50 | Attakapas Club | May 7, 1900 | | |

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|----|-----|----|---|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 12 | 363 | 61 | Attakapas Ginning and Milling Company, Ltd. | June 25, 1900. | New Iberla, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 12 | 434 | 73 | American Bonding and Trust Company | Aug. 3, 1900. | Baltimore, Md. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 13 | 63 | 6 | Avery, B. F., & Sons | May 4, 1900. | Louisville, Ky. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 13 | 103 | 10 | American Bottling Company, Ltd. | June 12, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 13 | 146 | 18 | Auto Electric Company, Ltd. | June 21, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 13 | 157 | 20 | Arkansas, Louisiana and Southern Railway Company (consolidated with Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad) | July 10, 1900. | | |
| 13 | 441 | 64 | Adler-Weinberger Steamship Company | March 7, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 14 | 46 | 8 | American Paint Works | Aug. 31, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 139 | 22 | American Bridge Company | Sept. 25, 1900. | Jersey City, N. J. | 350,000.00 |
| 14 | 254 | 42 | Alden Knitting Mills Company | Nov. 14, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 14 | 261 | 43 | American Fire Insurance Company (amend) | Jan. 29, 1901. | New York, N. Y. | 400,000.00 |
| 14 | 308 | 51 | Acadia Drug Company, Ltd. | March 28, 1901. | Crowley, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 14 | 400 | 66 | Allen & Currey Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | July 8, 1901. | Shreveport, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 39 | 10 | Armour Car Lines | March 27, 1901. | Welsh, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 15 | 224 | 44 | American Veneer Company, Ltd. | May 24, 1901. | Jersey City, N. J. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 233 | 44 | American Bridge Company | May 28, 1901. | Welsh, La. | 12,000.00 |
| 15 | 313 | 62 | American Bridge Company (withdrawal) | June 21, 1901. | New York, N. Y. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 348 | 70 | Ause-LaBute (Ledaouis) Oil and Mineral Co., Ltd. | Aug. 6, 1901. | Breaux Bridge, La. | 35,000.00 |
| 15 | 379 | 76 | American Oil Company, Ltd. | Aug. 23, 1901. | Shibdoaux | 250,000.00 |
| 15 | 423 | 84 | Atlanta and Shreveport Oil and Gas Company, Ltd. | July 16, 1901. | Shibdoaux | 120,000.00 |
| 16 | 139 | 26 | American Insurance Company, Ltd. | July 29, 1901. | Poston, Mass. | 300,000.00 |
| 16 | 194 | 53 | Andubon Land Company, Ltd. | July 29, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 16 | 403 | 71 | American Portland Cement Company, Ltd. | Oct. 15, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 16 | 412 | 73 | Assumption Oil and Mineral Company | Oct. 15, 1901. | Napoleonville, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 17 | 1 | 1 | Actina Indemnity Company | Oct. 1, 1901. | Hartford, Conn. | 100,000.00 |
| 17 | 80 | 15 | Algiers Savings Bank | Nov. 8, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 17 | 110 | 19 | Avery Stand Oil Company | Nov. 15, 1901. | Pierre, South Dakota. | 150,000.00 |
| 17 | 152 | 27 | Avery Company, Ltd. | Nov. 30, 1901. | Shreveport, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 17 | 206 | 39 | Alpha Oil and Mineral Company | Dec. 19, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 17 | 231 | 42 | Avoyelles Land and Improvement Company, Ltd. | Dec. 21, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 17 | 241 | 43 | American Novelty Company, Ltd. | Dec. 31, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 17 | 266 | 46 | Allen, H. J., Lumber Company, Ltd. (dissolution) | Jan. 7, 1902. | Zwolle, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 17 | 284 | 51 | Anchor Fire Insurance Company | Jan. 7, 1902. | Cincinnati, Ohio | 200,000.00 |
| 1 | 285 | 26 | Poston Marine Insurance Company | Sept. 17, 1898. | Poston, Mass. | 500,000.00 |
| 1 | 353 | 35 | Falaise Fire Insurance Company | Sept. 23, 1898. | Balse, Switzerland | *200,000.00 |
| 2 | 78 | 10 | Bank of Napoleonville | Dec. 6, 1898. | Napoleonville, La. | 13,000.00 |
| 2 | 84 | 11 | Bnefields Steamship Company, Ltd. | Dec. 6, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 130,000.00 |
| 2 | 174 | 29 | Blanchard Saloon Company, Ltd. | Dec. 28, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 2,000.00 |
| 2 | 224 | 39 | Bank of Acadia | Jan. 26, 1899. | Blanchard, La. | 45,000.00 |
| 2 | 412 | 63 | Bank of Ascension | May 27, 1899. | Crowley, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 2 | 443 | 70 | Bonita Mercantile Company, Ltd. | May 31, 1899. | Donaldsonville, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 4 | 175 | 30 | Ballina Planting Company, Ltd. | May 6, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 16,000.00 |
| 4 | 235 | 39 | British-American Assurance Company | Nov. 16, 1898. | Concordia Parish, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 4 | 399 | 58 | British-American Insurance Company | Nov. 23, 1898. | Canada | *200,000.00 |
| 4 | 428 | 63 | Bank of Thibdoaux | June 25, 1899. | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 5 | 46 | 5 | Payou Lafourche Central Park Company, Ltd. | June 15, 1899. | Thibdoaux, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 5 | 108 | 15 | Balist, L., Coeprage Company, Ltd. | May 24, 1899. | Labadieville, La. | 2,500.00 |

*United States Deposit.

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Book | Page | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 5 | 112 | Blakely, Andrew R., and Company, Ltd. | June 1, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 5 | 122 | Bank of Clinton | June 2, 1899 | Clinton, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 5 | 129 | 20 Black Bayou Lumber Company, Ltd. | June 3, 1899 | Myrtis, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 5 | 165 | 28 Bank of Houma | June 3, 1899 | Houma, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 5 | 306 | 43 Bank of Red River | June 16, 1899 | Coushatta, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 5 | 319 | 45 Big Creek Lumber Company, Ltd. | June 16, 1899 | Monroe, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 5 | 447 | 59 Bank of New Roads | June 29th, 1899 | New Roads, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 6 | 140 | 21 Bank of Minden | June 28, 1899 | Minden, La. | 35,000.00 |
| 6 | 192 | 27 Bank of Mansfield | July 3, 1899 | Mansfield, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 6 | 287 | 37 Breaux-Renouet Cypress Lumber Company, Ltd. | July 17, 1899 | New Iberia, La. | 102,000.00 |
| 6 | 410 | 50 Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara Packet Company | Aug. 10, 1899 | Baton Rouge, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 6 | 415 | 51 Baton Rouge and Western Transportation Company | Aug. 10, 1899 | Baton Rouge, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 6 | 421 | 52 Baton Rouge Liquor and Cigar Company, Ltd. | Aug. 10, 1899 | Baton Rouge, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 6 | 432 | 54 Bank of Jeanerette | Aug. 14, 1899 | Jeanerette, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 7 | 31 | 7 Baldwin, A. & Company, Ltd. | June 12, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 400,000.00 |
| 7 | 120 | 20 Burton Lumber Company | July 3, 1899 | Baton Rouge, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 7 | 323 | 35 Bowling, Jos. Co., Ltd. | July 18, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 7 | 317 | 48 Berwick Lumber Company, Ltd. | July 18, 1899 | Berwick, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 7 | 448 | 67 Bank of West Feliciana | July 28, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 9 | 92 | 12 British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Ltd. | Aug. 15, 1899 | St. Francisville, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 10 | 44 | 3 Bradley-Ramsay Lumber Company | Dec. 28, 1898 | England | *200,000.00 |
| 10 | 77 | 9 Bank of Lafayette | Aug. 19, 1899 | Lake Charles, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 10 | 233 | 35 Barfield Fruit and Produce Company, Ltd. | Aug. 28, 1899 | Lafayette, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 10 | 412 | 69 Bank of Vermilion | Oct. 16, 1899 | Baton Rouge, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 12 | 97 | 20 Babcock & Wilcox Company | Jan. 16, 1900 | Abberville, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 12 | 107 | 21 Bank of Houma (Increase capital) | March 9, 1900 | Elizabeth, N. J. | 225,000.00 |
| 12 | 240 | 38 Brunswick-Balke Collendar Company, of Ohio | March 9, 1900 | Houma, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 12 | 323 | 54 Baton Rouge Electric and Gas Company | April 3, 1900 | Cincinnati, Ohio | 1,500,000.00 |
| 12 | 439 | 74 Bunkie Compress and Warehouse Company | June 13, 1900 | Baton Rouge, La. | 80,000.00 |
| 13 | 122 | 13 Baker, Dr. W. M., Drug Company, Ltd. | Aug. 4, 1900 | Bunkie, La. | 35,000.00 |
| 13 | 134 | 16 Bemis Bros. Bag Company | June 14, 1900 | Arcadia, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 13 | 150 | 19 Bank of Lockport | June 19, 1900 | St. Louis, Mo. | 350,000.00 |
| 13 | 357 | 47 Bank of Baton Rouge | June 26, 1900 | Lockport, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 13 | 388 | 52 Burlington Bros., Ltd. | Feb. 4, 1901 | Baton Rouge, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 13 | 399 | 54 Barnett & Lemle, Ltd. | Feb. 17, 1901 | Franklinton, La. | 750,000.00 |
| 14 | 1 | 1 Buckeye State Bank | May 28, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 14 | 106 | 16 Bastrop State Bank | Sept. 12, 1900 | Leipzig, Ohio | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 132 | 21 Baton Rouge, Hammond and Eastern Railroad | Sept. 20, 1900 | Bastrop, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 165 | 25 Bank of Leesville | Oct. 1, 1900 | Hammond, La. | 1,500,000.00 |
| 14 | 298 | 49 Barrios Mercantile Company, Ltd. | March 8, 1901 | Lockport, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 15 | 17 | 4 Baer, J., Co., Ltd. | March 12, 1901 | Monroe, La. | 100,000.00 |

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| 15 | 74 17 | Burguleres, J. M., Co., Ltd. | April 10, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 600,000.00 |
| 15 | 293 39 | Rowling, Jos., Co., Ltd. (amendment) | May 15, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 15 | 256 51 | Bank of Gueydan | June 1, 1901 | Gueydan, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 15 | 277 55 | Bank of DeSoto | June 7, 1901 | Mansfield, La. | 1 500,000.00 |
| 15 | 294 79 | Bynum-Helmer Plantation Oil Company, Ltd. | Aug. 14, 1901 | Franklin, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 15 | 429 86 | Bastrop Improvement Company, Ltd. | Aug. 24, 1901 | Bastrop, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 16 | 18 4 | Bank of Assumption | April 24, 1901 | Napoleonville, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 16 | 86 17 | Byrum Investment and Improvement Company, Ltd. | June 20, 1901 | Abbeville, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 16 | 93 19 | Barataria Orange Oyster and Ice Company | June 22, 1901 | Jefferson Parish, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 16 | 241 40 | Beaumont, Orger and Sulphur Oil Company, Ltd. | Aug. 31, 1901 | Beaumont, Texas | 100,000.00 |
| 16 | 329 57 | Bank of Colfax | Sept. 24, 1901 | Colfax, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 17 | 20 5 | Bon Air Planting Company, Ltd. | Oct. 28, 1901 | Monroe, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 17 | 18 14 | Beaumont Northwestern Telephone Company | Nov. 8, 1901 | Beaumont, Texas | 10,000.00 |
| 17 | 145 26 | Booklovers Library Company | Nov. 29, 1901 | Camden, N. J. | 2,600,000.00 |
| 17 | 159 29 | Bank of Winfield | Dec. 5, 1901 | Winfield, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 1 1 | 119 17 | Continental Insurance Company | Oct. 15, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 500,000.00 |
| 1 1 | 222 22 | Commercial Union Assurance Company | Sept. 20, 1898 | London, England | 250,000.00 |
| 1 1 | 448 45 | City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company | Oct. 20, 1898 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 6,000.00 |
| 2 1 | 87 12 | Caucasian Publishing Company, Ltd. | Dec. 6, 1898 | Shreveport, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 2 1 | 131 20 | Columbia Refining and Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | Dec. 8, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 2 1 | 177 30 | Crescent City Optical Company, Ltd. | Dec. 28, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 2 1 | 315 56 | Crowley-Perrin Company, Ltd. | May 15, 1899 | St. Bernard Parish, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 3 1 | 19 4 | City Land Company, Ltd. | Feb. 11, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | *200,000.00 |
| 3 1 | 38 7 | Caledonian Insurance Company | Sept. 28, 1898 | Scotland | 200,000.00 |
| 3 1 | 175 17 | Connecticut Fire Insurance Company | Oct. 31, 1898 | Hartford, Conn. | *200,000.00 |
| 3 3 | 353 28 | Cologne Reinsurance Company | Nov. 7, 1898 | Germany | 100,000.00 |
| 4 4 | 45 6 | Consumers Produce and Com. Co., Ltd. (dissolution) | March 11, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 4 4 | 61 10 | Crescent Mining Company, Ltd. | March 30, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 4 4 | 115 19 | Chalmette Laundry Company, Ltd. | April 15, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 4 4 | 159 27 | Cooley, J. H., Mill Company, Ltd. | April 26, 1899 | Vinton, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 4 4 | 203 35 | Columbia Compress and Warehouse Company | Sept. 20, 1898 | Shreveport, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 4 4 | 298 48 | Canal Bank | May 30, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 1,500,000.00 |
| 4 4 | 377 54 | Central Coal and Coke Company | June 3, 1899 | Kansas City, Mo. | 10,000.00 |
| 5 1 | 161 27 | Clarke, J. J., Company, Ltd. | June 3, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 5 3 | 378 53 | Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company | Nov. 29, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 15,000.00 |
| 6 1 | 102 17 | Cypress Tank and Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | June 23, 1899 | Patterson, La. | 720,000.00 |
| 6 1 | 164 23 | Crescent Ice Company | June 29, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 6 1 | 176 25 | Central Ice and Cold Storage Company, Ltd. | July 3, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 6 1 | 182 26 | Citizens Bank | July 3, 1899 | Jennings, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 6 2 | 200 29 | Crescent Soap Works, Ltd. | July 6, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 6 2 | 200 38 | Covington and St. Tammany Land and Improvement Co. | July 13, 1899 | Covington, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 7 1 | 167 15 | Citizens Bank of Jeanerette | June 28, 1899 | Jeanerette, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 7 1 | 103 18 | Collins & Co., Ltd. | July 1st, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 7 1 | 343 51 | Cosmopolitan Drug Company, Ltd. | Aug. 1, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 8 1 | 25 31 | Chalmette Transport Company | Aug. 30, 1899 | Jersey City, N. J. | 25,000.00 |
| 9 1 | 153 13 | City Land Company, Ltd. | Nov. 11, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 10 1 | 58 6 | Camors-Weinberger Banana Company, Ltd. | Oct. 25, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 10 1 | 175 43 | City Realty Company, Ltd. | Nov. 11, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Book | Page | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 10 | 297 | 47 Calcasieu River Irrigation Company..... | Dec. 8, 1899..... | Marble Rock, Iowa..... | 50,000.00 |
| 10 | 322 | 152 Crescent City Manufacturing Company, Ltd..... | Dec. 15, 1899..... | New Orleans, La..... | 50,000.00 |
| 11 | 39 | 70 Conger, Kahn & Gibbs Company, Ltd..... | Feb. 19, 1900..... | Shreveport, La..... | 150,000.00 |
| 12 | 74 | 15 Carencro Union Ginnery Company, Ltd. (dissolution)..... | Feb. 20, 1900..... | | |
| 12 | 78 | 16 Cheneyville Bank..... | Feb. 23, 1900..... | Cheneyville, La..... | 12,500.00 |
| 12 | 223 | 35 Crescent Lumber Company, Ltd..... | March 3, 1900..... | New Orleans, La..... | 15,000.00 |
| 12 | 279 | 45 Coco, E. B., and Company, Ltd..... | April 17, 1900..... | Long Bridge, La..... | 40,000.00 |
| 13 | 1 | 1 Calcasieu Rice Milling Company..... | April 24, 1900..... | Welsch, La..... | 20,000.00 |
| 13 | 108 | 11 Calcasieu Central Sugar Refinery and Railroad Co., Ltd..... | June 12, 1900..... | New Orleans, La..... | 1,000,000.00 |
| 13 | 84 | 14 Carroll Lumber Company, Ltd..... | Jan. 21, 1901..... | Orange, La..... | 20,000.00 |
| 13 | 84 | 45 Commercial Telegraph and Cable Company..... | Jan. 23, 1901..... | New Orleans, La..... | 30,000.00 |
| 14 | 39 | 7 Commercial Security Company, Ltd..... | Aug. 30, 1900..... | New Orleans, La..... | 25,000.00 |
| 14 | 147 | 23 Cottonport High School..... | Sept. 27, 1900..... | Cottonport, La..... | 1,000.00 |
| 14 | 215 | 34 Caledonian-American Insurance Company..... | Oct. 24, 1900..... | New York, N. Y..... | 200,000.00 |
| 14 | 281 | 46 Continental Casualty Company..... | March 1, 1901..... | Hammond, Ind..... | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 60 | 14 Chaffe, West & Co., Ltd..... | March 30, 1901..... | New Orleans, La..... | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 119 | 25 Citizens Insurance Company, of Missouri..... | April 26, 1901..... | St. Louis, Mo..... | 200,000.00 |
| 15 | 240 | 48 Cote Gelee Hills Oil and Development Company, Ltd..... | May 28, 1901..... | Broussard, La..... | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 262 | 52 Central Pharmacy Company, Ltd..... | June 1, 1901..... | Shreveport, La..... | 5,000.00 |
| 15 | 326 | 165 Case, Drew & Company, Ltd..... | July 6, 1901..... | New Orleans, La..... | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 338 | 68 City Savings Bank, of Alexandria La..... | Aug. 1, 1901..... | Alexandria, La..... | 50,000.00 |
| 15 | 363 | 73 Crescent Chair Company..... | Aug. 10, 1901..... | New Orleans, La..... | 20,000.00 |
| 15 | 368 | 74 Cluett, Peabody & Company..... | Aug. 10, 1901..... | Troy, N. Y..... | 2,000,000.00 |
| 16 | 65 | 13 Corner Company, Ltd..... | June 11, 1901..... | Mansura, La..... | 6,000.00 |
| 16 | 113 | 23 Crowley-Beaumont Oil Company..... | July 1, 1901..... | Crowley, La..... | 200,000.00 |
| 16 | 261 | 44 Crescent Forwarding and Transportation Co., Ltd..... | Sept. 7, 1901..... | New Orleans, La..... | 25,000.00 |
| 16 | 364 | 64 Cotton Seed Delinting Company, Ltd..... | Oct. 1, 1901..... | New Orleans, La..... | 100,000.00 |
| 16 | 440 | 77 Crowley Farming Company, Ltd..... | Oct. 22, 1901..... | Crowley, La..... | 150,000.00 |
| 16 | 444 | 78 Columbia Cotton Oil Mill and Manufacturing Co., Ltd..... | Oct. 23, 1901..... | New Orleans, La..... | 100,000.00 |
| 17 | 65 | 12 Calcasieu Parish Oil Company, Ltd..... | Nov. 4, 1901..... | Sulphur, La..... | 250,000.00 |
| 17 | 166 | 31 Citizens Bank of Leesville..... | Dec. 9, 1901..... | Leesville, La..... | 25,000.00 |
| 17 | 191 | 36 Cudahy Packing Company, Ltd..... | Dec. 14, 1901..... | New Orleans, La..... | 10,000.00 |
| 17 | 287 | 53 Crowley Brick Company, Ltd..... | Jan. 14, 1901..... | Crowley, La..... | 10,000.00 |
| 18 | 83 | 2 Colonial Fire Insurance Company..... | Dec. 27, 1901..... | Washington, D. C..... | 200,000.00 |
| 18 | 95 | 3 Camden Fire Insurance Association..... | Dec. 27, 1901..... | Camden, N. J..... | 200,000.00 |
| 18 | 227 | 6 Camden Fire Insurance Company..... | Jan. 9, 1902..... | Shreveport, La..... | 50,000.00 |
| 18 | 57 | 6 Colfax and Morgan Railway Company..... | Feb. 1, 1899..... | Shreveport, La..... | 12,000.00 |
| 2 | 228 | 40 Doll, E. W. Grocery Company, Ltd..... | April 15, 1899..... | New Orleans, La..... | 100,000.00 |
| 4 | 127 | 21 Dryfoos Company, Ltd..... | June 3, 1899..... | New Orleans, La..... | 50,000.00 |
| 5 | 191 | 31 Daily States Publishing Company..... | July 5, 1899..... | New Orleans, La..... | 12,000.00 |
| 6 | 50 | 9 Dumas, T. & Sons, Company, Ltd..... | Nov. 11, 1898..... | New Orleans, La..... | 200,000.00 |
| 6 | 106 | 18 Delaware County Insurance Company..... | | Pennsylvania..... | |

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| 101 | 87 | Donaldsonville Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd. | Sept. 6, 1899. | Donaldsonville, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 11 | 40 | Dibert, Stark & Brown Cypress Company, Ltd. | Dec. 20, 1900. | Douner, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 12 | 90 | Donaldsonville Real Estate Company, Ltd. | Sept. 20, 1900. | Donaldsonville, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 13 | 128 | New Iberia, La. | March 30, 1901. | New Iberia, La. | 17,500.00 |
| 14 | 55 | Davis & Scharff Grocery Company, Ltd. | July 31, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 28 | Benjamin Mining Company | Jan. 2, 1902. | Houma, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 16 | 28 | Benjamin Mining Company | Jan. 2, 1902. | Houma, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 17 | 268 | DuFarge and Gulf Petroleum Company, Ltd. | Sept. 27, 1898. | Providence, R. I. | 100,000.00 |
| 18 | 401 | Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company | May 29, 1899. | New Iberia, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 19 | 425 | Erath Hardware Company, Ltd. | Oct. 25, 1898. | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 20 | 234 | Eastern Insurance Company. | March 22, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 3,500,000.00 |
| 21 | 4 | Edison Electric Company (stockholders' meeting) | April 10, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 22 | 53 | Edison Electric Company | June 3, 1899. | Erath, La. | 1,500.00 |
| 23 | 4 | Erath Ice and Bottling Company, Ltd. | June 3, 1899. | Lockport, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 24 | 352 | Erath Ice and Bottling Company, Ltd. | June 7, 1899. | New York, N. Y. | 100,000.00 |
| 25 | 394 | Pagle Island Range and Live Stock Company, Ltd. | Nov. 25, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 26 | 399 | Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. | June 19, 1899. | Lockport, La. | 80,000.00 |
| 27 | 53 | Hillington Planting Company, Ltd. | June 16, 1899. | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 28 | 61 | Loggwood Land and Logging Company, Ltd. | Feb. 4, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 29 | 163 | Empire City Fire Insurance Company. | Aug. 15, 1899. | London, England | *200,000.00 |
| 30 | 1 | East Louisiana Railroad Company. | Nov. 12, 1898. | Natchitoches, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 31 | 1 | Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd. | Dec. 17, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 32 | 15 | Exchange Bank of Natchitoches. | July 16, 1900. | Crowley, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 33 | 215 | Economical Light Company Ltd. | Aug. 3, 1900. | Minden, La. | 4,000.00 |
| 34 | 404 | Eureka Rice Mill | Aug. 3, 1900. | Evergreen, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 35 | 428 | Etheridge Flexible Wire Fence Company, Ltd. | Aug. 4, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 36 | 446 | Evergreen Gin Company, Ltd. | Sept. 3, 1900. | Crowley, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 37 | 288 | Ernest & Company, Ltd. | Dec. 6, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 38 | 308 | Eckardt Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | Jan. 17, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 39 | 337 | Experiment Land and Improvement Company, Ltd. | Feb. 27, 1901. | Buffalo, N. Y. | 15,000.00 |
| 40 | 412 | Erie Fire Insurance Company | March 4, 1901. | Enfite, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 41 | 431 | Eunice State Bank | March 27, 1901. | Crowley, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 42 | 44 | Eunice Canal Company | Aug. 8, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 43 | 358 | Excelsior Oil and Sulphur Mining Company | June 28, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 44 | 107 | Excelsior Oil and Sulphur Mining Company | Oct. 7, 1901. | Lake Charles, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 45 | 172 | Farragut Fire Insurance Company | Oct. 23, 1901. | New Iberia, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 46 | 386 | Felstner, J. C., Grocery Company, Ltd. | Dec. 1, 1901. | Westlake, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 47 | 448 | Enterprise Publishing Company, Ltd. | Oct. 8, 1898. | Philadelphia, Pa. | 500,000.00 |
| 48 | 177 | Eclipse Oil and Sulphur Company, Ltd. | Sept. 19, 1898. | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 49 | 1 | Fire Association of Philadelphia | Nov. 11, 1898. | Baltimore, Md. | 1,500,000.00 |
| 50 | 1300 | Farragut Fire Insurance Company | Nov. 11, 1898. | Philadelphia | 250,000.00 |
| 51 | 409 | Fidelity Deposit Company of Maryland | Dec. 5, 1898. | New York, N. Y. | 5,000.00 |
| 52 | 417 | Fidelity Mutual Life Association | July 7, 1899. | Farrington, Va. | 200,000.00 |
| 53 | 431 | Fidelity and Casualty Company | Nov. 22, 1898. | San Francisco, Cal. | *200,000.00 |
| 54 | 206 | Folsie Perkins Company, Ltd. | April 10, 1899. | Liverpool, England | 200,000.00 |
| 55 | 6209 | Foremans Fund Insurance Company | Sept. 19, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 56 | 415 | Frankford Marine Accident and Plate Glass Ins. Co. | Sept. 23, 1899. | Baton Rouge, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 57 | 153 | Frinlay, Dicks & Company, Ltd. | Oct. 4, 1899. | Crowley, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 58 | 170 | Forest, Field and Home Company, Ltd. | Nov. 2, 1899. | Oak Ridge, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 59 | 216 | Frankel, J., & Company, Ltd. | Nov. 2, 1899. | Oak Ridge, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 60 | 216 | Frankel, J., & Company, Ltd. | Nov. 2, 1899. | Oak Ridge, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 61 | 221 | Freltag, Aug. C., Company, Ltd. | Nov. 2, 1899. | Oak Ridge, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 62 | 254 | Farmers Gin and Mill Company | Nov. 2, 1899. | Oak Ridge, La. | 5,000.00 |

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Book | Folio | No. | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|-------|-----|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 10 | 270 | 42 | Fenner Carriage Company, Ltd. | Nov. 11, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 10 | 463 | 67 | Folding Coop Company, Ltd. | Jan. 8, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 12 | 51 | 3 | Franklin Life Insurance Company. | Jan. 7, 1900 | Springfield, Ill. | 100,000.00 |
| 12 | 115 | 23 | Fire Insurance Company—Salamandra. | March 4, 1900 | St. Petersburg, Russia | *200,000.00 |
| 12 | 251 | 40 | Fruit Dispatch Company. | April 3, 1900 | Jersey City, N. J. | 10,000.00 |
| 12 | 329 | 55 | Fidelity Fire Insurance Company. | June 15, 1900 | Baltimore, Md. | 500,000.00 |
| 12 | 346 | 58 | Ferre Canal Company, Ltd. | June 19, 1900 | Crowley, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 4 | 2 | Foster & Glassell Company, Ltd. | Aug. 2, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 108,000.00 |
| 14 | 78 | 11 | Franklin and Abbeville Railroad Company. | Sept. 8, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 14 | 247 | 41 | Farmers Mercantile Company, Ltd. | Nov. 11, 1900 | Oak Ridge, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 14 | 292 | 48 | Firmens' Insurance Company of Baltimore. | March 7, 1901 | Baltimore, Md. | 387,000.00 |
| 14 | 396 | 64 | Forward Refining Company. | July 8, 1901 | New York, N. Y. | 100,000.00 |
| 14 | 398 | 65 | Forward Oil Producing Company. | July 8, 1901 | New York, N. Y. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 136 | 27 | Forward Reduction Company. | May 2, 1901 | New York, N. Y. | 3,000,000.00 |
| 17 | 155 | 28 | Fowler Packing Association. | Dec. 2, 1901 | Kansas City, Kansas. | 700,000.00 |
| 17 | 185 | 35 | Fowlkes & Graydon Company. | Dec. 12, 1901 | Vidalia, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 1 | 14 | 3 | Germania Fire Insurance Co. | Sept. 3, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 1 | 324 | 31 | Globe Fire Insurance Co. | Sept. 19, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 2 | 370 | 9 | Germania Savings Bank | Dec. 1, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 2 | 100 | 14 | Grunewald Louis Co., Ltd. | Dec. 6, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 2 | 195 | 34 | Glover Shrimp Preserving Co., Ltd. | Jan. 11, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 2 | 269 | 46 | Godechaux, Leon (The) Company, Ltd. | Feb. 27, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 2 | 423 | 65 | Guarantee Loan & Banking Co. | May 29, 1899 | Dallas, Texas | 25,000.00 |
| 3 | 92 | 10 | Grand Fire & Marine Ins. Co. of Philadelphia. | May 29, 1898 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 100,000.00 |
| 3 | 187 | 30 | Georgia Home Insurance Co. | Oct. 10, 1898 | Columbus, Ga. | 250,000.00 |
| 3 | 403 | 32 | Germania Insurance Co. | Nov. 10, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 3 | 426 | 34 | German Reliance Insurance Co. | Nov. 23, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 3 | 436 | 35 | German American Insurance Co. | Nov. 11, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 3 | 449 | 36 | Germania Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Nov. 21, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 4 | 57 | 9 | Green, W. B., Photo Supply Co., Ltd. | March 22, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 4 | 67 | 11 | Guif Bag Co., Ltd. (Amend) | April 4, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 1,500,000.00 |
| 4 | 189 | 33 | Grameyer Sugar Company. | May 17, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 4 | 261 | 42 | Gauche, John, Sons, Ltd. | May 29, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 5 | 58 | 4 | Gowers Guide Co., Ltd. | May 24, 1899 | Natchitoches, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 5 | 103 | 14 | Golden Ranch Sugar & Cattle Co., Ltd. | June 2, 1899 | Lafourche Parish, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 5 | 311 | 44 | General Electric Company. | June 16, 1899 | New York, N. Y. | 100,000.00 |
| 5 | 353 | 46 | Galloway Coal Co. | June 19, 1899 | Galloway, Ala. | 100,000.00 |
| 6 | 72 | 12 | Gullett Gin Company | June 12, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 9 | 87 | 11 | Georgetown Lumber Co., Ltd. | Sept 24, 1899 | Alexandria, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 10 | 50 | 4 | Globe Realty Co., Ltd. | Aug. 19, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 10 | 52 | 5 | Gragard, George R. Co., Ltd. | Aug. 24, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |

