The Donaldsonville Chief

A Wide-Awake Home Newspaper

Published Every Saturday at

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—BY—

L. E. BENTLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

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Address: The Chief, Donaldsonville, La.

Lodge and Association Directory.

Donaldsonville Lodge No. 2639 Knights of Honor.

MEETS first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 8 p. m., in Masonic Temple, Railroad avenue. Life insurance of $2000 at actual cost. Lodge dues only $1 per quarter. Dr. Paul T. Thibodaux, sitting past dictator; John H. Schaff, dictator; Wm. C. Hazlip, assistant dictator; Dr. T. H. Hanson, medical examiner; Jacob Blum, treasurer; J. E. Blum, financial reporter; Fred Landry, reporter. Address, Donaldsonville, La.

Kenneth Lodge, No. 41, Knights of Pythias.

CONVENES in Masonic Temple the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. Sick benefits, funeral tax and all the fraternal features. Members have option of joining endowment or insurance rank. Chancellor Commander, Dr. D. C. Brumfield; Vice Chancellor Commander, E. Langbecker; Master of Work, Wm. A. Terrio; Prelate, Fred. Landry; Keeper of Records and Seal, J. E. Blum; Master of Finance, Wm. Pforzheimer; Master of Exchequer, Jacob Blum.

Lee Lodge No. 6, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

MEETS second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m., in Masonic Temple, Railroad avenue. Largest beneficiary fraternal order in the world. Life insurance of $2000 at lowest possible cost. Entire expense of initiation, including proposition fee, medical examination and beneficiary certificate, only $5. Past master workman, Walter Lemann; Master workman, E. D. Melancon; Foreman, A. G Whidden; Overseer, Charles Langbecker; Receiver, W. J. LeBlanc; Recorder, Jno. F. Terrio; Financier, E. Langbecker; Medical examiners, Drs. E. K. Sims and P. T. Thibodaux. Post-office address Box 159, Donaldsonville, La.

The director of the mint purchased 600,000 ounces of silver for coinage at the New Orleans, Denver and Philadelphia mints.

The Standard Oil Company is reported to have established subsidiary companies in London, Paris and other foreign cities.

Why do you scratch? Royaline Tetter Ointment will stop that itching or your money back. 50 cents.

Dr. James Donaldson, a member of the faculty of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, has endorsed the new system of simplified spelling.

The negro battalion implicated in the recent race disturbance at Brownsville, Texas, will be dishonorably discharged if the names of the guilty soldiers are not revealed.

The Mississippi state board of education ruled that Italian children are entitled to attend white schools, and that the board had no authority to establish separate schools for them.

To Stop Chills in One Day

Take Royaline Chill Cure. Money back if it fails. Good to take. Great tonic. 50 cents. For sale by F. L. Trepagnier, J. J. Leche and Edmond Richard, druggists.

The Louisiana railroad commission imposed a fine on the Louisiana and Northwestern Railway for failure to provide separate accommodations for whites and blacks in the station at Bienville.

It is alleged that peonage is extensively practiced in southern Florida and portions of Alabama, and the department of justice will send an assistant attorney general to make an investigation.

They All Do It.

Try one bottle of Royaline Oil, the great antiseptic, and you will then use nothing else. That's the way they all do. Why? Simply because it gives the best value for the money. It is stronger than the others. If you want it weak like them, add water to suit and save your money. Pleasant as a perfume. Strong to ease pain. Clean and perfect. 10, 25 and 50c. For sale by F. L. Trepagnier, J. J. Leche and Edmond Richard.

The federal grand jury at Jackson, Tenn., returned a 500,000-word indictment against the Standard Oil Company containing 1524 counts, and if maximum fines are imposed the total will amount to more than $30,000,000.

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

DEBLIEUX ACCEPTS.

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the second Cleveland administration, the most disastrous in the history of the nation, the Republican party was called upon to succeed the Democratic party at the helm of state. Never before in the history of the United States was business so depressed. The public treasury was empty; private enterprise was dead; banks were closed, factories had shut down; workingmen were idle, and the tramp of the army of unemployed was heard marching to Washington to demand the expenditure of public monies—of which there was none—upon the public roads in order that men might earn bread and meat for their families. The leaders on both sides agreed that prosperity was the issue, and Democrats of national reputation declared that the party that brought back prosperity would be given a vote of confidence by the people.

