Algerines at Law.

Civil District Court.

Succession of Adolph P. Baudier and wife, administration. E. M. Cahn, attorney.

Succession of J. B. Hildebrand, Sr., and wife, answers of Mrs. Annie Graham and Louise Goff.

Succession of Mrs. J. W. Turner, judgment homologating account.

Succession of J. B. Hildebrand, etc., vs. Mrs. L. Goff et als, judgment of partition.

Succession of A. P. Baudier and wife, Jos. R. Gonzales has applied for letters of administration.

Authorization of Mrs. Barbara Fisher, wife of Henry W. Hauffe, to mortgage. N. E. Humphrey, attorney.

Succession of Mrs. Jos. W. Turner, rule to fix inheritance tax.

Inventories.

The inventory in the Succession of Mrs. Cecelia E. Hanratty, widow of Christopher Thompson, was filed and shows her estate to be worth $10,382.98. The real estate amounts to $9,700; stocks, $519.80; cash, $80.18, and furniture, $83.

Building Permits.

Edward Cafero, owner, removing and repairs, 315-17 Homer, $335.

L. Willis, owner, single boxed house, galvanized iron roof, Diana, Brooklyn, Teche and D'Armas, $225.

Mrs. C. Hasting, owner and general repairs and addition, 414 Elmira, $480.

Andres P. Abascal, owner and builder, general repairs, 637 Belleville, $100

Writs.

J. R. LeGallez vs. Wm. Gaines, seizure and sale of lot Lamarque, Belleville, DeArmas and Elmira, $585.

Real Estate Transfers.

Mutual Building and Homestead Association to Mrs. Albert J. Gerard, lot Olivier, Vallette, Alix and Pelican, $2,838 terms. Rebentisch, notary.

Adam J. Haaser et al to Firemen's Bldg. Assn., lot Pacific, Elmire, Eliza and Evelina; cash.

Purchaser to Edward L. Stenger, minor, same property, $1,430 terms. Zengel, notary.

Mrs. Edw. Barrett to Mark O. Carey, lot Socrates, Ptolemy, Numa and Gen. Meyer, $500 cash. Mahoney, notary.

Joseph Hill to John D. Nix, Jr., lot Webster, Diana, Wagner and DeArmas, $86.50 cash.

James P. Dougherty and wife to Mrs. Lee G. Lowe, 2 lots, Atlantic, Pacific, Diana and DeArmas, $800 cash. Mahoney, notary.

Ernestine Brown to Pierre David, one-half interest in lot in "Cut-off" Road, cash $100. Seymour, notary.

Leases Registered.

Andres P. Abascal to Sierra Bros., two lots and building thereon, for 5 years, corner of Opelousas and Belleville streets. Seymour, notary.

The Scrap Book

Things He Didn't Know.

Artemus Ward was once making a railroad journey, dreading to be bored and feeling miserable, when a man approached him, sat down and said, "Did you hear the last thing on Horace Greeley?"

"Greeley? Greeley?" said Artemus. "Horace Greeley? Who is he?"

The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said: "George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England. Do you think they will put him in a bastile?"

"Train? Train? George Francis Train?" said Artemus solemnly. "I never heard of him."

This ignorance kept the man quiet for about fifteen minutes; then he said: "What do you think about General Grant's chances for the presidency? Do you think they will run him?"

"Grant? Grant? Hang it, man," said Artemus, "you appear to know more strangers than any man I ever saw!"

The man was furious. He walked up the car, but at last came back and said, "You confounded ignoramus, did you ever hear of Adam?"

Artemus looked up and said, "What was his other name?"

Humanity.

Of all the graces of the mind and heart,
Nature's best gift or excellence of art:
Higher than all—yea, man's divinest part—
Is sweet humanity.

Blessings upon the man whose forehead wears
The seal of tenderness to hoary hairs;
God's imprint! 'Tis a blessed fate who cares
For sweet humanity.

Chaplet of flowers immortal for the friend
Who loves his servant, horse and would defend
A dog, would spare oppression and mercy lend
For sweet humanity.

O bond of all religions, new and old,
Divine beneficence that can enfold
All living things, whatever be the mold,
In sweet humanity!
—Mary Woodward Weatherbee.

The Weird Excuse.