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| 10 1386 64 | Gogreve, H. R., Ltd. | Jan. 2, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 11 352 12 | Godchaux, Shelby & Moton, Ltd. | Sept. 3, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 11 435 29 | Glee Club, Ltd. | Dec. 31, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 12 422 70 | Galloway Wright Co., Ltd. | July 21, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 13 219 29 | Gibson Cypress Lumber Co., Ltd. | July 18, 1900 | Gibson, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 13 274 32 | Germania Savings Bank (Amend) | Aug. 14, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 14 92 13 | Green, Shoemaker Co., Ltd. | Sept. 10, 1900 | Crowley, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 14 152 24 | Gunton, W. M. Lumber Co., Ltd. | Sept. 27, 1900 | Monroe, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 14 178 27 | Gulf Motor Works | Oct. 12, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 14 242 39 | Galloway Wright Co., Ltd. (Amend) | Nov. 3, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 14 267 44 | Gumbel, S. & Co., Ltd. | Feb. 5, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 15 94 21 | Gartig Hardware Co., Ltd. | April 18, 1901 | Raton Rouge, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 15 322 66 | Globe Lumber Co., Ltd. | July 6, 1901 | Kansas City, Mo. | 75,000.00 |
| 16 216 36 | Grant Lumber Co., Ltd. | July 30, 1901 | Monroe, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 16 272 46 | Gravel Logging Co. | Sept. 9, 1901 | Stamps, Ark. | 5,000.00 |
| 16 288 49 | Gallagher Logging Co. | Sept. 9, 1901 | Stamps, Ark. | 5,000.00 |
| 16 293 50 | Grace Logging Co. | Sept. 9, 1901 | Stamps, Ark. | 5,000.00 |
| 17 164 30 | Ganlon Wood Coal & Coke Co., Ltd. | Dec. 7, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 125,000.00 |
| 1 42 7 | Home Life Insurance Co. | Sept. 12, 1898 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 3,000,000.00 |
| 1 333 32 | Home Insurance Co. | Sept. 21, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | *200,000.00 |
| 1 384 36 | Helvetia Swiss Fire Ins. Co. | Sept. 23, 1898 | St. Gall, Switz. | 150,000.00 |
| 1 325 18 | Hanover Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. | Sept. 26, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 250,000.00 |
| 2 125 37 | Hensheim, B. & Co., Ltd. | Dec. 7, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 2 200 33 | Home Ice & Distilled Water Mfg. Co., Ltd. | Jan. 11, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 2 278 48 | Haspel & Davis Milling & Planting Co., Ltd. | Feb. 27, 1899 | Pointe-a-la-Hache, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 3 247 51 | Hartford Fire Insurance Co. of Connecticut. | May 15, 1899 | Shreveport, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 3 355 51 | Hibernia Insurance Co. | Oct. 1, 1898 | Hartford, Conn. | 150,000.00 |
| 4 73 13 | Hornbeck Tram & Lumber Co., Ltd. | Nov. 11, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 4 228 38 | Haller, H. Mfg. Co., Ltd. | April 7, 1899 | Hornbeck, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 4 469 39 | Hanson, Albert, Lumber Co., Ltd. | May 24, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 4 414 69 | Hollenberg Music Co. | June 14, 1899 | Franklin, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 4 422 61 | Hicks & Richardson Co., Ltd. | June 14, 1899 | Chicago, Ill. | 100,000.00 |
| 5 234 37 | Iyatt, A. W. Stationery Mfg. Co., Ltd. | June 14, 1899 | Grand Cane, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 6 145 22 | Hamburg Bremen Fire Ins. Co. | June 10, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 7 53 10 | Hall, John E. Commission Co., Ltd. | Nov. 22, 1899 | Hamburg, Germany | *200,000.00 |
| 7 67 13 | Heat, Light and Sanitary Association, Ltd. | June 15, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 7 167 28 | Home Insurance Co. | June 15, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 7 295 45 | Houston River & Canal Co., Ltd. | Jan. 24, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 400,000.00 |
| 9 38 5 | Hidden Treasure Gold Mining Co. | July 27, 1899 | Shreveport, La. | 53,500.00 |
| 10 139 21 | Howcott Land Co., Ltd. | Sept. 4, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 10 239 36 | Hunter Canal Company, Ltd. | Sept. 16, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 10 352 58 | Houma Lighting & Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd. | Oct. 18, 1899 | Houma, La. | 7,000.00 |
| 10 371 61 | Haubtman & Loeb Co., Ltd. | Dec. 16, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 11 358 13 | Home Manufacturing Co., Ltd. | Sept. 28, 1899 | Hammond, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 11 363 14 | Howard-Cole Realty Co., Ltd. | Sept. 4, 1900 | Talulah, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 11 373 16 | Houston River Canal Co., Ltd. | Nov. 16, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 11 415 24 | Hampton Stave Co. | Dec. 5, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 11 415 24 | Hampton Stave Co. | Dec. 27, 1900 | Fordyce, Ark. | 15,000.00 |

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Book | Page | No. | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|------|-----|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 12 | 41 | 8 | Hopeful Land Co. of N. O., Ltd. | Jan. 27, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 12 | 47 | 10 | Houma Lumber Co., Ltd. | Feb. 5, 1900. | Houma, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 12 | 194 | 29 | Hiller Land & Trading Co., Ltd. | March 21, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 45,000.00 |
| 12 | 262 | 42 | Home Electric Company | April 30, 1900. | Baton Rouge, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 12 | 353 | 59 | Huron Land Co. | June 20, 1900. | Shreveport, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 12 | 368 | 62 | Havana American Co. | June 29, 1900. | Jersey City, N. J. | 10,000,000.00 |
| 13 | 191 | 25 | Hymers, Geo. W. Lumber Co., Ltd. | July 4, 1900. | Hymers, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 13 | 300 | 37 | Home Annuity Association | Nov. 9, 1900. | St. Louis, Mo. | 8,000.00 |
| 13 | 383 | 51 | Hotel Company, Limited | Feb. 6, 1901. | Shreveport, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 14 | 13 | 4 | Hamilton Cotton Oil Co. | Aug. 18, 1900. | Shreveport, La. | 12,000.00 |
| 14 | 200 | 31 | Hammond State Bank | Oct. 17, 1900. | Hammond, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 15 | 172 | 33 | Hine-Hodge Lumber Co., Ltd. | May 10, 1901. | Hedge, La. | |
| 15 | 188 | 37 | Home Aid Beneficial Society | May 14, 1901. | Delhi, La. | |
| 15 | 191 | 38 | Hernshelm, S. Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Dissolution) | May 14, 1901. | | |
| 16 | 41 | 8 | Houma Oil & Mining Co. | June 5, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 16 | 243 | 41 | Hallwood Cash Register Co. | Sept. 3, 1901. | Houma, La. | 3,000,000.00 |
| 16 | 251 | 42 | Havana American Co. (Revocation) | Sept. 4, 1901. | Columbus, Ohio. | |
| 16 | 283 | 48 | Hart Logging Co. | Sept. 9, 1901. | Jersey City, N. J. | 2,000.00 |
| 17 | 89 | 16 | Hamburg, Ruston & Southern Railroad Co. | Nov. 11, 1901. | Stamps, Ark. | 100,000.00 |
| 17 | 196 | 37 | Hudson River Lumber Co. | Dec. 17, 1901. | Ruston, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 18 | 53 | 5 | Holmes, D. H. Co., Ltd. | Dec. 31, 1901. | New Orleans, Ark. | 30,000.00 |
| 18 | 62 | 7 | Hail & Legau Lumber Co., Ltd. | Jan. 10, 1902. | Tannahill, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 1 | 12 | 4 | International Insurance Co. | Sept. 5, 1898. | New York, N. Y. | 600,000.00 |
| 1 | 294 | 23 | Insurance Company of North America | Sept. 15, 1898. | Philadelphia, Penn. | 600,000.00 |
| 2 | 148 | 24 | Independent Cotton Oil Co. | Dec. 18, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 2 | 246 | 43 | Inter-State Transportation Co. | Feb. 18, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 3 | 6 | 2 | Industrial Safety Deposit Co., Ltd. (Dis.) | Dec. 3, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | *200,000.00 |
| 3 | 184 | 19 | Imperial Insurance Co., Ltd. | Sept. 29, 1898. | England | 5,000.00 |
| 4 | 95 | 16 | International Commercial Assn. of La., Ltd. | April 10, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 5 | 172 | 29 | Importers Bonded Warehouse Co. | June 5, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 5 | 441 | 58 | Iberville Planting & Mfrg. Co., Ltd. | June 29, 1899. | Corra Plantation, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 7 | 203 | 30 | Inter-State Land Co., Ltd. | July 12, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 7 | 303 | 46 | Iberia & Vermillion Railroad Co. | July 28, 1899. | New Iberia, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 8 | 174 | 14 | Indemnity Fire Insurance Co. | Feb. 7, 1899. | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 10 | 302 | 48 | Industrial Lumber Co. | Dec. 11, 1899. | Beaumont, Texas. | 100,000.00 |
| 12 | 385 | 64 | Irryng Irrigation Co. | June 2, 1900. | Crowley, La. | 33,000.00 |
| 13 | 129 | 15 | Independent Ice & Distilled Water Manufacturing Co., Ltd. | July 19, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 301 | 50 | Iberia & Vermillion Railroad Co. (Amend.) | March 21, 1901. | New Iberia, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 14 | 335 | 56 | Illinois Canal & Rice Co., Ltd. | May 30, 1901. | Jennings, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 15 | 64 | 15 | Iberia Cypress Co., Ltd. | March 30, 1901. | New Iberia, La. | |

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|----|-----|----|--|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 15 | 116 | 24 | Industrial Oil Co. | April 26, 1901 | Beaumont, Texas | 300,000.00 |
| 15 | 176 | 34 | Loys & Louisiana Land Co., Ltd. | May 18, 1901 | Vidalia, La. | 140,000.00 |
| 15 | 213 | 42 | Indian Bayou Canal Co., Ltd. | May 10, 1901 | Welsh, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 373 | 75 | Impastats, V. & Co., Ltd. | Aug. 21, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 8,000.00 |
| 17 | 216 | 41 | Iberia Building Association | Dec. 21, 1899 | New Iberia, La. | 2,500,000.00 |
| 4 | 169 | 29 | Jersey Dairy Stock Farm Co., Ltd. | May 27, 1899 | Koselawd, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 5 | 248 | 40 | Johnson Bradish Co., Ltd. | May 27, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 180,000.00 |
| 5 | 124 | 19 | Jackson Railroad Company | June 3, 1899 | Jackson, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 6 | 262 | 33 | Johnson Iron Works, Ltd. | July 12, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 6 | 297 | 39 | Jennings Banking & Trust Co. | July 21, 1899 | Jennings, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 8 | 100 | 3 | Jahnecke Navigation & Import. Co. | Sept. 2, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 12 | 176 | 26 | Jennings Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd. | March 14, 1900 | Jennings, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 13 | 327 | 41 | Jennings Brick Mfg. & Construction Co., Ltd. | Jan. 4, 1901 | Jennings, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 15 | 291 | 58 | Jennings Oil Co. | June 8, 1901 | Jennings, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 17 | 281 | 50 | Junqua, J. B. Co., Ltd. | June 8, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 2 | 263 | 45 | Koehl, J. A. Company, Ltd. | Jan. 6, 1902 | New Orleans, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 2 | 284 | 49 | Kline, William Co., Ltd. | Feb. 21, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 4 | 11 | 3 | Kitson Light and Heat Co. | Feb. 28, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 4 | 46 | 7 | Kahn (The) Dry Goods Co., Ltd. | Feb. 25, 1899 | Shreveport, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 5 | 371 | 52 | Kyle Lumber Co., Ltd. | March 11, 1899 | Shreveport, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 7 | 245 | 37 | Kent, Amos Lumber & Brick Co., Ltd. | June 23, 1899 | St. Mary Parish, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 12 | 35 | 6 | Kansas City Mercantile & Commission Co. | July 19, 1899 | Kentwood, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 13 | 391 | 65 | Kansas City Southern Railway Co. | Jan. 27, 1900 | Kansas City, Kan. | 5,000.00 |
| 13 | 222 | 30 | Kissatchie Land Co., Ltd. | July 7, 1900 | Kansas City, Mo. | 40,000.00 |
| 13 | 226 | 31 | Kenilworth Sugar Estates, Ltd. | July 19, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 160,000.00 |
| 13 | 404 | 55 | Keystone Canal Co., Ltd. | July 20, 1900 | London, England | 15,000.00 |
| 13 | 407 | 57 | Kaufman, Chas. A. Co., Ltd. | Feb. 22, 1901 | Jennings, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 13 | 421 | 60 | Kohlman Cotton Mill & Mfg. Co. | Feb. 26, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 14 | 171 | 26 | Kern Co., Ltd. | Feb. 28, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 14 | 437 | 71 | Kovette Brass & Mfg. Co., Ltd. | Oct. 12, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 16 | 313 | 53 | King-Ryder Lumber Co. | July 22, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 1 | 99 | 15 | Lafayette Fire Insurance Co. | Sept. 18, 1901 | Buffalo, Ark. | 125,000.00 |
| 2 | 11 | 2 | Leob, Lion Fealy, Limited | Oct. 10, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 2 | 135 | 10 | Lake Bruen Railroad & Transportation Co. | Oct. 27, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 2 | 120 | 19 | Louisiana Lumber Co., Ltd. | Nov. 1, 1898 | St. Joseph, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 2 | 125 | 21 | Louisiana & Arkansas R. Rd. | Nov. 10, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 2 | 185 | 32 | Layman, Kenney & Boze, Limited | Dec. 8, 1898 | Stamps, Ark. | 300,000.00 |
| 2 | 39 | 37 | Lancashire Improvement Company | Dec. 15, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 2 | 32 | 6 | Lancashire Insurance Co. | Jan. 2, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 3 | 82 | 9 | Lee Hardware Co., Ltd. | Jan. 7, 1899 | England | *200,000.00 |
| 3 | 129 | 13 | Lafayette Fire Insurance Co. | Feb. 18, 1899 | Shreveport, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 3 | 138 | 5 | Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. | Feb. 27, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 4 | 121 | 20 | Louisiana Tobacco Co. | Oct. 19, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 4 | 180 | 31 | Lehman Stern Co., Ltd. | March 8, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 4 | 258 | 41 | Lafayette Compress & Storage Co., Ltd. | April 15, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 4 | 382 | 55 | Lower Terrebonne Refining & Mfg. Co. | May 9, 1899 | Lafayette, La. | 35,000.00 |
| 4 | 447 | 65 | Lock Moore & Co., Ltd. | May 27, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 7,500.00 |
| | | | | June 6, 1899 | Terrebonne Parish, La. | 36,000.00 |
| | | | | June 16, 1899 | Lockport, La. | 100,000.00 |

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Book | No. | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|-----|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 5 | 143 | Lazard, C. Company, Ltd. | June 3, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 75,000.00 |
| 6 | 246 | Life Insurance Co. of Virginia. | Nov. 13, 1898 | Richmond, Va. | 200,000.00 |
| 6 | 268 | Leesville Light & Water Works Co., Ltd. | July 13, 1899 | Leesville, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 7 | 44 | Lakeside Irrigation Co., Ltd. | June 14, 1899 | Jennings, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 7 | 95 | Lacassine Irrigation Co., Ltd. | June 29, 1899 | Jennings, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 7 | 149 | Lone Star Planting & Mfg. Co., Ltd. | July 8, 1899 | St. Charles Parish, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 7 | 217 | Louisiana Distillery Co., Ltd. | July 12, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 7 | 279 | Lake Providence Bank | July 29, 1899 | Lake Providence, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 7 | 286 | Louisiana and North West Railroad Co. | July 26, 1899 | Homer, La. | 3,000,000.00 |
| 7 | 396 | Leesville East & West Rail Road | Aug. 7, 1899 | Leesville, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 9 | 222 | Law Union & Crown Pipe & Life Ins. Co. | Nov. 15, 1898 | England | *200,000.00 |
| 9 | 263 | Lion Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. | Nov. 17, 1898 | England | *200,000.00 |
| 9 | 298 | London Guarantee Accident Co., Ltd. | Dec. 30, 1898 | England | *200,000.00 |
| 9 | 342 | London Assurance Corporation | Nov. 16, 1898 | England | *200,000.00 |
| 9 | 345 | Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. | Nov. 17, 1898 | England | *200,000.00 |
| 10 | 97 | Long Bridge Gin Co., Ltd. | Sept. 7, 1899 | Long Bridge, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 10 | 331 | Lanata A. L. Co., Ltd. | Nov. 15, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 11 | 261 | Lucas & Levy Co., Limited | Nov. 16, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | *200,000.00 |
| 12 | 33 | Lucas & Levy Co., Limited | Jan. 25, 1900 | London, England | 10,000.00 |
| 12 | 62 | Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co. | Feb. 12, 1900 | Provençal, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 12 | 206 | Louisiana Phonograph Co., Ltd. | March 27, 1900 | New York, N. Y. | 5,000.00 |
| 12 | 395 | Lake Borgne Canal Co., Ltd. | July 10, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 13 | 173 | Louisiana Rice Milling Co., Ltd. | June 30, 1900 | Jennings, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 13 | 186 | Louisiana Railway Co. | July 4, 1900 | Selma, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 13 | 214 | Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad | July 10, 1900 | Stamps, Ark. | 150,000.00 |
| 13 | 371 | Lafayette & Carencro Railroad Co. | Feb. 6, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 13 | 446 | Levert Lumber & Shingle Co., Ltd. | March 7, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 27,000.00 |
| 14 | 51 | Lyles, Jno. R. & Co., Ltd. | Sept. 13, 1900 | Klades, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 14 | 96 | Luckens Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. | Sept. 13, 1900 | Coatsville, Pa. | 500,000.00 |
| 14 | 100 | Levert, Bruguieres & Co., Ltd. | Sept. 11, 1900 | Lake Charles, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 118 | Lloyd Fox Grocery Co., Ltd. | Sept. 16, 1900 | Lake Charles, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 14 | 161 | Louisiana Lumber Co., Ltd. | Sept. 27, 1900 | Monroe, La. | 8,000.00 |
| 14 | 181 | Locharbor Lumber Co., Ltd. | Oct. 17, 1900 | Bastrop, La. | 360,000.00 |
| 14 | 194 | Louisiana Eastern R. Road Co. | Oct. 17, 1900 | Franklinton, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 244 | Lincoln Parish Bank | Nov. 3, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 14 | 274 | Louisiana Homestead Association (Amend.) | Feb. 12, 1901 | Ruston, La. | 3,000,000.00 |
| 14 | 282 | Lafayette Breux Bridge Oil Co., Ltd. | March 7, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 14 | 406 | Lafayette Breux Bridge Oil Co., Ltd. | July 11, 1901 | Lafayette, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 14 | 421 | Lake Arthur Lumber Co., Ltd. | July 12, 1901 | Lake Arthur, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 50 | Laverne Rice Growers' Assn., Ltd. | March 29, 1901 | Crowley, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 69 | Louisiana Stone Co., Ltd. | April 1, 1901 | Jonesboro, La. | 30,000.00 |

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|----|--------|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 15 | 162/31 | Louisiana & Arkansas Development and Construction Co. Limited | May 9, 1901. | Tallulah, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 15 | 208 | 41 Louisiana Fruit Co. | May 16, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 15 | 251 | 50 Lake Brick Co. | May 31, 1901 | Baton Rouge, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 266 | 53 Lafayette Oil & Mineral Co. | June 1, 1901 | Lafayette, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 286 | 57 Levey, A. J. Blinding Co. Ltd. | June 8, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 15 | 400 | 80 Lafayette & Crowley Oil & Mineral Co., Ltd. | Aug. 14, 1901 | Lafayette, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 416 | 83 Lagarde Crophas Co. Ltd. | Aug. 21, 1901 | Thibodaux, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 15 | 440 | 84 Louisiana Oil Co.—Consolidated | Aug. 24, 1901 | Phoenix, Arizona | 5,000,000.00 |
| 16 | 169 | 14 Louisiana Lumber & Land Co. | June 12, 1901 | Lake Providence, La. | 800,000.00 |
| 16 | 103 | 21 Leesville Oil Co. | June 27, 1901 | Leesville, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 16 | 171 | 30 Lone Star & Crescent Oil Co. | July 23, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 16 | 180 | 31 Lone Star & Crescent Oil Co. (Decrease Stock) | July 23, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 16 | 199 | 34 Louisiana State Bank | July 29, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 2,500,000.00 |
| 16 | 232 | 39 Louisiana Rice Milling Co., Ltd. (Increase Capital) | July 31, 1901 | Baton Rouge, La. | 75,000.00 |
| 16 | 277 | 47 Lee Logging Co. | Sept. 9, 1901 | Tennings, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 16 | 352 | 62 Lhoite Lumber Mfrg. Co. | Oct. 1, 1901 | Stamms, Ark. | 5,000.00 |
| 16 | 420 | 74 Louisiana & Texas Long Distance Telephone Co. | Oct. 17, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 17 | 26 | 6 Louisiana Compress Co. | Oct. 30, 1901 | New Iberia, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 17 | 39 | 8 Lagan, M. D., Limited | Nov. 2, 1901 | Shreveport, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 17 | 58 | 11 Lyons Oil Co., Ltd. | Nov. 4, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 17 | 181 | 34 Libby, McNeill & Libby, Ltd. | Dec. 12, 1901 | Sulphur, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 17 | 256 | 45 Ludington, Wells & VanSchaick Co. | Dec. 31, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 900,000.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 9 2 Mechanics & Traders Insurance Co. | Sept. 3, 1898. | Menominee, Mich. | 5,000.00 |
| 1 | 276 | 25 Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn. | Sept. 16, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 1 | 339 | 33 Manhattan Fire Insurance Co. | Sept. 21, 1898. | New York, N. Y. | *200,000.00 |
| 1 | 405 | 41 Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co. | Nov. 17, 1898. | Magdeburg, N. Y. | 300,000.00 |
| 2 | 18 | 4 Merchants Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd. | Nov. 3, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 2 | 91 | 13 Metropolitan Bank | Dec. 6, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 2 | 254 | 44 Mechanics & Traders Insurance Co. | Feb. 18, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 2 | 287 | 50 Mutual Brick Supply Co., Ltd. | March 2, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 2 | 293 | 51 Moreau-Wolbratt Shoe Co., Ltd. | March 3, 1899. | Baton Rouge, La. | 22,500.00 |
| 2 | 305 | 54 Mer Rouge Mercantile Co., Ltd. | May 8, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 750,000.00 |
| 2 | 362 | 50 Mutual Benefit Association. | May 24, 1899. | Shreveport, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 2 | 406 | 62 Midland Canal Co., Ltd. | May 27, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 3 | 419 | 64 Morris, J. C. Company, Ltd. | Sept. 27, 1898. | New York, N. Y. | 500,000.00 |
| 3 | 25 | 5 Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y. | Oct. 31, 1898. | Germany | *200,000.00 |
| 3 | 161 | 16 Munich Re-Insurance Co. | Nov. 7, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 3 | 246 | 27 Merchants Insurance Co. | Nov. 19, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 4 | 107 | 34 Metropolitan Building Co. | May 31, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 5,000,000.00 |
| 5 | 139 | 22 Mackie Albert Grocer Co., Ltd. | June 3, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 5 | 153 | 25 Munge & Sons, J. L., Ltd. | June 3, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 5 | 345 | 47 Moore, John T. Planting Co., Ltd. | June 6, 1899. | Terrebonne Parish, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 5 | 429 | 13 Morris Building & Land Improvement Assn., Ltd. | June 9, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 6 | 134 | 20 Magnanis Cotton Mills | June 27, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 6 | 310 | 40 Morgan City Improvement Co., Ltd. | July 28, 1899. | Morgan City, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 6 | 310 | 40 Martin, Davie & Co., Ltd. | July 28, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 40,000.00 |

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Roll | Book | No. | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|------|-----|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | 159 | 27 | Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York. | Nov. 24, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 27,000.00 |
| 7 | 212 | 32 | Magnum's Land & Improvement Co., Ltd. | July 12, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 7 | 249 | 38 | Maxwell, F. L., Mercantile Co., Ltd. | July 20, 1899 | Madison Parish, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 7 | 347 | 52 | Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co. | Nov. 16, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 7 | 356 | 53 | Merchants Insurance Co. | Nov. 16, 1898 | Newark, N. J. | 200,000.00 |
| 7 | 366 | 54 | Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. | Nov. 18, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 7 | 390 | 58 | Maryland Casualty Company | Feb. 16, 1899 | Baltimore, Md. | 250,000.00 |
| 7 | 436 | 65 | Moss Hotel Company, Ltd. | Aug. 14, 1899 | New Iberia, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 8 | 105 | 4 | Magno Cement & Paint Co., Ltd. | Jan. 5, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 8 | 235 | 19 | Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co. | Nov. 30, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 9 | 151 | 14 | Marks Rice Milling Co., Ltd. | Oct. 29, 1899 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 200,000.00 |
| 10 | 124 | 14 | Marks Rice Milling Co., Ltd. | Sept. 13, 1899 | Louisville, Ky. | 100,000.00 |
| 10 | 107 | 15 | Millersville Irrigating Co., Ltd. | Sept. 13, 1899 | Millerville, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 10 | 247 | 37 | Mutual Life Ins. Co. | Sept. 13, 1899 | Philadelphia, Penn. | 20,000.00 |
| 10 | 247 | 37 | Monroe Mfg. Co., Ltd. | Oct. 19, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 10 | 366 | 60 | Magnolia High Art Glass & Mirror Wks., Ltd. | Dec. 29, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 10 | 436 | 73 | Monroe Hardware Co., Ltd. (Amend.) | Jan. 8, 1900 | Monroe, La. | *200,000.00 |
| 11 | 203 | 5 | Marine Insurance Co. | Jan. 18, 1900 | Moscow, Russia. | *200,000.00 |
| 11 | 429 | 28 | Merchants Electric Co., Ltd. | Dec. 19, 1898 | England | 100,000.00 |
| 11 | 84 | 17 | Venctee, L. B., & Company. | Dec. 23, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 12 | 167 | 22 | Wengel, C. C., Jr., & Bro. Co. | Feb. 24, 1900 | Houston, Texas | 25,000.00 |
| 12 | 233 | 57 | Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co. | March 14, 1900 | Louisville, Ky. | 1,000.00 |
| 12 | 500 | 49 | Mayer, Pen K., Grocery Co., Ltd. | April 6, 1900 | Pittsburg, Pa. | 50,000.00 |
| 12 | 820 | 53 | Merchants, Ferd. Insurance Agency, Ltd. | June 7, 1900 | Baton Rouge, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 13 | 207 | 27 | Menden Cotton Oil & Ice Co., Ltd. | July 10, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 13 | 284 | 33 | Mexican Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. | Aug. 18, 1900 | Bunkie, La. | 75,000.00 |
| 14 | 224 | 35 | Morrison & Madison Co., Ltd. | Jan. 26, 1901 | Minden, La. | 600,000.00 |
| 14 | 366 | 59 | Morgan State Bank | Oct. 27, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 14 | 377 | 60 | Merchants Drug Co., Ltd. | April 17, 1901 | St. James Parish, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 14 | 441 | 72 | Merchants Coffee Co. | April 18, 1901 | Mer Rouge, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 15 | 79 | 18 | Magenta Planting & Trading Co., Ltd. | April 22, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 15 | 103 | 23 | Mechanics, Dealers & Lumbermens Exchange. | April 19, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 15 | 182 | 35 | Mansfield Hardware Co., Ltd. | April 25, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 15 | 218 | 43 | Mutual Rice Mill, Ltd. | May 14, 1901 | Mansfield, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 15 | 308 | 61 | Marksville Independent Gin Co., Ltd. | May 22, 1901 | Gueydan, La. | 35,000.00 |
| 15 | 384 | 77 | Metropolitan Hardware Co., Ltd. | June 18, 1901 | Marksville, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | Mearns, J. L. Machinery Company, Ltd. | Aug. 15, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | Mearns, J. L. Machinery Company, Ltd. | March 30, 1901 | Shreveport, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 16 | 12 | 3 | Mercantile Fire & Marine Ins. Co. | April 24, 1901 | Boston, Mass. | 300,000.00 |