In the campaign of 1896 the Republican party was successful. McKinley was elected and following up his declared intention to reopen the factories of the country instead of its mints, an era of unprecedented prosperity immediately began and has continued to the present day. McKinley received his vote of confidence in 1900, and Roosevelt, his successor, received his vote of confidence in 1904, the most magnificent ever accorded to any candidate for the presidency.

The record of the achievements of the Republican party and of the presidents it has furnished to the nation is only surpassed by the party's effort to keep its promises to the people and to deserve their confidence. The last congress passed the bill regulating railroad rates, the pure food and meat inspection bills, the free alcohol bill for the use of manufacturers, the employers' liability statute, a bill fixing the type of the Panama Canal and a law limiting the immunity of witnesses in criminal cases to more certainly punish violations of the anti-trust laws. While the legislative branch of the government was active in securing to the people needed reforms, the executive was equally active in bringing about peace between warring nations, of prosecuting and convicting violators the anti-trust laws, expelling grafters from the public service and convicting them in the courts of the land, relieving our own state and the south generally in time of epidemic, ending the revolution in Cuba, yet preserving the integrity of the island and republic, and, finally in establishing this government firmly in its position of exemplar for the nations of the world.

Prosperity and its continuance, and the continuance of a strong, virile, honest administration at Washington, are still the issues before the people, and there can be no doubt that in the approaching congressional election, as well as in the presidential election of 1908, the people will renew the commission of the Republican party. Will the state of Louisiana, which needs the application of the principles of our party as much as does any state in the Union, if not more so than any other, refuse to join her sister states in retaining the Republican party in power? There can be and there is no denial of the assertion that Louisiana needs the principles of the Republican party and is opposed to those of the Democratic party. Our representatives in congress, elected as Democrats, furnish ample proof of this statement by voting with the Republicans on all measures; and when they are taunted with this fact by their Democratic colleagues, their excuse is that they must rise above their party to save their constituents. In the recent campaign for the Democratic nomination in this district, it was repeatedly urged in the interest of Col. Sam Robertson that he was the ranking Democratic member of the ways and means committee and would become chairman of that important committee in the event that the Democrats controlled the house of representatives during his tenure of office. As a matter of fact, Col. Robertson and the entire Louisiana delegation as well have been repeatedly read out of the Democratic party at Washington because of their sympathy with and votes for Republican measures. Even had the Democrats captured the house, Col. Robertson could never have hoped to become chairman of his committee; and the same thing applies to other members of the delegation occupying positions on important committees.

If these committee places are so important, as all concede they are, is it not manifestly to the interest of the people of Louisiana to send representatives to congress who can hold places on and wield influence in these committees at all times—not alone during the far separated periods of brief Democratic ascendency, when their positions and influence would probably be lost because of sympathy with the principles and policies of the opposite party?

In this connection, however, I must not do my distinguished opponent an injustice. He has never been to congress, and he has never had an opportunity to vote for Republican measures Nor has his party adopted a platform for his candidacy. Nor has he favored the people of his district with his views upon any subject other than the lack of record of Col. Robertson. It may be that he will prove to be the exception to the rule, and if elected to congress that he will support Democratic measures—free trade, free silver and so forth. The voters must take him on faith, for his party has failed to speak for him, and he has failed to speak for himself.

I had occasion last summer to travel all through the lake states and to some extent in the east in the interest of cypress lumber, and I noted that a strong cry has already gone up from those sections for free Canadian pine. This would mean a loss to our lumber men of from $20 to $30 per carload. On a plant sawing 50,000 feet it would mean a loss of $100 daily, or, say, $30,000 yearly, a loss greater than the actual value of such a plant.

We are informed by the press that eastern capitalists are invading the parish of Washington in the sixth congressional district and have founded Bogalusa, soon to be the most populous, modern, up-to-date city in the district. These people are erecting a sawmill, the magnitude of which can be imagined from the statement that the plant is to be a mile in length, will saw 600,000 feet of lumber a day, and is to be the largest saw mill in the world. Sufficient pine lands have been secured to keep this immense plant in operation forty years. It is estimated that Bogalusa within a year's time will have a population of 10,000 souls—the employees of the lumber company and their families. Remove the present tariff on lumber and you decrease the earning capacity of this proposed plant approximately three hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum—fourteen millions, four hundred thousand dollars for the time to be consumed in clearing the company's holdings. Under such a prospect Bogalusa would die a-borning, two thousand homes with every convenience, to be rented for the accommodation of 10,000 people at an income to the company of four per cent, would not be built, and instead of the buzz of the saw, the stately mill and the beautiful city, the primeval forest would remain.