Mrs. Parkison of one of the main line suburbs met Mrs. Brown at a social function the other afternoon and in the course of their talk told her this story on Mr. Parkison:

"Don't you know, Frederick did a very peculiar thing the other night. He came home from the club rather late, and of course I had retired. I didn't hear him go to bed, but some time during the night I heard a noise in the room. I awoke and was startled to trace the noise by sound to the floor under the bed. I was so frightened I screamed.

"Just then Frederick poked his head out from under the bed.

"What's wrong?" he asked.

"What on earth are you doing there?' I asked in return.

"'I must have been dreaming,' he explained, 'dreaming that I was fixing the blamed automobile.' Wasn't that funny?"

"Very,' replied Mrs. Brown. "That was the night Mr. Brown and Mr. Parkison went to the theater together. Mr. Brown came home late, too, and went to sleep standing up in the umbrella rack, but he didn't have any weird excuse!"—Philadelphia Times.

An Important Postscript.

George Washington Primrose, thinking of matrimony and trembling on the edge, wrote to his married brother Rufus for advice.

"Dear Jawje," wrote Rufus in reply, "every man shud marry. A wif is a man's gratest gift. She suthes his trubbles, dubbles his jys and helps him every wich way. The marid lif is the oney lif spechully when you is forchunate enuff for to git a jool of a wif like mine. P. S.—Mandy has jess stept out. You blame fule you, STAY SINGLE."

Presently.

Presently formerly meant instantly, immediately, and is used in this sense in scores of places by Shakespeare and other writers of his time. It is a curious illustration of the dilatoriness of human nature that a word which once meant instantly should come to be universally considered as meaning after a time.

HIS GOOD DEED.

It Was Well Done, but It Was Tagged With a Return Ticket.

"My father," said the man with the side whiskers, "was a lawyer. One of his clients was a bothersome old lady who used to wear his life out. She would pay him interminable visits at his office and at our home, talking him almost to death about nothing every time she came, and when she was out of town her letters to him were worse than her visits.

"Once when father was confined to his room by a very bad attack of the gout and consequently was not in the best of humor he received a very long telegram from the old lady containing a lot of words about nothing. This of itself did not tend to increase father's good humor, but when he discovered that the old lady had sent it to him collect, $4.60—well, to say that he was angry but faintly expresses his condition of mind. Father at once called for writing materials and a supply of telegraph blanks and for the next hour devoted himself, in spite of the gout, to writing a reply to his client's telegram. Just as he finished mother entered the room. Father told her of the collect telegram he had received and, showing her the reply, said: 'This telegram is as long as I can possibly make it. I am going to send it collect. It will cost her somewhere between $20 and $25, but it will teach her a lesson which she needs badly.'

"Mother tried hard to persuade him not to send it, but father was adamant. He sent for Jim, my elder brother, a boy of about fourteen, and gave him the telegram, with directions to send it at once at day rates. At the same time he gave Jim a check on his bank to get cashed. When Jim went off with the telegram and the check, father, soothed by the knowledge of a 'good deed well done,' settled down to enjoy his morning paper in as much comfort as the gout would permit. In about two hours Jim returned and, going to father's room, handed him the money for the check. Father took the money and counted it, and then he counted it again.

"'What does this mean, Jim?' he asked. "I gave you a check for $50, but you've brought me back only $26.'

"'Oh, that's all right, father,' replied Jim reassuringly; 'the telegram you gave me to send cost $24.'

"Father's gout took a turn for the worse, and he was in bed for a week."—Baltimore American.

Rented Wedding Cakes.

There was something wrong with the cake, the baker said. It looked all right, and it smelled all right, but his artistic sense told him it would not taste all right.

"Then fix it up with an extra coat of icing and we will keep it for a renter," said the proprietor.

"Who in the world would rent a cake?" some one asked.

"Wedding parties," said he. "They want a big cake in the center of the table for show, but a cake of that size good enough for a wedding would cost more than they can afford to pay, so they order fine cake put up in individual boxes for the guests and use the bride's cake just as an ornament. They don't buy it; they rent it. Sometimes a cake is rented a dozen different times. After each wedding it is freshened up with a new coat of icing and looks as good as new for the next occasion. A good renter fetches about $3 a wedding."—New York Press.

Sarcastic Cabby.

A certain nobleman, who may be called Lord X., bears the reputation of being somewhat stingy in money matters. On a wet afternoon he hired a cab to take him to Victoria station. Arrived at the station, he handed the cabman a shilling and of course was met by the inevitable demand for an extra sixpence.

