

The attendance at the Paris Exposition averages 71,000 daily.

A spirit of progress has taken possession of Monroe. Action—and concentrated action—is now only necessary to make things hum.

Dr. Ike Scott has been appointed naval officer for the Port of New Orleans. He was recommended by Chairman Herwig. Coleman's star is evidently on the wane.

Monroe has now the opportunity of a hundred years. It may be as long before another such presents itself. It would be a pity and a crying shame if our people fail to make the most of it.

Says the New York Sun: Old James D. Fish has just been released from Auburn. Young Ferdinand Ward is still in Sing Sing. Young Frederick D. Grant has just been sent to Vienna.

President Harrison is providing for the Harrison family and all their relations close and distant. Dr. Ike Scott, appointed naval officer at New Orleans, is distantly related to Mrs. Harrison.

Allen Thorndyke Rice, recently appointed United States Minister to Russia, died very suddenly in New York on the 16th from a throat affection. He was to have sailed for St. Petersburg the day before.

Will the people vote a five mill tax for ten years to drain Young's Bayou, build a market house and get water works? These three things will make Monroe a model modern little city. Our people could not make a better investment.

Col. Tom Ocheltree of Texas has been discussing Texas affairs with President Harrison and modestly says that he wants to control the patronage of that State. Texas is a pretty big State and Tom was always noted for his modesty.

The subject of a fair association is again being discussed on the streets. Stop the street talk gentlemen and get together and organize. We believe the necessary stock to put the enterprise on a successful footing will be subscribed at the first meeting.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." The same may be said of towns and cities. Monroe is at flood tide just now and if our people do not take advantage of it and ride on to fortune it will be their own fault.

Thomas H. Sherman of Washington has been appointed United States Consul at Liverpool. The Telegraph does not enjoy the honor of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Sherman but it is glad he got the appointment. Ex-Gov. Packard was an applicant for the place.

The South, with her natural great advantages, is bidding loudly against us. Northern men with money to invest are backing her in the movement, and this means that our own methods will be turned against us in the fight. What are we to do to hold our own or to make up for its loss?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Our esteemed contemporary the Ruston Callgraph has not got much confidence in the building of the Union and Northwestern Railroad. The Callgraph says that Ruston has tried railroad building herself and that it is as easy thing to do until the money is wanted. Monroe has been all along there and it used to be the same way with her but of late she has found out how to get the money. Look out Ruston.

The survey of the Union and Northwestern Railroad will begin in a few days the necessary funds, about \$2,000, having been raised for the purpose. Our people are beginning to realize more and more the importance of this line and the chances of its being built in the near future are growing brighter and brighter every day. The Union and Northwestern would make Monroe a city second only to New Orleans in importance.

DO IT.

The Telegraph heartily joins with the progressive citizens of Monroe in the movement to secure water works for the city, drain Young's Bayou and build a market house and will do all in its power to secure its success.

We know of no other feasible plan than the one suggested in the Bulletin Wednesday, to-wit: the voting of a five mill tax for ten years in aid of these enterprises, and we will be surprised if our people hesitate about doing it. They are all matters of public concern and therefore proper matters for taxation. Under the present financial condition of the city and its revenue system the Mayor and City Council, if so disposed, (and we have no doubt they are), could do nothing, for the revenues are not sufficient to properly run the government, so if anything is to be done an additional tax will have to be levied.

These improvements are badly needed—are absolutely necessary—and if we expect our town to grow we must have them. We must offer inducements and attractions to people to come here and unless we do we must not be disappointed if Monroe sinks back into its lethargy from which we have just emerged. We must profit by the example set us by other towns which have sprung into prominence within the last few years. None of them had better natural advantages than Monroe, but natural advantages without being worked up do not count for much. We must spend our money freely, be not afraid to go in debt if need be, and all will come out well. These improvements are so necessary, so essential to our future growth and prosperity, the benefits to be derived from them are so apparent, that anybody can see that it would be a splendid investment for our people. Let's go to work and have them without any quibbling. Therefore we say vote the tax. We believe the people will do it and we earnestly suggest that a meeting be held and the movement put on foot at once.

