

Algerines at Law.

Civil District Court for the parish of Orleans—Division "E"—No. 95,747. Succession of Mrs. Jennie Scheib, wife of John Grundmeyer.

Whereas, John Grundmeyer has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Jennie Scheib, wife of John Meyer, deceased, intestate.

Notice is given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court: THOMAS CONNELL, Clerk.

Succession of Donatien Brown and wife, judgment putting heirs in possession.

Succession of John B. Pitt, possession. Buck, Walshe and Buck, attorneys.

Henry P. Gonsoulard vs. his wife, divorce. A. A. Sunseri, attorney.

Succession of J. B. Pitt, judgment putting heirs in possession.

Succession of Marie E. Drexler, judgment putting universal legatees in possession.

Succession of Mrs. J. W. Turner, petition to publish account.

Final account of executor in the succession of Mrs. J. W. Turner shows assets \$13,688, liabilities and legacies \$13,688.

Authorization of Mrs. Emile Ziegman, wife of Victor Sabarieu, to mortgage. M. S. Mahoney, attorney.

Succession of Margaret Donevan, wife of Murry Wheatley and Alice Wheatley, wife of John Murphy, possession. A. A. Sunseri, attorney; W. H. Seymour, notary.

Credit sales recorded in mortgage office: Hy W. Crawford to Philip Essinger, portion Atlantic, Pacific, Jackson and Homer, \$1,700 cash, \$1,200 mortgage. Puig, notary.

Frank Castrogiovanni to Mrs. Fred'k. Clarke, lot Elmira, Alix, Belleville and Pelican avenue, \$1,700 cash, \$2,200, mortgage. Hennessey, notary.

Theo. Johnson et al. to Mrs. Barbara Hambacher, three lots, Vallette, Alix, Chestnut and Eliza, \$3,200 cash, \$2,000 mortgage. Puig, notary.

Salvatore Marclante to Geo. Salvato, five lots Pacific, Atlanta, Eliza and Evelina, \$1010 cash, \$1,500 mortgage assumption. Hennessey, notary.

Dryades Building and Loan Association to Jas. A. Brennan, Jr., lot Slidell, River, Homer and Brooklyn, \$800 mortgage. Loomis, Jr., notary.

Crescent City B. and H. Association to Mrs. (widow) Jos. Whelan, lot Summer, Diana, De Armas and Olivier, property \$2,000 mortgage. Stafford, notary.

Mortgages Recorded.

Mrs. Emile Ziegman, wife of Victor Sabarieu, to John Kleinkeper, \$1,500, one note, one year, seven per cent, lot Bermuda, Pelican avenue, Alix, Verret and Lavergne. Mahoney, notary.

Substitution of Mortgage.

Jas. H. Workman to Mrs. Salome Gaubatz, widow of Hy. Aker, \$5,000, substitution of lot Touro, Royal, Dauphine and Bourbon, instead of lot previously mortgaged in square Touro, Dauphine, Royal and Kerlerec. Dreyfus, notary.

Civil District Court.

State of Louisiana ex rel Shepard Smith vs. City of New Orleans; petition for a writ of mandamus. Robert O'Connor, attorney for relator.

L. C. Spencer vs. Dr. C. V. Kraft; exceptions of Dr. C. V. Kraft. Robert O'Connor, attorney.

Sales of Real Estate.

Mrs. J. B. Pitt to Edgar Berthaut, interest in two lots of ground and improvements, Fifth district, square Poyder, Alix, Bouny and Pelican streets; \$1,200 cash.—O'Connor, notary.

Mrs. Emma Dietel, wife of Albert Twickler, et al. to Mrs. H. Niermann, lot and improvements, Sixth district, square Annunciation, Laurel, Seventh and Eighth streets, \$1,500 cash.—O'Connor, notary.

Release of Mortgage.

