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CHARTER

OF SOUTHERN SEATING COMPANY.

January 4, 1911.

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

Be it known, that on this fourth day 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, James Zacharie Spearing, a Notary Public, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of this state relative to the organization of corporations and especially of Act No. 78 of the Legislative Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year nineteen hundred and four, approved July 4, 1904, and of the other laws of this state relative to corporations and the organization and formation thereof, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves, as well as such other persons who may hereafter become associated with them or their successors, to form and constitute a corporation or body politic in law, for the objects and purposes and under the agreements and stipulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this corporation shall be: SOUTHERN SEATING COMPANY, and by that name it shall have power and authority to exist and enjoy succession for the full term and period of ninety-nine years, commencing on and to be computed from and after the date and day hereof.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of this corporation shall be in the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana. All citations and other legal process shall be served upon the President of said corporation; or, in case of his absence or inability to act, upon the Vice-President; or, in the absence or inability of both the President and Vice-President to act, upon the Secretary of this company. The President shall be the executive officer of this corporation; he shall preside at meetings of the Board of Directors and stockholders.

ARTICLE III.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is established and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are hereby declared to be as follows, to-wit: To make and manufacture, purchase and sell, and to generally deal in school books, stationery and supplies of every character and also furnishings, fittings, stationery and supplies of all kinds for offices and for public and private buildings or individuals; to do printing of all kinds or cause the same to be done; to act as the agent or representative of manufacturers, or dealers in the sale of any or all of the articles hereinabove mentioned or of any article or articles within the scope of the business of this corporation and generally to do all things necessary or convenient to properly conduct the business of this corporation.

ARTICLE IV.

This corporation may sue and be sued in its corporate name; hold, have, receive, purchase, convey, sell, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge, lease and sub-lease, and enjoy real, personal and mixed property; also borrow money make and issue notes and bonds; make contracts; receive grants of land, or of personal property; and make and use a corporate seal, the same to alter or break at pleasure, but the failure to have a seal shall not invalidate any of the acts or proceedings of this corporation; name and appoint such managers, directors, officers, clerks and agents as the interest and convenience of said corporation may require; and through its Board of Directors make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper management and regulation of the affairs of said corporation as may be necessary, and the same to alter and change at pleasure, and shall possess all the rights, powers and privileges to which corporations are or may be by any general law or laws of this state authorized and entitled to possess. Said corporation may exercise its corporate powers within any other state or territory in the United States, or foreign country that shall permit the same.

ARTICLE V.

The capital stck of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of twenty-five thousand and 00-100 ($25,000.00) dollars, represented by two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred and 00-100 ($100.00) each. The company shall begin operation as soon as seventy-five shares of the capital stock are subscribed for or disposed of.

All stock subscribed for shall be payable at such times and on such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may from time to time fix and determine in each particular case, or the Board of Directors may issue certificates of paid-up stock in payment of property or goods actually delivered to this corporation or for services actually rendered to it, or for rights, privileges or franchises transferred to it, the valuation in each instance to be agreed to by the Board of Directors, which shall have full and final power to do so. Dividends shall be declared on the amount actually credited on the capital stock without regard to the amount subscribed for. Said capital stock may be increased in the manner provided for by the laws of this State. Whenever an increase of said capital stock shall have been authorized or additional stock issued, fifteen days' written or printed notice shall be given to each stockholder, within which time persons holding stock in this corporation shall have the right to subscribe for said increase stock or additional issue of stock in proportion to the number of shares of stock then held by them, and which additional shares shall be paid for as the Board of Directors may direct. After the expiration of said time the Board of Directors may dispose of the shares not taken, for the benefit of the company in such manner and on such terms and conditions as they may think proper. All transfers of stock shall be made on the books of the corporation and shall be signed by the stockholder or by his attorney. At all elections by or meetings of the stockholders, each share of stock, whether paid for in full or not, shall be entitled to one vote, to be cast either by the person in whose name the stock appears on the books of this corporation at the time of the voting, or by his agent or proxy, duly authorized in writing to that effect.

ARTICLE VI.

The business and affairs and corporate powers of this corporation shall be transacted by a board of three directors, to be composed of stockholders thereof, and they and each of them shall be elected by a majority of all the votes cast at a meeting to be held for that purpose.

