

# The Donaldsonville Chief

A Wide-Awake Home Newspaper

Published Every Saturday at  
DONALDSONVILLE, ASCENSION PARISH, LA.

L. E. BENTLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

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Three inches.....	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	24.00
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1 column.....	25.00	35.00	45.00	60.00	75.00

Transient, official or local advertisements, 10 cents per line per insertion; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line.  
Reading notice, first insertion, 10 cents per line; subsequent, 5 cents per line.  
Brief communications upon subjects of public interest solicited.  
No attention paid to anonymous letters.  
The editor is not responsible for the views of correspondents.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Continued from Page One.

of prominent citizens. Novel incident indeed! Is this justice? Is this "due deliberation?" And so, I cannot but think that the council has been rash in this dairy matter. It has completely ignored the will of many good and intelligent citizens, and shown itself entirely too autocratic, a quality unbecoming the modern day legislative body. Under the circumstances, however, we can do nothing but await results. A celebrated economist once said that corruption and graft were the direct offsprings of conditions which enacted too much ill considered legislation, and not enough strict enforcement of old laws. We shall see. Time will tell.

Thanking you in advance, Mr. Editor, for your kindness in publishing this, I am, Yours respectfully,  
DISINTERESTED PARTY.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Opportunities Offered for Obtaining Employment Under the Federal Government.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to take place on the dates given below, and circulars containing further information relative thereto may be seen at the office of this paper:

January 20—Veterinary inspector, bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture. Entrance salary, \$1400 per annum with promotion to \$1600 per annum, after two years' satisfactory service, and to \$1800 after two years at \$1600. Applicants must be graduates of recognized veterinary colleges. Age limit, 20 years or over.

Clerk-typewriter (male), department of modern languages, U. S. Military Academy, at \$750 per annum. Age limit, 18 years or over.

January 20-21—Business teacher (male), at \$1000 per annum, in the Indian School, Carlisle, Pa. Age limit, 20 years or over.

January 26—Stenographer and typewriter (male and female), in the 1st Mississippi Canal, Philippine, and department services.

Examinations for the postal service and the customs service will be held in May, 1909, and applications for same, also for the above scheduled examinations, may be had at the office of the district secretary, room 18, Customhouse, New Orleans, La.

The method of exterminating locusts most generally adopted in Panama has been to dig a trench about fifty feet in length, two feet wide and one foot deep, with perpendicular sides, in which the locusts are driven by men beating the grass and trees with switches. In this way millions are collected and are destroyed with a solution of strong lye soapuds. The trench is then refilled with earth so as to ally the odor.

A new industry has been created by the demand for the new hat pins of metalized flowers. One wholesale florist of New York supplies 2000 roses and carnations a week which are made into the new metalized hat pins by the secret electrical process. Even the natural color of the flower, in some cases, can be preserved.

## Does the Baby Thrive

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs Scott's Emulsion. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

Half a teaspoonful three or four times a day in its bottle will have the desired effect. It seems to have a magical effect upon babies and children. A fifty-cent bottle will prove the truth of our statements.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

## LICENSED HUNTERS.

List of Minors Who Have Taken Out Official Hunting Licenses in Ascension Parish.

Since our last report the sheriff's office has issued hunting licenses to the following persons:

Louis Gautreaux Zephier Cambre Buddy Clark Henry Jackson Mammil Milien Valentine Landry Frank Noble Perique Hernandez John Villar Joe Villar, Jr. Leslie Gautreaux Blanchard Henderson Ambrose Lanoux Morris Hall Florin Gautreaux Abraham Gautreaux Willie Leche Richard Hill Robert A. Landry Joseph Robertson George Wright Thos B Jones Augustin Acosta Jas S Barman Daniel Martin Wm Holland Elphage Arceneux John Parker Moses Smith Evans Landry Isaac Johnson Marcel Forest Adam Hebert H A Landry Henry Jackson Pierce Berteaux Geo E Boniard J M Williams J M Gillespie Etienne Leche Adam Bourgeois Ovide Morie René Dalgé Juste Thomassin John Dominique Norbert Duplessis Charles Gaudin W J Caldwell Juste Guedry Preston Ambeau Sidney Lomp John Alexander Oliver Orillon H H Stephens J A Landry Prudhomme Temple S Prudent Gautreaux Lawrence Deamond Yve J Landry Paul Thibodeau Albert Muller Vincent Landry	Christophe Powers Thos Williams Ernest Tasker Robert Morley Joe Motion Felix Young Armand Bercogals Jos Falcon Emile Bernard Oscar Dalgé Camille Kessault Wesley Joseph Celestine Henderson Adam Plaisance Nora Bell Paul Martin, Jr. Celestine Ricard S E Didiary Achille Blanchard Thos Woods Richard Hernandez Jules Parr Emile Didiary Walter Foster Arthur Chapman Cale T Chapman Forest Butler Louis Gautreaux Cass Corbo Thos Dugas, Jr. Jules Dugas J Wadeuphill John H Schaff Etienne Leche Gustave Villeneuve Mathew McCary Lawless Boudreaux Jules Dugas Diogene Landry Arthur Aickens Vincent Pertuis Smith Yentrea Albert Glover Augustin Curcio John Dominique Joseph Williams Peter Jones Frank Summers John Bower Augustine King John Villar John Alexander Allen Hall H C Whitman Richard Morin Antoine Acosta N B LeBlanc Lawrence Deamond Yve J Landry Paul Thibodeau Albert Muller Vincent Landry Able Brand
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Total to date, 1068.