Between the negro who is worthy of it and his former master there is a peculiar sentimental relation which is wholly unknown in the North. The old "black mammy" and the faithful old "uncle" are held in the highest esteem, and their treatment at the hands of the white people is characterized by a gentleness and a consideration which insures their contentment and good fortune. This is the distinction: In the South the negro is well treated in his place; in the North he has no place at all.—Courier Journal.

CONVENTION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The educational or annual convention of parish superintendents of Louisiana, just held at New Orleans, was largely attended and was a great success. The convention was attended by D. M. Sholars, Esq., and Judge A. A. Gunby, of this city. Mr. Sholars replied to the address of welcome and we are indebted to the Picayune for the following synopsis of his remarks:

It was a fact, he said, that the best evidence of appreciation of that welcome the convention could make would be to accomplish some pronounced practical work. Years of labor in the cause of public education had made him familiar with the system of schools. From this he understood the responsibility which lies upon the parish superintendents.

He reviewed education in this State from a statistical standpoint. Figures cast a bad light upon Louisiana's literacy. Home good has been done, but not enough. Of the fifty-nine parishes, last year thirty-six furnished nothing in school funds, and the rest only half as much as the total State apportionment. This shows a lamentable lack of interest in the people themselves. In all the renowned educational States the amounts raised by direct taxation exceed scores of times the amounts received from the State.

Let the people continue the speaker, cease to fix the blame upon the legislature. Assume it and provide a remedy by increased home taxation. Let schoolhouses be built and taxes imposed to keep them running.

We are indebted to the same excellent paper for the following report of an address delivered by Judge Gunby, which was upon the life and works of Horace Mann, the greatest of American educators:

It was proper at a convention of superintendents, he said, to speak of the work of one that was foremost in that position. Mann, like many eminent Americans, was born on a farm. He acquired a capable classical education, became a lawyer, was a Massachusetts legislator and spent four years in the United States Congress. Judge Gunby confined his remarks to Mr. Mann's career as an educator. He was never a teacher except during a short time in youth and toward the close of his life, when he was president of Antioch College, in Indiana. It was as a school teacher he gained renown. It was as an organizer, leader and inspirer of teachers that his name has become imperishable. He was offered the position of secretary of the Massachusetts board of education in 1839. He accepted this as his most fruitful field for good. He had laid aside all professional and political honors, and devoted himself wholly to the cause of the common schools. His work as secretary was herculean. He labored steadily fifteen hours a day, taking no vacation except when he journeyed through Europe at his own expense to study the foreign school system. His works embraced nearly every problem connected with schools. The speaker made bold to say no man was fitted to be a legislator until he had read the works of Horace Mann. He spoke and

preached reforms in schools; wrote letters and books and turned the powers of the press into appeals for them. Then he turned to securing school buildings in Massachusetts. When a town is offered containing cosy and neat schoolhouses it is immediately set down as a seat of enlightenment. When, as is too often the case in Louisiana, a town is offered which contains no school whatever, or some cabin known euphronically as "Spinner-Head," "Hog Wallow," or "Buzsard's Roost," that town is set down as a site of ignorance, thriftlessness and general indifference. Mann's efforts included new textbooks, apparatus, the furnishings of schoolhouses and even their adornments. He elevated the condition of teachers. He was largely instrumental in bringing the teacher to the front rank. In this last work the parish superintendents of Louisiana must carry out the ideas of Mr. Mann. They must continue to raise the standard of teachers and the best results must be hoped for in the men of twenty-five years hence.

Judge Gunby went on to show how Horace Mann affected the general common school system, and spoke of the necessity of educating the American citizen. He reviewed the career of great educational statesmen, placing foremost among them Thomas Jefferson, whom he named the great American legislator. Another Virginian, nearest to the hearts of Southerners, turned his flashing saber into a teacher's scepter, and became a servant of education. So when the Louisiana legislator is considering education let him remember he is emulating Jefferson, when he is humbly and nobly teaching let him remember he is still following the immortal Lee.

Judge Gunby was enthusiastically applauded at the close of his address.

