

THE CLARION.

Published Every Saturday by the
St. Landry Printing and Publishing Co.
(LIMITED)

Official Journal of the Farmers' Unions
OF THE
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

Official Journal of the Town of Opelousas
OPELOUSAS, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

Alexandria has street cars.
Pittsburgh coal at E. H. Vordenbaumen's lumber yard.
E. H. Vordenbaumen sells pine lumber at \$12 per M ft.

The A-tak-a-pa Family and Plantation Remedies for sale by all Druggists.

Gen. W. T. Sherman died at New York, last Saturday, aged 71 years.

The Opelousas Social Club celebrated its anniversary with a supper at Ben. Meginsky's last Thursday night.

We call attention to the statement by the secretary of the Red River, Atchafalaya and Bayou Boeuf Levee District, published on last page.

Two due bills, one in favor of J. J. Haunon, the other of J. H. Haunon, both signed by John McGrath, have been found and left at this office. The owner can get them on application.

One of the favorite occupations of some of the Democratic Lottery press is abusing and trying to pull down and besmirch Gov. Nicholls, and upholding the Lottery. They are not paid for either. There is no accounting for tastes: Democratic papers abusing a Democratic Governor, and praising a Republican Lottery.

The frame of Mr. Joseph Bloch's big warehouse just west of the railroad depot, is up. There are three other warehouses, two of them quite large, near there, and they have been found insufficient to store the rice and cotton brought here for shipment. What growth there is here is due to the farmers, not to the Lottery. The Farmers' Union and the Lottery are antagonistic. Opelousas should certainly stand on the side of the farmers.

Last Tuesday the sun shone and gave us a warm, bright day for the first time in several weeks. The pleasant day and session of court together brought many people to town. It occurred to our "devil" to get up a personal column. He got off the following, and then broke down:

Miss Sunshine is again visiting Opelousas this week. We hope she will remain as long as possible.

The committee appointed by Congress, to investigate Judge Boardman's conduct as judge, have reported in favor of impeaching him on two charges:

One, the embezzlement of \$1100, which was found out after the clerk of court died—the money was returned by Judge Boardman, but the restitution does not remove the legal offense.

The other, a charge of bribery, for throwing a case out of court, whereas the defendant endorsed notes for the Judge just before and after the trial.

We have received a letter from Mr. Lalling, saying that one of the Lalling-Howe letters is a forgery, and enclosing the article we publish from the Delta. Per contra, Mr. Howe says that if it is a forgery, it was forged before it came to him, with the New Orleans postmark, in the regular course of his correspondence with Mr. Lalling. If it is a forgery, who forged it, where was it forged, and who began the publication that brought the forged letter before the public?

Mr. Joseph Bloch, whose advertisement appears on fourth page, has improved plows. Besides the Oliver chilled plow, he has the Cassidy sulky plow, the kind especially useful in breaking rice land. The special feature that distinguishes this sulky plow, are the right wheel acts as a landside and enforces a straight furrow; if the first furrow is straight; the ease and quickness with which it can be made to take more or less land; the tongue or pole; by the use of a spring, breaks or turns on a hinge, which greatly facilitates the turning of the horses. A great advantage in using a sulky plow is, that in plowing wet rice land, the plowman is relieved from walking in the mud.

The Sabine Southern, the Robeline News, and the Natchitoches Review, are all pitching into the Sabine Banner, but the Banner is staying with them and still has the best of the fight. Three pros on one anti is a little hard, but all the lotteryites can lay claim to that they have the majority of the press. The anti, however, have the votes, and they will be counted in April, 1892, if the lottery question is then voted on.—Town Talk.

Several months ago the N. O. Republican was seemingly a very strong anti-lottery paper, and we thought it very strange that a Louisiana Republican sheet should be against such a pap giving concern as the lottery. We notice of late that the editorial utterance of the Republican has undergone a change, and before the year is out no doubt it will be calling the anti fanatics and the lottery a great charitable institution.—Town Talk.

A CARD.