As soon after the execution of this charter as practicable, the subscribers hereto shall hold a meeting and select those to compose the first Board of Directors of this corporation and they shall hold office until the third Monday in January, 1912, or until their successors are elected and qualified; each subsequent board shall take their seats immediately following their election, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and shall hold their office until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

On the third Monday in January, 1912, and annually thereafter, an election for directors by the stockholders shall be held at the office of the company, after ten days previous notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement appearing three times in ten days in one of the daily English newspapers published in the City of New Orleans, the first advertisement appearing not less than ten days prior to the meeting and the last advertisement appearing on the day of the meeting.

Every Board of Directors shall at its first meeting after its election, or as soon thereafter as practicable, elect a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary from their own number.

A failure to elect directors on the date above specified shall not dissolve the corporation, but the then existing Board of Directors shall continue to hold their offices, and another election shall be held as soon thereafter as practicable at a time to be fixed by the Board of Directors then in office, whereof five days prior notice shall be given in the manner above provided, which said notices shall be full and complete notice to all stockholders of such meeting.

In the event no election takes place at the second meeting, the board then in office shall hold over until the next annual meeting or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

A majority of said Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction and management of all business of said corporation.

Any director may at any time give his proxy or power of attorney in writing to any other stockholder, or any other members of the Board of Directors, to represent him at any or all meetings of the Board of Directors, and in such cases the proxy, whether held by another stockholder or another director, shall in every respect count for all purposes as if said director were personally present.

Any vacancy occurring in said Board of Directors, from any cause, shall be filled by the remaining directors.

The Board of Directors may make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may think proper for the transaction of the business and affairs of said corporation, and change, alter and amend the same at pleasure, and shall exercise all the powers of this corporation or may delegate the same to one or more officers at its pleasure, appoint and fix the salaries of all officers, clerks and employees, not herein mentioned, the same to change or dismiss at pleasure; fix the salaries of the officers provided for herein; sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease and purchase rights, privileges, franchises, property movable immovable and personal; borrow money, issue notes and bonds; make contracts and sign or cause to be signed by officers or directors specially or generally authorized by the Board of Directors all necessary acts, deeds, etc., and adopt a corporate seal, the same to change or alter or dispense with at pleasure; and to do all things which may be necessary to be done in the management of said business and permitted by the laws applicable to corporations.

ARTICLE VII.

No stockholder shall be allowed to dispose, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, of the shares of stock held or owned by him without first giving written notice to the secretary of this corporation of the intention of such stockholder to dispose of his shares of stock in whole or in part, which notice shall state the number of shares proposed to be sold and the price at which such stockholder proposes to sell and whether or not he has received a bona fide offer for any portion of the shares of stock proposed to be sold. If such bona fide offer has been made, the notice shall state the highest price offered for said stock and the name of the person offering the same. If the offer be in writing, it must accompany the notice.

The Secretary shall thereupon transmit to each stockholder a copy of such notice, certified by him to be correct. During the fifteen days subsequent to the said notice by the said stockholder to the secretary, the other stockholders of this corporation shall have the privilege and option of purchasing the shares of stock proposed to be sold at the price named in such notice, or at the highest price offered by any bona fide purchaser. If, however, the prices above mentioned exceed the value of such stock as shown by the books of this corporation at the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the notice, then and in that event the stockholders shall have the privilege and option of purchasing the shares of stock proposed to be sold at their book value as herein stated. Should more than one stockholder desire to purchase said stock, the shares of stock proposed to be sold shall be proportionately divided among such stockholders as desire to purchase the same and give notice to the Secretary to that effect prior to the expiration of fifteen days above provided for. If none of the stockholders elect to purchase the said stock within the time above provided, the stockholder proposing to sell shall have the privilege and is authorized to sell the stock about which he has given notice, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the notice given by him, and not otherwise.

The officers of this corporation are hereby prohibited from issuing certificates for stock sold contrary to or in conflict with the provision of this charter.

ARTICLE VIII.

This charter may be changed, modied or altered, or said corporation may be dissolved, with the assent of three-fourths of the amount of stock present or represented at any general meeting of said corporation, convened for such purpose, after ten days' previous notice shall have been given in the manner provided in Article VI of this charter.