Monroe is already one of the healthiest towns in the country. Its healthfulness will be improved by the drainage of Young's Bayou and the death rate decreased. What a blessing to enjoy good health! What a splendid investment it would be to save a few lives! Do not let a paltry few dollars be the controlling influence in a matter of this sort. The drainage of the bayou would add 100 per cent to the attractiveness of Monroe and enhance the value of property in that vicinity at least that much. That mud holes creates a bad impression upon every stranger coming to Monroe and there if no telling how much it has already cost us in dollars and cents. Vote for a tax to have it drained, it can be done for \$5,000, probably less.

Returning members of the press gang who were so fortunate as to enjoy the hospitality of Thibodeaux speak in terms of the highest praise of the good people of that beautiful little city. The Telegraph representative has not yet returned home and a detailed account of the convention and the pleasing duty of singing the praises of Thibodeaux are reserved for him.

The National Farmers' Alliance has determined to fight the bagging trust and will probably erect mills for the manufacture of cotton wrapping at favorable localities. Monroe is the best place in North Louisiana for a mill and our people should make a vigorous effort to secure one.

If our people will only get together and say they will do it they will have water works, a market house and Young's Bayou drained before a few obstructionists know it. Our people must know no such word as fail now. We have the opportunity of our lives if we will but improve it.

The new State of Montana will enter statehood with her organic law fashioned after the Democratic pattern. They held an election up there the other day to elect members of the constitutional convention and the Democrats won the day in great shape.

A Woman's Discovery. "Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vitality was undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Lathrick-Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at A. B. Sholars' drug store.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

An Interesting Session Begun at Birmingham—A Committee Appointed to Confer With Bagging Trust Representatives.

[Special to the Times-Democrat.] BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 15.—Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the National Farmers' Alliance was called to order at Sublett Hall in this city by President Maccune, of Washington. Thirteen States were represented by delegates and over 100 prominent farmers and Alliance men from every quarter of the South were present.

The first thing in order was the election of a permanent chairman and secretary. The choice for chairman of the meeting fell on S. M. Adams, of Albany; E. B. Warren, of Texas, and A. E. Gardner, of Tennessee, were elected secretaries. It required two secretaries to transact the business, as so much was said and done during the meeting.

The report of the committee on credentials was next taken up. It showed thirteen States represented at the meeting by one or more delegates. At the meeting of the Alliance, several months ago, a committee was appointed to correspond with the bagging trust men to see if any suitable arrangement could be effected whereby the price of jute bagging would be reduced. A report was heard from this committee and from several other committees appointed to look into the practicability of using cotton bagging. These reports showed that offers to furnish bagging had been received from nearly a dozen firms. The reports were referred.

The most important question that will come up at the next meeting, and really the only one that will attract attention, is the bagging trust business. A committee, composed of one delegate from each of the thirteen States, was appointed to confer with the representatives of the bagging trust now in the city and see if he

JUTE BAGGING MEN will make the Alliance any concessions. This committee consisted of Messrs. Dancan of Texas, Bone of Alabama, Featherstone of Arkansas, Messey of Florida, Livingston of Georgia, Payne of Kentucky, Clayton of Louisiana, Bremen of Mississippi, Carr of North Carolina, McLatch of South Carolina and Gowan of Tennessee.

Just as soon as the meeting adjourned at 12:30 o'clock, the committee went into conference with the bagging men and will render their report at the afternoon session. Some lively times are expected, as the majority of the delegates do not seem to think that the bagging men will make them any concessions. Should this be the case, a war between the farmers and bagging manufacturers will follow.

Nothing else of interest was done at the morning session except the appointment of several minor committees and other routine work. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 o'clock to meet again at 2:30 p. m.

At the meeting this afternoon Capt. Jos. L. Johnson, president of the Alabama National Bank, will deliver an address of welcome, which will be responded to on behalf of the farmers by Col. L. L. Polk, of North Carolina. The first thing of importance that will be taken up at the afternoon session will be the report of the committee appointed at the morning session to confer with the bagging men. In fact nothing will be done until the committee is heard from, so that the Alliance can know what steps to take. There will probably be a night session also, as much important business is to be transacted. The attendance at the morning session was large; over 100 Alliance men were present besides the delegates and officers. No one was allowed to enter the hall unless he gave the pass word.

