Remember We Make The Best Ice Creams!

Why We Make The Best?

Because it is cooked and has no artificial ingredients.

It is made of the pure fresh cream, fresh creole eggs, highest grade sugar and the pure vanilla bean.
DOCTORS RECOMMEND IT.

Statistics has proven that you cannot kill germs by freezing but you can by boiling. Hence our ice cream is cooked.

Odenwald & Gros Co. Ltd.
619 Canal Street,
PHONE MAIN 2648. Corner Exchange Place.

CHARTER

OF THE PAN-AMERICAN LUMBER AND LAND COMPANY.

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

Be It Known, That on this thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, before me, William Renaudin, 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 persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, all above the full age of majority, who declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the general laws of this State relative to the organization of corporations, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant and agree, bind, form and constitute themselves, as well as such other persons as may join or hereafter become associated with them, into a corporation and body politic in law, for the objects and purposes and under the agreements and stipulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of the corporation hereby formed is declared to be the "Pan-American Lumber and Land Company," and under that name it shall have and enjoy the rights, advantages and privileges granted by law to corporations. It shall exist for a period of ninety-nine years from this date, and shall have power and authority to contract, sue and be sued, make and use a corporate seal (the same to change at pleasure); hold, receive, purchase, convey, mortgage hypothecate or pledge property, both real and personal; issue bonds, notes and other obligations or negotiable instruments; have and employ such managers, directors, officers, agents and other employees as the interest and convenience of the said corporation may require; make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the corporate management and control of the affairs of the corporation as may be necessary.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of said corporation shall be in the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and all citations or other legal process shall be served upon the president, and in the event of his absence or inability to act from any cause, the same shall be served upon the secretary of this corporation.

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 as follows:

To purchase, receive, own and hold mortgages, notes, debentures, shares of capital stock, securities, obligations contracts, evidences of indebtedness and other property, and all the rights, powers and privileges of individual owners thereof, to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of the property at any time held by the corporation; to issue bonds and to secure the same by pledges or deed of trust or mortgage upon the whole or any part of the property held by the corporation, and to sell or pledge such bonds for proper corporate purposes, as and when the board of directors shall determine, and in the promotion of its said corporate business, to lease, purchase, hold, sell, assign, mortgage and convey real and personal property within and without the State of Louisiana and in any part of the world; to construct, execute, carry out, equip, improve, work, develop, administer, manage or control in the State of Louisiana and elsewhere public works, improvements and conveniences of all kinds, including railways (whether propelled by steam, electricity, horse or other power), water, gas, electric works, terminals, bridges, viaducts, canals, hotels, piers, wharves and any and like works of internal improvement, including sewerage, drainage, sanitary, water, gas, electric lights, telephone, telegraphic and power supply work, warehouses, markets, schools and educational institutions and all other works or conveniences of public utility; to apply, purchase or otherwise acquire any contracts, decrees and concessions for, or in relation to the construction, execution, carrying out, equipment, management, administration or control of any works and conveniences public or private, and to undertake, execute, carry out and dispose of, or otherwise turn to account, the same; to do all and everything necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes and attainments of any of the objects hereinbefore enumerated, or which shall at any time appear for the benefit of the corporation capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculate directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the corporation's property or rights. Also to build and operate sawmills, planing mills, and any kind of wood-working plants for the manufacture of all and any kind of woods into merchantable products; to construct tramroads, railroads, and operate same, and to construct dirt roads and other things necessary for the conduct of a general milling and manufacturing business; for the manufacturing of lumber, laths, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, and wood into turned work and other merchantable products, and to buy and sell general merchandise of all kinds and to conduct the general merchandise business.

The corporation may conduct its business in all its branches, and have one or more offices outside of the State of Louisiana, in any or all of the several States and Territories of the United States of America, and in the District of Columbia, and in any or all of the foreign countries, and to hold, purchase, mortgage, convey, real and personal property in said State and countries.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be and is hereby fixed at ten million dollars ($10,000,000.00), divided into and represented by one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each, of which forty thousand shares shall be preferred cumulative Seven (7) per cent stock, and sixty thousand shares shall be common stock, which shall be paid for in cash in such manner, at such times and in such amounts as the board of directors may determine, or the same may be issued at not less than par for services actually rendered, or property actually transferred to the corporation, such stock, when issued, shall be full paid and non-assessable. Transfers of stock will not be recognized unless made upon the books of the corporation by the owner or his duly authorized agent, and all certificates of stock shall be signed by such officers as may be designated by the board of directors.