But any and all meetings of stockholders, whether for purposes of liquidation or for any other purpose, may be held at any time without notice by unanimous consent, of all stockholders, in writing, filed with the Secretary.

ARTICLE IX.

Whenever this corporation is dissolved, either by limitation or from other cause, its aairs shall be liquidated under the superintendence of two stockholders to be chosen for that purpose by a majority in amount of the stockholders present or represented at a general meeting of the stockholders at which the election is held. Said commissioners shall remain in office until the affairs of said corporation shall have been fully liquidated. In case of the death of one of said commissioners or of the refusal or inability of one of them to act, the survivors shall continue to act and shall select another stockholder in the place and stead of the commissioner who shall have ceased to act.

ARTICLE X.

The President may, in his discretion, and shall, upon the written request of two stockholders call a special meeting of the stockholders of this corporation.

ARTICLE XI.

No stockholder shall ever be liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of this corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due to the company on the shares owned by or subscribed for by him; nor shall any informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null or void, or of exposing the stockholders to any liability.

Thus done and passed at my office, in the City of New Orleans, on the day, month, and year first above written, in the presence of Messrs. Byron L. Pond and Alexander Bugdahl, Jr., competent witnesses, residing in this city, who have hereunto signed their names with the appearers and me, Notary, after due reading of the whole.

Signatures of Subscribers and Witnesses.

J. ZACH SPEARING, Not. Pub.

I, the undersigned, Deputy Recorder of Mortgages, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of the Soutnern Seating Company was this day duly recorded in the Mortgage Office, Parish of Orleans, in book 1018, folio 250.

New Orleans, La., January 6, 1911.

EMILE LEONARD,
Deputy Recorder of Martgages.

I, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the Parish of Orleans, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original act of incorporation of the Southern Seating Company, and of the certificate of the Recorder of Mortgages for this parish, thereunto appended and of record in my office.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal on this the 6th day of January, 1911.

J. ZACH SPEARING,
Notary Public.

Jan 12 19 26 feb 2 9 1911

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CHARTER

OF FORT BAYOU TURPENTINE CO.

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

Be it known, that on this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-fifth, before me, W. Morgan Gurley, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, all being of full age of majority, and who severally declare that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws and constitution of this state, relative to the organization of corporations, they have contracted and agreed, and do by these presents contract and agree and bind and obligate themselves, as well as such persons as may hereinafter become associated with them, to form and constitute a body politic in law, for the objects and purposes, and under the agreements and stipulations herein following, which they adopt as their charter, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be: FORT BAYOU TURPENTINE COMPANY, and shall have corporate existence for the period of ninety-nine (99) years from the date hereof, and shall have and exercise for the purpose of the business to be carried on by it, all the powers conferred by law on similar corporations, including the power to make and use a corporate seal and the same to break or alter at pleasure, to contract, sue, and be sued in its corporate name; to hold, own, receive, purchase, alienate, lease, convey, mortgage hypothecate, pledge or otherwise encumber property, both real and personal; to issue bonds, notes and other obligations, for the purpose of borrowing money, and to secure same by mortgage or otherwise; to name and appoint such officers, managers, directors, agents and other employees as the interests of said corporation may require, and to suspend or remove same at the pleasure of said board, and to establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper; and the same to alter, amend or abolish at pleasure, and generally to do and perform all such acts as may be proper and necessary to carry out and execute the purposes of this corporation.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of this corporation shall be in the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, but it may establish and operate factories, offices and agencies wherever it may deem advisable. All citations and other legal processes shall be served on the President of this corporation; or, in the event of his absence or inability to act, then upon the Vice President, or the Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE III.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized, and the nature of the business to be carried on by it, are hereby declared to be the general turpentine and lumber business in all its various branches, and to that end to manufacture, purchase and sell turpentine, pitch, tar, rosin and naval stores; to acquire, own, construct and operate turpentine stills, saw mills, planing mills, driers and all machinery and appliances necessary in connection with the operation of said business, and to manufacture and sell any products of wood, such as sash, doors, blinds, trimmings, boxes, furniture and other articles of wood and its various by-products, and to acquire and alienate real estate. And furthermore, to own and operate in connection with said business tram roads, logging roads, sailing vessels, steam vessels and other water craft necessary for the transportation of its material and products, and also do a mercantile business.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000.00), divided into and represented by 1,500 shares of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each, which said stock shall be paid for in cash, or may be issued at par in payment for property actually purchased on a valuation fixed by the Board of Directors, or services actually rendered to this corporation, which said stock shall be full-paid and non-assessable.