The convention in session to-night had a long and full discussion of the bagging question. The committee on bagging appointed this morning, reported and recommended cotton bagging as a permanent covering for cotton bales. It was shown that this would absorb 125,000 bales of the cotton crop, and insurance on the entire crop would be \$2,000,000 less.

The Bagging Trust representatives present offered to lay down jute bagging at 12 1/2 per yard, against 13c as the cost of cotton bagging. The report of the committee, recommending the use of the latter, was unanimously adopted.

The convention will continue in session to-morrow when the question of factories to supply the demand will be considered.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters. Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle. Sold at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle at Dr. A. B. Sholars' Drugstore.

Shreveport Times: Few will believe that Mr. Harrison's trip to Chesapeake Bay was undertaken to give him an opportunity to try his skill on pigs in clover. How to place the Republican pigs he is expected to feed is enough of a puzzle for the new President.

Black's Arnica Salve.

The Best Sale in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblain Corns, and Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. A. B. Sholars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST STRAYED OR STOLEN. ONE BLACK MARE MULE ABOUT 15 hands high, 5 years old; branded on left jaw with a ring about the size of a silver dollar, from the Lower Fargood Plantation 1 mile below Monroe, La., on the night of the 6th of May, 1889. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery or information leading to the recovery of said mule. Address all information to MEYER BROS., Monroe, La.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

OUACHITA PARISH, MONROE, LA. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ACT NO. 64 OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA, APPROVED JULY 1, 1888, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN FOR MY INTENTION TO APPLY TO THE REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, CENTER AT HOMESTEAD THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LAND BELONGING TO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, TO-WIT: The west half of the northwest quarter of section No. 35, T. 19, north range 3 east—containing 80 acres, more or less.

THOMAS ADAMS.

CITY TAX SALES OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF OUACHITA.

CITY OF MONROE VS. DELINQUENT TAX DEBTORS.

BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY vested in me by the ordinance of the City of Monroe and laws of Louisiana, I will sell at the principal front door of the Courthouse, in which the Civil District Court of said parish is held, within the legal hours for judicial sales, beginning at 11 o'clock on

Saturday, 22d day of June, 1889, and continuing on Monday and each succeeding day until said sales are completed all property on which taxes are now due to the City of Monroe to enforce the collection of all the taxes assessed on the year 1887 and each year previous thereto, together with interest from the 31st day of December, 1887, until paid, and all costs.

Benton, T. O.—One dwelling and lot, corner St. John and Calypso streets, fronting 100 feet on Calypso street. Amount tax for 1888..... 20 00

Bofenschon, Mrs. S. J.—Part of lot 3 square 1, Bry & Wilson addition, fronting 125 feet on Oak street, and running back between parallel lines 150 feet. Amount tax..... 4 00

A. W. Delery, Estate of R. C. Bayouet—One lot in square H, Bry and Wilson addition, fronting 100 feet on Grammont street, with improvements, with dwelling and other improvements. One lot square 17 fronting 40 feet on Washington street and running back between parallel lines 200 feet, with improvements. Lots in Hart's addition which compose Delery's first addition, lying on right of way of V. S. & P. R. R., except 8 lots sold. Lots 7, 8 and 9 in Hart's addition, back of Bry's second addition. Amount tax..... 17 10

Downey, Mrs. F. R.—One house and lot, fronting 105 feet on South Grand street and running back between parallel lines 100 feet to an alley. One lot, 100 feet on the north side of lot, with square of ground in front, used as a lumber yard..... 19 00

Downey, Chas. A.—One-fourth (1/4) interest in a well and a quarter interest of donation, with machinery and lot. Amount tax..... 2 50

Hanna, J. E.—West fractional square 5, Hart's addition, fronting 100 feet on Calypso street and running back 75 feet between parallel lines 200 feet to Layton's, with improvements. Amount tax..... 16 75

