

Supreme Court of Louisiana.  
STATE *ex rel.* LECHE, District Attorney,  
v.  
FOWLER.  
April, 1889.

FN1 Publication delayed by failure to receive copy.

Appeal from district court, parish of Jefferson;  
ROST, Judge.

West Headnotes

**Officers and Public Employees** 283 ¶21

**283 Officers and Public Employees**

**283I Appointment, Qualification, and Tenure**

**283I(C) Eligibility and Qualification**

**283k21 k. Citizenship.** Most Cited

Cases

**A person who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and has qualified as an elector, is a citizen of the United States, and eligible to hold office.**

**Appeal and Error** 30 ¶53

**30 Appeal and Error**

**30III Decisions Reviewable**

**30III(C) Amount or Value in Controversy**

**30k49 Amount or Value Actually Involved**

**30k53 k. Determination of Amount.** Most Cited Cases

**In questions involving the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court, it is settled practice that, if it appears from the pleadings that one of the parties to the suit has an interest entitling him to appeal to the supreme court, the same right must be recognized in favor of his opponent.**

**Appeal and Error** 30 ¶136

**30 Appeal and Error**

## 30IV Right of Review

### 30IV(A) Persons Entitled

#### 30k136 k. Nature and Grounds of

**Right.** Most Cited Cases

The right of review is not necessarily reciprocal.

Citizens 77 ↩️2

## 77 Citizens

### 77k1 Who Are Citizens

#### 77k2 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

A person who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the state and has qualified as an elector under Const. art. 185, is a citizen of the state, and eligible to office.

#### *Syllabus by the Court*

1. In questions involving the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court, it is settled practice that, if it appears from the pleadings that one of the parties to the suit has an appealable interest entitling him to appeal to the supreme court, the same right must be recognized in favor of his opponent.

2. An elector who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in pursuance of article 185 of the state constitution, is a citizen of the state, and qualified to hold the office of coroner.

\*\*602 \*380 *Walter H. Rogers, Atty. Gen., Gervais Leche, Dist. Atty., and A. E. Billings, for appellant.*

*H. N. Gautier, Mott, Drolla & Augustin, and F. S. Drolla, for appellee.*

ON MOTION TO DISMISS.

POCHE, J.

The ground of the motion is that this court is without jurisdiction *ratione materiae*, because the relator, who is appellant, has no appealable interest in the controversy.

The suit involves the right of the defendant and appellee to the office of coroner of the parish of Jefferson, the fees and emoluments of which are

alleged to exceed the sum of \$2,000 in value, and the record contains an admission to that effect by the appellee. It is therefore undeniable and it is not contested, that, if cast in the suit, the defendant would have a right of appeal to this court. It is a settled practice in our jurisprudence that if one of the parties in the controversy has an appealable interest at issue, the other party is *ipso facto* vested with the same right. *State v. Shakespeare, ante, 592, (recently decided); Handy v. New Orleans, 39 La. Ann. 107, 1 South. Rep. 593; Ready v. New Orleans, 27 La. Ann. 169; State v. Judge, 23 La. Ann. 595; State v. Judge, Id. 761.*

The motion to dismiss is therefore denied, at appellee's costs.

\*381 ON THE MERITS.

McENERY, J.

The relator asks for the removal of the defendant from the office of coroner for the parish of Jefferson, because he is not a citizen of Louisiana, and is therefore ineligible.

The defendant was elected to the office of coroner at the last general state election. He has all the qualifications of an elector prescribed by article 185 of the state constitution. Previous to his election he had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, but he has never been naturalized. For this reason it is urged he is not a citizen of the United States, and therefore not a citizen of the state. **A person who is a citizen of the United States is necessarily a citizen of the particular state in which he resides. But a person may be a citizen of a particular state and not a citizen of the United States. To hold otherwise would be to deny to the state the highest exercise of its sovereignty,-the right to declare who are its citizens. The sovereignty of the citizens of a republic has its highest assertion in representative government, and is constituted in its political order in the representation of persons, and not of classes or of interests.** In the realization of this sovereignty of the people, its expression is obtained through some law regulative of political

action by which the will of the people can be obtained. This is done through the instrumentality of qualified electors who, in the exercise of a free will, assert in conformity to that law the determination of the civil and political organization in which is manifested the will of the people. Electoral right is a political right; and, although the right to vote is primarily the right of every citizen, yet it may be denied to a certain class of individuals. Therefore a person may be a citizen of the state, and may not be invested with electoral power. It is, however, difficult to conceive how a person can be an elector and not a citizen of the community in which he exercises the right to vote. The state, in the exercise of its sovereignty, can confer the right to vote, can make an alien an elector; and electoral power, when thus bestowed and exercised, becomes one of the most important duties, and the highest and proudest privileges of citizenship. The elector is therefore one of the sovereign people, a member of the civil state, and entitled to all its privileges.

The constitution of the state makes no distinction between 'citizen' and 'elector.' The words are used to signify the same thing. \*\*603 Article 22 says every elector shall be eligible to both houses of the general assembly, provided he has been a citizen of the state four years preceding his election. \*382 It is evident that the word 'citizen' and 'elector' are used synonymously. It would be a strange anomaly if a person not a citizen could be admitted as a member of the general assembly, to aid and assist in the organization of the government, and the enacting of laws.

In other articles of the constitution the distinction between federal and state citizenship is clearly drawn. Whenever it is intended that the qualification for office shall be a born or naturalized citizen it uses the expression 'citizen of the United States,' as in articles 60 and 82, prescribing the qualifications for governor, lieutenant governor, and judges of the supreme court.

The defendant is eligible, so far as citizenship is concerned, having all the qualifications prescribed by articles 185 and 195 of the constitution, to hold the office of coroner of the parish of Jefferson.

Judgment affirmed.

La. 1889  
State v. Fowler  
41 La. Ann. 380, 6 So. 602

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