This corporation shall be authorized to commence business and be a going concern as soon as one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00) of its capital stock is subscribed and paid for, as above provided.

The shares of this stock shall be transferable only on the books of this corporation, and no transfer of stock shall be binding or have any effect upon this corporation unless, and until, made upon its books; and a prior lean on all shares of stock shall be retained by this company on the stock of any shareholder for any indebtedness, secured or unsecured, however evidenced or created, due at any time to the company by the holder of said stock, and all transfers of stock shall be made subject to these conditions.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in, and exercised by a Board of three directors, who shall each be a stockholder in this corporation, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, and a majority vote at any meeting shall decide all questions voted upon.

Said directors shall be elected annually from the stockholders on the first Tuesday of January of each year, after due notice of said meeting shall have been given to each stockholder, sent by mail to his last known address, ten days prior to the said election held, which said notice, or any other notice required by this charter may be waived in writing.

At said election, and at all other meetings of the stockholders, the vote shall be by ballot, and each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, to be cast by the owner in person or by written proxy. The majority of stock, voted at any stockholders' meeting, shall decide all questions voted upon, except as otherwise provided.

The officers of this corporation shall be a President, a Vice President, and a Secretary-Treasurer. The first Board of Directors of this corporation is hereby declared to be: John F. Payne, W. L. McWhite, and Walter B. Gillican; with the said John F. Payne as President, the said W. L. McWhite as Vice President, and the said Walter B. Gillican as Secretary-Treasurer. Which said Board and officers shall hold their respective offices until the first Tuesday in January, 1911, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified at which said date, and annually thereafter, the stockholders shall elect a board of three directors, as herein provided, and said board shall, within two days after their election, elect from among their number a President and Vice President. They shall also elect a Secretary-Treasurer, who may, or may not, be a member of said board or a stockholder, in the discretion of the Board of Directors. A failure to hold an annual election or to elect officers as herein provided for, shall not result in the dissolution of this corporation, but the then Board of Directors and officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly elected.

Any vacancies occurring on said Board of Directors shall be filled by the remaining members of said board for the unexpired term, at a meeting called for that purpose, after ten days' prior notice in writing sent by mail to said directors at their last known addresses, and if the said board fails to elect at said meeting, then the election may be made by the stockholders at a special meeting called for that purpose in the manner herein provided for the election of directors.

The said Board of Directors shall have the power to make all by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper management and conduct of the affairs of this corporation, and to change, alter, amend or abolish the same at pleasure, and shall have and exercise all the powers conferred by law on this corporation and as set forth in this charter.

The said Board of Directors may also delegate any of said powers in the transaction of the business of this corporation to committees of their own body, or to the officers and agents of this corporation.

All the employees of this corporation, other than the elected officers, shall be considered as employed by the month, unless otherwise specifically contracted with in writing.

It shall be the duty of the President of this corporation, or in the event of his inability to act then the Vice President, to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the stockholders, on a written request to that effect, signed by two directors, or upon the written request of ten per cent of the stock issued.

ARTICLE VI.

This corporation may be dissolved by vote of three-fourths (3-4) of the capital stock thereof, at a general meeting convened for that purpose in the manner as above provided, for the calling of the meeting held annually for the election of Board of Directors, except that in that event a notice in writing shall be sent to each stockholder for thirty (30) days prior to said meeting at his last known address. Whenever this corporation is dissolved, either by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated by three liquidating commissioners to be elected at such general meeting; and in the case of death, resignation or inability to act of any of said commissioners, the surviving commissioner or commissioners shall appoint a successor and together they shall continue the liquidation to its termination.

Each stockholder shall file his address, and any change thereof with the Secretary in writing, and a failure so to do shall constitute a waiver of all notices.

ARTICLE VII.

This charter may be changed or amended, and the capital stock may be increased or diminished, by a vote of three-fourths (3-4) of the capital stock issued at a general meeting called for that purpose, after thirty (30) days' prior notice in writing having been sent to each stockholder at his last known address.