The following editorial article appeared in the St. Landry CLARION of February 7th, 1891:

Mr. Lalling, the private secretary of Mr. Morris, says: "We (the Lottery) have control of the press of the State, for which we have expended a large amount of money. Some has proved value received, while some has proved money lost," and that he does not wish to invest any more cash in Louisiana papers, that belong to the class of "money lost." In controlling the press of the State, Mr. Morris expected to control public opinion. Under the time the CLARION began publication here, the press of this parish published for the Lottery; but when public opinion was expressed in the Democratic ward elections and parish convention last September, the result was overwhelmingly against the Lottery. So in regard to this parish, Mr. Morris could say: "money lost."

The editor of the St. Landry Democrat, Mr. L. A. Sandoz, and the editor of the Opelousas Courier, Mr. Leonce Sandoz, have in their respective editions of the 14th inst. that article as a pretext for the use of the following abusive epithets towards imaginary persons:

"As one of the press of this parish" "The Courier don't propose to allow this coverly insinuation to go unnoticed, and will take occasion to say that it is the intention of the writer of the paragraph above quoted to convey the meaning that our course in regard to the Lottery amendment was not actuated by pure motives, and an honest conviction that it was for the good of the State, or that our opinions had been bought by Mr. Morris or anybody else, we hereby frankly and contemptibly, sneakingly, cowardly lie."

Now, I take this to mean that the opinion of the editor of the papers of this parish who advocated the adoption of the Lottery amendment last year were purchased by Mr. Morris. The article does not charge this specifically in a straightforward, manly way, but that is the impression it leaves on the mind of the reader. I do not know who the editor of the CLARION is, but it is understood to be a straightforward editor. But as I was associate editor of the Courier last year, and as such advocated the submission to and adoption by the people of this amendment, I have the right to say: If the writer of this article, whoever he be, means to intimate, insinuate or charge that in doing so I was actuated by any other than pure, honest and consistent motives, if he means that my opinion on this question was bought by Mr. Morris or anybody else, I denounce him as an infamous liar, a contemptible slanderer, and a cowardly and pusillanimous scoundrel.

L. A. SANDOZ.

We, the undersigned, hereby reiterate and assert the truth of the editorial comment contained therein, and as the Messrs. Sandoz are apparently anxious to find out with whom they have to deal in this matter, and to assert their honesty in supporting the lottery, even in the absence of any charge of dishonesty, we, without the prefix "if," hereby distinctly charge and can prove:

1st. The use of money by the Lottery Company to control the press of this parish in its interest, and that it was corruptly paid and corruptly received is the general belief among the people here.

2d. That the St. Landry Democrat under its former owner and editor, and the Courier, under its present editors and owners, opposed and denounced the Louisiana Lottery during several years, as a corrupt corporation and a dangerous factor in the politics of the State.

3d. That immediately upon the publication of the proposition of John A. Morris, to pay to the State \$500,000 per annum, for a renewal of the charter of said Lottery Company, both of these papers became its advocates and apologists, and that the Courier, owned and edited at the time by L. & L. A. Sandoz, made haste to advise the Legislature to accept that proposition, saying that its editors did not believe that Mr. Morris would offer any more—thus making a more abject and complete surrender of the revenue feature of the proposition than was ever advocated by any other lottery paper or partisan of the Lottery Company.

4th. That the two editors and owners of the Courier, became interested in the St. Landry Democrat under its lease to E. P. Goodwin, and were his partners in publishing that paper during its entire lease for two years, ending January 1st 1891, and that the Lottery Company, paid \$500 in cash for the use of its editorial columns in advocacy of its recharter, and that one of the editors of the Courier received more than one-half of this \$500.

Whether the editors of the Courier and St. Landry Democrat are honest or not in their advocacy of the Lottery, does not concern the CLARION or the undersigned. It is an issue they have thrust upon their readers, upon their own motion and in which they, not the CLARION, are chiefly interested. The public has doubtless formed its opinion long since upon this question, but it will have the benefit of proof if these individuals, who have so hotly rushed into print, wish this controversy prolonged.

While it is quite necessary that these newspapers, editors and publishers, should attempt some explanation of their wide variance from their own former opinions upon this question, from the opinions of the vast majority of the Democrats and people of this parish, the paragraphs quoted herein from them will not be accepted by the people as a satisfactory explanation. Here where these parties are known these utterances will pass for nothing more than silly bravado.