Jackson, Perry Sr.—One house in Filhiol's addition on Desiard street..... 70

Johnson, J. H.—One house and lot, fronting 40 feet on Grammont street and running back between parallel lines 100 feet. Amount tax..... 1 50

Kalish, M. E.—One lot, 100 feet on the north side of lot 3, 150 feet on Calypso and running back between parallel lines with improvements. Amount tax..... 9 00

Ludeling, Judge J. T.—One lot, corner Grand and Food streets, corner Bry lots near R. F. Freight Depot, less 2 lots sold T. C. Fattou. Amount tax..... 11 00

McEnery, E. V.—A 1/2 of ground fronting 100 feet on the north side of H. Filhiol's land and running back between parallel lines 25 feet, being portion of lot 15. Amount tax..... 50

McKeen, Mrs. L. C.—Square 33 Filhiol's addition, fronting 75 feet on Washington street, east by Ninth and south by Adams streets..... 5 00

Presbyterian Parsonage—One house and lot fronting 60 feet on Calypso street and running back between Church and Vulliamy's. Amount tax..... 10 00

Roach, Wm.—One house and lot, 60 feet front on Grammont street and running back between parallel lines between property of Comar and Sparks. Amount tax..... 1 25

Richardson, Robert—Sw 1/4 of square 12, fronting 150 feet on Washington street and running back along Second street 225 feet, with improvements. One dwelling and lot, 60 feet front on Eighth street and running back between colored Baptist church and Grayson 120 feet..... 47 00

Smith, J. W.—One lot, 100 feet on Washington street by 120 on Fourth street, being corner lot. Amount tax..... 7 50

Walker, S. A.—Lodge Laboratory of Lodge building. Amount tax..... 13 00

Waters, Salome—Lot 5, square 3, Delery's addition, 50 feet front on Wood street and running back between parallel lines 140 feet..... 1 00

NON-RESIDENT. Bracey, Mrs. Louise—Two and 1/2 acre lots, bounded north by Grammont street, east by Young's Bayou, west by Delery's property and south by Layton's line. Three vacant lots 8, 9 and 10, square 14, Hart's addition, each fronting 50 feet on Calypso street and running back between parallel lines 140 feet..... 4 50

Gross, Solomon—Lot 31 Filhiol's second addition to Monroe, corner De Stard and Congo streets, and improvements. Lot 2 square 9 Hart's addition, 75 feet front on Grammont street and running back between parallel lines 132 feet..... 6 50

Lichten (Hyman) Stein & Co.—Lot 6, square 5, T. 19, north range 3, 33 1/2 feet front on Walnut street by 120 feet on Jefferson street..... 7 50

On said day of sale I will sell such portions of said property as each tax debtor will point out, and in case the debtor shall not point out sufficient property, I will at once and without further delay, sell the least quantity of said property of any tax debtor which any bidder will pay for the amount of the tax and interest on the said tax debtor. The sale will be without appraisal for cash in legal tender money of the United States.

CHAS. SCHULZE, Tax Collector, City of Monroe.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTER

MONROE HARDWARE COMPANY

"LIMITED."

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF OUACHITA.

BE IT KNOWN THAT ON THIS, THE first day of May, 1889, before me Richard Young, Deputy Clerk of the Fifth District Court and Ex-Officio Recorder and Notary Public, within and for the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, duly qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared, the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that availing themselves of the provisions of Act No. 64 of the General Assembly, session of 1888, and on June 23rd, 1888, as well as of those of the general laws of this State relative to the organization of corporations, they have formed and organized themselves into a corporation for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations and agreements hereinafter set forth, which they hereby adopt as their charter, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of the corporation hereby formed shall be "Monroe Hardware Company, Limited."

The corporation shall have its domicile in the city of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, Louisiana, and shall have and enjoy succession for and in its name, and shall be from and after the date hereof unless sooner dissolved. It may have, hold, own, acquire by purchase or otherwise, sell, convey, exchange, lease, mortgage and pledge real and personal property, and may sue, defend, defend in real, sue and be sued in its corporate name, and may have a seal with such device and inscriptions as may be determined by the board of directors. The president of the corporation, or in the event of his death, absence or other incapacity, then the vice-president thereof is hereby designated as the person upon whom all citations or other legal process shall be served or made.