Miss J. Lehmann to Robert L. Hughes, portion of ground, etc., Belleville, Elmira, Bartholomew street and Hughes cemetery.—O'Connor, notary.

Miss J. Lehmann to Berthaut and Pitt, a certain lot and improvements, in square 6, Powder, Alix, Bouny and Pelican streets.—O'Connor, notary.

FAMOUS NOVELISTS.

What Some of Them Did Before They Took to Writing.

Among those novelists who studied law we have Fielding, Scott, Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, Blackmore, Washington Irving, George Meredith, Robert Grant, Henry James, Anthony Hope, Rider Haggard and Owen Wister.

Journalism, which Mr. Kipling once defined as the one legitimate branch of the profession, is represented by Dickens, David Christie Murray, William Black, J. M. Barrie, Marlon Crawford, George W. Cable, Stephen Crane, George Barr McCutcheon, Frank Norris, Richard Harding Davis and David Graham Phillips.

The navy and merchant marine have given us Smollett, Captain Marryat, Fenimore Cooper, Clark Russell, Joseph Conrad and Morgan Robertson. Artists and architects include Thackeray, Du Maurier, Hopkinson Smith, Robert Chambers, Thomas Hardy and William J. Locke.

Medicine and theology are not so well represented. Under the former head we recall for the moment only Smollett (naval surgeon), Holmes, S. Weir Mitchell and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; under the latter, Sterne, Charles Kingsley, Henry van Dyke, Edward Everett Hale, Ian Maclaren, Ralph Connor and Thomas Dixon.

College professors who have either given up their chairs to become novelists or have found time for occasional novels in the midst of their other duties are Sir Walter Besant, Robert Herrick and Brander Matthews.—Bookman.

A BLOOD TAX.

Payment by a French Town to Spain For an Ancient Crime.

Seven hundred years ago some shepherds of the valley of Roncal, in Navarre, were murdered by shepherds of the valley of Baretou, in Bearn, the crime taking place on the high pasture lands of Arlas, in the Pyrenees. It would have been difficult to bring the murderers individually to justice, and the Spaniards were preparing to make war upon the valley from which the French murderers had come when the French villages proposed that peace be maintained at the price of a yearly tax or tribute, to endure for all time, and this proposition was accepted.

The payment of this blood tax—originally three white mares, but later three cows of a particular breed and color—has been made ever since, the custom (it is nothing more) having survived even the great wars in which both France and Spain have engaged and the storm of the French revolution.

Yearly the representative men of the two valleys meet on the frontier at a certain stone remote from any town and go through the ceremony of presenting and receiving the cattle. The order of procedure, which is elaborate and impressive, is fixed by a document bearing the date 1375, though the tax was paid a hundred years prior to that time. The records of each yearly meeting and payment are duly attested and deposited in the archives of the Roncalis.—New York Times.

Well Guarded.

"Was you guarded in yore conduct while yew was in town, son?" asked the old man.

"Shore thing, dad," replied the boy. "I was guarded by two perliceman most uv th' time."—Chicago News.

Chorus Cowed the Cow.

"I thought I would introduce a real cow into my comic opera."

"How did it work?"

"Didn't work at all. The milkmaids frightened the cow."—Pittsburg Post.

Watch for opportunities. Things are best done in season.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Racing For the Honest Lawyer in a Town in Denmark.

In telling of his boyhood home to Denmark, "The Old Town," Jacob A. Riis says that he does not remember that there were at any time more than two lawyers in the place. One was good, the other bad—not a bad lawyer perhaps, but reputed to be tricky, whereas the other was known to be honest itself.

It is therefore perhaps the best character I can give my people when I record the fact, writes Mr. Riis, that when two farmers quarreled, each sure that he was right, they made haste to hitch up to get first to the honest lawyer, and usually that was the end of the quarrel, for the last in the race was willing to make peace.

They used to tell of two well to do neighbors who had fallen out over a line fence and started simultaneously for town. Both had good teams, and they were well matched in the race.