The undersigned are responsible for what appears in the ST. LANDRY CLARION.

GEORGE O. ELMES,
J. J. THOMPSON,
T. S. FONTENOT,
E. T. LEWIS,
A. H. GENÈRES.

Board of Directors of the
ST. LANDRY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
COMPANY LIMITED.

Mr. Backley (enamored)—"Drink to me only with thine eyes." Miss Wabosh (thirsty)—"Rats! Do you think they gave me these glasses for spectacles?"

If a young farmer buys 100 dollars worth of implements to start out in farming he gets 55 dollars in machines and 45 dollars in tariff wind puddings.

DISTRICT COURT.

The following criminal cases have been disposed of this week:

Mary Harrison, larceny, acquitted; Louis Brown, larceny, guilty; Eugene Groullon, shooting with intent to kill, guilty; John Pundy, stabbing with intent to kill, guilty; J. B. Dalcourt, carrying concealed weapons, plead guilty; C. A. Ransom, manslaughter, not guilty; Gabriel Laubry, assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, acquitted; Leon Steen, larceny, acquitted; Numa McCarthy, murder, guilty without capital punishment; Hannibal Chapman et al., manslaughter, acquitted; Chas. and Wm. Swain, larceny, mistrial; Pierre Stephens et al., horsetealing, guilty and recommended to mercy of the court; H. Barker, carrying concealed weapons, plead guilty.

The New Orleans Republican remarks: "Lottery agents complain that it is falling off so rapidly that it is difficult to make a living peddling the tickets around town. The anti's ought to let up a little on the Democratic treasury will run dry before the next campaign."

THE FORGERY.

New Delta.

Some of the lottery's papers are writing very vigorously in reference to a letter purporting to come from the private secretary of John A. Morris to the publisher of a country paper in Louisiana, containing statements in reference to the purchase of newspapers by the lottery combine, and its relation to the Progressive League. This letter those papers declare to be a forgery, and we have no doubt that it is. But in their strictures they forget themselves and charge the forgery upon the anti's. It is none of their work. It is that of a man with whom the private secretary of the lottery chief admits himself to have been in correspondence.

It was the work of a man that desired to get from the lottery chief money with which to buy a newspaper to run in the interest of the lottery.

It was not the work of any anti-lottery man. The editors of the paper referred to had nothing to do with it, and, we believe, thought it genuine. We fail, therefore, to see how the responsibility therefor can be saddled upon the anti's.

A copy of that letter has been in possession of the New Delta for weeks, but we did not publish it, simply because it was not authenticated; and in this fight, as in all others, the New Delta proposes to use only honorable means.

The copy (printed) of the letter was sent to this paper anonymously. Why, if it came from an anti, we can't imagine. We can see no reason why any anti-lotteryite should attempt to inveigle the New Delta into publishing a forgery. We are frank to say that we can see the immense advantage that would result to the lottery side if this paper could be beguiled into inserting such a forgery in its columns. We can see, in our imagination, the long array of affidavits and the columns of personal cards declaring the letter a forgery, and we can read, with our mind's eye, the scathing editorials of the lottery's proprietary organs denouncing the publication. We feel satisfied that nobody upon our side would attempt to put the New Delta in such a position. We wonder who did.

The most people of the State do not need forgeries to help them in their fight for the honor of their State and the liberties of her people. There are solid, unimpedable and unimpedable facts enough to damn a much more reputable business than a skin gambling game. The money poured out like water at Baton Rouge, the debauchment of the press, the corruption of the young, the slanders on the State, the alteration of the Legislative journal, the constant and steady drain upon the pockets of the poor, are enough weapons with which to wage the war in which we are engaged.

This stir about this forgery of a letter from John A. Morris' private secretary will not be sufficient to make the people forget the alteration of their sacred records—the journals of their Legislature. That such was the purpose we believe, but as well might they try to cover the starty expansion of the heavens with a postage stamp. The alteration of the journals is a fact that cannot be hidden, beside which all other facts sink into insignificance.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of St. Landry.

The grand jurors of the Parish of St. Landry, for the February term 1891, beg leave to make this their final report.