ARTICLE VIII.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of this corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due the company on the shares of stock owned by him, nor shall any mere informality in the organization hereof have the effect of rendering this charter null, nor of exposing any stockholder to any liability beyond such unpaid balance that may be due on his stock.

This done and passed, in my office, in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the day, month and year herein first above mentioned, in the presence of Pierre A. Lelong, Jr., and Alfred D. Preston, competent male witnesses here residing, who hereunto sign their names, together with the said appearers and men, Notary, after due reading of the whole.

(Original Signed)

W. B. GILLICAN,
J. F. PAYNE,
W. L. McWHITE,

A. D. PRESTON,
P. A. LELONG, JR.
W. MORGAN GURLEY, Not. Pub.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Act of Incorporation, of the "FORT BAYOU TURPENTINE COMPANY," was this day duly recorded in my office, in Book 1018, Folio 243.

New Orleans, January 3rd, 1911.

(Signed) EMILE LEONARD, Dy. R.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original Act of Incorporation of the "FORT BAYOU TURPENTINE COMPANY," together with the certificate of the Recorder of Mortgagtes thereto appended, on file and of record in my notarial office in New Orleans, Louisiana.

W. MORGAN CURLEY, Not. Pub.

Jan 12 19 26 feb 2 9 1911

Looking Ahead.

Young Wife (in passion)—I'm going home to my mother! Husband (calmly)—Very good; here's money for your railway fare. Wife (after counting it)—But that isn't enough for a return ticket.—Every Woman's Magazine.

Early Intimations.

Fond Mother—I'm sure Horace will be a great astronomer when he grows up! This is the third time this week he has cried for the moon!—Bystander.

Why the Statue Kept Mum.

The Venus of Milo refused to tell how she lost her arms.

"If I should say I broke them off while trying to button my dress up the back," she said, "you'd ask me what has become of the dress."

Relapsing into stony silence, she paid no further attention to the questioners.—Chicago Tribune.

A Girl's Idea.

A girl's idea of a trousseau is to have enough clothes to wear without buying anything new for at least three weeks.—New York Times.

He is a friend who in dubious circumstances aids in deeds when deeds are necessary.—Plautus.

RUBBING UP THE ARMS.

Said to Have Excellent Results In Cases of Fainting.

When my wife faints, which is miserably often, says a writer in the London medical journal, the Lancet, I do not apply friction in the usual absurd way—rubbing backward and forward, which must alternately check and accelerate the passage of the blood—but, taking hold of one of her hands with my left hand, I place the thumb and finger of my right hand tight round her wrist and then pass them firmly up toward her elbow.

Having brought them back loosely to the wrist, I pass them firmly up again, and when I have repeated the operation two or three times, sometimes on both arms, I have the pleasure of hearing the ejaculation, "I feel better now." When I first had recourse to this means of resuscitating my lady she exclaimed instinctively on two different occasions, without being at all aware that I had had any particular intention, "Oh, that is what I seem to want!"

From the invariable and immediate effect of this mode of friction I flatter myself that it is not unworthy the notice of the medical practitioner in the friction of cholera patients, a process which should be much oftener resorted to and more energetically persisted in than it generally is.

GERMAN RED TAPE.

A Lesson In Picking Up Things In the Streets of Berlin.

Take care how you pick up a thing that is lost in Berlin. The other day one of our deputies going through the Prussian capital on his return from a convention at Frankfort noticed a key at the edge of the sidewalk. He picked it up to hand it to a police agent. The representative of the city police refused to take it, saying, "You should take this key to the special bureau of things that are lost."

"Very well. Where is it?"

The agent named the street.

"Is it far from here?"

"A half hour, three-quarters of an hour if you don't walk rapidly."

The deputy replaced the key on the pavement. "Some one else will pick it up," he said.

"Not at all," said the agent in a commanding tone. "You should have left it where it was, but now you are obliged to go to the bureau. If you don't I'll make a complaint against you and you'll be fined, perhaps given a day in prison. That's the law."

The deputy was compelled to obey orders. Since that day he carries his hand in his pockets.—Cri de Paris.

The Hangman's Stone.