I have spoken of the lumber business because, being a lumberman, I am more familiar with conditions affecting that industry, but the illustration applies as well to all the other leading industries of our district and state. I recall that during the second Cleveland administration my parish, Iberville, had one bank within its confines with a capital stock and surplus of $64,000 and deposits of about the same amount. Today there are five banks in Iberville parish with a combined capital and surplus amounting to $300,000 and with deposits at this, the tightest season of the year, of over half a million dollars. These banks are lending money at reasonable rates to many business enterprises, half a hundred of which would be wiped out if the troublous times of 1893 should return.

What has been said for the lumberman and the banker and the borrower, applies to the sugar and rice planter; to the cotton planter, who gets the benefit of the protection on manufactured cotton goods; to the farmer, who has seen his farm double in value and has enjoyed a ready market for anything he could grow; to the laborer, who has seen a premium placed upon his daily toil; to the producer of wealth in any and every form. In this last category no state or section of the Union stands ahead of Louisiana, where the soil is admirably adapted to varied and high-class products, and where a thrifty and industrious people have made every effort to get the utmost out of mother earth.

Protection to American industries is the cardinal principle of the Republican party, the principle in which our state probably has the greatest interest. There is yet another principle of the Republican party which goes hand in hand with the principle of protection, and that is internal improvements. Our people have never come to a full realization of the importance of internal improvements because we have never been adequately represented at Washington, yet we are as much interested in this principle as we are in protection.

To argue that the Democratic party is in favor of internal improvements is to argue a political paradox. The Democratic party declares for a tariff for revenue only, to meet the necessary running expense of the government. Internal improvements have no place in the scheme of such an administration of national affairs. The Republican party, on the contrary, declares for a high tariff—protection to industries and plenty of revenue—this revenue, after meeting the expense of government economically administered, to be distributed through the country in the shape of internal improvements.

In pursuance of this policy the Republican party is engaged in improving the waterways of the country, reclaiming the arid lands of the west and building the Panama Canal. Louisiana has not received her share in this distribution of surplus revenue for the simple reason that it is impossible under our party system for Democrats to secure from a Republican congress for Democratic constituents what Republicans have to fight so hard to get for Republican constituents.

This subject affects not only the improvements to the Mississippi river and other streams and waterways of Louisiana, but applies likewise to the levees of the Mississippi river. Considering the fact that our people have been returning Democrats to congress for years, thereby expressly declaring against internal improvements, the Republican party has been most liberal in assisting in building levees. But this is not sufficient: it is as much the duty of the national government to assume the complete control and expense of levee building, thereby protecting the fertile lands of the valley, as it is the government's duty to reclaim the arid lands of the west.

The Republican party is the party of capacity and has the means for large enterprises, such as the building of the levees of the Mississippi river. President Roosevelt has declared his sympathy for the proposition, and other big men in the party have done as much. It is my deliberate opinion that if we sent Republicans to congress and thereby attested our belief in the principle of internal improvements, by hard work and close application to the subject, our Republican representative could convince his colleagues of the Republican majority that the national government should take over control of the levees forming the vast Mississippi river protective system.

Consider our levee tax in Louisiana and what a burden it means to our people. Measure, if possible, the relief that would come to us if the government assumed this burden, thereby placing it on the whole country, where it properly belongs. In such a contingency the tax the people of this state pay through the tariff would be like bread cast upon the waters, returned a hundred fold in protection to our industries, the building of our levees and the improvement of our streams and waterways.

While we address ourselves to the issues of this immediate campaign, we must not lose sight of those practical matters that affect the welfare of the Republican party of Louisiana. To a citizen of some other state, it may sound incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that the great Republican party, the glory and achievements of which I have briefly recounted, has practically been legislated out of existence in Louisiana. Laws have been passed by the Democratic party that are unconstitutional, unjust and violative of every sense of decency. Control not only of elections, but actually of the party nominations of the opposition, have been placed in the hands of partisan Democratic boards, without even the right of appeal to Democratic courts. Today the situation is such in this state that in a national election the party which controls the presidency, the congress and the supreme court of the United States can only nominate its candidates by the courtesy of Democrats; and after their nomination, these candidates have no voice in the appointment of commissioners, the count and return of votes, nor the promulgation of reviews of such returns.