They have examined the parish jail, and find it in good condition, and the prisoners well treated.

They recommend that a fence be placed around the jail, in order to prevent outside communication with the inmates.

They find the court-house in good order, except a small portion of the roof, which they recommend be fixed, and well lighted. They condemn the clerk's office, and recommend it be repaired, and the records in a horrible condition, and would recommend that the clerk of the court be authorized to copy and rebind those requiring repairs; and that an appropriation be made for the purpose.

They recommend that an L be built to the court-house, on the southwest end, that the bottom story be used by the police jury, as the present police jury room, is too small for their purposes, and that the upper story be used for the clerks and recorders offices.

They recommend that the present appropriation be used for the purpose of building this L, together with the material in the old building, and recommend another appropriation sufficient to pay for the balance of the building, as well as the necessary furniture for the same.

Having served for the entire week, and examined all cases in which witnesses were present, and the proceedings in the hands of the prosecuting officer in cases in which witnesses could not be found, they most respectfully beg to be discharged.

OCTOBER TWENTY-NINE, 1891.
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Proceedings of the Police Jury.

OPELOUSAS, LA., Tuesday, Jan'y 13, 1891.

The police jury met pursuant to adjournment, present: E. M. Boagni president, Messrs. P. Stange, P. Robit, H. Durio, C. T. Bihm, Dr. E. Barry and S. Haas.

On motion of Dr. Barry, the reading of the minutes of yesterday was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Durio, he resolved that the petition of the residents of Plaisance cove adjoining Prairie Ronde, asking to be included in the hog law district and that the hog law be extended to that place as a line, be granted as prayed for.

The following license ordinance having been read three times, section by section, was unanimously adopted, excepting that part imposing a liquor license of one hundred dollars, which—having been read three times, was adopted, the law being as follows: VICTOR, Barry, Stange, Robit, Haas, Bihm, Durio.

AN ORDINANCE.

To levy, collect and enforce payment of an annual license tax upon all persons, associations, corporations, partnerships, professions, vocations, callings or businesses, except those who are expressly exempted by law, and to fix the rate of such tax by Articles 236 and 237 of the Constitution.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry, that there be levied an annual license tax for the year A. D. 1891, upon each person, association of persons or business firms and corporations, calling or business, except those expressly exempt from such license tax by Articles 236 and 237 of the Constitution.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That on the second day of March, A. D. 1891, the tax collector of the parish shall begin to collect the license tax as herein provided, from each of the persons or business firms, associations of persons and corporations pursuing within the parish any trade, profession, vocation, calling or business, a license tax as hereinafter graduated.

All licenses shall be due and collectible from the second day of March, and all unexpired licenses shall be delinquent on the first day of May, and all firms who commence business after that date shall become delinquent unless the license is renewed on or before that date.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That the annual licenses for all kinds of business heretofore named, as aforesaid, shall be graduated, as follows:

Paragraph 1. That for carrying on each business of manufacturing not expressly exempted by Articles 236 and 237 of the Constitution, shall be graduated, as follows, to-wit:

First class—When the said receipts are two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, the license shall be one hundred and forty dollars, \$140.

Second class—When the said receipts are one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more, and under two hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be one hundred and twenty dollars, \$120.

Third class—When the said receipts are one hundred thousand dollars or more, and less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be seventy dollars, \$70.

Fourth class—When the said receipts are less than one hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be sixty-five and one-half dollars, \$65.50.

Fifth class—When the said receipts are ninety thousand dollars or more, and less than one hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be sixty-three dollars, \$63.

Sixth class—When the said receipts are seventy thousand dollars or more, and less than ninety thousand dollars, the license shall be sixty-one dollars, \$61.

Seventh class—When the said receipts are less than seventy thousand dollars, the license shall be fifty-nine dollars, \$59.

Paragraph 2. That for carrying on each business of carrying on a private banking business, association, corporation or agency, the license shall be based on the declared or nominal capital and surplus, whether the same is owned, or in use, or on deposit in the State or elsewhere, as follows, to-wit:

First class—When said declared or nominal capital and surplus is one hundred thousand dollars or more, and less than two hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be one hundred and twenty dollars, \$120.