For half an hour they drove silently alongside, each on his own side of the road, grimly urging on their horses, but neither gaining a length. At last as the lights of the town came into sight, for it was evening, a trace began on one of the rigs, and the horses stopped. The other team whirled away in a cloud of dust.

"Hans," the beaten one called after him, and he halted and looked back, "are you going after Lawyer —?"

"I am that!" came back. "Then let's go back. I'm beat." And back home they went and made it up.

A MERCENARY MARRIAGE.

Romance of Lady March and the Second Duke of Richmond.

One of the mercenary marriages which turned out happily was that of the second Duke of Richmond. He was married to Lady Sarah Cadogan as part of an agreement that her father's gambling debts should be canceled. Lord March (as he then was) being eighteen and the bride thirteen. Immediately after the wedding Lord March's tutor took him off to the continent for the grand tour, and Lady Sarah went back to her nursery. This is the sequel as told by Lady Russell in "The Rose Goddess."

"Three years elapsed. Lord March returned from his travels, but, having such an uninteresting recollection of his bride, was in no hurry to claim her and went the first evening of his return to London to the opera. There he noticed that all eyes—and loggnettes—were directed to one box, where, surrounded by several persons, sat a most beautiful young creature. Turning to a man beside him, he asked who she was. 'You must be a stranger in London,' was the answer, 'not to know the reigning toast of the town, the beautiful Lady March.' Lord March lost no time in going to the box and introducing himself to his bride, with whom he ever after lived so affectionately that their devotion to one another became proverbial."

Cruelty to Women.

We wonder what death the man will die or what tortured life he will be caused to lead who discovered the little "trick" by which a woman's age can be ascertained beyond a doubt—that is to say, while her health is normal. The only instrument required is an ordinary watch. The wrist of the lady whose age is in question is the telltale, for when you count her pulse and it registers sixty-nine beats per minute you know that she is between twenty and twenty-five years old. During the next five years seventy-one beats go to the minute, and the "femme de trente ans" and over is entitled to seventy throbs. It is a pity the man of science who established these facts is not more exact when dealing with the women of riper age, for, according to rumor and tradition, it is only after she is thirty that a woman begins to leave off having birthdays.—Westminster Gazette.

Dropping Coaches on the Run.

The ingenious means by which one of the great railroad systems of England drops passenger coaches off at intermediate stations without slowing up the locomotive, even for a fraction of a second, in its speed of sixty or more miles an hour is called the "slip coach" system and is described in Popular Mechanics. It is a system never tried in America and consists in dropping, or "slipping," one or more of the rear coaches just before the station is reached. Undoubtedly many American tourists in England after alighting at their destination have been amazed to discover that the coach which they occupied was still beside them, while the locomotive and the remainder of the train were nowhere to be seen.

As George Sees the Peers.

"David Lloyd George," said the miner from Wales, "is a very witty speaker. I've heard him many a time in Carnarvon. Speaking in Welsh, he once ridiculed in Carnarvon the house of lords. He said the average peer thought so much of himself at family prayers he always made one well known passage run: 'Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of lords forever.'"—London Globe.

His Wish.

"Life is something of a game after all," said the cynical person.

"Perhaps," replied Mr. Meekton, "but I wish Henrietta wouldn't regard it as a bridge, with me forever playing opposite as dummy."—Washington Star.

Her Bad Habit.

"I don't like that woman."

"Why not?"

"She's the woman who is all the time teaching my wife a new way of serving up cold meat."—Detroit Free Press.

Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.—Johnson.

CINNAMON TREE BARK.

It Curls Up Into Quills When Dried In the Sun.

The cinnamon tree grows to a height of from twenty to thirty feet and is sometimes eighteen inches in thickness. The leaves are from four to six inches in length, oval shaped and marked with three principal nerves. They taste very much like cloves. Cinnamon flowers are of a beautiful silky gray, on the outside and a light yellow on the inside. The fruit is a small acorn shaped drupe, and when ripe it is quite brown.