A halt must be called somewhere, and I believe the time is opportune to call a halt. There is one right left under the law—the right of a secret ballot. The law provides for a voting booth for every precinct and for every 100 voters. These booths must be three feet square, six feet high and with four sides enclosed, one to open as a door extending within two feet of the floor. These booths must be at least six feet from the ground rail of the enclosure from which the public is excluded. I enjoin upon my friends and party associates throughout the district to see that this provision of the law is strictly complied with. I request that any violation of this provision and of the absolute secrecy of the ballot be reported to me, and I promise to use every legitimate effort to have the vote of any polling place thrown out where such violations of the law occur, whether such action affects me or my opponent.

I believe that the people of my state are honest and that the time has come when they, regardless of politics, will declare for an equal division of the election machinery between the two great political parties of the country and for the right of said parties to make nominations and regulate their party affairs without let or hindrance from partisan boards. When such a condition is brought about we will have clean politics and the rule of the majority honestly ascertained. To secure these reforms the Republican party must buckle on its armor, and if redress is denied elsewhere, it must knock at the door of the congress of the United States.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DEBLIEUX.

Proceedings of the Police Jury

Parish of Ascension.

Donaldsonville, La., Sept. 12, 1906.

The police jury of Ascension parish met this day in regular session, at the courthouse, and was called to order at 12:10 p. m. Present—G. B. Reuss, president, first ward; George Bergeron, second ward; Sidonius Goette, third ward; Albert Esneault, fourth ward; L. W. Armitage, fifth ward; J. C. Klos, sixth ward; M. G. Savario, seventh ward; R. Prosper Landry, clerk. Absent—J. T. King, eighth ward.

The following ordinance was read and adopted by sections:

AN ORDINANCE.

To levy, collect and enforce payment of an annual parish license tax in the parish of Ascension upon all persons, association of persons and corporations pursuing any trade, profession, vocation, calling or business, except those who are expressly exempt from such tax by the state constitution.

Section 1.—Be it ordained by the police jury of the parish of Ascension, That there is hereby levied an annual parish license tax for said parish for the year 1907 and each subsequent year upon each person, association of persons and corporations pursuing any trade, profession, vocation, calling or business in said parish of Ascension, except those who are expressly exempt from such tax by the state constitution.

Section 2.—Be it further ordained, That on the second day of January, 1907 and each subsequent year, the parish tax collector shall begin to collect and shall collect as fast as possible from each of the persons, association of persons and corporations pursuing in the year 1907 and each subsequent year, within said parish, any trade, profession, vocation, calling or business, a parish license tax as hereinafter graduated. All parish licenses shall be due and collectable on or before the first day of March, 1907, and each subsequent year, and all unpaid licenses shall become delinquent on that date, and all persons, etc., who commence business after that date shall become delinquent unless the parish license is paid within ten days.

MANUFACTURERS.

Paragraph 1.—That for carrying on each business of manufacturing not expressly exempted by the constitution, the license shall be based on gross annual receipts of such business as follows:

First class—When said receipts are $50,000 or more, the license shall be $35.

Second class—When said receipts are $40,000 or more and less than $50,000, the license shall be $30.

Third class—When said receipts are $30,000 or more and less than $40,000, the license shall be $25.

Fourth class—When said receipts are $25,000 or more and less than $30,000, the license shall be $20.

Fifth class—When said receipts are less than $25,000, the license shall be $15.

Provided, nothing herein shall be construed to apply to the business of grinding meal, ginning cotton or making sugar by any farmer or planter.

BANKING HOUSES OR AGENCIES.

Paragraph 2.—That for each business of carrying on a bank, banking company, association, corporation or agency, the license shall be based on the declared or nominal capital and surplus, whether said capital is owned or in use, or on deposit in the parish or elsewhere, as follows:

First class—When said capital and surplus is $100,000 or more, the license shall be $150.

Second class—When said capital and surplus is $50,000 or more and less than $100,000, the license shall be $75.

Third class—When said capital and surplus is less than $50,000, the license shall be $50.

The declared or nominal capital and surplus as provided in this paragraph shall be ascertained and based upon the annual statement made in pursuance of existing laws.

FACTORAGE, COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE.