Second class—When said declared or nominal capital and surplus is fifty thousand dollars or more, and less than one hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be one hundred dollars, \$100.

Third class—When said declared or nominal capital and surplus is less than fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be ninety dollars, \$90.

Paragraph 3. That for carrying on a private banking business or agency, there shall be one class only, and the license shall be based on the total declared or nominal capital and surplus, whether the same is owned or in use, or on deposit in this State or elsewhere, as follows:

First class—When the number of said persons is twenty or more, and less than thirty, the license shall be two hundred and fifty dollars, \$250.

Second class—When the number of said persons is less than twenty, the license shall be two hundred dollars, \$200.

Paragraph 4. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is seventy-five or more, the license shall be four hundred (\$400) dollars.

Second class—When the number of said persons is fifty or more, and less than seventy-five, the license shall be three hundred (\$300) dollars.

Third class—When the number of said persons is less than fifty, the license shall be two hundred and fifty dollars, \$250.

Paragraph 5. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 6. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 7. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

Fourth class—When gross sales are forty thousand dollars or more, and under fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be forty dollars, \$40.

Fifth class—When gross sales are thirty thousand dollars or more, and under forty thousand dollars, the license shall be thirty dollars, \$30.

Sixth class—When gross sales are twenty-five thousand dollars or more, and under thirty thousand dollars, the license shall be twenty-five dollars, \$25.

Seventh class—When gross sales are twenty thousand dollars or more, and less than twenty-five thousand dollars, the license shall be twenty dollars, \$20.

Eighth class—When gross sales are fifteen thousand dollars or more, and less than twenty thousand dollars, the license shall be fifteen dollars, \$15.

Ninth class—When gross sales are ten thousand dollars or more, and less than fifteen thousand dollars, the license shall be ten dollars, \$10.

Tenth class—When gross sales are less than ten thousand dollars, the license shall be five dollars, \$5.

Paragraph 8. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 9. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 10. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 11. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 12. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 13. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 14. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 15. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 16. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 17. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

Fourth class—When gross sales are forty thousand dollars or more, and under fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be forty dollars, \$40.

Fifth class—When gross sales are thirty thousand dollars or more, and under forty thousand dollars, the license shall be thirty dollars, \$30.

Sixth class—When gross sales are twenty-five thousand dollars or more, and under thirty thousand dollars, the license shall be twenty-five dollars, \$25.

Seventh class—When gross sales are twenty thousand dollars or more, and less than twenty-five thousand dollars, the license shall be twenty dollars, \$20.

Eighth class—When gross sales are fifteen thousand dollars or more, and less than twenty thousand dollars, the license shall be fifteen dollars, \$15.

Ninth class—When gross sales are ten thousand dollars or more, and less than fifteen thousand dollars, the license shall be ten dollars, \$10.

Tenth class—When gross sales are less than ten thousand dollars, the license shall be five dollars, \$5.

Paragraph 18. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 19. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 20. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

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Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 21. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 22. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

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Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

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Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 24. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 25. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 26. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of said persons is four, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Third class—When the number of said persons is three, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Paragraph 27. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

Fourth class—When gross sales are forty thousand dollars or more, and under fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be forty dollars, \$40.

Fifth class—When gross sales are thirty thousand dollars or more, and under forty thousand dollars, the license shall be thirty dollars, \$30.

Sixth class—When gross sales are twenty-five thousand dollars or more, and under thirty thousand dollars, the license shall be twenty-five dollars, \$25.

Seventh class—When gross sales are twenty thousand dollars or more, and less than twenty-five thousand dollars, the license shall be twenty dollars, \$20.

Eighth class—When gross sales are fifteen thousand dollars or more, and less than twenty thousand dollars, the license shall be fifteen dollars, \$15.

Ninth class—When gross sales are ten thousand dollars or more, and less than fifteen thousand dollars, the license shall be ten dollars, \$10.

Tenth class—When gross sales are less than ten thousand dollars, the license shall be five dollars, \$5.

Paragraph 28. That for every business of keeping a theatre, opera house, amphitheatre, academy of music, or circus, a license shall be based on the number of attendees:

First class—When the number of said persons is ten or more, and less than twenty, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Second class—When the number of