"Certainly not," said the other promptly. "You came the longest way as an excuse to extort money. Why didn't you go through St. James' park?"

The cabman saw he had no chance and said sneeringly:

"Cos St. James' park is closed. That's why."

"Nonsense," said the other sternly.

"It's right, though," was the grave reply. "They say that Lord X. dropped a shilling coming across the park last evening, and the gates are closed until they find it."—London Tit-Bits.

HE LED THE CHARGE.

And Then the General Changed His Mind About the Colonel.

The French General Gallifet was a famous cavalry leader, a good liver, a fine soldier and a man of impetuosity, daring and bravery. It is said that Gallifet's pluck was in great measure owing to his extraordinary powers of digestion, he once undertaking and accomplishing the feat of eating a wineglass. In a biography of General Gallifet is the following story:

"During some maneuvers he was watching a charge of cavalry under his orders. Suddenly the leading squadron stopped dead. Gallifet roared, 'Send me the colonel!' And the colonel galloped up.

"'Now, colonel, what's wrong?'

"'We came upon a road at the bottom of an embankment which was too steep to ride down, sir.'

"'Nonsense, sir! You're not fit for your job. I will lead the charge. You go to the tail of the squadron.'

"Gallifet took the command, galloped to the road and rolled down the embankment with his horse. Lying on his back with a sprained muscle in his leg, he shouted to his men to stop, adding:

"'Send me the colonel!'

"The colonel came up from the tail of the squadron.

"'Colonel, you were right. I am a d—d fool! You may take the command of your regiment again.'"

FIRST TYPEWRITER.

It Was a Clumsy Machine and Practically Useless.

Most persons will be surprised to learn that the typewriting machine is not, as they imagine, a distinctly modern invention. So long ago as 1714 a patent was taken out in England by Henry Mill for "a machine for impressing letters singly and progressively as in writing, whereby all writings may be engrossed in paper so exact as not to be distinguished from print."

His machine was, however, a clumsy one and practically useless. It was not until over a century later (1829) that anything more in this line was attempted. Then the first American typewriter, called a "typographer," was patented by W. A. Burt.

In 1823 a machine was produced in France having a separate key lever for each letter, and between the years 1840 and 1860 Sir Charles Whetstone invented several machines which are now preserved in the South Kensington museum, London.

In 1873 C. L. Sholes, an American, after five or six years' work, succeeded in producing a machine sufficiently perfect to warrant extensive manufacture. He interested a firm of gun manufacturers in it, and in 1874 the first model of the modern typewriter was put upon the market.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Every Minute Counts.

A business man from a small southern town was visiting New York. A friend asked him what was the most impressive thing he had seen so far—the high buildings, the subway, the ocean liners or what.

"None of them," was the prompt reply. "The thing that impressed me most was the rush in everything. I was in an office one day, and a young woman, evidently a new hand, was opening the mail. There must have been several hundred letters. She cut one open, took out the letter and laid it in its proper basket.

"Here, that will never do," said the boss. "Every time you lay down that paper cutter and take it up again you are wasting time. Cut them all open first and then take them out. You will save at least ten minutes that way every day."—New York Sun.

A Different Idea.

A well known man had lectured upon color blindness, and at the conclusion of his remarks a collier, who had evidently not grasped his explanations, asked him if he would explain.

"Certainly," said the professor.

"Wot is this culler blindness, then?"

"Well," replied the learned gentleman, holding up a piece of red colored glass, "supposing that when you look at this you imagine it is green. That would be an instance."

"That's culler blindness, do yer say?" replied the man, with a look of contempt. "I should call it blessed ignerance!"—London Mail.

Saving Himself.

A little boy was asked by his mother to bring in some wood. Five minutes later his mother, looking out and seeing him sitting in the yard, asked why he did not fetch the wood.

"Oh, I am tired," he replied, "and if I use all my strength now, when I am a boy, what will I do when I'm a man?"—Omaha World Herald.

Courtesy to Strangers.

If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers it shows he is a citizen of the world and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins to them.—Bacon.

Hope.

"Hope," said William Dean Howells, "is not really an angel in a diaphanous robe of white, but only the wisp of hay held before a donkey's nose to make him go."

A Red Letter Day.

The Hon. Bertie—Anything unusual happen while I was out, Charles? His Man Charles—Yes, sir; your tailor did not call.—London Opinion.

There is nothing against which human ingenuity will not be able to find something to say.—Jefferson.

Berlin.