ARTICLE II.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized shall be the nature of the business to be conducted by the corporation, to be done a general hardware business; to buy and sell for cash all such descriptions of goods usually exposed for sale in a hardware store.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this company is hereby declared to be the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars divided into Two Hundred and Fifty shares of one hundred dollars each, payable in cash or in real estate, merchandise, furniture or fixtures, and at such time as the board of directors may require.

All transfers of stock shall be made only on the books of the corporation, and the holder or his duly authorized agent or attorney in fact.

ARTICLE IV.

The business and affairs of this company shall be managed by a board of three directors, through their executive officers.

The officers of the company shall be three, viz: A president, a vice-president and a secretary. The vice-president of the company may, at the discretion of the board of directors, act as treasurer. The president, vice-president and secretary are each empowered to sign checks, drafts, notes, receipts or other obligations or acknowledgments of debts due by or to the company.

Edwin H. Sullist, William C. Williams and Frank L. Buck shall constitute the first board of directors, with the said Edwin H. Sullist as president, William C. Williams as vice-president and Frank L. Buck as secretary. They shall hold their offices until the first Monday in May, 1890, or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, subject to the power which the board of directors is hereby declared to have, of declaring any office vacant and filling the same by election as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE V.

On the first Monday in May 1890 and annually thereafter a meeting of the stockholders of the company shall be held at the place of business of the company, for the purpose of electing a board of directors. The stockholders shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy, and to elect two stockholders as inspectors of election to receive and canvass the votes cast at such elections and certify the result to him. The annual meetings shall be held on the first Monday in May, unless otherwise provided by the board of directors, and the board of directors shall have power to call special meetings of the stockholders, and to declare any office vacant and filling the same by election as hereinafter provided.

Written notice of all annual meetings and elections shall be mailed to the address of every stockholder, not more than thirty or less than ten days prior to said annual meetings. Said notice shall be given by the board of directors, or in his absence death or inability to do so by any other officer of the company.

The officers of this company shall be elected by ballot and a majority of the stock voted shall be sufficient to elect any office, and each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote in person or by proxy.

ARTICLE VI.

Two members of board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all the business and affairs of the company, and they may adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the company as they may deem proper.

ARTICLE VII.

Special meetings of the stockholders shall be held only in the manner and under the restrictions provided in the by-laws of the company.

ARTICLE VIII.

The president of the company shall preside at all meetings of the stockholders and board of directors, when practicable, shall exercise a general supervision and control over the affairs of the company, and shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors shall prescribe all rules for the government of the officers and employees of the company and shall execute and enforce the rules, regulations and by-laws adopted by the board of directors. He is hereby vested with the authority to make purchases and sales, to bind the company by contract, to hire and discharge employes and generally to conduct the business of the corporation.

The vice-president in case of the absence or inability of the president shall act in his stead and place and succeed to his duties and powers. The duties of the secretary shall be defined in the by-laws, rules and regulations of the company.

ARTICLE IX.

At the termination of this charter by limitation or otherwise, the business and affairs of this company shall be liquidated by three commissioners to be appointed by the stockholders, or in the event of their failure to do so, by the board of directors, in the manner herein provided for annual meetings of the stockholders. The said commissioners shall be elected and their compensation fixed by a majority of the stockholders present and voted at said meeting. In the event of the death or disability of one or more of the said commissioners the survivor shall continue to act.

This charter was read and passed in my office at Monroe, Louisiana, in the presence of Thomas Y. Aky and John R. Richardson, competent witnesses residing in the parish of Ouachita, who hereunto subscribe their names together with said parties and me, said deputy clerk and notary, on this day and date first above written.

THOS. Y. AKEY, JNO. R. RICHARDSON, 25 shares

JOSEPH MURDOCK, 25 "

W. C. WILLIAMS, 25 "

FRANK L. BUCK, 1 "

R. A. YOUNG, Deputy Clerk and Ex-Officio Notary Public.