It is, however, the bark of the cinnamon tree that makes it valuable. The finest comes from the island of Ceylon, where they have two seasons of cinnamon harvest. The first season begins in April and the last in November. The branches of three to five years' growth are cut down, and the epidermis is carefully scraped away. Then the bark is ripped up lengthwise with a knife and gradually loosened until it may be easily removed.

The slices of bark are then placed in the sun to dry, and as they dry they curl up into quills. The next thing is to examine and arrange the cinnamon according to its quality. The persons whose work it is to examine the cinnamon are obliged for this purpose to taste and chew it, although in a short time it produces a very painful effect on their mouths and tongues.

As the cinnamon quills are examined the smaller ones are inserted into the larger, and the whole is then tied up in bundles weighing about eighty-eight pounds each.

In Ceylon the oil of cinnamon is usually prepared by grinding the coarsest pieces of bark, soaking this powder in sea water for two or three days and then distilling. Two oils pass over, one lighter, the other heavier, than water.

A LESSON FOR HIS WIFE.

The Husband Found That He, Too, Had Something to Learn.

All Paris is laughing at an adventure on the French frontier line which occurred the other day to a young dramatic author well known in Paris.

He is newly married, and part of the honeymoon was spent in Belgium. While there the bride was very anxious to buy lace, which is much cheaper in Belgium than it is in France. But the bridegroom objected to smuggling the lace through and told his wife at Feignies the customs examination was very severe. She laughed at him, and in the train she said, "I am quite sure that I could easily have smuggled any amount of lace under my dress."

To prove himself right and teach his wife caution for the future the bridegroom whispered to one of the custom house officers at Feignies and, pointing to his wife, who was not looking, said, "I think that lady has some lace."

The officer made a sign, and Madame, protesting angrily, was taken off and searched, while the author smoked a cigarette and chuckled at the thought that the search—although he thought she had no lace—would cure her of the wish to smuggle in the future. He ceased chuckling, though, when the custom house officer came up to him and said:

"We are very much obliged to you. The lady had \$200 worth of lace around her waist. But she says you will pay the fine."—Cor. Wichita Eagle.

The Ballot in Switzerland.

Swiss voters go to the polls on Sunday. In some districts the elections are also held for a few hours on Saturday evening. In a few of the cantons voting is obligatory, and returns of from 70 to 80 per cent of the voting population are the result. The obligatory measure is, however, not rigorously enforced. Small fines are imposed unless an adequate excuse for nonattendance is forthcoming. These include illness in the family, mourning, absence from the city, a birth in the family and, in St. Gallen, necessary attendance at a christening by a parent or godparent. "Official business" is also usually accepted.

Mixed Motives.

"Few motives in this world can be pure. That is our great trouble," said a lecturer. "A clerk went bitterly on the beach one stormy day while out on a fishing boat tossed a cockleshell of a fishing boat wherein sat his employer. As the clerk watched with wild eyes the little boat, now buried under white foam, now shooting forward gallantly, now buried again, he clasped his hands and cried in great anguish, 'If that boat sinks I'll lose my job.'"

Tibetan "Demonology."

The religion of the Tibetans is literally saturated with demonology, and their festivals take the form of ceremonies intended to propitiate various evil spirits and demons. Their devil dances—in which each performer represents some particular malignant spirit—are extremely curious.—Wide World Magazine.

Logical Inference.

"Hello, Grimes! Neighbor of yours got a new dog, eh?"

"Don't know. Why?"

"Saw that boy Bobbie of yours going home with an old tin can and a string."—Browning's Magazine.

On Other Nights.

Mr. Goodthing—How does your sister like the engagement ring I gave her, Bobby? Her Young Brother—Well, it's a little too small. She has an awful hard time getting it off when the other fellows call!

Happiness and misery are two extremes, the utmost bounds whereof we know not.—Locke.