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|----|-----|----|--|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 16 | 46 | 9 | Maurepas Milling Co. | June 6, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 16 | 98 | 20 | Mack Trunk Co., Ltd. | June 24, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 16 | 121 | 24 | Monroe Building & Loan Assn. (Amend.) | July 1, 1901 | Monroe, La. | 10,000,000.00 |
| 16 | 255 | 45 | Meyer Brothers, Ltd. | Sept. 6, 1901 | Monroe, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 17 | 97 | 17 | Marsh Island Salt & Oil Co., Ltd. | Nov. 13, 1901 | Rayne, La. | 50,000,000.00 |
| 18 | 47 | 4 | May's Drug Store, Ltd. | Dec. 30, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 18 | 67 | 8 | Menage, A. H. & Co., Ltd. | Jan. 14, 1902 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 18 | 71 | 9 | Memphis, Helena & Louisiana R. R. Co. | Jan. 15, 1902 | Monroe, La. | 1,620,000.00 |
| 18 | 100 | 17 | McDonald, N. D. Company, Ltd. | April 8, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 5 | 93 | 12 | McWilliams, R., Limited | May 31, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 36 | 8 | McFarlin Irrigation Company, Ltd. | June 14, 1899 | Jennings, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 91 | 20 | McCormick, J. & Co., Ltd. | April 17, 1901 | Colleston, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 17 | 132 | 23 | McCure Lumber Co., Ltd. | Nov. 25, 1901 | Monroe, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 1 | 55 | 9 | Niagara Fire Insurance Co. | Sept. 23, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 500,000.00 |
| 1 | 112 | 16 | Norwalk Fire Insurance Co. | Oct. 12, 1898 | Norwalk, Conn. | 100,000.00 |
| 1 | 272 | 24 | New England Mutual Life Ins. Co. | Sept. 17, 1898 | Boston, Mass. | 200,000.00 |
| 1 | 344 | 34 | New Orleans Fire Insurance Association. | Sept. 22, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 1 | 378 | 37 | Netherlands Fire Ins. Co. | Sept. 23, 1898 | The Hague | *200,000.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | New Orleans Broom Mfg. Co. | Oct. 25, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 2 | 104 | 15 | North Louisiana Shingle Co., Ltd. | Dec. 6, 1898 | Monroe, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 2 | 138 | 22 | New Orleans Brewing Association | Dec. 17, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 1,500,000.00 |
| 2 | 212 | 37 | New Orleans Brewing Association (Minutes stockhlds.) | Jan. 11, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 12,000.00 |
| 2 | 241 | 42 | New Orleans Diamond Palace, Ltd. | Feb. 6, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 2 | 441 | 69 | Norwood Central Gin Co., Ltd. | May 31, 1899 | Norwood, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 3 | 72 | 8 | North British & Mercantile Ins. Co. | Oct. 3, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 6,000.00 |
| 3 | 155 | 15 | Northwestern Assurance Co. | Oct. 29, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | *200,000.00 |
| 3 | 257 | 29 | National Standard Insurance Co. | Nov. 7, 1898 | Scotland | *200,000.00 |
| 3 | 323 | 24 | N. O. German American Homestead Bld. Assn. | Nov. 27, 1899 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 4 | 109 | 18 | New Basin Warehouse, Elevator Mfg. Co., Ltd. | Feb. 27, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 4 | 132 | 22 | New Iberia Sugar Company, Limited. | April 5, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 4 | 138 | 23 | Napoleon Avenue Land & Improvement Co., Ltd. | April 15, 1899 | Iberia Parish, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 4 | 185 | 32 | Nekin Mercantile Co., Ltd. | April 22, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 4 | 202 | 47 | New Orleans Railway & Mill Supply Co. | May 17, 1899 | Natchitoches, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 5 | 24 | 5 | New Orleans City Railroad Company | May 30, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 5 | 34 | 6 | Napoleonville Bridge Stock Company | May 23, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 5 | 68 | 8 | New Orleans Improvement Co., Ltd. | May 24, 1899 | Napoleonville, La. | 16,000.00 |
| 5 | 357 | 49 | National Acid Co. | May 25, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 6 | 8 | 2 | New Orleans Compress & Storage Co., Ltd. | June 22, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 6 | 32 | 6 | National Building Supply Co. | June 2, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 6 | 363 | 46 | Northern Insurance Company | June 6, 1899 | Baltimore, Md. | 60,000.00 |
| 7 | 81 | 2 | Newman Spranley Co., Ltd. | Nov. 3, 1899 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 7 | 14 | 3 | New Orleans German Gazette Pub. Co., Ltd. | June 4, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 7 | 27 | 6 | New Orleans Soda Water Co., Ltd. | June 7, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 7 | 146 | 24 | N. O. Insurance Association. | June 9, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 7 | 260 | 40 | Natchitoches Railway & Construction Co. | July 21, 1899 | Natchitoches, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 7 | 330 | 50 | National Surety Co. | Dec. 2, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 500,000.00 |
| 7 | 403 | 60 | National Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford. | Nov. 22, 1898 | Hartford, Conn. | 200,000.00 |

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Book | Pollo | No. | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|-------|-----|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | 408 | 61 | Natchitoches Telephone & Electric Light Co., Ltd. | Aug. 7, 1899. | Natchitoches, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 8 | 169 | 13 | New Orleans Compress & Warehouse Co., Ltd. | Oct. 4, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 9 | 203 | 17 | North German Fire Insurance Co. | Nov. 17, 1898. | Hamburg, Germany. | *200,000.00 |
| 9 | 50 | 7 | Nona Mills Company, Ltd. | Sept. 11, 1899. | Leesville, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 9 | 64 | 8 | Natchitoches Improvement Co., Ltd. | Sept. 15, 1899. | Natchitoches, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 10 | 82 | 16 | New Iberia Rice Milling Co., Ltd. | Sept. 2, 1899. | New Iberia, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 10 | 176 | 27 | New York Plate Glass Ins. Co. | Sept. 26, 1899. | New York, N. Y. | 100,000.00 |
| 10 | 205 | 23 | New Amsterdam Casualty Co. | Oct. 2, 1899. | New York, N. Y. | *200,000.00 |
| 10 | 264 | 41 | Northern Assurance Co. | Nov. 3, 1899. | London, England. | 30,000.00 |
| 10 | 326 | 53 | New Orleans Import Co., Ltd. | Nov. 19, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | *200,000.00 |
| 11 | 43 | 2 | Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society. | Nov. 19, 1898. | Norwich, England. | *200,000.00 |
| 11 | 315 | 7 | National Assurance Co. | Feb. 25, 1899. | Ireland. | *200,000.00 |
| 11 | 343 | 10 | National Dist. Telegraph Co. of La., Ltd. | Aug. 28, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 11 | 445 | 31 | New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co. | Jan. 2, 1901. | Manchester, N. H. | 50,000.00 |
| 12 | 24 | 4 | New Orleans & Carrollton R. Rd. Co. | Jan. 25, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 1,200,000.00 |
| 12 | 69 | 14 | North Bend Sugar Refining & Mnfgr. Co. | Jan. 25, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 12 | 220 | 34 | Nona Mills Co., Ltd. (Increase Stock) | Feb. 19, 1900. | Jersey City, N. J. | 200,000.00 |
| 12 | 268 | 43 | New Roads Brick Co. | March 30, 1900. | Leesville, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 12 | 284 | 46 | Newman, H. & C. Co., Ltd. | April 5, 1900. | New Roads, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 12 | 309 | 51 | North Louisiana Land Co., Ltd. | April 20, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 13 | 366 | 48 | New Orleans Power House Co., Ltd. | May 31, 1900. | Monroe, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 13 | 392 | 53 | Nickells Stone Chemical Co., Ltd. | Feb. 3, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 13 | 416 | 59 | New Orleans & Central American Trading Co., Ltd. | Feb. 9, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 13 | 437 | 63 | New Orleans Elevator Co. (Amend. decrease capital) | Feb. 27, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 20 | 6 | New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd. | March 7, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 14 | 112 | 17 | New Orleans Sand & Gravel Co. | Sept. 13, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 229 | 36 | New York Land & Improvement Co., Ltd. | Oct. 23, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 14 | 318 | 53 | New Iberia Cotton Mill Co., Ltd. | March 30, 1901. | New Iberia, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 14 | 342 | 57 | New Orleans Belt & Terminal Co. | April 9, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 15 | 5 | 2 | Northern Canal Co., Ltd. | March 11, 1901. | Jennings, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 15 | 133 | 26 | New Orleans Brewing Co. (Amend.) | May 3, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 1,700,000.00 |
| 15 | 142 | 28 | New Orleans Lighting Co. | May 2, 1901. | Jersey City, N. J. | 2,000,000.00 |
| 15 | 156 | 30 | New Orleans, Natchez, Arkansas R. R. Co. | May 9, 1901. | Railulah, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 15 | 167 | 32 | New Roads Progressive League, Ltd. | May 9, 1901. | New Roads, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 15 | 389 | 78 | New Orleans, Ansley & Birmingham Railroad Co. | Aug. 13, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 16 | 305 | 52 | N. O. Maritime & Merchants Exchange, Ltd. | Sept. 13, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 16 | 343 | 60 | Norman & Freret, Limited. | Sept. 26, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 16 | 374 | 63 | New Orleans Butchers Co-operative Abattoir Co., Ltd. | Oct. 3, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 16 | 381 | 66 | New Orleans Molasses & Trading Co., Ltd. | Oct. 3, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 16 | 431 | 76 | New Orleans & Carrollton Rail Road, Light & Power Co. | Oct. 21, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 7,500,000.00 |
| 17 | 15 | 4 | Neches River Oil Co. | Oct. 26, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |

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| 171106 | 18 | New Orleans Export Co., Ltd. | Nov. 14, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 171125 | 22 | New Orleans Warehouse Co. | Nov. 25, 1901. | Jersey City, N. J. | 15,000.00 |
| 171172 | 32 | New Orleans Jewelry Mfg. Co., Ltd. | Dec. 9, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 2121 | 17 | Orr & Laubenheimer Co., Ltd. | Dec. 7, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 2155 | 26 | Oakley Planting Co., Ltd. | Dec. 19, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 2233 | 41 | Orleans Manufacturing Co. | Feb. 1, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 2298 | 52 | Orleans Railroad Co. (Amend.) | March 18, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 75,000.00 |
| 5156 | 26 | Ong-Hiller, Co., Ltd. | June 3, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 6280 | 36 | Olivier Typewriter Co. | July 17, 1899. | Chicago, Ill. | 500,000.00 |
| 6404 | 49 | Orient Insurance Co. | Nov. 22, 1898. | Hartford, Conn. | 100,000.00 |
| 6440 | 55 | Otis Manufacturing Co. | Aug. 14, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 12362 | 28 | Orange Land Co., Ltd. | March 28, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 48,000,000.00 |
| 12390 | 47 | Opendeneyer Cypress Lumber Co., Ltd. | April 20, 1900. | Lake Charles, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 139 | 9 | Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd. | April 25, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | *200,000.00 |
| 14382 | 61 | Ong, Richard M. & Sons, Ltd. | April 25, 1901. | London, England. | 50,000.00 |
| 15186 | 36 | Owl Bayou Cypress Co. | May 14, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | *200,000.00 |
| 15244 | 49 | Orleans-Beaumont Oil & Land Co. | May 28, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 1627 | 5 | Orleans Mfg. Co. (Amendment) | April 26, 1901. | Cincinnati, Ohio. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 1635 | 7 | Oil Pond Company. | June 5, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 17211 | 40 | Olive Oil Importing Co., Ltd. | Dec. 20, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 1130 | 18 | Providence Washington Ins. Co. | Oct. 19, 1898. | Providence, R. I. | 500,000.00 |
| 1443 | 44 | Phoenix Insurance Company | Oct. 13, 1898. | Hartford, Conn. | 100,000.00 |
| 2273 | 47 | Patterson, C. F. Co., Ltd. | Feb. 27, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 2433 | 68 | Pickering, W. R. Lumber Co. | May 31, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 310 | 3 | People's Bank of Plaquemine. | Feb. 11, 1899. | Plaquemine, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 3141 | 14 | Phenix Insurance Co. | Oct. 2, 1898. | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 4347 | 50 | Perkins & Miller Lumber Co., Ltd. | June 3, 1899. | West Lake, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 4425 | 62 | Pullman's Palace Car Co. | June 15, 1899. | Chicago, Ill. | 100,000.00 |
| 5203 | 33 | Parham Mercantile Co., Ltd. | June 7, 1899. | Concordia Parish, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 622 | 4 | Peoples Savings Bank | June 5, 1899. | Raton Rouge, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 6446 | 56 | Peoples Bank | Aug. 14, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 71 | 1 | Peoples Bank | May 31, 1899. | Bonnie, La. | 6,000,000.00 |
| 791 | 16 | Pacific Express Company | June 29, 1899. | Omaha, Neb. | 10,000.00 |
| 7375 | 55 | People's Tobacco Co., Ltd. | Aug. 4, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 7424 | 63 | Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co. | Nov. 16, 1898. | Philadelphia, Penn. | 200,000.00 |
| 81 | 1 | Provident Fire Insurance Co. of America, Ltd. | Nov. 14, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 8110 | 5 | Provident Savings Life Assurance Society | Dec. 31, 1898. | New York, N. Y. | 100,000.00 |
| 8118 | 6 | Public Mutual Life Ins. Co. | Nov. 18, 1898. | Sacramento, Cal. | 100,000.00 |
| 8124 | 7 | Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co. | Nov. 16, 1898. | Philadelphia, Penn. | 200,000.00 |
| 8138 | 8 | Preferred Accident Ins. Co. | March 7, 1899. | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 8155 | 10 | Pelican Assurance Co. | May 5, 1899. | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 8270 | 21 | Prussian National Insurance Co. | Nov. 24, 1898. | Stettin, Germany. | *200,000.00 |
| 8293 | 22 | Phoenix Assurance Co. | Dec. 13, 1898. | London, England. | *200,000.00 |
| 9147 | 13 | Port Arthur Route Eating House Co. | Oct. 30, 1899. | Kansas City, Mo. | 10,000.00 |
| 1064 | 7 | Palfrey-Dameron Co., Ltd. | Aug. 25, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 10144 | 22 | Planters Lumber Co., Ltd. | Sept. 18, 1899. | Iberia Parish, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 10431 | 72 | Pellanc Rice Mill & Warehouse Co., Ltd. | Jan. 17, 1900. | Mermentau, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 11420 | 25 | Patterson, C. F. Co., Ltd. (Dissolution) | Jan. 17, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | |

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Book | Page | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 12 | 37 | 7 Phoenix Real Estate Co., Ltd. | Jan. 27, 1900. | Lake Charles, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 12 | 110 | 22 Pelican Rice & Milling & Warehouse Co., Ltd. | March 10, 1900. | Mermentau, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 12 | 273 | 44 Phoenix Furniture Concern, Ltd. | April 9, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 12 | 332 | 56 Planters Rice Milling Co., Ltd. | June 19, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 12 | 426 | 71 Peoples Bank of Plaquemine. | July 27, 1900. | Plaquemine, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 13 | 68 | 7 Peoples Bank of Houma (Increase Capital) | May 9, 1900. | Houma, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 13 | 141 | 17 Planters Gin Co., Ltd. | June 20, 1900. | Moreauville, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 13 | 320 | 40 Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd. | Dec. 31, 1900. | London, England. | *200,000.00 |
| 13 | 378 | 50 Pelican Cracker Factory | Feb. 6, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 14 | 206 | 32 Powell Bros. & Sanders Co., Ltd. | Oct. 22, 1900. | Leesville, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 14 | 414 | 68 Plaquemine Stave & Heading Co., Ltd. | July 12, 1901. | Iberville Parish, La. | 12,000.00 |
| 15 | 21 | 5 Pennsylvania Casualty Co. | March 12, 1901. | Scranton, Pa. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 252 | 71 Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Ltd. | Aug. 7, 1901. | Lafayette, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 15 | 406 | 81 Peoples Fish & Oyster Co., Ltd. | Aug. 19, 1901. | Terrebonne Parish, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 16 | 133 | 25 Pelican Peanumnt Oil Refining Co. | July 6, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 16 | 134 | 28 Pease, F. M., Incorporated. | July 20, 1901. | Chicago, Ill. | 10,000.00 |
| 16 | 187 | 32 Palmetto Land & Lumber Co., Ltd. | July 29, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 16 | 299 | 51 Peters-Jemnonier Company, Ltd. | Sept. 13, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 16 | 335 | 58 Prairie-Mamon Oil & Mineral Co., Ltd. | Sept. 25, 1901. | Jennings, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 16 | 395 | 69 Pilot, Gas, Seltzer & Mineral Waters Co., Ltd. | Oct. 8, 1901. | Lake Charles, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 17 | 31 | 7 Paola Canal & Industrial Co., Ltd. | Nov. 1, 1901. | Natchitoches, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 17 | 301 | 38 Peoples Bank | Dec. 19, 1901. | New York, N. Y. | 50,000.00 |
| 17 | 300 | 39 Queen Insurance Company | Sept. 26, 1898. | Shreveport, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 15 | 121 | 3 Querbes, Andrew Co., Ltd. | March 11, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 400,000.00 |
| 4 | 70 | 19 Richardson & May Land & Planting Co., Ltd. | April 7, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 4 | 164 | 28 Rosenfield Dry Goods Co., Ltd. | May 2, 1899. | Paton Rouge, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 4 | 214 | 36 Rosenberg, J. Co., Ltd. | May 23, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 4 | 216 | 37 Ruth, F. D. Co., Ltd. | May 27, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 1,500.00 |
| 5 | 77 | 9 Red River Telephone Co., Ltd. | June 1, 1899. | Caddo, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 5 | 98 | 13 Ramos Lumber & Mnfr. Co., Ltd. | June 14, 1899. | Ramos, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 5 | 288 | 40 Roth Drug Co., Ltd. | June 7, 1899. | Thibodaux, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 6 | 62 | 10 Rosenberg, J. Co., Ltd. | June 7, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 6 | 78 | 13 Rex Pharmacal Co., Ltd. | June 17, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 7 | 113 | 19 River-side Irrigation Co., Ltd. | July 1, 1899. | Jennings, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 7 | 140 | 23 Rocheblave Street Market Co., Ltd. | July 6, 1899. | New Iberia, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 7 | 154 | 26 Rondelet, P. L., Cypress Co., Ltd. | July 10, 1899. | New Iberia, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 7 | 432 | 64 Regard Gin Co., Ltd. | Aug. 14, 1899. | Mancure, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 9 | 28 | 3 Rama Trading Co., Ltd. | Sept. 2, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 9 | 159 | 16 Royal Exchange Assurance | Nov. 11, 1898. | London, England. | *200,000.00 |
| 9 | 384 | 22 Reliance Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. | Dec. 22, 1899. | Liverpool, England. | *200,000.00 |
| 10 | 119 | 17 Railway Officials & Employers Accident Assn. | Sept. 15, 1899. | Indianapolis, Ind. | |

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|-------|----|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 10340 | 56 | Rust, Land & Lumber Co. | Dec. 15, 1899 | Drummond, Wis. | 20,000.00 |
| 10397 | 66 | Russse-Burgess & Graydon Co. | Jan. 6, 1900 | Concordia Parish, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 10427 | 71 | Rapier Agency Limited. | Jan. 16, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 11348 | 11 | Ruston State Bank | Sept. 1, 1900 | Ruston, La. | |
| 11983 | 18 | Royal Benefit Society | Dec. 8, 1900 | Washington, D. C. | 25,000.00 |
| 1258 | 12 | Rosepine Lumber Co. Ltd. | Feb. 8, 1900 | Rosepine, La. | 20,600.00 |
| 12966 | 48 | Rock, C. T., Hardware Co., Ltd. | April 26, 1900 | Lake Charles, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 12338 | 57 | Roller, C. A. Co., Ltd. | June 17, 1900 | Crowley, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 14124 | 49 | Renage, J. A. Co., Ltd. | Sept. 20, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 14182 | 28 | Reeves, Powell & Co., Ltd. | Oct. 12, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 14352 | 24 | Rice Growers & Millers' Association, Ltd. | March 30, 1901 | Crowley, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 14329 | 55 | Rose, Henry, Mercantile & Mngg. Co., Ltd. | March 30, 1901 | Shreveport, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15342 | 69 | Raceland-New Orleans Oil Co., Ltd. | April 15, 1901 | Raceland, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15427 | 85 | Reuters Building & Loan Co. | Aug. 3, 1901 | Fort Worth, Texas | 1,000.00 |
| 15436 | 88 | Ronaldson's Agency, Limited. | Aug. 24, 1901 | Baton Rouge, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 16163 | 29 | Romanski Photo-Engraving Co., Ltd. | July 22, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 16359 | 63 | Racconnet Company, Ltd. | Oct. 1, 1901 | Racconnet Island, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 16407 | 72 | Royal Hotel Co., Limited. | Oct. 15, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 17118 | 21 | Rice City Oil Company | Nov. 21, 1901 | Crowley, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 1208 | 21 | Southern Insurance Company | Nov. 19, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 224 | 5 | J. Steckler Seed Company, Limited. | Nov. 3, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 2108 | 16 | Sun Insurance Company | Dec. 7, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 2165 | 28 | Southern Cypress Company, Ltd. | Dec. 23, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 2220 | 38 | St. Joseph Plank Road Company | Jan. 11, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 2359 | 58 | Shreveport Ice & Refrigerating Co. | May 24, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 3 | 1 | Southern Farmer Company | Nov. 30, 1898 | St. Joseph, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 3101 | 11 | Svea Fire & Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Oct. 19, 1898 | Shreveport, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 3376 | 29 | Sun Mutual Insurance Co. | Nov. 10, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | *200,000.00 |
| 4 | 1 | Sully & Stone Company, Limited. | Feb. 18, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 4148 | 25 | St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Co. | May 6, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000,000.00 |
| 4155 | 26 | Stratton, A. H. Music Co., Ltd. | May 25, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 4268 | 43 | St. Mary Bank | May 29, 1899 | Franklin, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 4276 | 44 | Stevens, H. B. & Co., Ltd. | May 27, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 4442 | 64 | Shreveport Mill & Elevator Co., Ltd. | June 3, 1899 | Shreveport, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 5 | 10 | State National Loan & Trust Co. | Jan. 19, 1899 | Fort Worth, Texas | 10,000.00 |
| 582 | 10 | Shreveport and Red River Valley Railway Co. | May 22, 1899 | Shreveport, La. | 600,000.00 |
| 5117 | 17 | Smith Bros. Co., Ltd. | May 27, 1899 | Shreveport, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 5148 | 24 | Simonds Manufacturing Co., Ltd. | June 2, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 5209 | 34 | Shamrock Store, Limited | June 3, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 16,000.00 |
| 5218 | 36 | Schwan, V. & Co., Ltd. | June 9, 1899 | Concordia Parish, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 5301 | 42 | Southern Investment Co., Ltd. | June 9, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 645 | 8 | Slack, C. B. Coal Co., Ltd. | June 15, 1899 | Thibodaux, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 666 | 11 | Sugar Manufacturing Co. | July 5, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 2,000,000.00 |
| 691 | 15 | Standard Cotton Seed Oil Co. | June 10, 1899 | New Jersey, N. J. | 50,000.00 |
| 6172 | 24 | Standard Acetylene Gas Co., Ltd. | June 22, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 6274 | 35 | Soard's Directory Co., Ltd. | July 2, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 6274 | 35 | Soard's Directory Co., Ltd. | July 13, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 40,000.00 |

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Book | No. | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|-----|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 6 | 321 | Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co. | Nov. 15, 1898 | Springfield, Mass. | 150,000.00 |
| 6 | 324 | St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. | Nov. 15, 1898 | St. Paul, Minn. | 500,000.00 |
| 6 | 335 | Sun Life Insurance Co. of America. | Nov. 24, 1898 | Louisville, Ky. | 100,000.00 |
| 6 | 345 | Security Trust & Life Ins. Co. | Nov. 11, 1898 | Philadelphia, Penn. | 500,000.00 |
| 6 | 420 | Schwartz, Newman Co., Ltd. | Aug. 9, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 7 | 19 | St. Tammany Ice & Mfg. Co. | June 8, 1899 | Covington, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 7 | 23 | Simoneaux, P. U. Sons & Co., Ltd. | June 8, 1899 | Assumption Parish, La. | 3,100.00 |
| 7 | 129 | Standard Guano & Chemical Mfg. Co. | July 3, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 7 | 136 | Southern Confectionery Co., Ltd. | July 6, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 7 | 181 | St. Mary Building Association. | July 11, 1899 | Patterson, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 7 | 208 | St. Mary Redistilling & Rectifying Co., Ltd. | July 12, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 7 | 322 | Supplies, J. Sons Mercantile Co., Ltd. | July 17, 1899 | Bayou Goula, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 7 | 329 | Supplies, J. Sons Planting Co., Ltd. | July 28, 1899 | Bayou Goula, La. | 140,000.00 |
| 8 | 313 | Sea Insurance Co. | Dec. 19, 1898 | Liverpool, England. | *200,000.00 |
| 8 | 371 | Scottish Union & National Ins. Co. | Nov. 18, 1898 | Scotland | *200,000.00 |
| 8 | 435 | St. Tam Insurance Office | Nov. 14, 1898 | London, England | *200,000.00 |
| 9 | 32 | Southern Tobacco Co., Ltd. | Sept. 4, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 10 | 130 | Schaeter Galemite Co., Ltd. | Sept. 16, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 10 | 164 | Southern Grocer Co., Ltd. | Sept. 21, 1899 | Monroe, La. | 56,000.00 |
| 10 | 220 | Sarah Railroad Co. | Oct. 4, 1899 | New Iberia, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 10 | 288 | Sutherland Innes Co., Ltd. | Nov. 30, 1899 | Ontario, Canada | 500,000.00 |
| 10 | 288 | Southern Woods Lumber Co. | Nov. 30, 1899 | Ragunaw, Mich. | 500,000.00 |
| 10 | 293 | Schwartz Foundry Company, Ltd. | Dec. 4, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 10 | 316 | Spring Bayou Navigation & Transportation Co., Ltd. | Dec. 13, 1899 | Tallahua, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 11 | 162 | Standard Marine Ins. Co., Ltd. | Dec. 14, 1898 | Liverpool, England | *200,000.00 |
| 11 | 377 | Sawyers Bros., Ltd. | Dec. 5, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 11 | 421 | Southern Cypress Lumber Selling Co., Ltd. | Dec. 28, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 12 | 11 | State Bank of New Iberia. | Jan. 20, 1900 | New Iberia, La. | 45,000.00 |
| 12 | 18 | St. Martinsville Irrigation Co., Ltd. | Feb. 16, 1900 | St. Martinsville, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 12 | 158 | Stone, Sand & Gravel Company. | March 14, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 12 | 187 | Sand Spur Lumber Co., Ltd. | March 16, 1900 | Stesio, La. | 17,500.00 |
| 12 | 200 | Star Rice Milling Co., Ltd. | March 23, 1900 | Crowley, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 12 | 314 | Soriva Cotton Oil Co., Ltd. | May 31, 1900 | Alexandria, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 12 | 409 | Shreveport Lumber & Mfg. Co., Ltd. | July 20, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 12 | 416 | Signor Lumber Co., Ltd. | July 20, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 8,000.00 |
| 13 | 43 | Southern Athletic Club | May 2, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 13 | 59 | Strader Cypress Co., Ltd. | June 3, 1900 | Sweden | *200,000.00 |
| 13 | 86 | Skandia Insurance Co., Ltd. | June 2, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 13 | 196 | Southwestern Rice & Canal Co., Ltd. | July 9, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 13 | 293 | Southern Tobacco Co., Ltd. | Aug. 29, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | |
| 13 | 298 | Soriva Cotton Co., Ltd. (Amend.) | Sept. 18, 1900 | Alexandria, La. | |

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|----|-----|-----|--|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 13 | 316 | 39 | South Alexandria Land Co., Ltd. | Jan. 3, 1901 | Alexandria, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 13 | 426 | 61 | Sabine Lumber Co. | March 25, 1901 | Zwolle, La. | 125,000.00 |
| 14 | 8 | 3 | Sibley Lake, Bisteneau & Southern Ry. Co. | Aug. 14, 1900 | Yellow Pine, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 14 | 57 | 10 | Shreveport Times Bank | Sept. 3, 1900 | Opelousas, La. | 75,000.00 |
| 14 | 87 | 12 | Shreveport Times Publishing Co. | Sept. 10, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 211 | 33 | Scenic Railway Co., Ltd. | Oct. 23, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 14 | 233 | 37 | Shreveport Compress & Warehouse Co. | Oct. 31, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 125,000.00 |
| 14 | 237 | 38 | Strader Cypress Co., Ltd. | Nov. 3, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 14 | 314 | 52 | State Bank of Iberia (Amend.) | March 29, 1901 | New Iberia, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 14 | 287 | 62 | Shorter, S. P. Co. | April 23, 1901 | New York, N. Y. | 100,000.00 |
| 14 | 489 | 63 | Supreme Council Knights of Equity of the World | April 24, 1901 | Salisbury, Mo. | 100,000.00 |
| 14 | 430 | 70 | Sabine Valley Bank | July 16, 1901 | Many, La. | 12,000.00 |
| 15 | 24 | 8 | Southwestern Telephone Co. | March 15, 1901 | Beaumont, Texas. | 50,000.00 |
| 15 | 25 | 13 | Schwartz & Isaacs Co., Ltd. | April 12, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 15 | 271 | 154 | St. Joseph Planting & Mfg. Co., Ltd. | June 9, 1901 | St. James Parish, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 15 | 281 | 156 | Sherrouse Medicine Co., Ltd. | June 9, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 15 | 303 | 60 | Southern Lumber Co. | June 13, 1901 | Hornbeck, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 15 | 337 | 59 | Southern Asphalt Paving Co. | June 14, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 1,500,000.00 |
| 15 | 314 | 63 | St. Charles Street R. Rd. Co. (Amendments) | June 28, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 15 | 334 | 67 | Smith Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Amendment) | July 8, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 15 | 411 | 82 | Swift Co., Ltd. | Aug. 20, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 15 | 432 | 87 | Sumpter House Co., Ltd. | Aug. 24, 1901 | Baton Rouge, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 15 | 447 | 90 | St. Mary Dredging & Improvement Co., Ltd. | Aug. 27, 1901 | St. Mary Parish, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 16 | 2 | 6 | Star & Crescent Oil Co. | Aug. 27, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 16 | 58 | 11 | Shreveport Saddlery Co., Ltd. | April 10, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 16 | 212 | 35 | Sabine Oil & Mineral Co., Ltd. | June 10, 1901 | Shreveport, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 16 | 222 | 37 | Spring Hill Oil Co. | July 29, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 16 | 346 | 61 | Schmidt & Ziegler, Ltd. | July 30, 1901 | Jennings, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 16 | 391 | 68 | Swift-Kirkwood Co., Ltd. | Oct. 1, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 16 | 425 | 75 | Southern Oil Co. | Oct. 17, 1901 | Lake Charles, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 17 | 8 | 2 | Standard Chemical Co., Ltd. | Oct. 23, 1901 | Jennings, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 17 | 12 | 3 | South Eastern Eighth Dist. Educational Association | Oct. 24, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 17 | 44 | 9 | Sheldon-Lyons Realty Co., Ltd. | Nov. 4, 1901 | Stulphur, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 17 | 52 | 10 | Sheldon-Lyons Realty Co., Ltd. | Nov. 4, 1901 | Stulphur, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 17 | 71 | 13 | Stulphur Louisiana Oil Co., Ltd. | Nov. 4, 1901 | Stulphur, La. | 260,400.00 |
| 17 | 141 | 25 | Southern Glass & Queensware Co., Ltd. | Nov. 27, 1901 | Shreveport, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 17 | 245 | 44 | Sabine Lumber Co. (Amendment) | Dec. 31, 1901 | Zwolle, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 17 | 276 | 49 | Shwing Lumber & Shingle Co., Ltd. | Jan. 8, 1902 | Iberville Parish, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 17 | 286 | 52 | Southwestern Hotel Co. | Jan. 8, 1902 | Kansas City, Mo. | 10,000.00 |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | State Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. | Nov. 5, 1901 | Great Britain | *200,000.00 |
| 1 | 49 | 8 | The Harford Steam Boiler Inspect. & Ins. Co. | Sept. 20, 1898 | Harford, Conn. | 200,000.00 |
| 1 | 59 | 10 | The German Insurance Co. | Sept. 30, 1898 | Freeport, Ill. | 200,000.00 |
| 1 | 65 | 11 | The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. | Sept. 30, 1898 | Baltimore, Md. | 250,000.00 |
| 1 | 76 | 12 | The Greenwich Insurance Co. | Oct. 6, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 200,000.00 |
| 1 | 92 | 14 | The Prudential Insurance Co. | Oct. 10, 1898 | Newark, N. J. | 200,000.00 |
| 1 | 142 | 20 | The Royal Insurance Co. | Sept. 30, 1898 | Liverpool, England | *200,000.00 |
| 1 | 291 | 27 | The Standard Life & Accident Ins. Co. | Sept. 17, 1898 | Detroit, Mich. | 100,000.00 |
| 2 | 65 | 8 | The Times-Democrat Publishing Co. | Nov. 21, 1898 | New Orleans, La. | 125,000.00 |