## Causes of Poor Light.

The study of illumination has not only become an exact science in these days of perfection in artificial lighting, but every householder is eagerly reading anything that will give him a greater insight into this most difficult study.

Many a poorly lighted room can be easily remedied by changing the light fixtures or repapering. It was formerly the custom to blame the oil, or the gas, or the electricity if there were dark shadows in the room or if the light failed to dispel the evening darkness. Now it has been proven that these same rooms, be it at the home, or the office, or the store, can be made almost as light as day with even less candlepower than before, all with a little study and planning.

A wall paper which will "absorb" light is the greatest enemy to artificial light in the home. An illuminant is powerless to light a room if the color of the walls absorbs most of the rays. It is claimed that a white wall will reflect 50 per cent of light, whereas a red wall paper will reflect only 15 per cent. A light buff or yellow will reflect 45 per cent; a dark brown about 12 1/2 per cent. A light apple-green wall paper will reflect 40 per cent; a dark green will give 15 per cent. Dark wood trimmings absorb light; white wood reflects it. Velvets, chintzes, burlaps, will also absorb light; so will wall paper, whatever its color, but a tinted surface wall reflects the light. Wall paper in patterns is not only one of the greatest of all known absorbers of light, but it also has a bad effect on nerves and eyes.

The plainer the paper the better for nerves and body, and the smoother the surface the more light it will reflect. In selecting wall paper the way the room faces must also be taken into consideration. Those rooms facing north and east require lighter colored papers than do rooms facing south and west.

An ordinance was recently introduced in the city council at Cleveland, Ohio, prohibiting the use of candles on Christmas trees. Nearly ninety per cent of the fires around the holiday season are caused by the ignition of resinous Christmas trees. This danger can be avoided by using the tiny electric lights of many colors which are even more pleasing in effect than candles.

According to the navy year-book, prepared by Pitman Pulsifer, clerk of the senate navy committee, the United States navy stands second among those of the great world powers at the present time.

## Proceedings of the Police Jury, Parish of Ascension.

REGULAR MEETING

Donaldsonville, La., Oct. 7, 1908.  
The police jury of Ascension parish met this day in regular session, at the courthouse, and was called to order at 12:30 o'clock m. Present: G. B. Reuss, president, first ward; K. A. Acouin, second ward; M. Tobias, third ward; H. L. Weil, fourth ward; L. W. Armitage, fifth ward; Rosemond Brand, sixth ward; Orest Gonzalez, seventh ward; B. A. Webb, eighth ward.  
The minutes of the last preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Weil offered the following license ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE  
To levy, collect and enforce payment of an annual parish license tax in the parish of Ascension, Louisiana, upon all persons, associations of persons and corporations

engaging in any trade, profession, vocation, calling or business, except those who are exempt from such tax by the state constitution.

Section 1.—Be it ordained by the police jury of Ascension parish, Louisiana, that there is hereby levied an annual parish license tax for said parish for the year 1909 and each subsequent year, upon each person, association of persons and corporations, calling or business in said parish of Ascension, except those who are exempt from such tax by the state constitution.

Section 2.—Be it further ordained, That on the second day of January, 1909, and each subsequent year, the parish tax collector shall begin to collect and shall collect as fast as possible from each person, association of persons and corporations pursuing in the year 1909 and each subsequent year, upon each person, trade, profession, vocation, calling or business, a parish license tax as hereinafter provided. All parish licenses shall be due and collectible on or before the tenth of January, 1909, and each subsequent year, and all unpaid licenses shall become delinquent on that date, and all persons, etc., who commence business upon each year shall become delinquent unless the parish license is paid within ten days.

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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 2.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 3.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 4.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 5.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 6.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 7.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 8.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 9.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 10.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 11.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 12.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 13.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 14.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 15.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 16.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

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

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First class—When said receipts are \$50,000 or more, the license shall be \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 18.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

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First class—When said receipts are \$50,000 or more, the license shall be \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

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First class—When said receipts are \$50,000 or more, the license shall be \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 21.—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 \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

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First class—When said receipts are \$50,000 or more, the license shall be \$30.

Second class—When said receipts are \$40,000 or more and less than \$50,000, the license shall be \$25.

Third class—When said receipts are \$30,000 or more and less than \$40,000, the license shall be \$20.

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

colle, vices or small liquors are sold. Druggists, etc., selling soda water, meat, etc., shall be required to take out a license under this paragraph.

Paragraph 12.—That for every individual or company carrying on the profession or business agency for steamboats, draying, trucking, keeping, etc., carriages, hacks or horses to hire, undertakers, carriages or lessees of toll bridges and ferries, master builders, excavators, bill posters and tanners, contractors and mechanics who employ five or more persons, 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.

Paragraph 13.—That every individual or company carrying on the profession or business 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 license shall be one-half of those established by this section; provided no license shall be issued for less than \$2.00.

Paragraph 14.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 15.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 16.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 17.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 18.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 19.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

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First class—When gross sales are \$10,000 or more, the license shall be \$20.

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First class—When gross sales are \$10,000 or more, the license shall be \$20.

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

Paragraph 22.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 23.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 24.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 25.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 26.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 27.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 28.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 29.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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

Paragraph 30.—That every wholesaler dealer in pistols or pistol cartridges, rifles or rifle cartridges, shotguns, shotguns and pistols, 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 \$20.

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