Old and Modern Customs.

Palm Sunday in certain places is called "Fig Sunday" from the custom of eating figs on this day, as snapdragons on Christmas eve, plum pudding on Christmas day, oranges and barley sugar on St. Valentine's eve, pancakes on Shrove Tuesday, salt cod fish on Ash Wednesday, frumenty on "Mothering Sunday" (mid-Lent), cross buns on Good Friday, gooseberry tart on Whitsunday, goose on Michaelmas day, nuts on Allhallow, and so on.—New York American.

A FAMOUS PICTURE.

Rosa Bonheur's Stirring Masterpiece, "The Horse Fair."

A PRIZE THAT FRANCE LOST.

The Artist's Native Land Permitted the Great Canvas to Find a Home in This Country—The Story of the Painting and Its Replicas.

One of the chief glories of the Metropolitan museum in New York is Rosa Bonheur's stirring masterpiece, "The Horse Fair," a picture which for its irresistible movement and living portrayal of man's most useful friend holds a unique position in the annals of art and the affections of lovers of paintings.

Few, however, are acquainted with the intimate history of that notable canvas, and fewer still are aware that there are no less than five horse fair pictures in existence. The one in New York is the original and, it will be remembered, was first the property of A. T. Stewart and then purchased for the Metropolitan by Cornelius Vanderbilt for 250,000 francs.

It was painted in Paris, the models used being the horses of the Paris Omnibus company and a few animals studied at the horse market of the French capital. It was first exhibited at the salon of 1853, but went back to the artist unsold.

A part of the further history of the famous painting is recorded by Ernest Gambart in his manuscript memoirs, which have been freely drawn upon for the "Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur."

"After the closing of the 1853 Paris salon 'The Horse Fair' was entrusted to the Society of Artists of Ghent for exhibition in that town, where it had a great success, but whence it also came back unsold. In the spring of 1854 I expressed to Mlle. Bonheur the desire to buy it from her. At that time it was in Bordeaux, her native town.

"Her preference was that the municipality should purchase it for the city museum, and a price of 12,000 francs had been mentioned at which the town authorities might acquire it. But she said to me that if the canvas came back to her again she would let me have it. However, she could not let it go to England for less than 40,000 francs.

"I unhesitatingly accepted the bargain, and it was agreed that the picture should be mine unless sold to Bordeaux. As the picture was back in her studio again in the following year, I told Mlle. Bonheur that I wished to take it at once in order to have it in my 1855 exhibition and that I should like to have it engraved by Thomas Landseer, the celebrated engraver and brother to the painter.

"She was delighted at the idea of the picture being engraved and said to me: 'I have asked you 40,000 francs for my picture, although in France I cannot get 12,000, and I am pleased at your consenting to my terms. On the other hand, I don't mean to take undue advantage of your liberality. How can we arrange matters? Let us see. Well, the picture is very large, and it will be difficult to find a place for it in an engraver's studio. Besides, you want to exhibit it. Wouldn't it be better for me to paint you a smaller copy?'"

"This suggestion she carried out and explains how the second canvas came into existence. That smaller copy was the one from which Landseer's well known steel engraving was made and is the picture which is in the British National gallery.

When she heard that it had become the property of the British nation Mlle. Bonheur decided to make a third copy, thinking the second was not good enough for the London collection; hence "The Horse Fair" No. 3. But the National gallery authorities were not able to accept the substitute, as the painting which it was designed to replace had been given to them as trustees.

Besides these three, Mlle. Bonheur executed a water color replica and a drawing based on a large photograph. Of all these, however, the picture in the Metropolitan is by far the finest work, which is only as it should be in view of the fact that the artist always found her best public in America.

This was recalled to her detriment when the rosette of the Legion of Honor was requested in her behalf. "She has ceased exhibiting at the salon," objected the president, "and sells in America everything she paints." The complete answer to that was that the French government had had the opportunity to buy "The Horse Fair," but had neglected it.—Argonaut.