CORPORATIONS THAT HAVE FILED CHARTERS UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT 59 OF 1898.

| Book | Folio | No. | NAME OF CORPORATION. | Date of Filing. | Domicile or Place of Business. | Capital Stock |
|------|-------|-----|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 2 | 152 | 25 | Trepagnier & Bros, Limited. | Dec. 19, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 2 | 369 | 60 | Taylor, W. F. Company, Ltd. | Sept. 23, 1898. | Shreveport, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 2 | 373 | 61 | Palatine Insurance Company | Nov. 8, 1898. | England | *200,000.00 |
| 2 | 390 | 62 | Teutonia Insurance Company | Nov. 7, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 2 | 396 | 32 | Texarkana, Shreveport & Natchez Railway Co. | June 7, 1899. | Shreveport, La. | 1,500,000.00 |
| 2 | 367 | 51 | Trellue Cypress Co., Ltd. | June 23, 1899. | Patterson, La. | 150,000.00 |
| 7 | 37 | 17 | Thibodaux Telephone Co. | Jan. 16, 1899. | Thibodaux, La. | 24,000.00 |
| 7 | 381 | 57 | Thibodaux Insurance Co. | Jan. 17, 1899. | Hartford, Conn. | 100,000.00 |
| 8 | 413 | 62 | Terrebonne Building & Loan Assn. | Aug. 8, 1899. | Houma, La. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 8 | 158 | 11 | Traders Insurance Co. | Feb. 7, 1899. | Chicago, Ill. | *300,000.00 |
| 8 | 249 | 20 | Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co. | Nov. 16, 1898. | Eurfurt, Germany | *200,000.00 |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | Thuringia Insurance Co. | Aug. 22, 1899. | Hamburg, Germany | *200,000.00 |
| 9 | 436 | 24 | Thames and Mersey Marine Ins. Co., Ltd. | April 10, 1899. | England | *200,000.00 |
| 10 | 158 | 24 | Tidal Wave Planting & Mnf'g. Co., Ltd. | Sept. 21, 1899. | St. Mary Parish, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 10 | 260 | 40 | Tioga Lumber Company, Ltd. | Nov. 3, 1899. | Alexandria, La. | 70,000.00 |
| 10 | 345 | 57 | Terrebonne High School Assn. | Dec. 15, 1899. | Houma, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 11 | 368 | 15 | Thiberge, H. A. Printing Co., Ltd. | Nov. 20, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 12 | 376 | 63 | Teche Building & Loan Association. | June 30, 1900. | New Iberia, La. | 250,000.00 |
| 15 | 25 | 6 | Terrebonne Land Co., Ltd. | March 13, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 321 | 64 | Terrebonne Oil Co., Ltd. | July 5, 1901. | Houma, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 16 | 72 | 65 | Tremont Lumber Co., Ltd. | June 19, 1901. | Lincoln Parish, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 16 | 90 | 18 | Thomson, J. & Bros., Ltd. | June 20, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 16 | 267 | 45 | Torre, P. and Sons Co., Ltd. | Sept. 7, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 16 | 399 | 70 | Triumph Oil Co. | Oct. 11, 1901. | Lake Charles, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 17 | 113 | 20 | Texas & Illinois Oil & Fuel Co. | Nov. 18, 1901. | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 2 | 41 | 7 | United Debenture Redemption Co. of La., Ltd. | Nov. 19, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 3 | 205 | 86 | United Citizens Insurance Co. | Jan. 11, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 3 | 122 | 12 | United States Casualty Co. | Oct. 20, 1898. | New Orleans, La. | 300,000.00 |
| 5 | 62 | 7 | United Warehouse Co., Ltd. | May 24, 1899. | New York, N. Y. | 50,000.00 |
| 6 | 373 | 47 | United States Trust & Savings Bank. | May 27, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 7 | 312 | 47 | Union Casualty & Surety Company | Jan. 7, 1899. | St. Louis, Mo. | 250,000.00 |
| 7 | 375 | 56 | Union Furniture Co., Ltd. | July 28, 1899. | Ohio | 50,000.00 |
| 8 | 180 | 15 | United States Fire Ins. Co. | Nov. 21, 1899. | New Orleans, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 11 | 117 | 3 | Union Assurance Society | Feb. 7, 1899. | New York, N. Y. | 250,000.00 |
| 11 | 340 | 9 | Union Marine Ins. Co., Ltd. | Nov. 15, 1898. | London, England | *200,000.00 |
| 12 | 439 | 30 | Union Naval Stores Co. | April 10, 1899. | Mobile, Ala. | 300,000.00 |
| 12 | 244 | 39 | United Fruit Company | Jan. 2, 1901. | Jersey City, N. J. | 20,000,000.00 |
| 13 | 79 | 8 | United States Safe Deposit & Savings Bank. | April 3, 1900. | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | Union & Mercantile Co., Ltd. | May 25, 1900. | Randolph, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 15 | 86 | 9 | Union Surety & Guaranty Co. | March 7, 1901. | Philadelphia, Pa. | 250,000.00 |
| 15 | | | | March 19, 1901. | | |

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|----|-----|----|--|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 15 | 150 | 29 | United States Mortgage & Trust Co. | May 8, 1901 | New York, N. Y. | 5,000,000.00 |
| 16 | 52 | 10 | Union Warehouse Co., Ltd. | June 7, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 16 | 340 | 59 | United Naval Stores Co. | Sept. 25, 1901 | West Virginia | 300,000.00 |
| 1 | 309 | 29 | Virginia Fire & Marine Ins. Co. | Sept. 19, 1898 | Richmond, Va. | 100,000.00 |
| 2 | 301 | 53 | Valley Mercantile Co., Ltd. | May 8, 1899 | Collinston, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 3 | 181 | 18 | Virginia State Insurance Co. | Oct. 7, 1898 | Richmond, Va. | 100,000.00 |
| 4 | 6 | 7 | Verona Trading Company Limited | Feb. 25, 1899 | Plekinger, La. | 40,000.00 |
| 6 | 40 | 7 | Vinecator News Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd. | June 7, 1899 | Franklin, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 10 | 312 | 50 | Vindicator Publishing Co., Ltd. | Dec. 12, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 12 | 182 | 27 | Vindicator Publishing Co., Ltd. | March 15, 1900 | Concordia Parish, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 13 | 116 | 12 | Valley Lumber Co., Ltd. | June 18, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 13 | 126 | 14 | Valley Lumber Co., Ltd. | June 18, 1900 | Shreveport, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 15 | 196 | 23 | Valley Lumber Co., Ltd. (Increase Capital) | April 23, 1901 | Shreveport, La. | 30,000.00 |
| 16 | 317 | 52 | Veiksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway Co. | Sept. 18, 1901 | Montee, La. | 5,200,000.00 |
| 1 | 23 | 5 | Vernon Lumber Co. | Sept. 8, 1898 | Kansas City, Mo. | 50,000.00 |
| 1 | 23 | 5 | Washington Life Insurance Co. | Oct. 24, 1898 | New York, N. Y. | 125,000.00 |
| 1 | 134 | 30 | Westchester Fire Insurance Co. | Oct. 17, 1898 | Westchester, Co., N. Y. | 300,000.00 |
| 2 | 143 | 23 | West Indian Trading Co., Ltd. | Sept. 19, 1898 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 250,000.00 |
| 2 | 163 | 23 | West Indian Trading Co., Ltd. | Sept. 19, 1898 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 250,000.00 |
| 2 | 130 | 27 | Williswood Planting & Refining Co., Ltd. | Dec. 19, 1898 | Parish of Jefferson, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 4 | 445 | 24 | Williams & Richardson Co., Ltd. | May 29, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 84,000.00 |
| 4 | 361 | 92 | Willard & Wheelers, Limited | April 24, 1899 | Alden Bridge, La. | 125,000.00 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | Wrought Iron Range Company | June 3, 1899 | Colorado | 30,000,000.00 |
| 5 | 362 | 50 | Wyman, Jno. M. Hardware Co., Ltd. | May 10, 1899 | St. Louis, Mo. | 30,000.00 |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | Wilkinson Canal & Irrigation Co., Ltd. | June 23, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 9,000.00 |
| 6 | 384 | 48 | Western Assurance Company | June 2, 1899 | Jennings, La. | 15,000.00 |
| 7 | 74 | 14 | White Castle Lumber & Shingle Co., Ltd. | June 24, 1899 | Whitecastle, La. | 200,000.00 |
| 7 | 267 | 41 | Weinberger Steamship Co., Ltd. | July 22, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 100,000.00 |
| 9 | 83 | 10 | Wall Rice Milling Co., Ltd. | Sept. 21, 1899 | Lake Charles, La. | 25,000.00 |
| 10 | 91 | 12 | White, A. H. Co., Ltd. | Sept. 7, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 10 | 101 | 14 | Welsh Rice Milling Co., Ltd. | Sept. 13, 1899 | Welsh, La. | 10,000.00 |
| 10 | 358 | 59 | Woodward Wight & Co., Ltd. (Amend) | Dec. 21, 1899 | New Orleans, La. | 128,000.00 |
| 11 | 405 | 22 | Wirth, Chas. Grocery Co., Ltd. | Dec. 24, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 6,000.00 |
| 11 | 211 | 32 | Wasburn & Head Co., Ltd. | March 28, 1900 | Gibbsland, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 12 | 358 | 69 | Washington Parish Telephone Co. | March 28, 1900 | Franklin, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 13 | 177 | 22 | Waters Pierce Oil Co. | July 27, 1900 | St. Louis, Mo. | 400,000.00 |
| 13 | 181 | 23 | White Swan Rice Mill Co., Ltd. | July 2, 1900 | Acadia Parish, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 13 | 332 | 42 | Westwego Fish, Oyster & Produce Co. | Jan. 16, 1901 | Jefferson Parish, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 15 | 30 | 7 | Wilson Lucas Co., Ltd. | March 13, 1900 | New Orleans, La. | 5,000.00 |
| 15 | 199 | 40 | Washington State Bank | May 16, 1901 | Washington, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 15 | 228 | 45 | Welsh Implement & Vehicle Co., Ltd. | May 24, 1901 | Welsh, La. | 12,000.00 |
| 16 | 236 | 47 | Woods, S. A. Machine Co. | May 28, 1900 | Roston, Mass. | 300,000.00 |
| 16 | 29 | 6 | Weeks Island & Gulf Fish Co., Ltd. | May 24, 1901 | New Iberia, La. | 50,000.00 |
| 16 | 145 | 27 | White Sulphur Oil & Timber Co., Ltd. | July 17, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 500,000.00 |
| 16 | 324 | 56 | Weiss, Frank & Company, Ltd. | Sept. 20, 1901 | New Orleans, La. | 60,000.00 |
| 17 | 136 | 24 | White Castle Oil Company | Nov. 26, 1901 | Iberville, La. | 20,000.00 |
| 16 | 61 | 12 | Young Men's Club of Marksville. | June 11, 1901 | Marksville, La. | 2,000.00 |

CERTIFICATES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK,
Filed Under Act 149 of 1898 (Article 267 of Constitution).

| NAME. | Domicile. | Increase to. | Decrease to | Date Filed. |
|--|----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Bank of Abbeville..... | Abbeville | \$ 40,000 00 | | March 19, 1898. |
| Bank of Donaldsonville..... | Donaldsonville | 50,000 00 | | March 9, 1901. |
| Bank of Napoleonville..... | Napoleonville | 30,000 00 | | July 8, 1901. |
| Hine-Hodge Lumber Co., Ltd..... | Ruston | 75,000 00 | | Sept. 4, 1901. |
| Iberia Building Association..... | New Iberia | 2,500,000 00 | | Dec. 21, 1901. |
| Jefferson Sawmill Co..... | New Orleans | 100,000 00 | | Jan. 16, 1902. |
| Kahn Dry Goods Co., Ltd..... | Shreveport | 50,000 00 | | Feby. 26, 1901. |
| Mutual Building Association..... | Shreveport | 150,000 00 | | April 16, 1901. |
| Marks Rice Milling Company..... | Shreveport | 2,500,000 00 | | June 23, 1899. |
| Mutual (The) Rice Mill, Ltd..... | Crowley | 50,000 00 | | Oct. 29, 1899. |
| Nona Mills Co., Ltd..... | Gruyard | 50,000 00 | | Sept. 17, 1901. |
| National Acid Company..... | Leesville | 200,000 00 | | April 4, 1900. |
| New Orleans Brewing Co..... | New Orleans | 250,000 00 | | Jan. 25, 1901. |
| New Orleans & Carrollton Railroad Co..... | New Orleans | 1,400,000 00 | 600,000 00 | March 7, 1901. |
| New Orleans Fruit Auction Co., Ltd..... | New Orleans | 40,000 00 | | May 7, 1901. |
| Orange Land Company, Ltd..... | Lake Charles | 480,000 00 | | Dec. 31, 1901. |
| Orleans Railroad Company..... | New Orleans | 250,000 00 | | July 27, 1899. |
| Otis Manufacturing Co..... | New Orleans | 500,000 00 | | Jan. 20, 1900. |
| Oak Lawn Sugar Company, Ltd..... | New Orleans | 200,000 00 | | March 22, 1901. |
| Peoples Bank of Plaquemine..... | New Orleans | 500,000 00 | | May 22, 1901. |
| Parham (The) Mercantile Co., Ltd..... | Plaquemine | 50,000 00 | | June 7, 1901. |
| Shreveport, Red River & Valley Ry. Co..... | L'Argent | 1,000,000 00 | | Feby. 14, 1900. |
| J. Stuppel Planting Company..... | Shreveport | 140,000 00 | | April 26, 1901. |
| Shreveport Ice and Refrigerating Co..... | Bayou Goula | 150,000 00 | | May 3, 1898. |
| Star Rice Milling Company, Ltd..... | Shreveport | 100,000 00 | | June 1, 1899. |
| Sabine Lumber Company..... | Crowley | 200,000 00 | | March 8, 1899. |
| Tremont Lumber Company..... | Zwolle | 200,000 00 | | April 14, 1901. |
| Union State Company..... | Tremont | 250,000 00 | | Dec. 4, 1901. |
| Valley (The) Lumber Co..... | New Orleans | 39,000 00 | 65,000 00 | June 12, 1901. |
| White Castle Lumber & Shingle Co..... | Shreveport | 200,000 00 | | April 17, 1901. |
| Washington State Bank..... | White Castle | 20,850 00 | | May 20, 1901. |
| | Washington | | 20,850 00 | July 2, 1898. |
| | | | | May 16, 1901. |

LIST OF NATIONAL BANKS IN LOUISIANA, MARCH, 1902.

| NAME. | DOMICILE. | PRESIDENT. | VICE-PRESIDENT. | CASHIER. | CAPITAL. |
|---|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| First National Bank of Abbeville. | Abbeville. | Severin LeBlanc | D. L. McPherson | A. J. Golden | \$ 25,000 |
| First National Bank of Alexandria. | Alexandria. | Paul Lisso | L. J. Hakenjos | A. Wettenmark, Jr. | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Baton Rouge. | Baton Rouge. | D. M. Raymond | Robert A. Hart | D. Kondert | 100,000 |
| First National Bank of Crowley. | Crowley. | T. Z. Toler | V. M. Lambert | H. Lawrence | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Franklin. | Franklin. | Joseph Berg | M. Bell | H. S. Palfrey | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Homer. | Homer. | William I. Otis | J. W. Hobbert | C. O. Ferguson | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Jennings. | Jennings. | E. F. Rowson | F. E. Bliss | George A. Courtney | 45,700 |
| First National Bank of Lafayette. | Lafayette. | N. P. Mors | J. F. Parkerson | S. R. Parkerson | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Lake Charles. | Lake Charles. | H. C. Drew | George Homidge | Frank Roberts | 100,000 |
| First National Bank of Lake Charles. | Lake Charles. | George Lock | L. Kaufman | N. E. North | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Lake Charles. | Lake Charles. | H. C. Gill | C. S. Ramsay | W. E. Guillemot | 100,000 |
| First National Bank of Lake Charles. | Lake Charles. | H. C. Gill | Herman Meyer | F. E. Ironmoy | 60,000 |
| Monroe National Bank of Monroe. | Monroe. | L. D. McLain | W. Millsaps | D. F. Morton | 50,000 |
| Monroe National Bank of Monroe. | Monroe. | L. A. Breard, Jr. | J. M. Tichtensteln | *C. E. A. D. | 300,000 |
| Monroe National Bank of Monroe. | Monroe. | W. M. Smith | Ily. Abraham | Card. Delze | 300,000 |
| Commercial National Bank of New Orleans. | New Orleans. | J. C. Denis | Andrew Stewart | Charles Palfrey | 300,000 |
| Germania National Bank of New Orleans. | New Orleans. | J. W. Castles | R. P. Walmsley | J. F. Couret | 500,000 |
| Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans. | New Orleans. | R. M. Baldwin | S. E. Craig | W. Palfrey | 500,000 |
| Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans. | New Orleans. | J. H. O'Connor | C. H. Culbertson | C. H. Culbertson | 300,000 |
| New Orleans National Bank of New Orleans. | New Orleans. | J. T. Hayden | Pearl Wight | J. M. Ragoud | 400,000 |
| State National Bank of New Orleans. | New Orleans. | S. V. Fornaris | Felix Patout | P. L. Reynonnet | 50,000 |
| Whitney National Bank of New Orleans. | New Orleans. | Joseph A. Breaux | M. Gaillard | W. E. Satterfield | 50,000 |
| New Iberia National Bank of New Iberia. | New Iberia. | James Gehert | G. A. Roussel | Lee Riggs | 25,000 |
| Peoples' National Bank of Patterson. | Patterson. | B. Levy | J. M. Tucker | M. A. McCutcheon | 100,000 |
| First National Bank of Shreveport. | Shreveport. | S. B. McCutcheon | H. H. Youree | W. J. Bayersdorfer | 100,000 |
| Citizens' National Bank of Shreveport. | Shreveport. | W. B. Jacobs | W. T. Crawford | W. J. Bayersdorfer | 200,000 |
| First National Bank of Shreveport. | Shreveport. | A. T. Kahn | J. S. Young | J. J. Jordan | 100,000 |
| Shreveport National Bank of Shreveport. | Shreveport. | A. T. Kahn | J. S. Young | J. J. Jordan | 100,000 |

*J. H. Fulton (Manager).

STATE BANKS.

| | | Capital Stock paid in. | Individual Deposits not bearing interest. | Surplus Fund |
|----|---|---------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Bank of Abbeville | \$ 40,000 00 | \$ 236,928 02 | \$ 15,000 00 |
| 2 | City Savings Bank of Alexandria | 12,500 00 | | |
| 3 | Rapides Bank of Alexandria | 90,000 00 | 755,524 08 | 40,000 00 |
| 4 | Bank of Amite City | 22,000 00 | 52,187 57 | 2,750 00 |
| 5 | Bank of North Louisiana | 25,000 00 | 100,355 76 | 1,316 28 |
| 6 | Bastrop State Bank | 50,000 00 | 99,658 24 | |
| 7 | Bank of Bernice | 10,575 00 | 32,732 29 | |
| 8 | Bank of Baton Rouge | 50,000 00 | 607,893 63 | 150,000 00 |
| 9 | La. State Bank of Baton Rouge | 75,000 00 | 150,488 10 | |
| 10 | People's Sav. Bk. of Baton Rouge | 10,850 00 | | 2,500 00 |
| 11 | Merchts & Planters' Bk. of Bunkie | 25,000 00 | 98,123 23 | |
| 12 | Breaux Bridge Bank | 13,350 00 | 14,425 01 | |
| 13 | Bank of Clinton | 15,000 00 | 107,077 50 | 1,250 00 |
| 14 | The Cheneyville Bank | 12,500 00 | 79,836 24 | |
| 15 | Bank of Colfax | 15,000 00 | 50,155 75 | |
| 16 | Bank of Coushatta | 15,000 00 | 80,887 12 | |
| 17 | Bank of Covington | 15,000 00 | 80,068 11 | 3,000 00 |
| 18 | Crowley State Bank | 50,000 00 | 176,629 54 | 25,000 00 |
| 19 | Bank of Acadia | 45,000 00 | 101,056 95 | 5,000 00 |
| 20 | Bank of Ascension | 30,000 00 | 217,208 55 | 15,000 00 |
| 21 | Bank of Donaldsonville | 50,000 00 | 220,775 33 | 20,000 00 |
| 22 | People's Bank of Donaldsonville | 30,000 00 | 100,998 04 | 5,000 00 |
| 23 | Eunice State Bank | 15,000 00 | 20,417 84 | |
| 24 | St. Mary Bank | 50,000 00 | 200,092 00 | 12,500 00 |
| 25 | Bank of Gueydan | 15,000 00 | 50,740 59 | |
| 26 | Bank of Hammond | 10,000 00 | 16,183 80 | |
| 27 | Hammond State Bank | 12,000 00 | 60,239 18 | 2,500 00 |
| 28 | Haynesville State Bank | 11,000 00 | 23,730 06 | |
| 29 | Bank of Houma | 50,000 00 | 107,362 90 | 8,750 00 |
| 30 | People's Bank of Houma | 50,000 00 | 145,668 48 | 2,000 00 |
| 31 | Bank of Jeanerette | 30,000 00 | 106,276 54 | 4,000 00 |
| 32 | Citizens' Bank of Jeanerette | 25,000 00 | 144,176 14 | 2,000 00 |
| 33 | Citizens' Bank of Jennings | 50,000 00 | 343,717 50 | 6,000 00 |
| 34 | Jennings Banking and Trust Co | 50,000 00 | 64,076 58 | |
| 35 | Bank of Lafayette | 25,000 00 | 87,946 76 | 2,000 00 |
| 36 | The Lake Providence Bank | 15,000 00 | 98,139 18 | 1,275 00 |
| 37 | Bank of Leesville | 11,000 00 | 69,359 50 | 250 00 |
| 38 | The Citizens Bank of Leesville | 14,500 00 | 22,399 86 | |
| 39 | Bank of DeSoto | 20,000 00 | 52,290 14 | |
| 40 | The Sabine Valley Bank | 12,500 00 | 32,175 45 | |
| 41 | Avoyelles Bank of Marksville | 30,000 00 | 111,957 91 | 400 00 |
| 42 | Bank of Minden | 35,000 00 | 228,874 85 | 13,500 00 |
| 43 | Merchts & Farmers' Bk. of Monroe | 100,000 00 | 244,811 16 | 11,000 00 |
| 44 | Bank of Morgan City | 25,000 00 | 109,080 04 | |
| 45 | Bank of Assumption | 25,000 00 | 94,674 45 | |
| 46 | Bank of Napoleonville | 30,000 00 | 200,887 86 | 10,000 00 |
| 47 | Exchange Bank of Natchitoches | 25,000 00 | 214,249 80 | |
| 48 | State Bank of New Iberia | 50,000 00 | 159,979 42 | 8,000 00 |
| 49 | Algiers Savings Bank | 30,000 00 | 35,862 31 | |
| 50 | Canal Bank of New Orleans | 1,000,000 00 | 4,280,394 08 | 50,000 00 |
| 51 | Citizens' Bank of Louisiana | 380,200 00 | 975,944 30 | |
| 52 | Germania Savings Bank | 100,000 00 | | |
| 53 | Metropolitan Bank of New Orleans | 250,000 00 | 772,263 74 | 2,707 45 |
| 54 | Morgan State Bank | 100,900 00 | 190,921 98 | |
| 55 | People's Bank of New Orleans | 250,000 00 | 1,177,611 06 | 8,932 87 |
| 56 | Provident Savings and Safe De- posit Bank | 100,000 00 | 145,334 25 | |
| 57 | U. S. Safe Deposit and Sav. Bk. | 100,000 00 | | |
| 58 | Teutonia Bank of New Orleans | 100 000 00 | 200,075 39 | |
| 59 | Bank of New Roads | 20,000 00 | 144,103 58 | 500 00 |
| 60 | People's State Bank of Opelousas | 16,300 00 | 239,496 33 | 6,000 00 |
| 61 | St. Landry State Bank | 50,000 00 | 318,374 16 | |
| 62 | Bank of Patterson | 25,000 00 | 82,862 78 | 7,500 00 |
| 63 | Bank of Plaquemine | 50,000 00 | 146,511 53 | 25,000 00 |
| 64 | People's Bank of Plaquemine | 50,000 00 | 123,481 67 | 500 00 |
| 65 | Rayne State Bank | 15,000 00 | 136,279 15 | 7,500 00 |
| 66 | Lincoln Parish Bank | 25,000 00 | 57,365 53 | |
| 67 | Ruston State Bank | 50,000 00 | 248,886 37 | 25,000 00 |
| 68 | Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Shreveport | 100,000 00 | 641,756 63 | 2,500 00 |
| 69 | Bank of West Feliciana | 25,000 00 | 124,279 49 | 14,000 00 |
| 70 | Bank of St. Martinsville | 40,000 00 | 98,012 95 | 2,000 00 |
| 71 | Bank of Lafourche | 25,000 00 | 241,600 94 | 17,500 00 |
| 72 | Bank of Thibodaux | 50,000 00 | 278,472 36 | 15,000 00 |
| 73 | Washington State Bank | 20,850 00 | 60,838 71 | 2,000 00 |
| 74 | Bank of Whitecastle | 15,000 00 | 81,547 02 | 300 00 |
| 75 | Bank of Winnfield | 10,850 00 | 37,905 14 | |
| 76 | Bank of Lockport | 15,000 00 | 30,972 50 | |
| | Total | \$4,500,975 00 | \$17,244,171 00 | \$556,931 60 |

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| NAME. | Location. | Principal Agent. | Place of business. |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. | New York City | Wisdom & Levy | New Orleans. |
| Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co. | Philadelphia, Pa. | Geo. G. Wynson | New Orleans. |
| Franklin Life | Springfield, Ills. | A. L. Watkins | Lake Charles. |
| Germania Life | New York City | C. Eustis, Jr. | New Orleans. |
| Home Life | New York City | S. L. Graham | New Orleans. |
| Life Insurance Co. of Virginia. | Richmond, Va. | W. L. T. Rogerson | New Orleans. |
| Metropolitan Life | New York City | George G. McHardy | New Orleans. |
| Minnesota Mutual Life | St. Paul, Minn. | J. A. Ross | New Orleans. |
| Mutual Life of Kentucky | Louisville, Ky. | Frost & Bowles | New Orleans. |
| Mutual Life of New York | New York City | H. P. McLean | New Orleans. |
| New England Mutual Life Ins. Co. | Boston Mass. | E. J. Clark | New Orleans. |
| New York Life Ins. Co. | New York City | Jos. Dinkelspiel | New Orleans. |
| Pacific Mutual Life | San Francisco, Cal. | John R. Fell | New Orleans. |
| Leavenworth Mutual Life | Philadelphia, Pa. | Max Braun | New Orleans. |
| Providence Savings Life Assurance Society | New York City | E. J. Hamilton | New Orleans. |
| Prudential Insurance Co. of America. | Newark, N. J. | r. W. Gibson | New Orleans. |
| Security Trust and Life Insurance Co. | Philadelphia, Pa. | C. A. Etchelberger | New Orleans. |
| Sun Life Insurance Co. | Louisville, Ky. | M. J. Wellborn | New Orleans. |
| Travelers' Insurance Co. | Hartford, Conn. | A. O. Pesson | New Orleans. |
| Union Central Life Insurance Co. | Cincinnati, O. | W. H. Richardson | New Orleans. |
| Washington Life Insurance Co. | New York City | W. H. Richardson | New Orleans. |

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Showing the Name, Location, Principal Agent and Place of Business of the various Fire, Fire and Marine, Life and Accident and Casualty Insurance Companies authorized to transact business in the State of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| NAME. | Location. | Principal Agent. | Place of business. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Hibernia Ins. Co. | New Orleans | W. H. Byrnes, President. | New Orleans. |
| Home Ins. Co. | New Orleans | Thos. Sefton, President. | New Orleans. |
| Latayette Ins. Co. | New Orleans | Louis Mathis, President. | New Orleans. |
| Louisiana Fire Ins. Co. | Baton Rouge | O. B. Steele, President. | Baton Rouge. |
| Mechanics' & Traders' Ins. Co. | New Orleans | E. G. Richards, President. | New Orleans. |
| Merchants' Ins. Co. | New Orleans | E. Paul Capdevielle, President. | New Orleans. |
| Southern Ins. Co. | New Orleans | Ernest Miltenberger, President. | New Orleans. |
| Sun Ins. Co. | New Orleans | Charles Janvier, President. | New Orleans. |
| Teutonia Ins. Co. | New Orleans | A. P. Knoll, President. | New Orleans. |

FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|--------------|
| Aetna Fire Ins. Co. | Hartford, Conn. | Peter F. Pescud | New Orleans. |
| Agricultural Ins. Co. | Watertown, N. Y. | The Fard Marks Insurance Agcy, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| American Fire Ins. Co. of New York | New York City | A. Charneck | New Orleans. |
| American Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia | Philadelphia, Pa. | Stroudback & Stern | New Orleans. |
| American Central Ins. Co. | St. Louis, Mo. | J. A. A. Rose | New Orleans. |
| Anchor Fire Ins. Co. | Cincinnati, O. | Rocquet & Dowell, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Assurance Co. of America. | New York City | Clarence F. Lowe | New Orleans. |
| Atlanta Home Ins. Co. | Atlanta, Ga. | W. A. Brand | New Orleans. |
| Boston Ins. Co. | Boston, Mass. | Marshall J. Smith & Co. | New Orleans. |
| British-American Ins. Co. | New York City | Dan A. Rose | New Orleans. |
| Camden Fire Ins. Co. | Camden, N. J. | Brand & Bush | New Orleans. |
| Citizen's Ins. Co. | St. Louis, Mo. | LeBlanc & Railey, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Colonial Ins. Co. | Washington, D. C. | L. Monrose & Sons | New Orleans. |
| Commercial Union Ins. Co. | Hartford, Conn. | Fergus G. Lee | New Orleans. |
| Connecticut Fire Ins. Co. | New York City | James Prevost | New Orleans. |
| Continental Ins. Co. | New York City | C. E. Angell & Co. | New Orleans. |
| Empire City Fire Ins. Co. | Providence, R. I. | A. H. Hart | Baton Rouge. |
| Equitable Fire and Marine Ins. Co. | Philadelphia, Pa. | Stroudback & Stern | New Orleans. |
| Fire Association of Philadelphia | San Francisco, Cal. | Eustis & Conway | New Orleans. |
| Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. | Baltimore, Md. | E. L. Slattery | New Orleans. |
| Firemen's Ins. Co. | Columbus, Ga. | LeBlanc & Railey, Ltd. | New Orleans. |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|--------------|
| Germania Fire Ins. Co. | New York City | O. F. Meier | New Orleans. |
| German Ins. Co. | Freeport, Ills. | W. D. Wellborn | New Orleans. |
| German Alliance Ins. Co. | New York City | Mehle & Kaustler | New Orleans. |
| German-American Ins. Co. | New York City | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| Girard Fire and Marine Ins. Co. | Philadelphia, Pa. | Janvier & Moss | New Orleans. |
| Greenwich Ins. Co. | New York City | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| Hanover Fire Ins. Co. | New York City | Rocquet & Boswell, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Hartford Fire Ins. Co. | Hartford, Conn. | Peter F. Pescud | New Orleans. |
| Home Ins. Co. | New York City | Peter Gallagher | New Orleans. |
| Indemnity Fire Ins. Co. | New York City | Marshall J. Smith & Co. | New Orleans. |
| Ins. Co. of North America | Philadelphia, Pa. | Rocquet & Boswell, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Lafayette Fire Ins. Co. | New York City | Clarence F. Lowe | New Orleans. |
| Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co. | New York City | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| Mercantile Fire & Marine Ins. Co. | Boston, Mass. | Godchaux, Shelby & Mioton, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Milwaukee Mechanics' Ins. Co. | Milwaukee, Wis. | R. L. Emery | New Orleans. |
| National Fire Ins. Co. | Hartford, Conn. | L. Monrose & Sons | New Orleans. |
| National Standard Fire Ins. Co. | New York City | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co. | Manchester, N. H. | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| Niagara Fire Ins. Co. | New York City | Hartwig Moss | New Orleans. |
| North British and Mercantile Ins. Co. | New York City | W. D. Wellborn | New Orleans. |
| Northwestern National Ins. Co. | Milwaukee, Wis. | Janvier & Moss, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Orlent Ins. Co. | New York City | Peter F. Pescud | New Orleans. |
| Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co. | Hartford, Conn. | Lelblanc & Bailey, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn | Philadelphia, Pa. | Godchaux, Shelby & Mioton, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Mehle & Kaustler | New Orleans. |
| Providence Washington Ins. Co. | Hartford, Conn. | C. E. Angell & Co. | New Orleans. |
| Queen Ins. Co. of America | Providence, R. I. | C. E. Black & Son | New Orleans. |
| Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co. | New York City | Tom R. Norton | New Orleans. |
| St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co. | Springfield, Mass. | Eustis & Conway | New Orleans. |
| Traders' Ins. Co. | St. Paul, Minn. | L. Monrose & Sons | New Orleans. |
| United States Fire Ins. Co. | Chicago, Ills. | Rocquet & Boswell, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Virginia State Ins. Co. | New York City | C. E. Angell & Co. | New Orleans. |
| Virginia Fire and Marine Ins. Co. | Richmond, Va. | F. O. Bertrand | New Orleans. |
| Westchester Fire Ins. Co. | Westchester, N. Y. | James Prevost | New Orleans. |
| Williamsburgh Fire Ins. Co. | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Marshall J. Smith & Co. | New Orleans. |

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Showing the Name, Location, Principal Agent and Place of Business of the various Fire, Fire and Marine, Life and Accident and Casualty Insurance Companies authorized to transact business in the State of Louisiana—Cont.

FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| NAME. | Location. | Principal Agent. | Place of business. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Atlas Assurance Co. | London, England | L. Monrose & Sons. | New Orleans. |
| British-American Assurance Co. | Toronto, Canada | Dan A. Rose | New Orleans. |
| British and Foreign Ins. Co. | Liverpool, England | A. K. Miller & Co. | New Orleans. |
| Cologne Re-Ins. Co. | Cologne, Germany | Allen Mehle | New Orleans. |
| Commercial Union Assurance Co. | London, England | L. Monrose & Sons. | New Orleans. |
| General Marine Ins. Co. | Dresden, Germany | Jas. A. Ross. | New Orleans. |
| Hamburg-Bremen Ins. Co. | Hamburg, Germany | James Picton | New Orleans. |
| Imperial Ins. Co. | London, England | LeBlanc & Railey, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Law, Union & Crown F. & L. Ins. Co. | London, England | Mehle & Kausler | New Orleans. |
| Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. | Liverpool, England | Clarence F. Lowe | New Orleans. |
| London Assurance Corporation | Liverpool, England | Godchaux, Shelly & Mifoton, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| London and Lancashire Ins. Co. | Liverpool, England | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| Manchester Assurance Co. | Manchester, England | H. Charnock | New Orleans. |
| Marine Ins. Co. | London, England | Jas. A. Ross | New Orleans. |
| Moscow Fire Ins. Co. | Moscow, Russia | Mehle & Kausler | New Orleans. |
| Munich Re-Insurance Co. | Munich, Germany | W. S. Fenwick, Jr. | Shreveport. |
| North British & Mercantile Ins. Co. | London, England | L. H. Terry | New Orleans. |
| Northern Assurance Co. | London, England | Godchaux, Shelly & Mifoton, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co. | Norwich, England | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| Palatine Ins. Co. | London, England | Chas. Janvier | New Orleans. |
| Phoenix Assurance Co. | London, England | Stroudback & Stern | New Orleans. |
| Russian National Ins. Co. | Stettin, Germany | Janyvet & Moss, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Reliance National Ins. Co. | Liverpool, England | M. J. Sanders | New Orleans. |
| Royal Exchange Ins. Co. | Liverpool, England | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| Salamandra Ins. Co. | St. Petersburg, Russia | Maler & Heintz | New Orleans. |
| State Fire Ins. Co. | Liverpool, England | Peter F. Pesoud | New Orleans. |
| Skandia Ins. Co. | Stockholm, Sweden | Mehle & Kausler | New Orleans. |
| Scottish Union & National Ins. Co. | Edinburgh, Scotland | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| Sea Ins. Co. | Liverpool, England | Mehle & Kausler | New Orleans. |
| Standard Marine Ins. Co. | London, England | Ross & Irwin | New Orleans. |
| Sun Ins. Office | Liverpool, England | Meletta & Stoddard | New Orleans. |
| Thames & Mersey Marine Ins. Co. | Liverpool, England | Stroudback & Stern | New Orleans. |
| Thuringia Ins. Co. | Elfurt, Germany | Lucas E. Moore & Co. | New Orleans. |
| Union Assurance Society | London, England | Ross & Irwin | New Orleans. |
| Union Marine Ins. Co. | Liverpool, England | Mehle & Kausler | New Orleans. |
| Western Assurance Co. | Toronto, Canada | Lucas E. Moore & Co. | New Orleans. |
| | | Marshall J. Smith & Co. | New Orleans. |

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Showing the Name, Location, Principal Agent and Place of Business of the various Fire, Fire and Marine, Life and Accident and Casualty Insurance Companies authorized to transact business in the State of Louisiana—Cont.

COMPANIES OTHER THAN FIRE AND LIFE.

| NAME. | Location. | Principal Agent. | Place of business. |
|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| Actna Life Insurance Co. | Hartford, Conn. | Stroudback & Stern | New Orleans. |
| Actna Indemnity | Hartford, Conn. | ..... | ..... |
| American Bonding and Trust Co. | Baltimore, Md. | Dufour & Dufour | New Orleans. |
| American Surety Co. | New York City | Peter F. Pescud | New Orleans. |
| City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co. | Philadelphia, Pa. | A. K. Miller & Co. | New Orleans. |
| Continental Casualty Co. | Hammond, Ind. | Hartwig Spencer | Shreveport. |
| Employers' Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd. | London, England | Peter F. Pescud | aw Orleans. |
| Fidelity and Casualty Co. | New York City | Frank M. Miller | New Orleans. |
| Fidelity and Deposit Co. | Baltimore, Md. | Warner & Black | New Orleans. |
| Frankfort M. A. & P. G. Insurance Co. | Frankfort, Germany | Ross & Irwin | New Orleans. |
| Lloyd's Steam Boiler Inspection Ins. Co. | Hartford, Conn. | Peter F. Pescud | New Orleans. |
| Lloyd's Plate Glass Ins. Co. | New York City | Godchaux, Shelly & Mioton, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd. | London, England | Marshall, J. Smith & Co. | New Orleans. |
| Maryland Casualty Co. | Baltimore, Md. | Warner & Black | New Orleans. |
| Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co. | New York City | Peter F. Pescud | New Orleans. |
| National Surety Co. | New York City | Godchaux, Shelly & Mioton, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| New Amsterdam Casualty Co. | New York City | Rocquet & Doswell, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| New York Plate Glass Insurance Co. | New York City | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | New Orleans. |
| Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation. | London, England | Godchaux, Shelly & Mioton, Ltd. | New Orleans. |
| Pacific Mutual Life | San Francisco, Cal. | Jos. Dinkelspiel | aw Orleans. |
| Preferred Accident Insurance Co. | New York City | M. N. Buckner | New Orleans. |
| Travelers' Insurance Co. | Hartford, Conn. | M. J. Wellborn | New Orleans. |
| Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co. | Detroit, Mich. | A. H. Dicks | New Orleans. |
| Union Casualty and Surety Co. | St. Louis, Mo. | The Ferd. Marks Ins. Agency, Ltd. (Inc.) | aw Orleans. |
| Union Surety and Guaranty Co. | Philadelphia, Pa. | Dreyfus & Tabor | Shreveport. |
| United States Casualty Co. | New York City | Emery & Norton | aw Orleans. |
| United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. | Baltimore, Md. | ..... | New Orleans. |

U. C. V. CAMPS, "LOUISIANA DIVISION."

| NAMES. | NO. | HEADQUARTERS. | COMMANDERS. | ADJUTANTS. |
|---------------------------------|------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Army of N. Virginia | 1 | New Orleans | J. W. T. Leech | L. A. Adams. |
| Army of Tennessee | 2 | New Orleans | L. Guion | W. Curry. |
| Gen. LeRoy Stafford | 3 | Shreveport | V. Grosjean | J. M. Martin. |
| Jeff. Davis | 6 | Alexander | F. Seip | W. W. Whittington. |
| Ruston | 7 | Ruston | Allen Barksdale | J. L. Bond. |
| R. E. Lee | 14 | Opelousas | S. Haas | L. Sandoz. |
| Confed. Vet. States Cavalry | 9 | New Orleans | J. S. Harral | H. W. Spear. |
| Washington Artillery | 15 | New Orleans | E. P. Cotteaux | Jno. Holmes. |
| Henry W. Paul | 16 | New Orleans | A. B. Booth | Joseph Demouruelle. |
| Baton Rouge | 17 | Baton Rouge | A. D. Barrow | F. M. Heroman. |
| Iberville | 18 | Plaquemine | L. E. Woods | J. A. Dupuy. |
| R. L. Gibson | 33 | Evergreen | I. C. Johnson | W. H. Oliver. |
| V. Mauvin | 38 | Donaldsonville | S. A. Poche | Wm. J. Murphy. |
| Natchitoches | 40 | Natchitoches | L. Caspare | C. H. Levy. |
| Monton | 41 | Mansfield | J. G. Moanhall | T. G. Pegues. |
| Camp Moore | 60 | Tangipahoa | R. L. Draughn | T. I. Thompson. |
| Calcasieu Con. Vets. | 62 | Lake Charles | W. A. Knapp | P. Jacobs. |
| Amite City | 78 | Amite City | E. C. Cooley | G. F. Stearns. |
| Isalah Norwood | 110 | Merrick | D. F. Merrick | I. J. Taylor. |
| Richland | 152 | Rayville | J. S. Summerlin | J. D. Chapman. |
| Winchester Hall | 178 | Berwick | A. G. Freere | F. O'Brien. |
| Henry Allen | 182 | Monroe | W. P. Kenwick | W. A. O'Kelly. |
| John Peck | 183 | Scidely Island | W. S. Peck | |
| Lake Providence | 193 | Lake Providence | J. C. Bass | C. K. Egelly. |
| Braxton Bragg | 190 | Thibadeaux | J. J. Shaffer | H. N. Coulon. |
| Arcadia | 229 | Arcadia | W. Miller | A. Ogden. |
| Fred. Ogden | 247 | Gonzalez P. O. | Dr. P. T. St. Amant | H. T. Brown. |
| Felliciana | 264 | Jackson | Zach Lea | W. W. Mathews. |
| Gen. Geo. Moorman | 270 | Mandeville | | R. O. Pizzetta. |
| Florian Cornay | 345 | Franklin | | T. J. Shaffer. |
| Con. Vet. Assn. Union Parish | 379 | Farmerville | S. W. Taylor | R. M. Tatam. T. H. Hamilton. |
| Cap Perot | 397 | Campti | | |
| Lowden Butler | 409 | Benton | Thomas Lyles | B. R. Nash. |
| Harry Hays | 451 | Magnolia P. O. | J. B. Dunn | F. E. Hill. |
| Henry Gray | 490 | Coushatta | O. T. Webb | O. S. Penny. |
| Croft | 530 | Zachary | O. M. Lee | W. E. Atkinson. |
| T. M. Scott | 545 | Minden | A. Goodwill | H. A. Barnes. |
| Dick Taylor | 546 | Pleasant Hill | J. Graham | |
| Claborne | 548 | Homer | | G. G. Hill. |
| Henry Gray | 551 | Timothea | G. W. Oakley | T. Oakley. |
| K. M. Hinson | 578 | Pastrop | J. M. Sharp | W. A. Harrington. |
| Frank Gardner | 580 | Lafayette | D. A. Cochrane | P. L. DeClouet. |
| Camp Hood | 589 | Logansport | G. W. Sample | E. Price. |
| Vermilion | 607 | Abbeville | Edw. W. Huff | J. T. Labitt. |
| G. T. Beauregard | 628 | Crowley | D. B. Hays | I. E. Barr. |
| Montgomery | 631 | Montgomery | H. V. McCain | T. M. CcCain. |
| Alecbiade Deblanc | 634 | Jeanerette | A. L. Monnot | |
| Confederate Vets. | 670 | New Iberia | Robt. S. Perry | Andrew Tharp. |
| Eunice | 671 | Eunice | V. T. Bondean | Martin Carron. |
| John McEnery | 749 | Columbia | Geo. Wear | S. D. S. Walker. |
| Confederate Vets. | 798 | St. Francisville | F. M. Mumford | W. B. Smith. |
| Frank T. Nichols | 909 | Harrisonburg | W. J. Miller | J. C. Boyd. |
| Confederate Vets. | 937 | Stav P. O. | Wm. H. Hodnett | |
| Pontchatoula | 1074 | Pontchatoula | Geo. M. Perin | T. J. Butler. |
| Hammond | 1093 | Hammond | W. W. Bankston | J. W. Skinner. |
| Franklin Par. Sharp Shooters | 1111 | Winnboro | W. P. Powers | J. M. King. E. L. Monnot. |
| Gen. F. T. Nicholls | 1142 | Napoleonville | Thos. Loftus | |
| Confederate Vets. | 1160 | Kentwood | J. R. Kent | |
| S. E. Hunter | 1185 | Clinton | G. H. Packwood | J. A. White. |
| New Roads | 1232 | New Roads | L. B. Claborne | Augustus Pourcain. |
| Confederate Vets. | 1238 | Tees Creek P. O. | Martin Williams | J. K. Johnson. |
| Chas. J. Batchelor | 1272 | Smithland | Rev. R. H. Prosser | W. W. Mains. |

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—DEPARTMENT LOUISIANA—MISSISSIPPI.

(DEPARTMENT OFFICERS 1901-1902—HEADQUARTERS NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHARLES W. KEETING, Commander.....Box 1724, New Orleans

R. B. BAQUIE, Assistant Adjutant-General.....Box 1724, New Orleans

ROSTER OF DEPARTMENT.

| POST. | No. | COMMANDER. | ADJUTANT. | LOCATION. |
|---------------------|-----|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Jos. A. Mower..... | 1 | William L. Jarvis.... | M. A. C. Hussey.... | New Orleans, La. |
| W. T. Sherman..... | 2 | R. W. Jones..... | Lee Davis..... | Shelby, Miss. |
| Cyrus Hamlin..... | 3 | James A. Knight.... | Hampton Felder... | Baton Rouge, La. |
| Abraham Lincoln.. | 4 | Sandy Brown..... | Charles Brown.... | Thibodeaux, La. |
| Jennings..... | 6 | H. S. Williams..... | H. T. Miller..... | Jennings, La. |
| Chas. W. Cady..... | 8 | William P. Young.... | Charles Morgan.... | Jackson, Miss. |
| Andre Cailloux..... | 9 | Robert Smith..... | R. B. Baquie..... | New Orleans, La. |
| C. J. Bassett..... | 10 | W. B. Barrett..... | Henry Nickens.... | New Orleans, La. |
| U. S. Grant..... | 11 | Thomas Poree..... | August Pierre.... | New Orleans, La. |
| John H. Crowder.. | 12 | John Pierce..... | Samuel Webb..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Phil. H. Sheridan.. | 13 | Frank Burtis..... | James Pearl..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Oscar Orillion..... | 14 | William Walker.... | J. L. Dupart..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Ellsworth..... | 15 | Preston Smooth.... | Oscar Pilman..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Ransom..... | 16 | James Newton..... | Louis Mackel..... | Natchez, Miss. |
| R. B. Elliott..... | 17 | N. A. Anderson..... | F. H. Ballard..... | Vicksburg, Miss. |
| Robt. G. Shaw..... | 18 | Paul Bruce..... | Samuel Smith.... | New Orleans, La. |
| M. R. Delany..... | 20 | Joseph Drozin.... | John H. Jackson... | New Orleans, La. |
| Farragut..... | 21 | R. H. Isabelle.... | Grisco York..... | Vicksburg, Miss. |
| E. D. Edwards..... | 22 | Isajah Kelly..... | Perry Lloyd..... | Vidalia, La. |
| Parson Brownlow.. | 23 | Henry Hunter..... | Washington Gray.. | Natchez, Miss. |
| John A. Logan..... | 24 | M. Tolbert..... | Solomon Henderson. | Greenville, Miss. |
| Greenville..... | 25 | P. T. Jackson..... | Tyler Cox..... | Morgan City, La. |
| O. P. Morton..... | 26 | Reuben Elmore.... | C. Lyons..... | Port Hudson, La. |
| Custer..... | 27 | Henry Rivers..... | John Scott..... | Chatham, Miss. |
| Dan Ullmann..... | 28 | Adam Metcalf.... | Edward Butler.... | Jesuits' Bend, La. |
| General Steel..... | 29 | Eugene Fields.... | David Hebrew.... | Bovina, Miss. |
| T. W. Stringer.... | 30 | H. Ballard..... | Henry Lewis..... | Waterproof, La. |
| R. B. Hayes..... | 31 | Morrison Shepherd. | Stephen Kyle..... | Warrenton, Miss. |
| Fred. Douglass.... | 32 | Thomas Tindle.... | S. L. Roan..... | Pt. Gibson, Miss. |
| James Lynch..... | 33 | William Booze.... | Martin Kennedy... | Lake Prv'ce, La. |
| Lake Providence.. | 34 | Charles Johnson.. | Julian Martin.... | Lafayette, La. |
| General Phelps.... | 35 | Samuel Brown.... | E. A. Hubeau.... | Gretna, La. |
| Jefferson..... | 36 | C. P. Petersen.... | Rial Henney..... | Houma, La. |
| General Canby.... | 37 | Scott Brown..... | S. J. Thompson.... | Duncansby, Miss. |
| Duncansby..... | 38 | C. W. Wilson..... | Louis Richardson.. | Bayou Goula, La. |
| Fairchild..... | 39 | J. Sluby Davidson.. | Winton Stewart.... | Port Allen, La. |
| William McKinley. | 40 | Edward Landry.... | John Celestine.... | Plaquemine, La. |
| Plaquemine..... | 41 | Charles Philomene. | J. Gumby..... | Edwards, Miss. |
| Osterhaus..... | 42 | John W. Chase.... | Daniel Harney.... | Omega, La. |
| R. B. Beck..... | 43 | Philip Bias..... | Cain Griffin..... | Ebenezer, Miss. |
| Ebenezer..... | 44 | Levi Shilcut..... | Douglass D. Hill.. | Fayette, Miss. |
| Gen. W. W. Dudley. | 45 | George Hamlin.... | Washington Bayade | Glen Allen, Miss. |
| General Allen.... | 46 | Hopkins Brown.... | S. Ames..... | Summit, Miss. |
| Vandergriff..... | 47 | Ebenezer Bryan.. | R. H. Johnson.... | Alexandria, La. |
| Henry Wilson..... | 48 | Philip Green..... | R. W. Allison.... | Darrow, La. |
| G. H. Thomas..... | 49 | G. H. Hill..... | Jacques Darensbury | Boutte, La. |
| Leland..... | 50 | Samuel Guess.... | Henry Grant..... | Franklin, La. |
| B. F. Butler..... | 51 | Timothy Aikens.. | Eugene Castillo... | New Orleans, La. |
| (I. B. Pearsall.... | 52 | Henry Grant..... | Philip Gray..... | |
| Charles E. Sherman | 53 | Eugene Castillo... | | |
| O. J. Dunn..... | 54 | Philip Gray..... | | |

LOUISIANA DIVISION UNITED SONS OF
CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Headquarters 1901-1902—Baton Rouge, La.

Division Commander—W. M. Barrow, Baton Rouge, La.
 Division Adjutant and Chief of Staff—A. E. Rabenhorst, Baton Rouge.
 Division Inspector—Henry H. Clark, 628 Canal St., New Orleans, La.
 Division Quartermaster—Joseph St. Martin, Donaldsonville, La.
 Division Commissary—L. H. Marrero, Jr., Gretna, La.
 Division Judge Advocate—Loys Charbonnet, New Orleans, La.
 Division Surgeon—Dr. Kittridge Sims, Donaldsonville, La.
 Division Chaplain—Rev. Louis Tucker, St. Francisville, La.
 Aid-de-camp—E. O. Lalande, Napoleonville, La.
 Aid-de-camp—Hugh Waddill, Baton Rouge, La.
 Aid-de-camp—David M. Pipes, Jackson, La.
 Aid-de-camp—Ferdinand C. Claiborne, New Roads, La.
 Aid-de-camp—T. B. Sellers, Luling, La.
 Aid-de-camp—J. R. Moss, Coushatta, La.
 Aid-de-camp—A. F. Barrow, St. Francisville, La.

CAMPS.

PIERRE J. GILBERT, No. 110—Napoleonville, La.
Organized August 22, 1898.

E. O. Lalande, Commandant. Oscar Dugas, Adjutant.

CAMP ASCENSION, No. 126—Donaldsonville, La.

Edmund Maurin, Commandant. Prosper Gonel, Jr., Adjutant.

CAMP BEAUREGARD, No. 130—New Orleans, La.
Organized April 28, 1899.

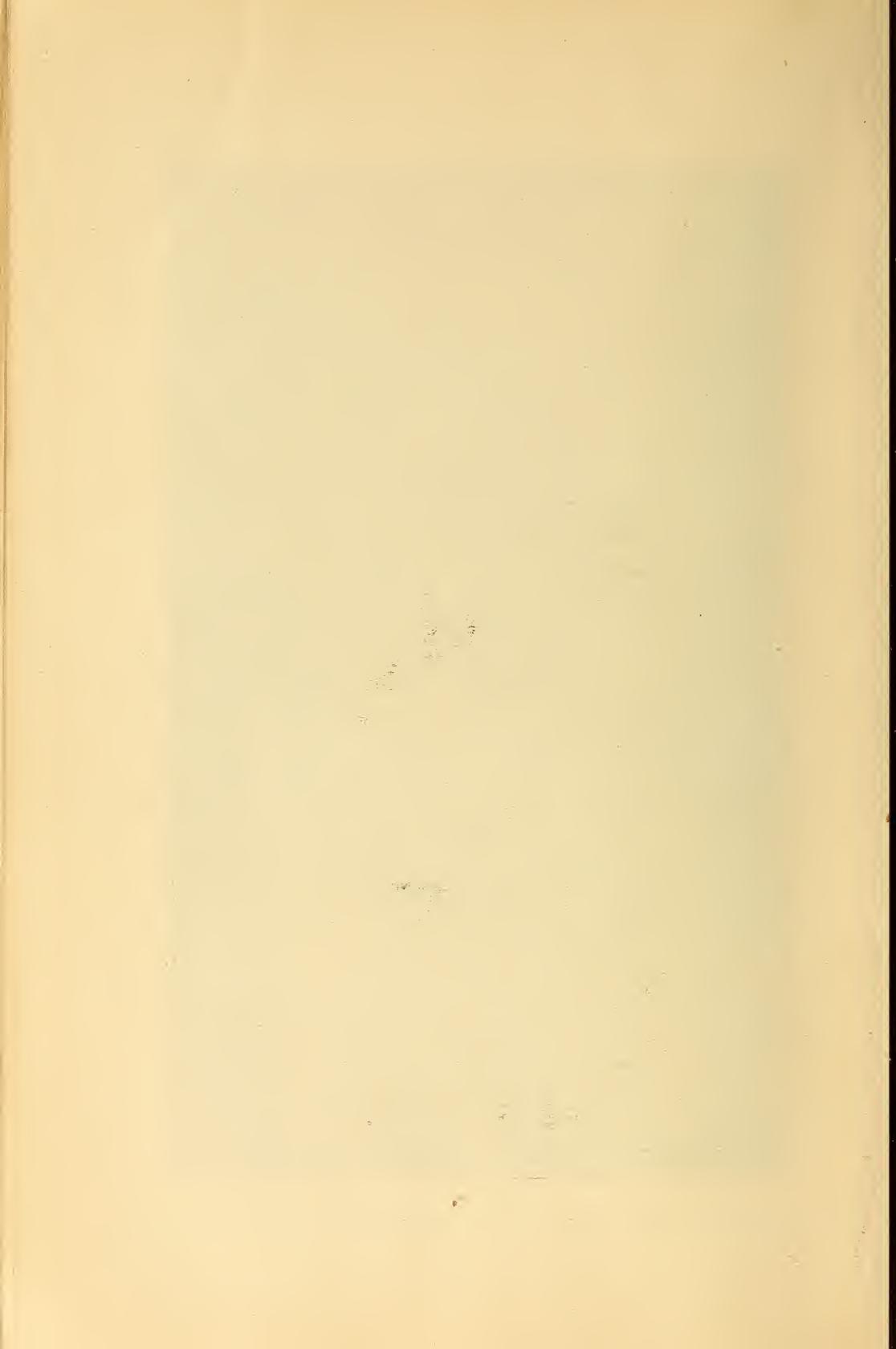
Jas. T. Nix, Commandant. T. J. Reynaud, Adjutant.

CAMP HENRY WATKINS ALLEN, No. 133—Baton Rouge, La.
Organized April 29, 1899.

Hugh Waddill, Commandant. Nicholas Wax, Adjutant.



GEN. LEON JASTREMSKI.



CAMP CHARLES A. BRUSLE, No. 144—Plaquemine, La.
Organized June 20, 1899.

Clarence S. Hebert, Commandant. H. N. Sherburne, Jr., Adjutant.

CAMP WEST FELICIANA, No. —St. Francisville, La.
Organized November 13, 1901.

A. F. Barrow, Commandant. Ed. R. Moses, Adjutant.

CAMP GUS A. SCOTT, No. 244—Jackson, La.
Organized April 26, 1901.

David M. Pipes, Commandant. W. C. Jones, Adjutant.

CAMP TURGIS, No. 264—New Orleans, La.
Organized May 11, 1901.

Loys Charbonnet, Commandant. W. B. Mangum, Adjutant.

CAMP GUY DREUX, No. 277—Gretna, La.
Organized May 21, 1901.

L. H. Marrero, Jr., Commandant. Jno. R. Langridge, Adjutant.

CAMP BOUANCHAUD, No. 291—New Roads, La.
Organized June 30, 1901.