"Berle," from which Berlin has caught her name, means uncultivated land. Slavonian Wends, the earliest settlers on the sandy plain, could make but little out of the soil. The population in 1832 was only 250,000. Less than forty years later it was 800,000, and now it runs into 2,000,000. The man who gave to Berlin its present form was Frederick II., but Frederick the Great and the Great Elector started the noble hobby of beautifying the wonderful city.

Too Much Economy.

An eminent musician tells of a trip when he and a butter merchant of Philadelphia crossed the ocean on the same steamer. There were few passengers on board, and the musician was glad of the quiet, so that he could compose. Often he would sit down at a table by himself in the smoking room and busy himself for six or seven hours at a stretch with pen and manuscript paper. The butter dealer watched the musician's doings with great interest and one day tried to coax the musician to take a walk on deck. The musician declined courteously, offering the excuse that he had a great deal more music to write.

"But, my dear man," said the man of butter, "what are you doing that for? Economy is all right, but one must not go to extremes. Why don't you buy the pieces instead of copying them off this way? Music is so cheap nowadays!"

A Misunderstanding.

They were man and wife, says the Cleveland Leader. They were also trying to catch an East Cleveland car as it rounded the turn in front of the Williamson building.

She was the first to see what she took to be their car and started in hot pursuit. But her husband saw that 'twas a Shaker Lakes car and began to yell lustily, "Shaker Lakes!"

The woman seemed to run faster than ever instead of slowing down.

"Didn't you hear me tellin' you that was a Shaker Lakes car?" he inquired breathlessly and a bit grouchily.

She looked at him and gasped:

"I thought," she said, "that you were trying to get me to hurry. It sounded as if you said, "Shake your legs!"

One of Tom Hood's Last Jokes.

Shortly before his death, being visited by a clergyman whose features as well as language were more lugubrious than consoling, Hood looked up at him compassionately and said, "My dear sir, I am afraid your religion doesn't agree with you."—Planche's Reminiscences.

CHARTER

OF GREENWELL SPRINGS WATER COMPANY.

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

Be It Known, That on this tenth day of the month of February, in the year of nineteen hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-fifth, before me, William McLellan Fayssoux, 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 parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations, and especially of Act No. 125 of the legislative acts of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year of 1880, and approved April 10th, 1880, and amended by Act 154 of the Legislative Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year of 1902 and approved July 8, 1902, 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, to form a corporation for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations and articles following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this corporation shall be "GREENWELL SPRINGS WATER COMPANY." 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 on the president of said corporation, or in his absence or inability to act, upon the vice president; or in the absence or inability of both the president and the vice-president to act, then upon the secretary, or in the absence or inability of the president, vice president and secretary to act, then upon the treasurer of this corporation.

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 of this corporation and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are declared to be as follows:

To deal in, purchase and sell natural spring water, mineral waters, timber, lumber, sand and gravel; to construct and operate sawmills, hotels, gravel plants and bottling works; to construct, work and maintain railroads, canals, plank roads, bridges, ferries and transportation by pipe lines; to construct and carry on works to supply cities and towns with electricity, gas or water; to convey water by canal or pipe lines for the purpose of irrigation or drinking purposes, to construct and carry on iron, brass and copper foundries; to create lines of telegraph and telephone; to establish chemical laboratories and manufacturies of all kinds; to open and work mines; to bore for oil, petroleum, gas, salt or any other mineral or earthern products; to establish pipe lines and other means of transportation of said products to market; to maintain docks, ships and other vehicles for the transportation of freight and passengers; for the construction and maintenance of drainage and sewerage and land reclamation; for the manufacture and transportation of lumber of all kinds; to buy, sell, convey, lease and own real estate; and to engage in such line and such business as may be necessary for the objects of this corporation, or as its directors may deem advisable, 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 sublease, 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 state or territory within the United States, or foreign country that will permit the same.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of fifty thousand dollars, represented by five hundred shares, par value of one hundred dollars each. This corporation shall begin to do business as soon as the full amount thereof has been subscribed for; all transfers of stock shall be made on the books of the corporation and must be signed by the stockholder or his attorney.

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.

At all elections by stockholders each share shall be entitled to one vote, to be cast by the stockholder in person or by his attorney holding his written proxy.

ARTICLE VI.