An Accurate Description.

"Did you ever run into a telegraph pole?" inquired the elderly passenger.

"Yes, ma'am," said the chauffeur, slowing up the taxicab to avoid a collision with a street car. "I've bumped into telegraph poles, I reckon, two or three times."

"Brings you to a pretty sudden stop, doesn't it?"

"No, ma'am; the machine stops, all right, but I always keep on going."—Chicago Tribune.

AMENDMENT TO CHARTER

LAWRENCE AND HAMILTON FEED COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this sixteenth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-fifth, before me, William F. Brewer, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified, in and for this city and the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came Ernest Roger, Jr., President of the Lawrence & Hamilton Feed Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of this State of Louisiana, by act before W. F. Brewer, Notary Public, of date July 16, 1907, who declared, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said corporation, held at its domicile, in this city of New Orleans, on December 2, 1910, a resolution was adopted that a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation be called for the purpose of amending Article I of its charter and changing the name of said corporation.

That in pursuance to said resolution a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation was held, at its domicile, in this city of New Orleans, on January 12, 1911, after due and legal notice had been given to each stockholder, by written notice mailed to them, on December 12th, 1910, and by notice published in the Times-Democrat, a daily newspaper published in this city of New Orleans, on December 12th, 1910, and on January 2d, 1911.

That at said meeting the stockholders owning the majority of the stock were present, and it was unanimously resolved, that the name of this corporation be changed and Article I of its charter be amended so as to read as hereinafter set forth; and that Ernest Roger, Jr., President of said corporation, appear before a Notary Public and have put in authentic form the resolutions of said stockholders, all as a duly certified copy of said resolutions annexed hereto is part hereof.

And said Ernest Roger, Jr., acting in his aforesaid capacity, declared, that in pursuance to said resolution he does, by these presents, change the name of said corporation and amend Article I of its charter so as to read as follows, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be STECKLER SEED & MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, and under its said name it shall have power and authority to have and enjoy the business interests and convenience may require; and to make and establish, as well as alter and amend, such by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper government of the said corporation as may be necessary and proper.

The above and passed, in my office, in the City of New Orleans, on the day, month and year herein first above written, in the presence of Messrs. Ernest Roger, Jr., President, and W. F. Brewer, Notary Public, who have heretofore signed their names with said Ernest Roger, Jr., President.

ERNEST ROGER, JR., PRESIDENT.

JNO. B. LEONARD, Notary Public.

A true copy of the original on file and of record in my office.

W. F. BREWER, Not. Pub.

Feb 2 9 16 23 mch 2 9 1911

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CHARTER

OF "HYGENOL MEDICINE COMPANY," STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this twelfth day of December, 1910, before me, Oramel H. Simpson, a Notary Public in and for Orleans Parish, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared, that availing themselves of the laws of this state relative to corporations, they do by these presents constitute themselves a corporation for the objects and purposes hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be the HYGENOL MEDICINE COMPANY, and as such it shall have authority to contract; to sue and be sued; to use a corporate seal and same to alter at pleasure; to lease, purchase, convey, mortgage and pledge property both real and personal; to borrow money; to elect or appoint such officers, directors, agents or employees as the interests of the company may require; to adopt rules for the management of its business. And said corporation, during its existence, which shall be for ninety-nine years from the date hereof, shall have no limitation or restriction, to do and perform all acts and things requisite to carry out the objects and purposes herein created. Its domicile shall be in New Orleans, Louisiana. All legal process shall be served on either the President or Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

The purposes for which this corporation is established, and the nature of the business to be conducted by it are declared to be: To buy, import, compound, manufacture, pack, distribute, sell and export drugs, medicines and chemicals.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be twenty-five (\$25,000) thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and fifty shares

AN EXPOSITION IN ITSELF

The Furniture Purchaser who wants to see a complete line of