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MR. McCORMICK moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely. The motion was lost by a vote 25 yeas to 47 nays.

THE PRESIDENT said the effect of Mr Nunn's amendment would be to allow stationery without limit. Mr. Nunn withdrew his amendment.

JUDGE BALLINGER moved as a substitute to the original motion, "that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to furnish stationery, postage stamps, and wrappers to members, and that they report the amount used by each member, the same to be published in the proceedings of the Convention." Adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by a vote of 67 yeas to 16 nays.

GENERAL J. W. WHITFIELD, of Lavaca, moved that the Committee on Printing be authorized to contract with some paper published in the City of Austin for the publication of the daily Journals, and that each delegate be furnished with five copies of same.

MR. L. W. MOORE, of Fayette, thought the Convention had settled all matters of that sort and could not entertain them further.

GENERAL WHITFIELD explained that it was a new question entirely.

MR. MARTIN, of Navarro, moved to strike out "five" and insert "one."

MR. McCORMICK moved to strike out "one" and insert "one for every three members." His amendment was lost.

Mr. Martin's amendment also was lost, and the original resolution was adopted.

THIRTEENTH DAY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1875²⁰

MR. J. L. HENRY, of Smith, from the Committee on Legislative Department, submitted a substitute for the sections referred to them, the main features of which follow:

The substitute favored the election of thirty members to the Senate, and of ninety to the House until the first apportionment, when the Senate might be increased to thirty-three members and the House to 100, the successors to the former to be chosen every four

²⁰The proceedings for this day were taken from the *State Gazette* (Austin), September 21, 1875.

years, half retiring at the expiration of two years, the members of the lower branch of the Legislature to be elected every two years. The substitute recommended biennial sessions, unless called together especially by the Governor. No person was to be eligible to any office, legislative, executive, or judicial, unless he was a regularly qualified elector and had been for two years a citizen of Texas. The Legislature was made the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. The Senate was to elect its own presiding officer, and the House its Speaker. The Journal proceedings of each House were required to be regularly kept and published. The Governor was required to issue a writ of election within two days after the occurrence of a vacancy. The mileage allowed members was to be one day for every twenty miles traveled. Each House might imprison any party—not a member—for not more than forty-eight hours for contempt. No member should be eligible during the legislative term of which he was a member, for any office created by said Legislature. The compensation of members was fixed at \$5 for each day of the first sixty days, and \$2 a day for the balance of the session, except that on the first session of the Legislature after the adoption of the Constitution members would be allowed \$5 a day for ninety days. Four-fifths of either House could suspend the rule requiring the reading of bills on three several days, but the yeas and nays on each suspension were to be taken and recorded. The Legislature was given power to pass laws against lotteries and similar enterprises. The Legislature was given authority to raise revenue only for the economical administration of the Government, the payment of the public debt, the creation of a sinking fund not to exceed 2 per cent, the support of the public schools and other purposes specified; it should not have power to pledge the credit of the State to any railroad, municipal, or other corporation, and should not become a stockholder, but might grant aid in any public calamity. The substitute vested power in the Governor to call a constitutional convention on a vote of three-fourths of both Houses; and the Legislature was to have power to propose constitutional amendments on a two-thirds vote of both Houses.

MR. RUSSELL, of Harrison, said that, while he agreed in the main with the majority report, he should submit a minority report.

MR. BROWN moved to print 400 copies of the report.

MR. H. W. WADE, of Hunt, thought 200 copies would be enough.

MR. BROWN argued that 400 copies would leave them an over-plus number to send to their constituents. His motion was carried.

MR. COOK, from the Committee on Printing, reported that they had, in accordance with a resolution from the Convention, contracted for the publication of the daily Journal, and had awarded the contract to J. D. Logan for five copies to be supplied to each member, at a total cost of \$11.25 a day.

On motion of Mr. Mills the report was adopted.

MR. MILLS presented a resolution providing that the Constitutional Convention, having reduced their salaries three-eighths of the original amount paid to legislators, and having promised their constituents the most rigid retrenchment, go on record as believing that the salaries of all State officers should be similarly reduced. The resolution would have advised the reduction of the Governor's salary from \$5,000 to \$3,125, that of Supreme Court judges from \$4,500 to \$2,812.50, and others in like proportion.

MR. FLOURNOY moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Agriculture and Stock-raising.

MR. MARTIN, of Navarro, moved as a substitute that it be referred to the Committee on Executive Department, and his motion carried.

FOURTEENTH DAY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875²¹

Postponement of Election

Upon the motion of Mr. Brown, Mr. West read the majority report of the special committee on the resolution to postpone the election of December, 1875, to a future date.²² The report is as follows:

"HON. E. B. PICKETT, *Chairman of the Convention*:

"The undersigned, constituting a majority of the select committee to whom was referred a resolution, and also a proposed ordinance providing for the postponement of the election for members of the Legislature and other officers, to be held according to

²¹The proceedings for this day were taken from the *State Gazette* (Austin), September 22, 1875

²²The majority and minority reports are printed in full because of the great interest created in the Convention and among the people of the State, also because of the importance of the constitutional problems involved