There is a large bowlder lying in a field near Foremark, England, which is known throughout Derbyshire as the "hangman's stone." The exposed portion of the bowlder rises about six feet above the surface of the surrounding field and has a narrow ditch or indentation running across the top. The mark, so tradition says, was made in this way: A sheep thief in the dead of night, while leaning against the bowlder to rest, placed his booty above on the flat surface of the stone. The man had the sheep tied with a rope, and in its effort to escape the creature slipped on the opposite side, and the rope, catching under the thief's chin, choked him to death. The indentation in the rock was made by the friction of the rope while the dying man was engaged in an effort to extricate himself.

A Good Loser.

Arthur's, Almack's, Bootle's and White's were the chief clubs of the young men of fashion. There was play at all, and decayed noblemen and broken down senators fleeced the unwary there. Charles Fox, a dreadful gambler, lost £200,000 at play. Gibbon tells of his playing twenty-two hours at a sitting and losing £500 an hour. That indomitable punster said that the greatest pleasure in life after winning was losing. What hours, what nights, what health did he waste over the devil's books! I was going to say what peace of mind, but he took his losses very philosophically. After an awful night's play he was found on a sofa tranquilly reading an eclogue of Virgil.—From Thackeray's "The Four Georges."

The Poster.

The poster may be said to date from 1836, when a design by Lelance was used in France to advertise a book, "Commend Meurent les Femmes." His example was very quickly followed, most of the early designs being printed in black on white or tinted paper. The color poster began about 1860 and attained to the dignity of a high art with Jules Cheret, "the father of the pictured placard." The first English theatrical placard to attract widespread attention was one of Fred Walker's advertising a dramatic version of "The Woman In White."—London Chronicle.

A Hurry Call.

The political boss of a small city drove his buckboard at top speed down the main street on the morning of an election.

"Hey, Johnnie," he yelled to his son, "git down in the Fourth ward quick! There's people down there votin' as they blame please!"—Success Magazine.

Those Dear Girls.

Young Bride—I didn't accept Harry the first time he proposed. Miss Ryval—No, dear; you weren't there.—Boston Transcript.

Without the spiritual world the material world is a disheartening enigma.—Joubert.

Couldn't Do It.

"I can't stay long," said the chairman of the committee from the colored church. "I just came to see if yo' wouldn't join de mission band."

"Fo' de lan' sakes, honey," replied the old mammy, "doan' come to me! I can't even play a mouf organ."—Lippincott's.

Keeping Him Guessing.

Tim—Would you scream if I kissed you?

Tessie—I suppose you flatter yourself that I'd be speechless with joy!—Mobile Register.

JOHN P. VEZIEN, Pres.

Carstens & Vezien Co., Ltd.

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314-316 MORGAN STREET. PHONE, ALGIERS 211.

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Hardware, Groceries, Etc. Wines, Liquors.

THEIR ENGAGEMENT.

He Told Her She Would Return to Him, and She Did.

She entered the room hastily.

He was awaiting her.

"I was afraid you would be thinking I had forgotten," she said.

"No," he responded calmly, in the tone of one who is master of himself. "An engagement is an engagement with me."

She was a beautiful girl. A wealth of chestnut hair rippled below the wide brim of her bonnet. Her close fitting tailored gown yielded to every movement of her supple form.

He was a bit above the average height, a clean cut, square chinned chap, whose every expression bespoke self reliance. As he looked at her his glance was deferential, yet not timid.

"It has been a long while since we saw each other," he remarked.

"Yes, nearly a year," she replied. "But do you remember when I left that time you said I would have to come back?"

"Yes. You should have come sooner than this."

"But I have been so busy—going and coming, dances, dinners, the theater and all."

"I know. And you were married too?

His voice did not tremble as he asked this, yet across her face there flashed a quick tinge of humiliation.

"I—I would rather not speak of that," she observed, almost coldly. "That is all over. We—we— It was to be expected. The truth is we were not meant for each other. So I—I got a divorce."

"It was better so, no doubt," he responded gently. "Won't you sit down?"

She took the chair he indicated, and as he looked down at her she flashed him a sudden smile.

"I was afraid of you the last time," she said merrily.

"But you are not afraid now?"

His voice seemed to give her assurance. She smiled again.