No stockholder shall be allowed to dispose, directly or indirectly, in whole or part, of the shares of stock held or owned by him without first giving five days' written notice to the secretary of this corporation of the intention of such stockholders to dispose of his share 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 rate 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 stockholders 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 at such price, 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 privileges 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 provisions of this charter.

ARTICLE VII.

The business and affairs and corporate powers of this corporation shall be transacted by a board of five 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.

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

The first board of directors shall consist of J. W. Barkdull, George A. Hero, C. Morgan Abrams, E. H. Bright and Bertrand Beer, and they shall hold office until the second Tuesday of February, 1912, or until their successors have been elected and inducted into office, and said board shall be elected annually thereafter on the second Tuesday of February.

Any vacancy occurring on 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, appoint and fix salaries of all officers, clerks and employes, not herein mentioned, the same to change or dismiss at pleasure; fix the salaries of the officers provided herein; take judicial proceedings in the name and on behalf of this corporation.

The officers of said corporation shall be a president, vice president, secretary, who may also be a treasurer, and who may or may not be a stockholder or director, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the board of directors.

The following named stockholders shall be the first officers of this corporation, namely; J. W. Barkdull, president; George A. Hero, vice president; C. Morgan Abrams, secretary-treasurer, and they shall hold office for one year, or until their successors have been elected, and shall after each election take office as soon as possible. Meetings of the stockholders may be called after five days' notice and after such notice to each stockholder has been mailed to his business or residence address. A failure to elect directors on the date fixed by the charter shall not operate a dissolution of the corporation. The board of directors shall have power to fill vacancies in their number prior to the election by the stockholders at the annual meeting.

Any director may at any time give his proxy or power of attorney in writing to any other stockholder or any other member 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 the purposes as if said directors were personally present.

ARTICLE VIII.

This charter may be amended, modified or altered, or said corporation may be dissolved with the assent of three-fourths of the stockholders present or represented at a general meeting called for that purpose after five days' previous notice as hereinabove prescribed. But any and all meetings of stockholders, whether for the 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.

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 corporation on the shares owned by him or subscribed for by him, nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null and void or of exposing the stockholders to any liability.

ARTICLE X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

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.

This charter shall serve as the original subscription list, the subscribers hereto having set opposite their names, respectively the number of shares of stock for which they have subscribed.

Thus done and passed in my office in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the day, month and years first written, in the presence of Messrs. A. Bugdahl, Jr., and J. Zach Spearing, competent witnesses, who sign hereto with me, notary, and said appearers, after reading the whole.

J. W. BARKDULL,
and Others.
A. BUGDAHL, JR.
J. ZACH SPEARING.
(Signed) W. Mc. L. FAYSSOUX,
Notary Public.

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 "GREENWELL SPRINGS WATER COMPANY," was this day recorded in the Mortgage Office, Parish of Orleans, in Book 1018, Folio ..
New Orleans, La., Feb. 10, 1911.
(Signed) EMILE LEONARD,
Deputy Recorder of Mortgages.

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 "GREENWELL SPRINGS WATER 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 10th day of February, 1911.

(Seal) W. Mc. L. FAYSSOUX,
Notary Public.
feb16-23mch2-9-16-23 '11

CHARTER

OF "FERRAN MACHINE WORKS, LTD."

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be It Known, That on this sixteenth day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten, before me, John F. A. Hebel, a notayr public, duly commissioned and qualified, in and for the city of New Orleans, in the Parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, domiciliated in the said city and parish, 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 residents of this city, parish and state, who severally declared that availing themselves of the provisions of all of the laws and constitution of this state relative to the organization of corporations, the have contracted and agreed, and do by these presents contract and agree and bind and obligate themselves as well as such persons who may hereafter become associated with thm, to form and constitute a body politic in law for the objects and purposes, and under the agreements and stipulations, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be the "FERRAN MACHINE WORKS, LIMITED," and under said corporate name it shall have and enjoy corporate existence and succession for a period of ninety-nine year, unless sooner dissolved; and shall have power to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with; to establish and operate factories, offices and agencies wherever expedient; to make and use a corporate seal, and the same to break or alter at pleasure; to hold, receive, convey, own, purchase, sell, alienate, lease, hypothecate, mortgage, pledge or otherwise encumber or dispose of property of any kind, real, personal or mixed; to borrow money, issue notes, bonds or other evidences of debt; to have, employ, discharge and compensate such managers directors, agents, clerks and other employes as the interest, convenience or advantage of its affairs may require; to establish by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper conduct and operation of its affairs, and the same to abolish and alter as it may see fit and proper; and generally to have, enjoy and exercise all such powers, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be granted by law to corporations, or which may be necessary, useful or advantageous in the conduct of its business and affairs.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of this corporation shall be in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and all citations and other legal processes shall be served upon the president, or in the event of his absence or inability to act, upon the vice president.