Paragraph 3.—That for carrying on the business pursuits known as cotton factorage and commission business, sugar factorage, grain and produce commission houses, or any other factorage or commission business, brokerage in money, stocks, bonds, real estate, produce, sugar, cotton or any other brokerage business, whether buying or selling, for actual spot or future delivery, where the intention of the parties is to make an honest and bona fide delivery, the license shall be based on the gross annual commissions and brokerage on sales and purchases, as follows:

First class—When the gross annual commissions exceed $5,000, the license shall be $50.

Second class—When the gross annual commissions are $3,000 or less, the license shall be $25.

SELLING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Paragraph 4—That for every wholesale mercantile business, whether as principal, agent or commission, by auction, representing foreign merchants or otherwise, the license shall be based on the gross annual amount of sales, as follows:

First class—When gross sales are $400,000 or more the license shall be $150.

Second class—When gross sales are $250,000 or more and less than $500,000, the license shall be $100.

Third class—When gross sales are less than $250,000, the license shall be $50.

No person or persons shall be deemed wholesale dealers unless he or they sell by the original or unbroken package or barrel only, or to dealers for resale. If they sell in less quantities than original and unbroken packages, or barrels, they shall be considered retail dealers and pay license as such.

Paragraph 5.—That for every business of selling at retail, whether as principal, agent or on commission, or otherwise, the license shall be based on the gross annual amount of sales, as follows:

First class—When gross sales are $200,000 or more, the license shall be $150.

Second class—When gross sales are $100,000 or more and under $200,000, the license shall be $75.

Third class—When gross sales are $50,000 or more and under $100,000, the license shall be $35.

Fourth class—When gross sales are $25,000 or more and under $50,000, the license shall be $20.

Fifth class—When gross sales are $20,000 or more and under $25,000, the license shall be $15.

Sixth class—When gross sales are $15,000 or more and under $20,000, the license shall be $10.

Seventh class—When gross sales are $10,000 or more and under $15,000, the license shall be $8.

Eighth class—When gross sales are under $10,000, the license shall be $5.

Provided, that if any distilled, vinous, malt or other kind of mixed liquors be sold in connection with the business of retail merchant, grocer, restaurant, oyster house, confectionery or druggist, in less quantities than five gallons, the license for such additional business shall be as provided, for in paragraph 11 of this ordinance; provided further, that no license shall issue to sell liquors in less quantities than five gallons for less than $300.

Provided, further, that if drug stores, soda fountains or other aerated water dealers offer for sale in connection with such waters any vinous, spiritous or alcoholic liquors, such drug stores, soda water fountains or dealers shall be required to take out a license as retail liquor dealers, as provided in paragraph 11 of this ordinance.

Provided, that farmers or planters having stores situated on their plantations or farms and selling or advancing supplies to their employees exclusively, shall not be classed as merchants nor shall they be required to take out a license under this paragraph but they will be subject to a license as retail liquor dealers, as here n provided if they sell any vinous, spiritous or alcoholic liquors.

INSURANCE.

Paragraph 6.—That each and every insurance company, society, association, corporation or other organization or firm or individual, doing and conducting an insurance business of any kind, life, fire, marine, river, accident or other, in this parish, whether said company, society, association, corporation, or other organization or firm, or individual, is located or domiciled here or operating here through a branch department, resident board, local office, firm, company, corporation, or agency of any kind whatsoever, shall pay a separate and distinct license on said business for each company represented, and said license shall be based on the gross annual amount of premiums on all risks located within the parish, as follows:

First class—When said premiums are $20,000 or more, the license shall be $75.

Second class—When said premiums are $10,000 or more and less than $20,000, the license shall be $30.

Third class—When said premiums are less than $10,000, the license shall be $15.

That each and every fire, marine and river insurance guarantee, surety or indemnity company, society, association, corporation, or other organization, or firm, or individual, doing or conducting a fire, marine or river guarantee, surety or indemnity business of any kind in this parish, or any other insurance not otherwise provided for, whether such company, society, association, corporation, or other organization, or firm, or individual, is located or domiciled here, or operating here through a branch department, resident board, local office, firm, company, corporation or agency of any kind whatsoever, shall pay a separate and distinct license on said business for each company represented, and said license shall be based on the gross annual amounts of premiums on all risks located within the parish, as follows:

First class—When said premiums are $15,000 or more, the license shall be $30.

Second class—When said premiums are less than $15,000, the license shall be $15.