Ferdinand C. Claiborne, Commandant. Hewitt Bouanchaud, Adjutant.

CAMP R. E. LEE, Luling No. —Luling, La.
Organized August 3, 1901.

T. B. Sellers, Commandant. R. J. Sellers, Adjutant.

CAMP HENRY GRAY, No. —Coushatta, La.
Organized August 24, 1901.

J. R. Moss, Commandant. J. T. S. Thomas, Adjutant.

STATEMENT OF NEW CONSOLS AND CONSTITUTIONAL
BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

And of new School Bonds, owned by the Free School Fund, now held by the State Treasurer, said Bonds having been purchased under Acts 265 of 1855 and 54 of 1900, all being stamped as required by Act 116 of 1890.

NEW CONSOLS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 530. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 535. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 542. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 550. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 1151. | |
| 7 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 2218 to 2224. | |
| 10 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 2401 to 2410. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 2835. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 2869. | |
| 12 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 2956 to 2967. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 3160. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 3475. | |
| 5 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 3681 to 3685. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 4198. | |
| 13 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 4283 to 4295. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 5335. | |
| 2 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 6307 to 6308. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 7096. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 7413. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 7743. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 8280. | |
| 2 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 8634 to 8635. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 8850. | |
| 3 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 8873 to 8875. | |
| 93 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 9306 to 9398. | |
| <hr/> | |
| 163 Bonds of \$1,000 each aggregating | \$163,000 00 |
| 8 Bonds of \$500, Nos. 2188 to 2195. | |
| 11 Bonds of \$500, Nos. 2197 to 2207. | |
| 1 Bond of \$500, No. 2209. | |
| 1 Bond of \$500, No. 2501. | |
| 87 Bonds of \$500, Nos. 2977 to 3063. | |
| <hr/> | |
| 108 Bonds of \$500 each, aggregating | 54,000 00 |
| 1 Bond of \$100, No. 1555. | |
| 567 Bonds of \$100, Nos. 3492 to 4058. | |
| <hr/> | |
| 568 Bonds of \$100 each, aggregating | 56,800 00 |

CONSTITUTIONAL BONDS.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1 Bond of \$5, No. 33 | |
| 1 Bond of \$5, No. 71. | |
| 1 Bond of \$5, No. 72. | |
| 1 Bond of \$5, No. 124. | |
| 1 Bond of \$5, No. 149. | |
| 1 Bond of \$5, No. 179. | |
| <hr/> | |
| 6 Bonds of \$5 each, aggregating | 30 00 |

ATCHAFALAYA BASIN LEVEE BONDS.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 75 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 196 to 270. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 432. | |
| 2 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 476 to 477. | |
| 1 Bond of \$1,000, No. 482. | |
| 6 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 666 to 671. | |
| <hr/> | |
| 85 Bonds of \$1,000 each, aggregating | 85,000 00 |

FIFTH LOUISIANA LEVEE BONDS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 6 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 37 to 42. | |
| 4 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 201 to 204. | |
| 40 Bonds of \$1,000, Nos. 272 to 311. | |
| <hr/> | |
| 50 Bonds of \$1,000 each, aggregating | 50,000 00 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total amount of bonds owned by the Free School Fund | \$498,830 00 |

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS AND REVENUES, AND
CASH BALANCES ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1901.

| FUNDS. | Receipts. | Expenditures. | Balance. |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| General Fund, 1901..... | \$ 790,898.03 | \$ 782,253.47 | \$ 8,644.56 |
| General Fund, 1900..... | 270,744.22 | 55,106.57 | 215,637.65 |
| General Fund, 1899..... | 41,604.33 | 41,604.33 | ..... |
| Current School Fund, 1901..... | 53,360.24 | 16,627.89 | 36,732.35 |
| Current School Fund, 1900..... | 319,945.03 | 317,925.87 | 2,019.16 |
| Current School Fund, 1899..... | 452.32 | 452.32 | ..... |
| Interest Tax Fund, 1901..... | 97,726.31 | 37,057.42 | 60,668.89 |
| Interest Tax Fund, 1900..... | 537,169.48 | 460,733.55 | 76,435.93 |
| Interest Tax Fund, 1899..... | 332,372.91 | 7,359.00 | 325,013.91 |
| Interest Tax Fund 1879 and previous..... | 494.96 | 38.50 | 456.46 |
| General Engineer Fund..... | 243,829.68 | 190,034.06 | 53,795.62 |
| Levee and Drainage Fund..... | 99,256.00 | 3,300.00 | 95,956.00 |
| Free School Fund..... | 88,546.13 | 35,783.20 | 52,762.93 |
| Interest and Redemption \$5 Bonds..... | 2,989.72 | 1,637.04 | 1,352.68 |
| Levee Construction and Repair Fund for 1878 and previous..... | 2,648.67 | 325.00 | 2,323.67 |
| Redemption of Valid School Certificates..... | 1,946.20 | 1,941.98 | 4.22 |
| Militia Fund..... | 1,452.87 | 675.00 | 777.87 |
| Fertilizer Fund..... | 11,887.76 | 11,370.98 | 516.78 |
| Paris Green Fund..... | 318.04 | 53.25 | 264.79 |
| Trust Fund..... | 1,757.86 | ..... | 1,757.86 |
| Oyster Fund..... | 8,587.15 | ..... | 8,587.15 |
| Penitentiary Fund..... | 269,720.96 | 268,887.61 | 833.35 |
| Pontchartrain Levee District..... | 149,694.65 | 132,961.28 | 16,733.37 |
| Atchafalaya Basin Levee District..... | 415,746.92 | 402,733.50 | 13,013.42 |
| Fifth Louisiana Levee District..... | 222,842.24 | 124,796.58 | 98,045.66 |
| Orleans Levee District..... | 189,548.22 | 164,685.12 | 24,863.10 |
| Orleans Levee District, one-half mill..... | 485.52 | ..... | 485.52 |
| Red River, Atchafalaya & Bayou Boeuf Levee Dist..... | 400,121.75 | 227,408.03 | 172,713.72 |
| Lafourche Basin Levee District..... | 187,699.88 | 156,902.38 | 30,797.50 |
| Lake Borgne Basin Levee District..... | 28,970.93 | 24,612.35 | 4,358.58 |
| Caddo Levee District..... | 174,123.99 | 100,590.38 | 73,533.61 |
| Tensas Basin Levee District..... | 154,024.62 | 147,101.31 | 6,923.31 |
| Natchitoches Sub-Levee District..... | 8,942.80 | 5,982.84 | 2,959.96 |
| Bossier Levee District..... | 30,999.32 | 30,037.66 | 961.66 |
| Caddo Sub-Levee District..... | 18,389.09 | 9,928.00 | 8,461.09 |
| Ruras Levee District..... | 15,268.79 | 8,533.57 | 6,735.22 |
| Grand Prairie Levee District..... | 13,805.90 | 6,127.71 | 7,678.19 |
| | \$5,188,373.49 | \$3,775,567.75 | \$1,412,805.74 |
| Amount deposited but not yet audited..... | | | 9,626.42 |
| Total..... | | | \$1,422,432.16 |

CASH ON DEPOSIT.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| New Orleans National Bank..... | \$ 418,393.56 |
| Hibernia National Bank..... | 425,594.72 |
| Louisiana National Bank..... | 420,673.31 |
| Bank of Baton Rouge..... | 75,697.15 |
| First National Bank of Baton Rouge..... | 81,978.91 |
| Cash in vault..... | 94.51 |
| Total..... | \$1,422,432.16 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED TO DATE BY THE VARIOUS LEVEE DISTRICTS, THE AMOUNT RETIRED, AND THE AMOUNT NOW OUTSTANDING, COMPILED TO FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

FIFTH LOUISIANA LEVEE DISTRICT—ACTS 44 OF 1886 AND 14 OF 1898.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Bonded indebtedness limited to | |
| Issued by the Board— | \$ 500,000 00 |
| 415 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 415—6 per cent.—Act 44 of 1886..... | \$415,000 00 |
| 90 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 90—6 per cent.—Act 44 of 1886..... | 45,000 00 |
| 431 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 431—5 per cent.—Act 14 of 1898..... | 431,000 00 |
| Amount issued to date..... | \$ 891,000 00 |
| Retired by the Board— | |
| 356 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 315, 375 to 415—Act 44 of 1886..... | \$356,000 00 |
| 70 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 50—71 to 90—Act 44 of 1886..... | 35,000 00 |
| Amount retired to date..... | 391,000 00 |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | \$ 500,000 00 |

TENSAS BASIN LEVEE DISTRICT—ACTS 59 OF 1886 AND 70 OF 1894.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Bonded indebtedness limited to | |
| Issued by the Board— | \$ 150,000 00 |
| 150 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 150—6 per cent.—Act 59 of 1886..... | \$ 75,000 00 |
| 60 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 150—6 per cent.—Act 59 of 1886..... | 75,000 00 |
| 65 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 151 to 210—6 per cent.—Act 70 of 1894..... | 30,000 00 |
| 65 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 65—6 per cent.—Act 70 of 1894..... | 65,000 00 |
| Amount issued to date..... | \$ 245,000 00 |
| Retired by the Board— | |
| 150 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 150—6 per cent.—Act 59 of 1886..... | \$ 75,000 00 |
| 150 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 150—6 per cent.—Act 59 of 1886..... | 75,000 00 |
| Amount retired to date..... | 150,000 00 |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | \$ 95,000 00 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED TO DATE BY THE VARIOUS LEVEE DISTRICTS, THE AMOUNT RETIRED, AND THE AMOUNT NOW OUTSTANDING, COMPILED TO FEBRUARY 1, 1902—Continued.

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| PONTCHARTRAIN LEVEE DISTRICT—ACTS 95 OF 1890 AND 59 OF 1894. | | |
| Bonded by the Board— | | |
| Issued to date..... | | \$1,000,000 00 |
| 75 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 75—6 per cent.—Act 95 of 1890..... | \$ 75,000 00 | |
| 75 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 75—6 per cent.—Act 95 of 1890..... | 75,000 00 | |
| 200 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 200—6 per cent.—Act 95 of 1890..... | 200,000 00 | |
| 200 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 201 to 400—6 per cent.—Act 95 of 1890..... | 100,000 00 | |
| 500 bonds of \$100 each, Nos. 401 to 900—6 per cent.—Act 95 of 1890..... | 50,000 00 | |
| 260 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 260—6 per cent.—Act 59 of 1894..... | 260,000 00 | |
| 298 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 501 to 798—6 per cent.—Act 59 of 1894..... | 149,000 00 | |
| Amount issued to date..... | \$ 909,000 00 | |
| Retired by the Board— | | |
| 113 bonds of \$1,000 each, numbers various—6 per cent.—Act 95 of 1890..... | \$113,000 00 | |
| 50 bonds of \$100 each, numbers various—6 per cent.—Act 95 of 1890..... | 5,000 00 | |
| 4 bonds of \$1,000 each, numbers various—6 per cent.—Act 59 of 1894..... | 4,000 00 | |
| 2 bonds of \$500 each, numbers various—6 per cent.—Act 59 of 1894..... | 1,000 00 | |
| Amount retired to date..... | 123,000 00 | |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | \$ 786,000 00 | |
| ATCHAFALAYA BASIN LEVEE DISTRICT—ACTS 97 OF 1890 AND 14 OF 1898. | | |
| Bonded by the Board— | | |
| Issued to date..... | | \$1,000,000 00 |
| 825 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 825—6 per cent.—Act 97 of 1890..... | \$825,000 00 | |
| 50 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 50—6 per cent.—Act 97 of 1890..... | 25,000 00 | |
| 850 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 850—5 per cent.—Act 14 of 1898..... | 850,000 00 | |
| Amount issued to date..... | \$1,700,000 00 | |
| Retired by the Board— | | |
| 825 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 825—6 per cent.—Act 97 of 1890..... | \$825,000 00 | |
| 50 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 50—6 per cent.—Act 97 of 1890..... | 25,000 00 | |
| Amount retired to date..... | 850,000 00 | |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | \$ 850,000 00 | |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED TO DATE BY THE VARIOUS LEVEE DISTRICTS, THE AMOUNT RETIRED, AND THE AMOUNT NOW OUTSTANDING, COMPILED TO FEBRUARY 1, 1902.—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| LAFORCHE BASIN LEVEE DISTRICT—ACT 13 OF 1892. | | |
| Bonded indebtedness limited to..... | | \$ 500,000 00 |
| Issued by the Board— | | |
| 250 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 250—6 per cent.—Act 13 of 1892..... | \$250,000 00 | |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | | \$ 250,000 00 |
| LAKE BORGNE BASIN LEVEE DISTRICT—ACT 14 OF 1892. | | |
| Bonded indebtedness limited to..... | | \$ 100,000 00 |
| Issued by the Board— | | |
| 100 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 100—6 per cent.—Act 14 of 1892..... | \$100,000 00 | |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | | \$ 100,000 00 |
| RED RIVER, ATCHAFALAYA AND BAYOU BOEUF LEVEE DISTRICT—ACTS 46 OF 1892 AND 49 OF 1900. | | |
| Bonded indebtedness limited to..... | | \$ 500,000 00 |
| Issued by the Board— | | |
| 100 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 100—6 per cent.—Act 46 of 1892..... | \$100,000 00 | |
| 200 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 200—6 per cent.—Act 46 of 1892..... | 100,000 00 | |
| 200 bonds of \$250 each, Nos. 1 to 200—6 per cent.—Act 46 of 1892..... | 50,000 00 | |
| 250 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 250—5 per cent.—Act 49 of 1900..... | 250,000 00 | |
| Amount issued to date..... | \$ 500,000 00 | |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | | \$ 500,000 00 |
| CADDO LEVEE DISTRICT—ACTS 74 OF 1892 AND 142 OF 1900. | | |
| Bonded indebtedness limited to..... | | \$ 300,000 00 |
| Issued by the Board— | | |
| 150 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 150—6 per cent.—Act 74 of 1892..... | \$150,000 00 | |
| 50 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 50—6 per cent.—Act 74 of 1892..... | 25,000 00 | |
| 248 bonds of \$100 each, Nos. 1 to 248—6 per cent.—Act 74 of 1892..... | 24,800 00 | |
| 50 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 50—5 per cent.—Act 142 of 1900..... | 50,000 00 | |
| 100 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 51 to 150—5 per cent.—Act 142 of 1900..... | 50,000 00 | |
| Amount issued to date..... | \$ 299,800 00 | |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | | \$ 299,800 00 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED TO DATE BY THE VARIOUS LEVEE DISTRICTS, THE AMOUNT RETIRED, AND THE AMOUNT NOW OUTSTANDING, COMPILED TO FEBRUARY 1, 1902.—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| BOSSIER LEVEE DISTRICT—ACT 89 OF 1892. | | |
| Bonded indebtedness limited to..... | | \$ 200,000 00 |
| Issued by the Board— | | |
| 150 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 150—6 per cent.—Act 89 of 1892..... | \$150,000 00 | |
| 50 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 50—6 per cent.—Act 89 of 1892..... | 25,000 00 | |
| 249 bonds of \$100 each, Nos. 1 to 249—6 per cent.—Act 89 of 1892..... | 24,900 00 | |
| Amount issued to date..... | \$ 199,900 00 | |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | | \$ 199,900 00 |
| BURAS LEVEE DISTRICT—ACTS 18 OF 1894 AND 97 OF 1898. | | |
| Bonded indebtedness limited to..... | | \$ 35,000 00 |
| Issued by the Board— | | |
| 10 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 10—6 per cent.—Act 18 of 1894..... | \$ 10,000 00 | |
| 40 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 11 to 50—6 per cent.—Act 97 of 1898..... | 20,000 00 | |
| Amount issued to date..... | \$ 30,000 00 | |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | | \$ 30,000 00 |
| GRAND PRARIE LEVEE DISTRICT—ACTS 24 OF 1898 AND 41 OF 1900. | | |
| Bonded indebtedness limited to..... | | \$ 30,000 00 |
| Issued by the Board— | | |
| 50 bonds of \$500 each, Nos. 1 to 50—6 per cent.—Act 24 of 1898..... | \$ 25,000 00 | |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | | \$ 25,000 00 |
| ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT—ACT 116 OF 1898. | | |
| Bonded indebtedness limited to..... | | \$ 500,000 00 |
| Issued by the Board— | | |
| 325 bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 325—5 per cent.—Act 116 of 1898..... | \$325,000 00 | |
| Outstanding February 1, 1902..... | | \$ 325,000 00 |

TABLE 2.--POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY PARISHES: 1810 TO 1900.

| PARISHES. | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1870 | 1860 | 1850 | 1840 | 1830 | 1820 | 1810 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| The State.... | 1,381,625 | 1,118,587 | 939,946 | 726,915 | 708,002 | 517,762 | 352,411 | 215,739 | 152,923 | 76,556 |
| Acadia b | 23,483 | 13,231 | 16,895 | 11,577 | 11,484 | 10,752 | 6,991 | 5,426 | 3,728 | 2,219 |
| Assencion | 24,142 | 19,545 | 17,015 | 13,234 | 15,379 | 10,752 | 7,141 | 5,669 | 3,576 | 2,472 |
| Assumption | 21,620 | 19,629 | 18,837 | 15,379 | 13,167 | 10,526 | 6,616 | 3,484 | 2,245 | 1,209 |
| Ayoville | 29,701 | 25,112 | 16,747 | 10,636 | 13,167 | 9,526 | 5,339 | 3,484 | 2,245 | 1,209 |
| Bienville | 17,588 | 14,108 | 10,442 | 10,636 | 61,190 | 5,339 | 3,484 | 2,245 | 1,209 | 611 |
| Bossier | 24,153 | 20,330 | 16,042 | 12,875 | 11,348 | 6,962 | 5,282 | 3,484 | 2,245 | 1,209 |
| Caddo | 44,499 | 31,555 | 26,296 | 21,714 | 12,140 | 8,884 | 5,282 | 3,484 | 2,245 | 1,209 |
| Caldwell | 30,428 | 20,176 | 12,484 | 6,733 | 12,140 | 8,884 | 5,282 | 3,484 | 2,245 | 1,209 |
| Cameron | 6,917 | 5,814 | 5,767 | 4,820 | 4,833 | 3,914 | 2,057 | 1,463 | 808 | 463 |
| Carroll d | 3,952 | 2,828 | 2,416 | 1,951 | 4,833 | 2,815 | 2,017 | 1,463 | 808 | 463 |
| Catahoula | 16,351 | 12,002 | 10,277 | 10,110 | 18,052 | 8,789 | 4,237 | 2,581 | 1,764 | 1,164 |
| Catahoula | 23,029 | 23,312 | 18,337 | 8,475 | 11,651 | 7,132 | 4,955 | 2,581 | 1,764 | 1,164 |
| Clatborne | 13,539 | 14,871 | 14,914 | 9,977 | 16,848 | 7,471 | 6,185 | 1,764 | 1,164 | 1,164 |
| De Soto | 25,063 | 19,860 | 15,603 | 14,962 | 13,805 | 7,758 | 9,414 | 4,662 | 2,626 | 2,895 |
| D. Baton Rouge | 31,153 | 25,922 | 19,966 | 17,816 | 13,298 | 8,023 | 9,414 | 4,662 | 2,626 | 2,895 |
| East Carroll d | 11,373 | 12,362 | 12,134 | 17,816 | 16,046 | 11,977 | 8,138 | 6,698 | 4,808 | 1,463 |
| East Feliciana | 20,443 | 17,903 | 15,132 | 13,499 | 14,697 | 13,598 | 11,893 | 8,247 | 5,142 | 2,679 |
| Franklin | 8,890 | 6,900 | 6,495 | 5,078 | 6,162 | 3,251 | 11,893 | 8,247 | 5,142 | 2,679 |
| Grant | 12,902 | 8,270 | 6,188 | 4,517 | 6,162 | 3,251 | 11,893 | 8,247 | 5,142 | 2,679 |
| Iberia | 20,015 | 20,997 | 16,676 | 9,042 | 14,661 | 12,278 | 8,405 | 7,049 | 4,414 | 2,679 |
| Iberville | 27,006 | 21,848 | 17,544 | 12,347 | 14,661 | 12,278 | 8,405 | 7,049 | 4,414 | 2,679 |
| Jackson | 9,119 | 7,453 | 5,328 | 7,646 | 9,485 | 5,566 | 10,470 | 6,846 | 4,414 | 2,679 |
| Jackson | 15,321 | 13,221 | 12,166 | 17,767 | 15,372 | 23,093 | 10,470 | 6,846 | 4,414 | 2,679 |
| Lafayette | 28,825 | 15,966 | 13,235 | 10,388 | 9,003 | 6,720 | 7,841 | 5,653 | 3,748 | 1,995 |
| Lafourche | 22,882 | 22,095 | 19,113 | 14,719 | 14,044 | 9,532 | 7,303 | 5,508 | 3,748 | 1,995 |
| Lincoln | 15,898 | 14,753 | 11,075 | 14,719 | 14,044 | 9,532 | 7,303 | 5,508 | 3,748 | 1,995 |
| Livingston | 8,100 | 5,769 | 5,259 | 4,026 | 4,431 | 3,385 | 2,315 | 1,463 | 808 | 463 |
| Madison | 12,322 | 14,135 | 13,908 | 8,600 | 4,431 | 3,385 | 2,315 | 1,463 | 808 | 463 |
| Morehouse | 16,634 | 16,786 | 14,206 | 9,387 | 10,357 | 8,773 | 5,142 | 3,484 | 2,245 | 1,209 |
| Natchitoches | 33,216 | 25,836 | 19,707 | 18,265 | 16,699 | 14,228 | 14,350 | 7,905 | 7,486 | 2,870 |
| Natchitoches | 28,104 | 24,039 | 21,609 | 19,148 | 17,441 | 119,460 | 102,193 | 49,826 | 41,351 | 24,552 |
| Orleans | 37,047 | 32,039 | 26,090 | 19,148 | 17,441 | 119,460 | 102,193 | 49,826 | 41,351 | 24,552 |
| Ouachita | 20,947 | 17,985 | 14,685 | 11,582 | 4,727 | 5,008 | 4,640 | 5,140 | 2,896 | 1,077 |
| Plaquemines | 33,039 | 12,541 | 11,575 | 10,552 | 8,494 | 7,390 | 5,080 | 4,489 | 2,354 | 1,549 |
| Pointe Coupee | 25,777 | 19,613 | 17,785 | 12,981 | 17,718 | 11,339 | 7,898 | 5,936 | 4,912 | 4,539 |
| Rapides | 39,578 | 27,642 | 23,563 | 18,015 | 25,360 | 16,561 | 14,132 | 7,575 | 6,065 | 2,200 |
| Red River | 11,548 | 11,318 | 8,573 | 18,015 | 25,360 | 16,561 | 14,132 | 7,575 | 6,065 | 2,200 |
| Richland | 11,116 | 10,230 | 8,440 | 5,110 | 5,828 | 4,515 | 4,515 | 3,484 | 2,245 | 1,209 |
| Terrebonne | 15,421 | 9,390 | 7,344 | 6,456 | 5,828 | 4,515 | 4,515 | 3,484 | 2,245 | 1,209 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| St. Bernard | 5,021 | 4,326 | 4,405 | 3,555 | 7,076 | 3,802 | 3,237 | 5,556 | 2,635 | 1,020 |
| St. Charles | 9,072 | 7,737 | 7,161 | 4,867 | 5,297 | 5,120 | 4,700 | 5,147 | 3,862 | 3,291 |
| St. Helena | 8,479 | 8,062 | 7,504 | 5,423 | 7,130 | 4,561 | 3,525 | 4,028 | 3,026 | ..... |
| St. James | 20,197 | 15,715 | 14,714 | 10,152 | 11,499 | 11,098 | 8,548 | 7,646 | 5,660 | 3,955 |
| St. J. the Baptist | 12,330 | 11,359 | 9,686 | 6,762 | 7,930 | 7,317 | 5,776 | 5,677 | 3,854 | 2,990 |
| St. Landry <i>b</i> | 52,906 | 40,250 | 40,004 | 25,553 | 23,104 | 22,253 | 15,233 | 12,591 | 10,085 | 5,048 |
| St. Martin | 18,940 | 14,884 | 12,663 | 9,870 | 12,674 | 11,761 | 8,674 | 7,205 | 12,063 | 7,369 |
| St. Mary | 34,145 | 22,416 | 19,891 | 13,860 | 16,816 | 13,697 | 8,950 | 6,442 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Tammany | 13,335 | 10,160 | 6,887 | 5,586 | 5,406 | 6,364 | 4,598 | 2,864 | 1,723 | ..... |
| Tangipahoa | 17,625 | 12,655 | 9,638 | 7,928 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tensas | 19,075 | 16,647 | 17,815 | 12,419 | 16,078 | 9,040 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Terrebonne | 24,464 | 20,167 | 17,957 | 12,451 | 12,091 | 7,724 | 4,410 | 2,121 | ..... | ..... |
| Union | 18,520 | 17,304 | 13,526 | 11,685 | 10,389 | 8,203 | 1,838 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermillion | 20,705 | 14,234 | 8,728 | 4,528 | 4,324 | 3,409 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vernon | 10,327 | 5,903 | 5,160 | ..... | 3,330 | 3,408 | 2,649 | 2,286 | 2,517 | ..... |
| Washington | 9,628 | 6,700 | 5,190 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Webster | 15,125 | 12,466 | 10,005 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W. Baton Rouge | 10,285 | 8,363 | 7,667 | 5,114 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Carroll <i>d</i> | 3,685 | 3,748 | 2,776 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Feliciana | 15,994 | 15,062 | 12,809 | 10,499 | 11,671 | 13,245 | 10,910 | 8,629 | ..... | ..... |
| Winn | 9,648 | 7,082 | 5,846 | 4,954 | 6,876 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

(a) Includes 210 persons returned in the aggregate only; not separated as to parishes.
 (b) Acadia organized from part of St. Landry in 1886.
 (c) Estimated.
 (d) Carroll taken to form East and West Carroll in 1877.
 (e) East and West Feliciana reported together and credited to East Feliciana in 1820.

TABLE No. 1.—POPULATION OF LOUISIANA: 1810 TO 1900.

| CENSUS YEARS— | Population. | Increase— | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Number. | Per Cent. |
| 1900 | 1,381,625 | 263,038 | 23.5 |
| 1890 | 1,118,587 | 178,641 | 19.0 |
| 1880 | 939,946 | 213,031 | 22.7 |
| 1870 | 726,915 | 18,913 | 2.7 |
| 1860 | 708,002 | 190,240 | 36.7 |
| 1850 | 517,762 | 165,351 | 46.9 |
| 1840 | 352,411 | 186,672 | 63.4 |
| 1830 | 215,739 | 92,810 | 41.1 |
| 1820 | 152,923 | 70,367 | 99.8 |
| 1810 | 76,556 | ..... | ..... |

TABLE 3.—INCREASE IN POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY PARISHES: 1890 TO 1900.

| PARISHES. | INCREASE. | | PARISHES. | INCREASE. | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Number. | Per cent. | | Number. | Per cent. |
| The State | 263,038 | 23.5 | | | |
| Acadia | 10,252 | 77.5 | *Morehouse | 152 | 0.9 |
| Ascension | 4,597 | 23.5 | Naatchitoches | 7,380 | 28.6 |
| Assumption | 1,991 | 10.1 | Orleans | 45,065 | 18.6 |
| Aryelles | 4,589 | 18.3 | Ouachita | 2,962 | 16.5 |
| Bienville | 3,480 | 24.7 | Plaquemines | 498 | 4.0 |
| Bossier | 3,823 | 18.8 | Poinite Coupee | 6,164 | 31.4 |
| Caddo | 12,944 | 41.8 | Rapides | 11,986 | 43.2 |
| Calcasieu | 10,252 | 50.8 | Red River | 230 | 2.0 |
| Caldwell | 1,103 | 19.0 | Richland | 886 | 8.7 |
| Cameron | 1,124 | 39.7 | Sabine | 6,031 | 64.2 |
| Catahoula | 4,349 | 36.2 | St. Bernard | 705 | 16.3 |
| *Clabourne | 283 | 1.2 | St. Charles | 1,335 | 17.3 |
| *Concordia | 1,312 | 8.8 | St. Helena | 417 | 5.2 |
| De Soto | 5,203 | 26.2 | St. James | 4,482 | 28.5 |
| East Baton Rouge | 5,231 | 20.2 | St. John the Baptist | 971 | 8.5 |
| *East Carroll | 989 | 8.0 | St. Landry | 12,656 | 31.4 |
| East Feliciana | 2,540 | 14.2 | St. Martin | 4,056 | 27.3 |
| Franklin | 1,890 | 28.8 | St. Mary | 11,729 | 52.3 |
| Grant | 4,632 | 56.0 | St. Tammany | 3,175 | 31.3 |
| Iberia | 8,018 | 38.2 | Tangipahoa | 4,970 | 39.3 |
| Iberville | 5,158 | 23.6 | Tensas | 2,422 | 14.6 |
| Jackson | 2,100 | 15.9 | Terrebonne | 4,297 | 21.3 |
| Jefferson | 6,866 | 22.4 | Union | 1,216 | 7.0 |
| Lafayette | 6,859 | 43.0 | Vernon | 6,471 | 45.5 |
| Lafourche | 6,787 | 30.7 | Washington | 4,424 | 74.9 |
| Lincoln | 1,145 | 7.8 | Webster | 2,928 | 43.7 |
| Livingston | 2,331 | 40.3 | West Baton Rouge | 2,659 | 21.4 |
| *Madison | 1,813 | 12.3 | *West Carroll | 1,922 | 23.0 |
| | | | West Feliciana | 63 | 1.7 |
| | | | Winn | 932 | 6.2 |
| | | | | 2,566 | 36.2 |

*Decrease.

There have been no territorial changes in the parishes of Louisiana since 1890.

Of the 59 parishes in the State all but 6 have increased in population during the decade, the parishes showing more than 50 per cent of increase being Acadia, 77.5 per cent; Vernon, 74.9 per cent; Sabine, 64.2 per cent; Grant, 56.0 per cent; St. Mary, 52.3 per cent, and Calcasieu, 50.8 per cent.