"No, indeed!"

He put his fingers beneath her dimpled chin and tilted her bonny head back, then gazed at her earnestly. Her limpid eyes looked up at him trustingly. The rose pink of her cheeks came and went fitfully. The white of her throat throbbed with each breath. He bent nearer to her, still with that fixed gaze. Her lips were parted.

He raised his head, and she looked out of the window silently.

There was a pause. At last she spoke.

"What are you studying about? What have you decided?"

"I think I'll have to fill two of your teeth," he said quietly. "The rest are all right. You have taken better care of them than most women do."—Life.

Grand, Gloomy and Peculiar.

There was a marked contrast between Lincoln's manner, which was always pleasant and even genial, and that of Stanton. The latter's stern, spectacled visage commanded instant respect and in many cases inspired fear. In receiving visitors, and they were legion, Stanton seldom or never sat down, but stood before a high desk as the crowd passed before him and one by one presented their requests or complaints, which were rapidly disposed of. He was haughty, severe, domineering and often rude. When I think of him in the daily routine of his public audiences the characterization of Napoleon by Charles Phillips, the Irish orator, comes to mind, "grand, gloomy and peculiar."—From "Lincoln In the Telegraph Office."

Eugenie's American Ancestry.

The Empress Eugenie was the granddaughter of Mr. Fitzpatrick, American consul at Malaga during the early years of the nineteenth century. Mr. Fitzpatrick's wife was of Scotch descent and claimed to be connected in some remote way with the Stuarts. They had one daughter, a very beautiful and accomplished girl, who made a brilliant marriage with the Marquis De Montijo, Comte De Teba. He died after a few years of married life, leaving her with two young daughters, one of whom subsequently married the Duke of Alba. The other, Eugenie, became empress of the French.—From the Memoirs of M. Claude.

Suited His Temperament.

"Grooge is a very grouchy sort of man, isn't he?"

"Yes. Won't even ride in anything but a sulky."—Baltimore American.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Wellington's Plea In Favor of the Thames Embankment Site.

Wellington once declared that the most exciting moment of his life was not in any of his great battles, but that in which he had to forbid William IV. to attend a public banquet in the city during a time of great national excitement. Of the millions of people who every year see the English houses of parliament how many imagine that their position was determined by strategic considerations? No one nowadays can think of the palace of Westminster in any other position than that which it occupies. But when the old houses were burned down and the task of rebuilding faced there was a proposition to establish them on or near the site of St. James' palace. Wellington resolutely put down his foot on the proposal.

The site suggested, its advocates pointed out, would be better as regards centrality and convenience than any other. But to the argument of the duke there could then be no answer. "With a vast and growing population, such as yours in London," he said, "you must never make it possible that you can be surrounded. You must build your houses of parliament upon the river, so that the means of ingress and egress are safe and that the populace cannot exact their demands by sitting down around you." Sir William Fraser, in whose memoirs the story is recalled, mentioned it to Napoleon III. just before the death of the latter. "What wisdom!" he said. "What wisdom!" And it set him musing upon the different turn which the history of France might have taken if in other ways as great precautions had been observed in his own case.—St. James' Gazette.

Lisbon's Names.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, sometimes claims to have been founded by Ulysses in the course of his wanderings. But, according to the London Chronicle, there is no doubt that Ulyssippo is only a fanciful version of Olisipo, the most ancient name of what was probably at first a Phoenician city. When the Romans absorbed and municipalized Olisipo it became Felicitas Julia, but in the hands of the Moslems it slipped back to Lashbuna. Byron's line in "Childe Harold," "What beauties does Lisboa first unfold!" gives the Portuguese spelling of the name today.

Mercury and the Sun.

The distance of Mercury from the sun varies owing to the eccentricity of its orbit. When he is nearest to the sun he receives ten and a half times more light and heat than we do, but when he removes to his greatest distance the light and heat are reduced by more than one-half. Even then, however, the sun blazes in the skies of Mercury with a disk four and a half times larger than that which he shows to us on earth.

Showing Him Off.

Husband who fancies himself as a raconteur is, with his wife, paying his first call in a new neighborhood. He tells a humorous story with excellent results. His Proud Wife—Now tell them your other story, dear.—Punch.

A Glass Too Much.

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