Provided, plate glass and steam boiler inspection insurance shall pay only one-third of the above rates.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any secret or fraternal societies or associations organized solely for benevolent and charitable purposes, whether the same be or be not domiciled in this parish.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS.

Paragraph 7.—That for carrying on each business of telegraphing, telephoning, express company or agency, the license shall be based on the gross annual receipts of each person, association of persons, business, firm or corporation engaged in said business, as follows;

First class—When said receipts are $15,000 or more, the license shall be $20.

Second class—When said receipts are less than $15,000, the license shall be $10.

AMUSEMENTS.

Paragraph 8.—That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphi-theatre or academy of music, the license shall be based upon the quantity of space devoted for spectators, to be calculated by the number of seats or ordinary space for seats, as follows:

First class—When the number of seats or spaces exceeds one thousand, the license shall be $50.

Second class—When the number of seats or spaces is less than one thousand, the license shall be $25.

That no museum, menagerie, circus or other traveling show shall be permitted to make exhibitions within this parish unless they have first paid a license based on the number of attaches, whether proprietors, performers or other employers, as follows:

First class—When the number of said persons is fifty or more, the license shall be $100.

Second class—When the number of said persons is twenty-five or more and less than fifty, the license shall be $75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is less than twenty-five, the license shall be $25.

PEDDLERS AND HAWKERS.

Paragraph 9.—That each and every peddler or hawker shall pay an annual license graded as follows:

When traveling on foot, $50; when traveling on horseback, $60; when traveling in two horse vehicle, $100; when traveling in one horse vehicle, $75; when traveling on any kind of water craft, $200; and

Provided further, that no person shall be allowed to sell goods as the clerk or clerks of a peddler or hawker, but that he or they must pay a license in his or their own name, but that this proviso shall not apply to water craft; and

Provided further, that all parochial or municipal executive officers are hereby empowered and directed to cause all peddlers or hawkers to exhibit their state licenses, and the said peddler or hawker failing to exhibit the same, the said officers are directed and empowered by this ordinance to seize said stock or merchandise and turn same over to any court of competent jurisdiction, with due information as to the violation of this act.

Provided further, that said executive officer shall be entitled to receive as fees the sum of ten dollars in each and every case from any peddler or hawker, clerk or clerks employed by the said peddler or hawker, when peddling without a license in violation of this law; the same amount of ten dollars to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction out of the goods so seized.

Provided further, that no license shall be issued to any peddler or hawker for less than the full rate for the current year.

SUSTENANCE, REFRESHMENT AND LODGING.

Paragraph 10.—That for every business of keeping a hotel or boarding house where lodging and eating are combined, the license shall be based on the number of furnished lodging rooms for guests, as follows:

First class—When said rooms are in number thirty or more, the license shall be $30.

Second class—When said rooms are in number fifteen or more and less than thirty, the license shall be $20.

Third class—When the rooms are in number twelve or more and less than fifteen, the license shall be $15.

Fourth class—When said rooms are in number nine or more and less than twelve, the license shall be $12.

Fifth class—When said rooms are in number six or more and less than nine, the license shall be $5.

Provided, that the boarding house pay fifty (50) per cent. of the rates of hotels and

Provided, that no person who keeps a boarding house in connection with schools or colleges for the accommodation of students and employees thereof, shall pay any license as boarding house keeper, and that no license shall be required when the number of said rooms is less than provided for in class five.

For every business of lodging alone, the license shall be estimated on the same basis as for hotels and boarding houses, but graduated at one-half the above rates.

BARROOMS, BILLARD TABLES, ETC.

Paragraph 11.—That for every business of keeping a barroom, cabaret, coffee-house, café, beer saloon, grog shop, beer house, beer garden, liquor exchange, drinking saloon or other place where anything to be drunk or eaten on the premises is sold, directly or indirectly, the license shall be based on the annual gross receipts of said business, as follows:

First class—When said receipts are $7500 or more, the license shall be $1000.

Second class—When said receipts are $5000 or more and less than $7500, the license shall be $750.

Third class—When said receipts are less than $5000, the license shall be $500.

Provided, no license shall be charged for selling refreshments for charitable purposes; provided, further, that no establishment selling or giving away or otherwise disposing of any spirits, wines, alcoholic or malt liquors in less quantities than five gallons shall pay less than $500.

When any kind of business provided for in this paragraph shall be combined with any other business provided for herein, the same classification shall be made as prescribed in this paragraph; but the price for the licenses shall be equal to the license requisite for each business separately.