The 6 parishes showing a decrease in population are Claiborne, Concordia, East Carroll, Madison, Morehouse, and West Carroll. Table 4 shows the population of Louisiana by minor civil divisions, so far as it was separately returned at the censuses of 1890 and 1900.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1890-1900.

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1900 | 1890 | MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1900. | 1890 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|---|--------|---------|------|
| ACADIA PARISH | | | | | | | |
| Ward 1a, including Rayne town | 3,782 | 4,502 | 13,231 | Ward 4 | 1,830 | e | |
| Rayne town | 1,007 | 569 | | Ward 5 | 996 | | |
| Ward 2 | 2,617 | 2,118 | | Ward 6 | 2,768 | 2,634 | |
| Ward 3, including Church Point Town | 5,051 | 3,347 | | Ward 7 | 3,293 | 2,983 | |
| Church Point town | 278 | | | Ward 8 | 4,720 | 4,832 | |
| Ward 4 | 3,536 | 1,751 | | Ward 9, inc. Cottonport and Evergreen towns | 4,621 | 3,628 | |
| Ward 5 | 2,558 | 1,513 | | Cottonport town | 505 | | |
| Ward 6a, including Crowley town | 5,939 | 420 | | Evergreen town | 322 | | |
| Crowley town | 4,214 | | | Ward 10, including Bunkie town | 3,267 | 3,011 | |
| ASCENSION PARISH | 24,142 | 19,545 | | Bunkie town | 873 | 299 | |
| Ward 1 | 5,214 | 4,222 | | BIENVILLE PARISH | 17,588 | 14,108 | |
| Ward 2 | 1,585 | 1,527 | | Ward 1, including Arcadia town | 4,109 | 3,722 | |
| Ward 3, coextensive with Donaldsonville town | 3,121 | 3,121 | | Arcadia town | 924 | 862 | |
| Ward 4 | 2,363 | 2,182 | | Ward 2, including Gibsland town | 3,151 | 2,514 | |
| Ward 5 | 3,157 | 2,713 | | Gibsland town | 558 | | |
| Ward 6 | 1,521 | 1,272 | | Ward 3, including Blenville town | 1,867 | 858 | |
| Ward 7 | 2,000 | 2,021 | | Blenville town | 263 | | |
| Ward 8 | 3,287 | 2,487 | | Ward 4 | 3,313 | 3,085 | |
| ASSUMPTION PARISH b | 21,620 | 19,629 | | Ward 5 | 2,406 | 1,798 | |
| Ward 1 | 2,376 | | | Ward 6 | 2,742 | 2,131 | |
| Ward 2 | 1,725 | | | BOSSIER PARISH | 24,153 | 20,530 | |
| Ward 3 | 1,468 | | | Ward 1, including Benton town | 4,789 | 3,260 | |
| Ward 4 | 1,487 | | | Benton town | 6,715 | 6,492 | |
| Ward 5 | 4,091 | | | Ward 2, including Plain Dealing town | 463 | | |
| Ward 6, inc. Napoleonville town | 4,073 | | | Plain Dealing town | 3,228 | 2,294 | |
| Napoleonville Town | 945 | 723 | | Ward 4 | 1,874 | 1,679 | |
| Ward 7 | 2,722 | | | Ward 5 | 2,241 | 2,138 | |
| Ward 8 | 3,678 | | | Ward 6, including Haughton village | 5,206 | 4,467 | |
| AVOYELLES PARISH | 29,701 | 25,112 | | Haughton village | 194 | 305 | |
| Ward 1 | 1,843 | | | CADDO PARISH | 44,499 | 931,555 | |
| Ward 2, inc. Marksville town | 4,181 | d | | Ward 1 | 6,992 | 3,977 | |
| Marksville town | 4,837 | 540 | | Ward 2 | 2,370 | 840 | |
| Ward 3, including Mansura town | 2,182 | 6 | | Ward 3 | 3,459 | 3,022 | |
| Mansura town | 408 | 144 | | | | | |

(a) Ward 6 organized from part of Ward 1 since 1890.
 (b) Comparison with population for 1890 cannot be made; information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.
 (c) Includes population (8,024) of Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
 (d) Wards 1, 2 and 5 (population, 4,665) not separately returned in 1890.
 (e) Wards 3 and 4 (population, 3,359) not separately returned in 1890.
 (f) Includes population (11,979) of Shreveport city.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1890-1900.—Continued.

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1900 | 1890 | MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS | | 1900 | 1890 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|-------|
| CADDO PARISH—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Ward 4, including Shreveport city | 18,880 | 632 | 384 | CALDWELL PARISH—Continued. | | | |
| Shreveport city | 16,013 | 11,979 | 1,123 | Ward 3 | 620 | 384 | 2,828 |
| Ward 1 | 1,326 | | 352 | Ward 4, including Columbia town | 1,559 | 1,123 | |
| Ward 2 | 2,349 | | 755 | Columbia town | 898 | 352 | |
| Ward 3 | 1,710 | | 237 | Ward 5 | 304 | 755 | |
| Ward 4 | 901 | | 506 | Ward 6 | 500 | 237 | |
| Ward 5 | 2,500 | | 126 | Ward 7 | 500 | 506 | |
| Ward 6 | 1,033 | | 476 | Ward 8 | 573 | 126 | |
| Ward 7 | 3,540 | | 422 | Ward 9 | 694 | 476 | |
| Ward 8 | 2,654 | | | Ward 10 | 694 | 422 | |
| Ward 5 | 3,807 | 2,941 | | CAMERON PARISH | | | |
| Ward 6 | 3,093 | 3,316 | | Ward 1, Cow Island | 608 | 335 | |
| Ward 7 | 1,994 | 1,448 | | Ward 2, Grand Chenier | 852 | 705 | |
| Ward 8 | 4,404 | 3,400 | | Ward 3, Cameron | 1,323 | 941 | |
| CALCASIEU PARISH | | | 20,176 | Ward 4, Big Lake | 654 | 480 | |
| Ward 1, Hickory Flat, including Oberlin town | 4,815 | 2,996 | | Ward 5, Johnson Bayou | 515 | 367 | |
| Oberlin town | 213 | | | CATAHOULA PARISH <i>d</i> | | | |
| Ward 2, Mermentau, inc. Welsh town | 1,987 | 3,170 | | Ward 1 | 905 | 12,002 | |
| Welsh town | 320 | 200 | | Ward 2 | 2,018 | | |
| Ward 3, Lake Charles, including Lake Charles town | 8,285 | 5,771 | | Ward 3 | 1,166 | | |
| Lake Charles town | 6,680 | 3,442 | | Ward 4 | 2,447 | | |
| Ward 1 | 1,484 | | | Ward 5 | 1,206 | | |
| Ward 2 | 2,443 | | | Ward 6 | 1,981 | | |
| Ward 3 | 1,790 | | | Ward 7, including Harrisonburg village, Harrisonburg village | 1,396 | 359 | |
| Ward 4 | 1,013 | | | Ward 8 | 3,363 | | |
| Ward 4, Vincent settlements | 2,602 | 1,406 | | Ward 9 | 3,869 | | |
| Ward 5, Lower Sabine | 1,104 | 1,545 | | CLAIBORNE PARISH | | | |
| Ward 6, Upper Sabine | 2,644 | 1,226 | | Ward 1 <i>c</i> | 23,029 | 23,312 | |
| Ward 7, Sugartown | 2,791 | 2,417 | | Ward 2 | 2,314 | 3,072 | |
| Ward 8, Barnes Creek | 1,248 | 1,645 | | Ward 3 | 2,683 | 2,683 | |
| Ward 9 <i>c</i> | 1,541 | | | Ward 4 | 3,981 | 3,375 | |
| Ward 10 <i>b</i> , including Jennings town, Jennings town | 3,411 | 412 | | Ward 5 | 1,943 | 1,984 | |
| CALDWELL PARISH | | | 5,814 | Ward 6 | 2,241 | 2,586 | |
| Ward 1 | 1,013 | 1,136 | | Ward 7, including Homer city | 2,426 | 2,245 | |
| Ward 2 | 574 | 649 | | Ward 8 | 4,415 | 4,568 | |
| | | | | Homer City | 1,157 | 1,182 | |
| | | | | Ward 9 | 2,277 | 2,851 | |

(b) Ward 10 organized from part of Ward 2 since 1890.
(c) Ward 9 organized from part of Ward 3 since 1890.

(d) Comparison with population for 1890 cannot be made; parish re-districted since 1890.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1890-1900.—Continued.

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | 1900 | 1890 | MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | 1900 | 1890 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| CLAIBORNE PARISH—Continued. | | | | | |
| Ward 9e, inc. part Junction City..... | 856 | ... | EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH—Continued. | 3,982 | 2,313 |
| Junction City (part of)..... | 116 | ... | Ward 3, including Zachary town..... | 5,408 | 4,886 |
| Total for Junction City, in Ward 9, Claiborne parish and Ward 3, Union parish..... | 389 | ... | Zachary town..... | 465 | ... |
| (The joint population of Junction City in Ward 9, Claiborne parish, and Ward 3, Union parish, La., and Junc- tion City, in Henderson township, Union county, Ark., is 1,640.) | | | Ward 5..... | 1,960 | 1,380 |
| | | | Ward 6..... | 1,403 | 1,403 |
| | | | Ward 7..... | 1,573 | 855 |
| | | | Ward 8..... | 2,452 | 2,125 |
| | | | Ward 9..... | 1,254 | 1,295 |
| | | | Ward 10..... | 1,372 | 1,187 |
| | | | EAST CARROLL PARISH..... | 11,373 | 12,362 |
| CONCORDIA PARISH..... | 13,559 | 14,871 | Ward 1..... | 2,088 | 2,176 |
| Ward 1..... | 1,238 | 1,386 | Ward 2..... | 3,211 | 3,049 |
| Ward 2..... | 941 | 1,087 | Ward 3, inc. Lake Providence town..... | 3,154 | 3,485 |
| Ward 3..... | 449 | 993 | Lake Providence town..... | 1,256 | 642 |
| Ward 4..... | 1,226 | 1,053 | Ward 4..... | 1,476 | 2,017 |
| Ward 5, including Vidalia town..... | 2,087 | 2,420 | Ward 5..... | 1,444 | 1,635 |
| Vidalia town..... | 1,022 | 821 | EAST FELICIANA PARISH..... | 20,443 | 17,903 |
| Ward 6..... | 1,300 | 2,031 | Ward 1, including Slaughter town..... | 3,561 | 3,717 |
| Ward 7..... | 1,712 | 1,813 | Slaughter town..... | 1,758 | 1,569 |
| Ward 8..... | 1,937 | 1,584 | Ward 2..... | 4,843 | 3,529 |
| Ward 9..... | 1,454 | 1,454 | Ward 3, including Jackson town..... | 2,012 | 1,276 |
| Ward 10..... | 1,205 | 1,050 | Jackson town..... | 2,875 | 2,104 |
| DE SOTO PARISH..... | 25,063 | 19,860 | Ward 4, including Wilson town..... | 470 | 281 |
| Ward 1..... | 3,148 | 2,759 | Wilson town..... | 2,557 | 2,480 |
| Ward 2..... | 3,342 | 2,538 | Ward 5, including Clinton town..... | 960 | 974 |
| Ward 3..... | 3,284 | 3,038 | Clinton town..... | 1,574 | 1,429 |
| Ward 4, including Mansfield village..... | 4,484 | 3,665 | Ward 6..... | 1,802 | 1,615 |
| Mansfield village..... | 847 | 908 | Ward 7..... | 1,473 | 1,460 |
| Ward 5..... | 2,347 | 1,632 | FRANKLIN PARISH..... | 8,890 | 6,900 |
| Ward 6, including Grand Cane village..... | 3,362 | 3,207 | Ward 1..... | 915 | 729 |
| Grand Cane village..... | 385 | 351 | Ward 2..... | 1,360 | 980 |
| Ward 7..... | 3,093 | 2,120 | Ward 3..... | 1,103 | 923 |
| Ward 8, including Logansport town..... | 2,003 | 901 | Ward 4..... | 976 | 993 |
| Logansport town..... | 688 | 281 | Ward 5..... | 967 | 893 |
| EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH..... | 31,153 | 25,922 | Ward 6..... | 345 | 345 |
| Ward 1, comprising part of Baton Rouge city Total for Baton Rouge city, coex- tensive with Wards 1 and 2..... | 5,751 | 5,951 | Ward 7..... | 1,635 | 1,046 |
| Ward 2, comprising part of Baton Rouge. | 11,269 | 10,478 | Ward 8..... | 555 | 352 |
| | 5,488 | 4,527 | Ward 9..... | 812 | 639 |

(a) Ward 9 organized from part of Ward 1 since 1890.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1890-1900.—Continued.

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1890 | 1900 | MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | 1900 | 1890 |
|--|--|--------|--------|---|-------|-------|
| GRANT PARISH | | 12,902 | | JACKSON PARISH—Continued. | | |
| Ward 1, including Colfax town..... | | 2,706 | | Ward 4 | 1,800 | 1,522 |
| Colfax town | | 190 | | Ward 5 | 1,785 | 1,556 |
| Ward 2, including Pollock town..... | | 3,851 | | JEFFERSON PARISH | | |
| Pollock town | | 627 | | Ward 1 | 2,250 | 2,235 |
| Ward 3 | | 1,323 | | Ward 2 | 1,241 | 1,241 |
| Ward 4 | | 1,066 | | Ward 3 | 2,277 | 2,091 |
| Ward 5 | | 1,213 | | Ward 4 | 1,763 | 1,009 |
| Ward 6 | | 1,497 | | Ward 5 | 1,300 | 1,040 |
| Ward 7, including Montgomery town..... | | 1,766 | | Ward 6 | 1,750 | 2,438 |
| Montgomery town | | 158 | | Ward 7 | 1,292 | 1,106 |
| IBBERIA PARISH | | 29,015 | | Ward 8 | 856 | 497 |
| Ward 1, Patoutville | | 2,148 | | Ward 9 | 888 | 611 |
| Ward 2, Isle Piquante | | 1,710 | | Kenner city | 1,253 | 953 |
| Ward 3, Petite Place | | 1,368 | | LAFAYETTE PARISH | | |
| Ward 4, Fausse Pointe | | 3,527 | | Ward 1 | 2,466 | 2,430 |
| Ward 5, Coteau | | 1,958 | | Ward 2 ^e , including Lafayette town..... | 2,365 | 2,267 |
| Ward 6, including New Iberia town..... | | 9,911 | | Lafayette town | 6,511 | 5,982 |
| New Iberia town | | 6,815 | | Ward 4 ^g , including Youngsville town..... | 3,514 | 2,106 |
| Ward 7, Petite Anse | | 3,233 | | Youngsville town | 2,558 | 2,534 |
| Ward 8 ^d , including Jeanerette town..... | | 5,346 | | Ward 5 ^g , including Broussard town..... | 200 | 2,334 |
| Jeanerette town | | 1,905 | | Broussard town | 290 | 2,089 |
| IBBERVILLE PARISH | | 27,006 | 21,848 | Ward 6 ^f , including Carencro town..... | 3,575 | 813 |
| Ward 1, including White Castle town | | 8,167 | 6,025 | Ward 7 ^g | 445 | 289 |
| White Castle town | | 1,850 | 803 | Carencro town | 1,517 | 1,517 |
| Ward 2 | | 3,811 | 3,304 | Ward 8 ^c | 1,544 | 1,544 |
| Ward 3, co-extensive with Plaquemine town | | 3,590 | 3,222 | LAFOURCHE PARISH | | |
| Ward 4 | | 2,519 | 2,321 | Ward 1 | 2,815 | 2,494 |
| Ward 5 | | 1,390 | 1,263 | Ward 2, including Thibodaux town..... | 4,984 | 4,002 |
| Ward 6 | | 2,528 | 2,335 | Thibodaux town | 3,253 | 2,078 |
| Ward 7 | | 1,829 | 973 | Ward 3 | 2,211 | 1,855 |
| Ward 8 | | 1,531 | 1,119 | Ward 4, including Lockport village..... | 2,188 | 1,820 |
| Ward 9 | | 1,641 | 1,286 | Lockport village | 401 | 401 |
| JACKSON PARISH..... | | 9,119 | 7,453 | Ward 5 | 4,888 | 3,686 |
| Ward 1 | | 1,363 | 872 | Ward 6 | 1,832 | 1,333 |
| Ward 2 | | 2,521 | 2,229 | Ward 7 | 4,602 | 3,139 |
| Ward 3 | | 1,650 | 1,274 | Ward 8 | 1,017 | 792 |
| | | | | Ward 9 | 1,631 | 1,531 |
| | | | | Ward 10 | 2,714 | 1,443 |

(d) Formerly Ward 9.

(e) Ward 8 organized from part of Ward 2 since 1890.

(f) Part of Ward 3 annexed to Ward 6 since 1890.

(g) Ward 7 organized from parts of Wards 4 and 5 since 1890.

(a) Wards 2 and 3 (population, 2,942) not separately returned in 1890.

(b) Includes population (339) of former Ward 8, Avery Island.

(c) Former Ward 8, Avery Island, annexed since 1890.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1890-1900.—Continued.

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1900 | 1890 |
|--|--|--------|--------|
| LINCOLN PARISH | | | |
| | | 15,898 | 14,753 |
| Ward 1, including Ruston town | | 4,855 | 4,043 |
| Ruston town | | 1,324 | 767 |
| Ward 2 | | 1,672 | 1,558 |
| Ward 3 | | 2,638 | 2,431 |
| Ward 4 | | 2,463 | 2,472 |
| Ward 5 | | 2,185 | 2,520 |
| Ward 6 | | 1,545 | 1,729 |
| Ward 7 | | 540 | |
| LIVINGSTON PARISH | | | |
| | | 8,100 | 5,769 |
| Ward 1 | | 1,204 | 821 |
| Ward 2 | | 1,326 | 922 |
| Ward 3 | | 1,036 | 670 |
| Ward 4 | | 732 | 421 |
| Ward 5 | | 898 | 526 |
| Ward 6 | | 720 | 494 |
| Ward 7 | | 795 | 611 |
| Ward 8 | | 509 | 488 |
| Ward 9 | | 313 | 225 |
| Ward 10 | | 567 | 591 |
| MADISON PARISH | | | |
| | | 12,322 | 14,135 |
| Ward 1 | | 1,397 | 1,561 |
| Ward 2 | | 2,490 | 2,716 |
| Ward 3 | | 1,602 | 2,718 |
| Ward 4 | | 3,212 | 2,938 |
| Ward 5 | | 1,507 | 1,471 |
| Ward 6 | | 858 | 1,043 |
| Ward 7 | | 1,456 | 1,688 |
| MORHOUSE PARISH | | | |
| | | 16,634 | 16,786 |
| Ward 1 | | 1,181 | 1,577 |
| Ward 2 | | 949 | 1,041 |
| Ward 3 | | 394 | 325 |
| Ward 4, including Bastrop town | | 1,917 | 1,884 |
| Bastrop town | | 787 | |
| Ward 5, including Oak Ridge town | | 2,846 | 3,732 |
| Oak Ridge town | | 348 | 206 |
| Ward 6, including Mer Rouge town | | 3,408 | 3,085 |
| Mer Rouge town | | 403 | |

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1900 | 1890 |
|--|--|---------|---------|
| MORHOUSE PARISH—Continued. | | | |
| Ward 7 | | 1,194 | 831 |
| Ward 8 | | 2,219 | 2,013 |
| Ward 9 | | 378 | 301 |
| Ward 10 | | 2,154 | 1,997 |
| NATCHITOCHE PARISH | | | |
| | | 33,216 | 25,836 |
| Ward 1, including Natchitoches town | | 6,376 | 4,647 |
| Natchitoches town | | 2,388 | 1,820 |
| Ward 2 | | 2,487 | 2,220 |
| Ward 3 | | 1,929 | 1,724 |
| Ward 4 | | 4,716 | 3,927 |
| Ward 5, including Marthaville town | | 3,523 | 1,703 |
| Marthaville town | | 228 | 382 |
| Ward 6, including Robeline town | | 1,708 | 1,776 |
| Robeline town | | 464 | 676 |
| Ward 7, including Provencal town | | 1,998 | 2,316 |
| Provencal town | | 248 | 482 |
| Ward 8 | | 593 | 635 |
| Ward 9 | | 6,242 | 4,778 |
| Ward 10 | | 3,644 | 2,110 |
| ORLEANS PARISH | | | |
| | | 287,104 | 242,039 |
| New Orleans city, coextensive with Orleans Parish | | | |
| | | 287,104 | 242,039 |
| Ward 1 | | 14,754 | |
| Ward 2 | | 16,756 | |
| Ward 3 | | 31,693 | |
| Ward 4 | | 23,568 | |
| Ward 5 | | 23,591 | |
| Ward 6 | | 5,219 | |
| Ward 7 | | 27,315 | |
| Ward 8 | | 27,064 | |
| Ward 9 | | 21,538 | |
| Ward 10 | | 24,324 | |
| Ward 11 | | 24,022 | |
| Ward 12 | | 16,819 | |
| Ward 13 | | 12,452 | |
| Ward 14 | | 9,955 | |
| Ward 15 | | 14,775 | |
| Ward 16 | | 4,898 | |
| Ward 17 | | 4,484 | |

(a) Ward 7 erroneously returned as part of Ward 6 in 1890.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1890-1900.—Continued.

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1890 | 1890 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| OUACHITA PARISH | | | |
| Ward 1 _a | 2,328 | 2,780 | 1,269 |
| Ward 2..... | 1,464 | 1,276 | 3,472 |
| Ward 3 _a , including wards 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Monroe city..... | 5,202 | 6,241 | 1,884 |
| Monroe city (part of)..... | 3,958 | ..... | 1,681 |
| Total for Monroe city, in wards 3 and 10..... | 5,428 | 3,256 | 27,642 |
| Ward 1..... | 702 | ..... | ..... |
| Ward 2..... | 1,088 | ..... | ..... |
| Ward 3..... | 1,255 | ..... | ..... |
| Ward 4..... | 1,181 | ..... | ..... |
| Ward 5..... | 684 | ..... | ..... |
| Ward 6..... | 588 | ..... | ..... |
| Ward 7..... | 1,894 | 1,837 | 4,071 |
| Ward 8..... | 2,455 | 447 | 4,272 |
| Ward 9..... | 1,775 | 1,237 | 3,176 |
| Ward 10, including West Monroe town..... | 1,472 | 1,230 | 1,256 |
| Ward 11..... | 1,456 | 805 | 937 |
| Ward 12..... | 728 | 805 | 824 |
| Ward 13..... | 923 | 724 | 3,048 |
| Ward 14, including wards 1 and 2 of Monroe city..... | 3,525 | ..... | 5,563 |
| Monroe city (part of)..... | 1,770 | ..... | 301 |
| PLAQUEMINES PARISH | 13,039 | 12,541 | 3,773 |
| Ward 1..... | 970 | 1,176 | 3,241 |
| Ward 2..... | 1,440 | 1,670 | 617 |
| Ward 3..... | 2,007 | 1,898 | 540 |
| Ward 4..... | 1,572 | 1,639 | 1,499 |
| Ward 5..... | 597 | 364 | 11,548 |
| Ward 6..... | 932 | 1,098 | ..... |
| Ward 7..... | 1,167 | 886 | 2,300 |
| Ward 8..... | 1,995 | 616 | 1,811 |
| Ward 9..... | 807 | 1,725 | 619 |
| Ward 10..... | 1,552 | 1,519 | 1,507 |
| POINTE COUPEE PARISH | 25,777 | 19,613 | 1,481 |
| Ward 1..... | 2,062 | 1,138 | 1,494 |
| Ward 2..... | 3,399 | 2,624 | 2,655 |
| Ward 3..... | 3,439 | 3,107 | 1,418 |
| Ward 4..... | 2,085 | 1,412 | 3,116 |
| Ward 5..... | 2,407 | 2,317 | 1,418 |
| Ward 6..... | 893 | 709 | 2,293 |
| POINTE COUPEE PARISH—Continued. | ..... | ..... | 11,116 |
| Ward 7..... | ..... | ..... | 10,230 |
| Ward 8..... | ..... | ..... | 2,172 |
| Ward 9..... | ..... | ..... | 2,119 |
| Ward 10..... | ..... | ..... | 2,099 |
| Ward 11..... | ..... | ..... | 1,796 |
| Ward 12..... | ..... | ..... | 1,662 |
| Ward 13..... | ..... | ..... | 1,924 |
| Ward 14..... | ..... | ..... | 948 |
| Ward 15..... | ..... | ..... | 1,592 |
| Ward 16..... | ..... | ..... | 849 |
| Ward 17..... | ..... | ..... | 1,007 |
| Ward 18..... | ..... | ..... | 768 |
| RAPIDES PARISH..... | ..... | ..... | 39,578 |
| Ward 1, including Alexandria town..... | ..... | ..... | 8,238 |
| Alexandria town..... | ..... | ..... | 5,648 |
| Ward 2..... | ..... | ..... | 2,108 |
| Ward 3..... | ..... | ..... | 680 |
| Ward 4..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Ward 5..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 |
| Ward 6..... | ..... | ..... | 760 |
| Ward 7, Lamourie..... | ..... | ..... | 5,042 |
| Ward 8, Cheneyville..... | ..... | ..... | 6,565 |
| Ward 9, Springhill..... | ..... | ..... | 3,176 |
| Ward 10, Hingston..... | ..... | ..... | 1,445 |
| Ward 11, Calcasieu..... | ..... | ..... | 937 |
| Ward 12, Cottle, including Boyce town..... | ..... | ..... | 5,563 |
| Boyce town..... | ..... | ..... | 832 |
| Ward 13, Rapides..... | ..... | ..... | 301 |
| Ward 14, Pineville, including Pineville town..... | ..... | ..... | 3,773 |
| Pineville town..... | ..... | ..... | 3,241 |
| Ward 15, Rigolette..... | ..... | ..... | 617 |
| RED RIVER PARISH..... | ..... | ..... | 1,598 |
| Ward 1, including Coushatta town..... | ..... | ..... | 11,548 |
| Coushatta town..... | ..... | ..... | 2,300 |
| Ward 2..... | ..... | ..... | 600 |
| Ward 3..... | ..... | ..... | 1,390 |
| Ward 4..... | ..... | ..... | 1,494 |
| Ward 5..... | ..... | ..... | 2,655 |
| Ward 6..... | ..... | ..... | 1,418 |
| Ward 7..... | ..... | ..... | 2,293 |
| Ward 8..... | ..... | ..... | 11,116 |
| RICHLAND PARISH..... | ..... | ..... | 10,230 |
| Ward 1..... | ..... | ..... | 2,285 |
| Ward 2..... | ..... | ..... | 2,119 |
| Ward 3..... | ..... | ..... | 2,099 |
| Ward 4..... | ..... | ..... | 1,796 |
| Ward 5..... | ..... | ..... | 1,662 |
| Ward 6..... | ..... | ..... | 1,924 |
| Ward 7..... | ..... | ..... | 948 |
| Ward 8..... | ..... | ..... | 1,592 |
| Ward 9..... | ..... | ..... | 849 |
| Ward 10..... | ..... | ..... | 1,007 |
| Ward 11..... | ..... | ..... | 768 |

(a) Part taken to form part of Ward 10 since 1890.
 (b) In 1890 in Ward 3 only.
 (c) Organized from parts of Wards 1 and 3 since 1890.
 (d) Ward 6 organized from parts of wards 4 and 5 since 1890.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1890-1900.—Continued.

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1900 | 1890 |
|---|-------|--------|------|
| SABINE PARISH | | | |
| Ward 1, Middle Creek | 1,868 | 1,017 | |
| Ward 2, Tovo | 1,010 | 974 | |
| Ward 3, Negreet | 1,717 | 1,366 | |
| Ward 4, Many, including Many town | 3,525 | 2,680 | |
| Many town | 354 | 133 | |
| Ward 5, Bayou Sea | 1,439 | 888 | |
| Ward 6, San Fautice <i>a</i> | 1,488 | 935 | |
| Ward 7, Bayou San Mignel b, including Pleasant Hill town | 1,690 | 1,209 | |
| Pleasant Hill town | 300 | ... | |
| Ward 8, Little Bayou Sea b, including Zwolle town | 999 | 351 | |
| Zwolle town | 276 | ... | |
| Ward 9 | 680 | ... | |
| Ward 10 <i>a</i> | 1,005 | ... | |
| ST. BERNARD PARISH | | | |
| Ward 1 | 5,031 | 4,326 | |
| Ward 2 | 1,017 | 823 | |
| Ward 3 | 1,373 | 796 | |
| Ward 4 | 956 | 1,011 | |
| Ward 5 | 667 | 569 | |
| Ward 6 | 450 | 449 | |
| Ward 7 | 200 | 388 | |
| Ward 8 | 368 | 290 | |
| ST. CHARLES PARISH | | | |
| Ward 1 | 9,072 | 7,737 | |
| Ward 2 | 2,762 | 2,506 | |
| Ward 3 | 2,760 | 2,189 | |
| Ward 4 | 1,233 | 896 | |
| Ward 5 | 1,229 | 1,271 | |
| Ward 6 | 1,088 | 865 | |
| ST. HELENA PARISH | | | |
| Ward 1 | 8,479 | 8,062 | |
| Ward 2, including Greensburg town | 1,642 | 1,722 | |
| Greensburg town | 1,937 | 2,130 | |
| Ward 3 | 315 | 280 | |
| Ward 4 | 1,616 | 1,676 | |
| Ward 5 | 1,098 | 1,142 | |
| Ward 6 | 1,071 | 1,727 | |
| Ward 7 | 1,115 | 665 | |
| <i>(a)</i> Ward 10 organized from part of Ward 6 since 1890. | | | |
| <i>(b)</i> Ward 9 organized from parts of Wards 7 and 8 since 1890. | | | |
| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | | |
| ST. JAMES PARISH | | | |
| Ward 1 | 4,387 | 15,715 | |
| Ward 2 | 1,881 | 2,076 | |
| Ward 3 | 2,133 | 1,771 | |
| Ward 4 | 1,546 | 1,879 | |
| Ward 5 | 2,171 | 1,603 | |
| Ward 6 | 3,207 | 1,993 | |
| Ward 7 | 3,455 | 2,618 | |
| Ward 8 | 1,417 | 2,667 | |
| ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH | | | |
| Ward 1 | 1,900 | 11,359 | |
| Ward 2 | 1,585 | 2,055 | |
| Ward 3 | 1,782 | 1,425 | |
| Ward 4 | 3,282 | 1,675 | |
| Ward 5 | 2,450 | 2,267 | |
| Ward 6 | 1,351 | 2,648 | |
| Ward 7 | 1,351 | 1,289 | |
| ST. LANDEY PARISH <i>c</i> | | | |
| Ward 1, including Opelousas town | 9,151 | 40,250 | |
| Opelousas town | 2,951 | ... | |
| Ward 2, including Grand Coteau town | 5,306 | 1,572 | |
| Grand Coteau town | 521 | 335 | |
| Ward 3, including Arnaudville town | 4,761 | ... | |
| Arnaudville town | 327 | ... | |
| Ward 4, including Melville town | 6,979 | ... | |
| Melville town | 517 | 361 | |
| Ward 5, including Washington town | 8,976 | ... | |
| Washington town | 1,197 | 1,064 | |
| Ward 6, including Ville Platte town | 3,324 | ... | |
| Ward 7, including Ville Platte town | 8,244 | ... | |
| Ville Platte town | 1,633 | ... | |
| Ward 8, including Eunice town | 6,165 | ... | |
| Eunice town | 316 | ... | |
| ST. MARTIN PARISH | | | |
| Ward 1, inc. St. Martinsville village | 5,668 | 14,884 | |
| St. Martinsville village | 1,926 | 5,052 | |
| Ward 2 | 1,192 | 1,814 | |
| Ward 3 | 3,024 | 239 | |
| Ward 4, inc. Breaux Bridge village | 4,771 | 2,975 | |
| Breaux Bridge village | 654 | 4,031 | |
| Ward 5 | 4,285 | 654 | |
| Ward 6 | 2,587 | 654 | |

(c) Comparison with population for 1890 cannot be made; information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1890-1900.—Continued.