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: To own, possess, lease, sell, operate and work machinery and repair shops; to buy and sell machinery of any and all kinds, or parts of machinery; to construct machinery upon the royalty basis; to sell machinery or structures containing machinery, including motors, on commission, both retail and wholesale, and generally to do and perform any business pertaining to said objects.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00), divided into and represented by two hundred and fifty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each. Subscriptions to stock shall be paid for in cash, or when called for by the board of directors of this corporation, stock full paid and non-assessable may be issued by the board of directors in payment of property received or services rendered to the corporation. No stockholder shall be permitted to pledge or hypothecate his stock without first having obtained permission of the board of directors, nor shall any stockholder be permitted to sell his stock without first having offered it to the company for sale at its book value and the company's board of directors shall have ten days within which to accept or reject such offer. The board of directors shall have power to estabuish a rule by which the book value of stock shall be determined. All certificates of stock shall bear evidence on their face that stock shall not be sold or hypothecated except as above set forth.

This corporation shall be a going concern and entitled to do business as soon as five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) worth of stock has been subscribed for.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a board of directors composed of three stockholders, who shall be elected annually on the first Monday of January of each year. Notice of all elections shall be given by the secretary to each stockholder by mail, directed to his last known place of residence. The directors shall elect from their own number a president, a vice president and a secretary-treasurer. Until the first Monday in January, 1912, and until their successors are elected and qualified, the following named persons shall constitute the board of directors of this corporation, to-wit: Irenee Amardell, Charles Ferran and Louis B. Giraud, of whom Irenee Amardell shall be president, Charles Ferran shall be vice president and Louis B. Giraud shall be secretary-treasurer.

A majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Vacancies on the board of directors shall be filled by the remaining members of the board for the unexpired term, and a failuure to elect directors and officers shall in nowise invalidate this charter, but the directors and officers shall remain in office until said directors and officers can be elected.

ARTICLE VI.

At all meetings of stockholders of this corporation the voting shall be by ballot, and each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, to be cast by the owners in person or by proxy. A majority of the votes cast shall decide all questions voted upon. The president of this corporation shall have the right to preside at all meetings, and the presiding officer shall only be entitled to vote in case of a tie.

ARTICLE VII.

This act of incorporation may be changed, altered or amended, or this corporation may be dissolved, by a vote of the majority of the entire outstanding capital stock at a general meeting called for that purpose. Notice of the time and place of holding such meeting shall be mailed to each stockholder by the secretary at least fifteen (15) days prior to said meeting. It shall be the duty of the secretary to call such meeting whenever requested to do so by a stockholder or stockholders holding one-third of the outstanding stock. This corporation may be dissolved at any time by the unanimous consent of all stockholders given over their signatures and entered on the minutes of this corporation.

Whenever this corporation is dissolved by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated by three liquidating commissioners, elected by the stockholders. They shall have power to sell or otherwise dispose of all its property of any kind, pay its debts and distribute the remainder of the assets, if any there be, among the stockholders. In case of the death or inability to act of any of the commissioners the remaining commissioners shall continue to act.

ARTICLE VIII.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable for the contracts or faults of this corporation in any further sum than the balance due on the stock subscribed for by him; nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null or of exposing any stockholder to any liability beyond the amount due on stock subscribed for my him.

Thus done and passed in my office at New Orleans aforesaid, in the presence of Messrs. Leon G. Tujague and Nicholas S. Jovanovich, witnesses, both of lawful age and domiciliated in this city, who sign these presents, together with the parties and me, notary, the day and date first aforesaid.

Original Signed: I. Amardell, 35 shares; Chas. Ferran, 35 shares; L. B. Giraud, 5 shares. Leon G. Tujague, N. S. Jovanovich.

JOHN F. A. HEBEL,
Notary Public.

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 "FERRAN MACHINE WORKS, LIMITED," was this day duly recorded in my office in book 1018, folio 191. New Orleans, December 17, 1910.

(Signed) EMILE LEONARD, D. R.

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

New Orleans, December 23, 1910.

JOHN F. A. HEBEL, Not. Pub.
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