That for the business of keeping billard tables, pigeon-holes, Jenny Lind, pool or bagatelle or ten-pin alleys, a license of $2.50 for each table or alley shall be paid, in addition to any other license due by the establishment in which said tables or alleys may be situated.

Provided, that no license shall issue for less than one year to carry on the business, trades and occupations mentioned in paragraph five and eleven.

Mr. Klos moved, and was seconded by Mr. Savario, that the minimum liquor license be fixed at $500.

Mr. Goette moved that the minimum be fixed at $250. His motion was seconded by Mr. Armitage, and when put to a vote, resulted as follows: Yeas—Goette, Armitage—2. Nays—Reuss, Bergeron, Esneault, Klos, Savario—5.

Roll call on Mr. Klos' motion resulted as follows: Yeas—Reuss, Bergeron, Esneault, Klos, Savario—5. Nays—Goette, Armitage—2.

SODA WATER, CONFECTIONS, ETC.

Paragraph 12.—That all persons, association of persons or business firms and corporations engaged in the sale of soda water, mead, confections, cakes, etc., exclusively, shall be rated as follows:

First class—When the gross sales are $3000 or more, the license shall be $15.

Second class—When the gross sales are less than $3000 and more than $2000, the license shall be $10.

Third class—When the gross sales are less than $2000, the license shall be $5.

This paragraph shall not apply to places doing the business herein named where alcoholic, vinous or malt liquors are sold.

Druggists, etc., selling soda water, mead, etc., shall be required to take out a license under this paragraph.

PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL OCCUPATION.

Paragraph 13.—That for every individual or company carrying on the professional or business agency for steamboats, draying, trucking, keeping cabs, carriages, hacks or horses to hire, undertakers, carriers or lessees of toll bridges and ferries, master builders, stevedores, bill posters and tackers, contractors and mechanics who employ assistance, the license shall be graduated into three classes, as follows:

First class—When the gross annual receipts are $5000 or more, the license shall be $20.

Second class—When said receipts are $2000 or more and less than $5000, the license shall be $10.

Third class—When said receipts are less than $2000, the license shall be $5.

That every individual or individuals carrying on the business or profession of attorney at law, physician, editor, dentist, oculist, photographer, jeweler, and all other business not herein provided for, shall be graded the same as above set forth, but the licenses shall be one-half of those established by this section; provided, no license shall be issued hereunder for less than $2.50.

That all traveling vendors of stoves, lightning rods and clocks, shall pay a license annually of $100.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 3.—Be it further ordained, etc., That when any two or more kinds of business are combined, except as herein expressly provided for, there shall be a separate license required for each kind of business.

Section 4.—That the annual receipts, capital, sales and premiums in this ordinance referred to as a basis of license, are those for the year for which the license is granted; the standard for their estimation shall be prima facie those of the preceding year, if the business has been conducted previously by the same parties or by parties to whom they claim to be successors.

If the firm or company be new, the amount of gross sales for the first two months shall be considered the basis, and six times that amount shall be estimated as the annual receipts of such business; provided, that any person commencing business after the first day of July, peddlers and retail liquor dealers excepted, shall pay one-half of the above rates.

Section 5.—That the business of the previous year, as also the active numbers and results of business of the current year for new firms, associations or corporations, for the purpose of calculating licenses, shall be ascertained on the sworn statement of the person or persons in interest, his or their duly authorized agents or officer, made before the tax collector or his deputy; provided, that if the tax collector be not satisfied with said sworn statement, he shall traverse same by a rule taken in the proper court, which rule shall be tried summarily, whether an answer be thereto filed or not. On the trial of said rule the books and written entries and memoranda of said person or persons, firms, companies, corporations, or parties, shall be brought into court and subjected to the inspection and examination of the court, the officer who took the rule and such experts as he may employ or the court may appoint; provided, that this inspection shall not be construed as entitling the defendant to introduce in evidence said books and documents any more than he would have been without such inspection; provided, also, that the license shall issue in accordance with the sworn statement, notwithstanding the prospect or pendency of the rule, and the final rectification shall be made as ordered by the court.

Section 7.—Be it further ordained, etc., That the only legal evidence that a license has been paid shall be the appropriate form of license issued by the parish treasurer, and no receipt issued by a tax collector in place of the license itself shall be valid; and this clause shall be construed to prevent the tax collector from issuing a receipt in lieu of the appropriate form to any person, association of persons, business firm or corporation.