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1900 | 1890 |
|--|-------|--------|--------|
| ST. MARY PARISH | | | |
| Ward 1 ^a | ..... | 34,145 | 22,416 |
| Ward 2 ^a | ..... | 4,064 | 2,571 |
| Ward 3, including Franklin town | ..... | 3,457 | 2,855 |
| Franklin town | ..... | 6,019 | 2,127 |
| Ward 4 | ..... | 2,692 | 2,643 |
| Ward 5 | ..... | 4,634 | 3,399 |
| Ward 6, including Berwick City and Morgan City | ..... | 6,989 | 4,929 |
| Berwick city | ..... | 713 | 769 |
| Morgan City | ..... | 2,332 | 2,291 |
| Ward 7 ^a | ..... | 1,548 | ..... |
| ST. TAMMANY PARISH | ..... | 13,335 | 10,160 |
| Ward 1, including Madisonville town | ..... | 1,543 | 1,132 |
| Madisonville town | ..... | 779 | 574 |
| Ward 2 | ..... | 1,612 | 949 |
| Ward 3, including Covington town | ..... | 3,060 | 2,383 |
| Covington town | ..... | 1,205 | 976 |
| Ward 4, including Mandeville town | ..... | 1,733 | 1,597 |
| Mandeville town | ..... | 1,029 | 1,012 |
| Ward 5 | ..... | 700 | 577 |
| Ward 6 | ..... | 665 | 879 |
| Ward 7 | ..... | 611 | 670 |
| Ward 8 | ..... | 1,494 | 1,053 |
| Ward 9, including Slidell town | ..... | 2,017 | 920 |
| Slidell town | ..... | 1,129 | 364 |
| TANGIPAHOA PARISH | ..... | 17,625 | 12,655 |
| Ward 1, including Kentwood and Tangipahoa towns | ..... | 2,642 | 1,639 |
| Kentwood town | ..... | 1,313 | ..... |
| Tangipahoa town | ..... | 2,997 | ..... |
| Ward 2 | ..... | 1,533 | 1,347 |
| Ward 3, including Amite, Arcola b and Amite town | ..... | 3,177 | 2,898 |
| Roseland towns | ..... | 1,547 | 1,510 |
| Amite town | ..... | 1,320 | 281 |
| Roseland town | ..... | 1,764 | 1,806 |
| Ward 4 | ..... | 1,515 | 1,262 |
| Ward 5 | ..... | 1,993 | 927 |
| Ward 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| (a) Ward 7 organized from parts of Wards 1 and 2 since 1890. | | | |
| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | | |
| Ward 7, including Hammond and Ponchatoula towns | ..... | 4,506 | 2,430 |
| Ponchatoula town | ..... | 1,511 | 692 |
| Ward 8 | ..... | 711 | 459 |
| Ponchatoula town | ..... | 445 | 346 |
| TENSAS PARISH | ..... | 19,070 | 16,647 |
| Ward 1 | ..... | 3,596 | 3,268 |
| Ward 2 | ..... | 2,284 | 2,284 |
| Ward 3, including St. Joseph town | ..... | 4,889 | 4,745 |
| St. Joseph town | ..... | 717 | 473 |
| Ward 4 | ..... | 1,072 | 822 |
| Ward 5 | ..... | 1,285 | 1,345 |
| Ward 6, including Waterproof town | ..... | 3,243 | 3,040 |
| Waterproof town | ..... | 2,238 | 2,303 |
| Ward 7 | ..... | 2,245 | 1,143 |
| TREBERONNE PARISH | ..... | 24,464 | 20,167 |
| Ward 1 | ..... | 2,751 | 2,738 |
| Ward 2 | ..... | 3,163 | 2,530 |
| Ward 3c, including Houma town | ..... | 4,359 | 2,692 |
| Houma town | ..... | 3,212 | 1,280 |
| Ward 4c | ..... | 3,584 | 3,113 |
| Ward 5 | ..... | 1,123 | 710 |
| Ward 6 | ..... | 2,329 | 2,012 |
| Ward 7 | ..... | 1,856 | 1,758 |
| Ward 8 | ..... | 2,314 | 1,719 |
| Ward 9 | ..... | 1,570 | 1,582 |
| Ward 10 | ..... | 1,206 | 1,403 |
| UNION PARISH | ..... | 18,520 | 17,304 |
| Ward 1, including Farmerville town | ..... | 2,643 | 2,767 |
| Farmerville town | ..... | 488 | 472 |
| Ward 2 | ..... | 3,880 | 3,371 |
| Ward 3, including part of Junction City | ..... | 3,958 | 2,821 |
| Junction City (part of) | ..... | 273 | ..... |
| (For total see Ward 9, Claiborne parish) | | | |
| Ward 4 | ..... | 3,065 | 3,131 |
| Ward 5 | ..... | 3,296 | 3,406 |
| Ward 6 | ..... | 1,678 | 1,808 |
| (b) Not separately returned | | | |
| (c) Part of Ward 4 annexed to Ward 3 since 1890. | | | |

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF LOUISIANA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1890-1900.—Continued.

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1900 | 1890 |
|---|--------|--------|------|
| VERMILION PARISH | | | |
| | 14,234 | 20,705 | 1890 |
| Ward 1, Lake Pelgneur, including Erath town | 2,785 | 1,889 | |
| Ward 2, Prairie Gregg | 2,215 | 1,893 | |
| Ward 3, including Abbeville town | 4,382 | 2,737 | |
| Ward 4, Broussard | 1,536 | 637 | |
| Ward 5, Quene Tortue | 2,025 | 1,231 | |
| Ward 6, Springhill <i>a</i> | 3,309 | 3,392 | |
| Ward 7, Moutons Cove | 3,080 | 3,274 | |
| Ward 8 <i>a</i> , including Gueydan town | 1,192 | 1,818 | |
| Gueydan town | 1,376 | ... | |
| VERNON PARISH | 10,327 | 5,903 | |
| Ward 1, including Leesville town | 2,027 | 737 | |
| Ward 2 | 1,148 | 1,059 | |
| Ward 3 | 1,183 | 1,299 | |
| Ward 4 | 2,168 | 744 | |
| Ward 5 | 2,374 | 934 | |
| Ward 6 | 1,145 | 1,160 | |
| Ward 7 | 1,172 | ... | |
| WASHINGTON PARISH | 9,628 | 6,700 | |
| Ward 1 | 1,375 | 1,413 | |
| Ward 2 | 2,222 | 1,296 | |
| Ward 3, including Franklinton town | 2,329 | 1,642 | |
| Franklinton town | 236 | 97 | |
| Ward 4 | 1,702 | 1,081 | |
| Ward 5 | 2,000 | 1,268 | |
| WEBSTER PARISH | 15,125 | 12,466 | |
| Ward 1 | 2,801 | 2,459 | |
| Ward 2 | 2,406 | 1,615 | |
| Ward 3 | 2,430 | 2,205 | |
| Ward 4, including Minden town | 5,422 | 4,379 | |
| Minden town | 1,561 | 1,298 | |
| Ward 5 | 2,006 | 1,828 | |

| MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS. | | 1900 | 1890 |
|---|--------|--------|-------|
| WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH | | | |
| | 10,285 | 10,285 | 8,363 |
| Ward 1 | 1,252 | 958 | |
| Ward 2 | 1,501 | 1,443 | |
| Ward 3 | 1,804 | 1,159 | |
| Ward 4 | 1,422 | 1,685 | |
| Ward 5 | 1,860 | 2,104 | |
| Ward 6 | 1,298 | ... | |
| Ward 7 | 968 | 61,014 | |
| WEST CARROLL PARISH | 3,685 | 3,748 | |
| Ward 1 | 961 | 835 | |
| Ward 2 | 886 | 1,056 | |
| Ward 3 | 571 | 721 | |
| Ward 4 | 783 | 538 | |
| Ward 5 | 484 | 598 | |
| WEST FELICIANA PARISH | 15,994 | 15,062 | |
| Ward 1, including Bayou Sara and St. Francisville towns | 2,182 | 2,160 | |
| Bayou Sara town | 755 | 608 | |
| St. Francisville town | 1,059 | 950 | |
| Ward 2 | 1,864 | 1,559 | |
| Ward 3 | 1,861 | 2,056 | |
| Ward 4 | 1,308 | 952 | |
| Ward 5 | 1,693 | 1,575 | |
| Ward 6 | 295 | 476 | |
| Ward 7 | 2,924 | 2,862 | |
| Ward 8 | 704 | 925 | |
| Ward 9 | 1,538 | 1,163 | |
| Ward 10 | 1,625 | 1,334 | |
| WINN PARISH | 9,648 | 7,082 | |
| Ward 1 | 1,386 | 498 | |
| Ward 2 | 1,182 | 869 | |
| Ward 3 | 1,439 | 1,222 | |
| Ward 4 | 840 | 1,170 | |
| Ward 5 | 1,310 | 1,126 | |
| Ward 6 | 803 | 696 | |
| Ward 7 | 1,231 | 1,041 | |
| Ward 8 | 1,328 | 1,700 | |

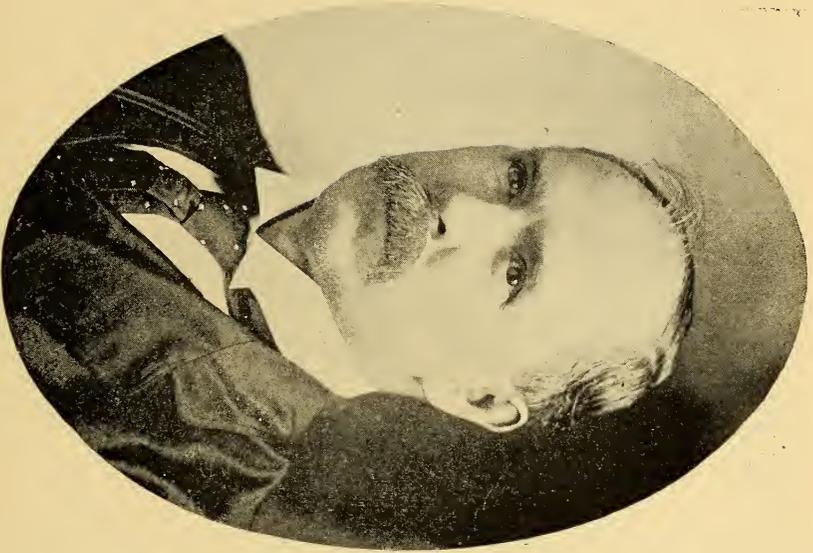
(e) Ward 8 organized from part of Ward 6 since 1890.

TABLE 5.—POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF LOUISIANA: 1890 AND 1900.

There are 104 incorporated cities, towns, and villages in Louisiana, for which the population in 1900 is separately returned, and these incorporated places are presented in table 5 in alphabetical order, being abstracted from Table 4, in which they are presented in detail under the parishes in which they are severally situated.

| CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES. | POPULATION. 1890 | CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES. | POPULATION. 1890 | CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES. | POPULATION. 1900 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Abbeville town | 1,536 | Gueydan town | 376 | New Roads town | 770 |
| Alexandria town | 2,861 | Hammond town | 1,511 | Oak Ridge town | 348 |
| Amite town | 1,648 | Harmonburg village | 303 | Oberlin town | 213 |
| Arcadia town | 924 | Hanghton village | 194 | Opelousas town | 2,951 |
| Arncliffe town | 327 | Homer city | 1,197 | Orleansville town | 617 |
| Bastrop town | 787 | Houma town | 3,121 | Plain Dealing town | 258 |
| Baton Rouge city | 11,269 | Jackson town | 2,012 | Plaquemine town | 3,590 |
| Bayou Sara town | 755 | Jeanerette town | 1,905 | Pleasant Hill town | 300 |
| Benton town | 463 | Jennings town | 1,539 | Polock town | 637 |
| Berwick city | 713 | Junction City | 389 | Ponchartroula town | 711 |
| Blenville town | 263 | Kenner city | 1,253 | Provencal town | 246 |
| Boyce town | 832 | Kentwood town | 1,313 | Kayne town | 1,007 |
| Breaux Bridge village | 654 | Lafayette town | 3,314 | Lobelaine town | 569 |
| Broussard town | 290 | Lake Charles town | 6,680 | Roseland town | 464 |
| Bunkie town | 873 | Lake Providence town | 1,256 | Ruston town | 1,320 |
| Carancro town | 445 | Leesville town | 1,148 | St. Francisville town | 767 |
| Church Point town | 278 | Lockport village | 401 | St. Joseph town | 1,059 |
| Clinton town | 960 | Logansport town | 688 | St. Martinsville village | 1,717 |
| Coccatown | 190 | Madisonville town | 779 | Shreveport city | 1,814 |
| Columbia town | 382 | Mandeville town | 1,029 | Slideell town | 11,979 |
| Cottontown | 505 | Mansura town | 847 | Slidell town | 364 |
| Coushatta town | 600 | Many town | 408 | Tangipahoa town | 397 |
| Covington town | 1,205 | Marksville town | 354 | Thibodaux town | 3,253 |
| Crowley town | 4,214 | Marshallville town | 837 | Vidalia town | 540 |
| Donaldsonville town | 4,105 | Mer Rouge town | 228 | Ville Platte town | 1,022 |
| Drath town | 215 | Mer Rouge town | 517 | Washington town | 163 |
| Evergreen town | 316 | Minden town | 465 | Waterproof town | 1,197 |
| Evergreen town | 322 | Minden town | 1,561 | West Monroe town | 298 |
| Farmerville town | 452 | Montee city | 5,428 | White Castle town | 320 |
| Franklin town | 236 | Montgomery town | 1,158 | Wilson town | 775 |
| Franklin town | 307 | Morgan City | 2,332 | Youngsville town | 470 |
| Gibland town | 2,692 | Napoleonville town | 945 | Zachary town | 200 |
| Grand Cane village | 351 | Natchitoches town | 2,291 | Zachary town | 465 |
| Grand Coteau town | 385 | New Iberia town | 1,820 | Zwolle town | 276 |
| Greensburg town | 521 | New Orleans city | 6,815 | | |
| | 315 | | 287,104 | | |
| | | | 242,039 | | |

Of the above named 104 incorporated cities, towns, and villages, 18 have more than 2,000 inhabitants, and of these, 11 have less than 5,000; 4 have more than 5,000 and less than 10,000; and 5 have more than 10,000. The cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants are New Orleans, with 287,104; Shreveport, with 16,019; and Baton Rouge, with 11,269.



COL. C. HARRISON PARKER.



J. M. SMITH,

New Orleans is the only city in Louisiana that has a population in 1900 of more than 25,000, and for this city, a summary is presented in table 6, showing the population from 1810 to 1900, inclusive, together with the increase by number and per cent during each decade.

TABLE 6.—POPULATION OF NEW ORLEANS: 1810 TO 1900.

| Census Years. | Population. | Increase. | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Number. | Per Cent. |
| 1900.. | 287,104 | 45,065 | 18.6 |
| 1890.. | 242,039 | 25,949 | 12.0 |
| 1880.. | 216,090 | 24,672 | 12.9 |
| 1870.. | 191,418 | 22,743 | 13.5 |
| 1860.. | 168,675 | 52,300 | 44.9 |
| 1850.. | 116,375 | 14,182 | 13.9 |
| 1840.. | 102,193 | 72,456 | 243.7 |
| 1830.. | 29,737 | 2,561 | 9.4 |
| 1820.. | 27,176 | 9,934 | 9.4 |
| 1810.. | 17,242 | ..... | ..... |

According to this summary, New Orleans, beginning with a population of 17,242 in 1810, increased but little, compared with the early growth of other cities, for two decades, but from 1830 to 1840, the population of the city increased from 29,737 to 102,193, or 243.7 per cent. Since then the rate of increase has been relatively low, although in the decade from 1890 to 1900, it is somewhat greater than it has been in any decade since 1860.

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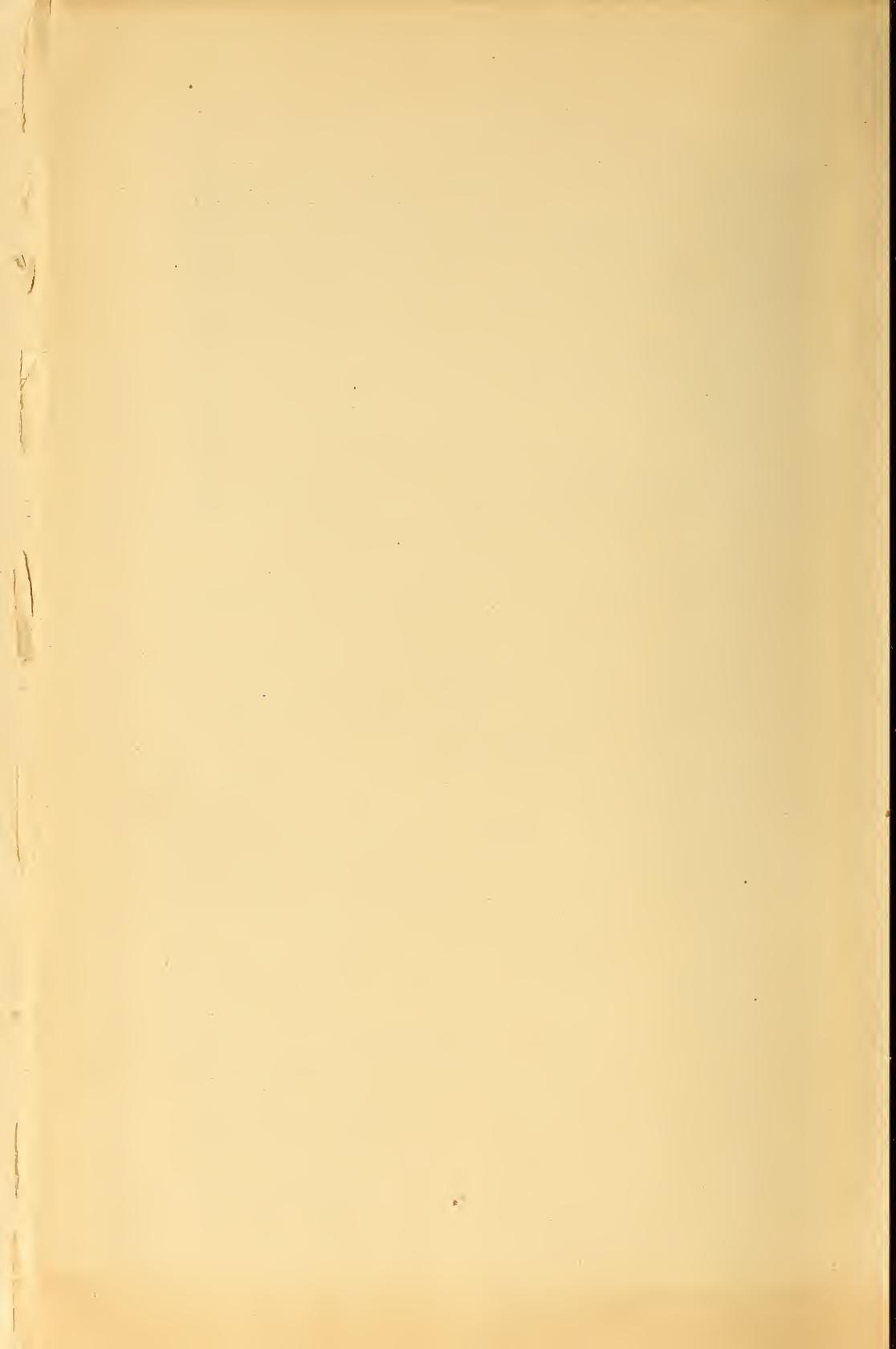
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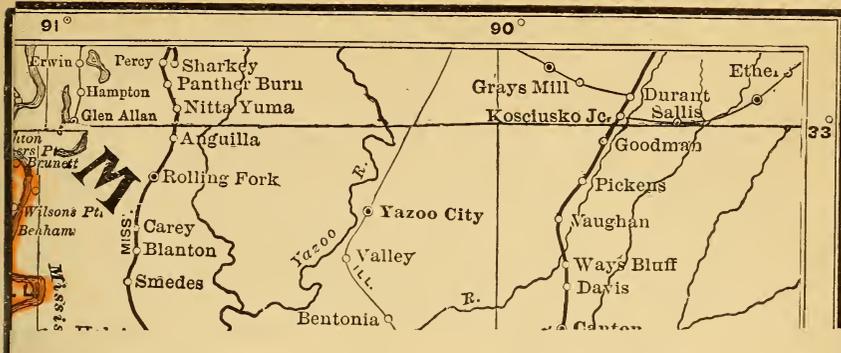
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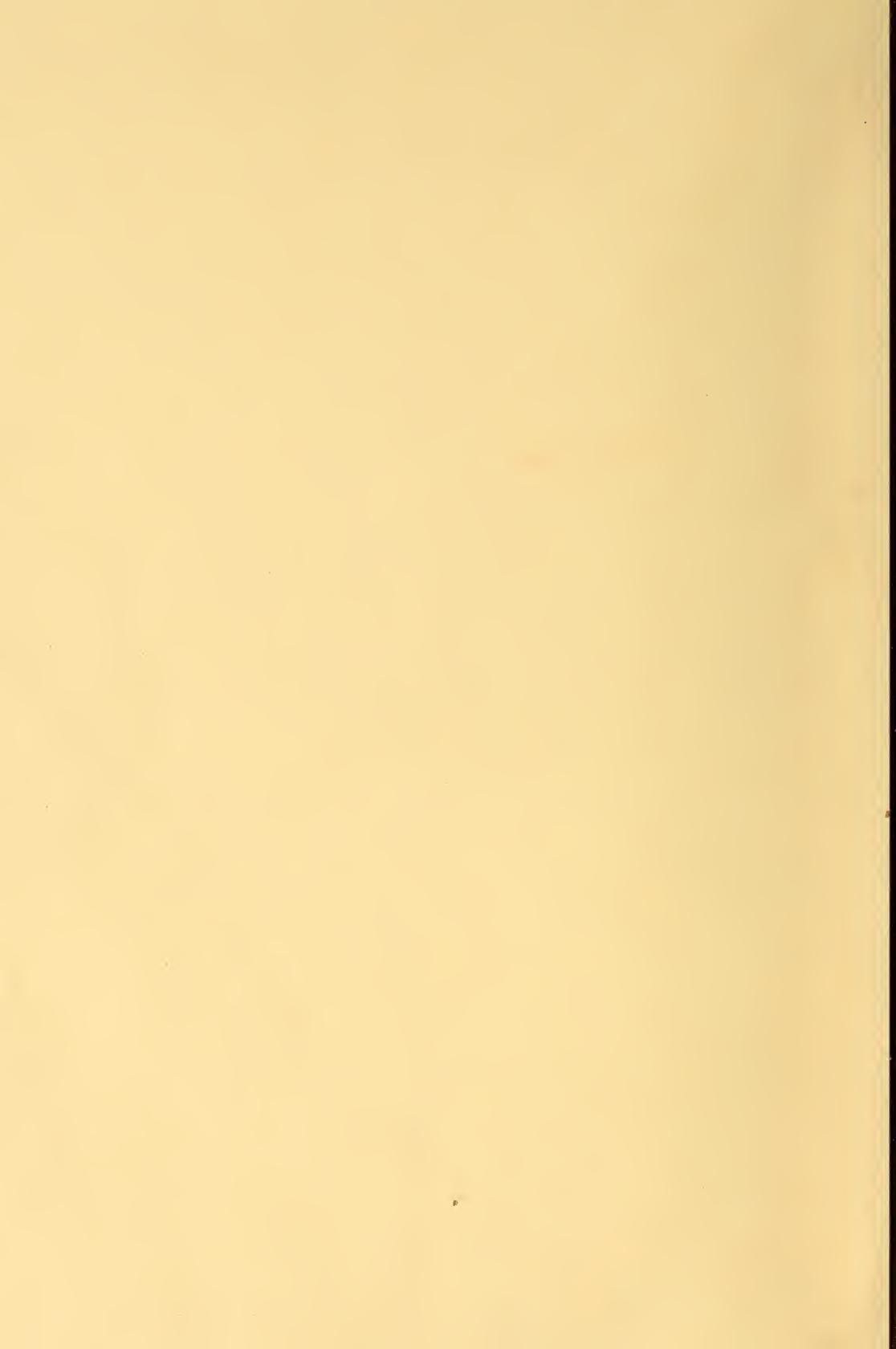
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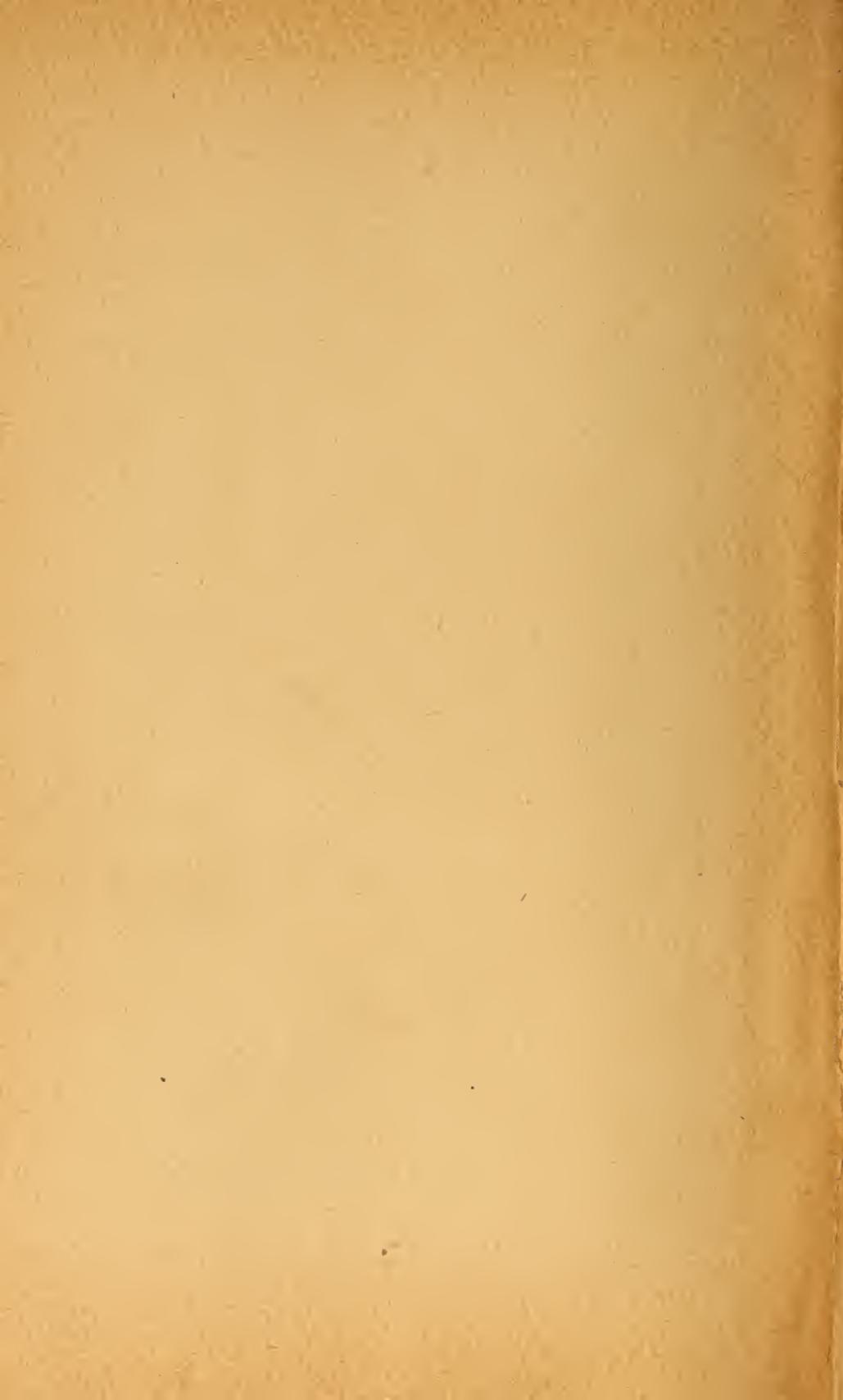






COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
24 Miles to 1 Inch



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