Section 8.—Be it further ordained, etc., That the tax collector shall prepare and keep a book in which he shall record or file these statements made under oath of all persons, associations of persons, business firms or corporations, who may apply for license to pursue any trade, profession, vocation, calling or business under this ordinance.

Section 9.—Be it further ordained, etc., That the tax collector is hereby required to keep a license register, in which he shall enter the names of all persons, association of persons, business firms or corporations with the trade, profession, vocation, calling or business pursued, the class and graduation of the same, the amount of license thereon, and the date of the collection or payments thereof. Prior to the annual meeting of the police jury said collector shall make out and forward to the parish treasurer a full and complete transcript of the said license register, a certified copy of which transcript the treasurer shall lay before the police jury, at its regular session of each year, and file the same in his office for future use.

Section 6.—Be it further ordained, etc., That if any business shall be conducted without a license in cases herein provided, the officer whose duty it is to issue licenses shall, through the attorney for the police jury on motion in the proper court as provided in the constitution, take a rule on the party or parties doing such business, to show cause, on the fifth day, exclusive of holidays, after the service thereof, which may be tried out of term time, and in chambers, and shall always be tried by preference, why said party or parties should not pay the amount of the license claimed and penalties, or be ordered to cease from further pursuit of said business until after having obtained a license; and in case such rule is made absolute, the order thereon granted shall be considered a judgment in favor of the parish for the amount decreed to be due by the defendant for license and penalty and costs heretofore and hereinafter provided for, and shall be executed in the same manner as other judgments, and every violation of the order of the court shall be considered as a contempt thereof, and be punished according to law.

It is hereby expressly provided that each person, association of persons, business firm or corporation, required to take out a license under this ordinance, shall be required to post the same in a conspicuous place in his or their place of business, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable by the tax collector before any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of the tax collector to visit in person or by deputies the several places of business herein mentioned and ascertain that the provisions of this section are strictly carried out.

Section 10.—Be it further ordained, etc., That if the tax collector shall, through incompetency, negligence or fault on his part, fail to enforce the procuring and rectifying of licenses by persons required by law to have them, he shall be responsible on his bond for all damages to the parish arising therefrom.

Section 11.—Be it further ordained, etc., That the tax collector shall collect said licenses in the manner provided by existing laws, and shall be allowed five per cent commission on all licenses collected and paid into the parish treasury.

Section 12.—That all ordinances or parts thereof in conflict herewith and all other ordinances on the same subject matter are hereby repealed.

The ordinance was then adopted as whole by a unanimous vote.

The following ordinance offered by Mr. Armitago, seconded by Mr. Bergeron, was adopted unanimously:

Section 1.—Be it ordained by the police jury of the parish of Ascension, That every wholesale dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, blank pistols and blank pistol cartridges, in this parish shall pay an annual license tax on said business graduated as follows:

First class—When gross sales are $10,000 or more, the license shall be $50.

Second class—When gross sales are less than $10,000, the license shall be $25.

Provided, no dealer shall be deemed a wholesale dealer, unless he or they sell to dealers for re-sale.

Section 2.—Be it ordained, etc., That every retail dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, blank pistols or blank pistol cartridges, in this parish shall pay an annual license tax on said business graduated as follows:

First class—When gross sales are $3000 or more, the license shall be $200.

Second class—When gross sales are less than $3000 and more than $2500, the license shall be $150.

Third class—When gross sales are less than $2500, the license shall be $100.

Said licenses shall be collected by the tax collector of the state in the same manner and at the same time as are collected other license taxes.

Be it further ordained, etc., That whosoever shall sell at wholesale or retail, pistols, pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges without first obtaining the license herein provided for, or without first obtaining the license which may be imposed by this ordinance for the sale of pistols, pistol cartridges, rifles, rifle cartridges, blank pistols and blank pistol cartridges, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned for not more than sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The jury adjourned.

A true copy: R. PROSPER LANDRY, Clerk.

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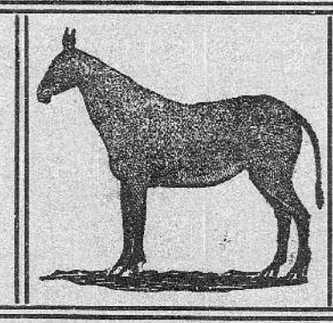

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