Said corporation shall commence business and become a going concern so soon as ten thousand dollars of the capital stock shall have been subscribed for.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in and the management and control of its affairs shall be exercised by a board of five directors, composed of stockholders, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. The directors shall be elected annually by ballot by the stockholders, on the second Tuesday of January of each year. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held and owned by him, either in person or by proxy. All elections shall be held after ten days' prior notice by mail shall have been sent to each stockholder at his last known address. Failure to elect directors on the date specified shall not act as a forfeiture of this charter, but the directors then in office shall act until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified. Any vacancy occurring on said board from any cause shall be filled by the remaining directors for the unexpired term.

Immediately upon the signing of this charter the stockholders shall meet and elect five directors who shall serve until the election of their successors, to be held as herein provided.

Said board of directors, and all succeeding boards, shall, at their first meeting, elect from their number a president, vice president and a secretary. The directors of this corporation shall have the right to appoint and dismiss such clerks, managers and other employees of the corporation as conditions may justify or the business of the corporation require. The tenure of office of all employees of the corporation shall be during the pleasure of the board of directors. Any of the directors shall have the right to appoint by written instrument another director or stockholder to act as his proxy and in his stead at any and all meetings of the board of directors.

ARTICLE VI.

This act of incorporation may be changed, modified, or altered, or this corporation may be dissolved, with the assent of three-fourths of the capital stock present, or represented, at a general meeting of the stockholders convened for that purpose after ten days' prior notice of such meeting shall have been given by publication in one of the daily newspapers three times during said ten days.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever this corporation is dissolved, either by limitation of its charter, or from any other cause, its affairs shall be liquidated by three commissioners to be elected from among the stockholders, at a general meeting of the stockholders convened for that purpose, after thirty days' prior notice of said meeting shall have been given by publication in one of the daily newspapers published in this city once a week during said thirty days. Said commissioners shall remain in office until the affairs liquidated. In case of the death of either of said corporation shall have been fully of said commissioners, the survivors shall continue to act.

ARTICLE VIII.

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

Thus done and passed in my notarial office at New Orleans aforesaid, in the presence of William A. Wenck and Edgar G. Gould, competent witnesses of lawful age and residing in this city, who hereunto subscribe their names together with said parties and me, notary, on the day and date set forth in the caption hereof.

(Original signed)

(SUBSCRIBERS.)

WM. A. WENCK.
EDGAR G. GOULD.
WM. RENAUDIN,
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 Pan-American Lumber and Land Company was this day duly recorded in my office in Book 1051, follo —.

New Orleans, La., July 26, 1911.
(Signed) EMILE LEONARD, D. R.
(Seal.)

I, the undersigned notary, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original act of incorporation of the "Pan-American Lumber and Land Company," together with the certificate of the recorder of mortgages thereunto appended, on file and of record in my office.

In faith whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this 26th day of July, A. D. 1911.

(Seal.)
(Signed) WM. RENAUDIN,
Notary Public.

july 27 aug 3 10 17 24 31 1911

CHARTER

OF THE SOUTH SULPHUR, MINERAL & OIL COMPANY, INCORPORATED. ..

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

Be it known, that on this the 31st day of the month of July, 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-sixth, before me, Alexis Brian, a notary public duly commissioned and qualified within 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, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of this state relative to the organization of corporations, they have organized and do by these presents organize and form themselves and such other persons as may hereafter join them, and their successors into a corporation and body politic in law under the covenants, agreements and stipulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be the "SOUTH SULPHUR, MINERAL AND OIL COMPANY, INCORPORATED." It shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by law to corporations; it shall exist for a period of ninety-nine (99) years, unless sooner dissolved as hereinafter provided; its domicile shall be in the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, where citation and other legal process shall be served on its president and in his absence on the vice-president of the corporation.

ARTICLE II.

This corporation shall have power to contract, sue and be sued in its corporate name; to make and use a corporate seal; to hold, receive, purchase or otherwise acquire, convey, mortgage, hypothecate or pledge property both real and personal; to issue bonds, notes and other obligations; to borrow or lend money; to have and employ such managers, directors, officers and other employes as the business of this corporation may require for its conduct; and to make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management and control of the affairs of said corporation as may be destrable or necessary.

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 declared to be: to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, to sell and generally to deal in lands in this state or in neighboring states; to construct or otherwise acquire works and appliances necessary for the exploitation, discovery, development, manufacturing and refining of mineral oil and other mineral substances; to acquire, by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to operate oil wells, refineries, pipe lines and their appurtenances; to purchase and sell and generally to deal in the stock and securities of other corporations; and generally to engage in any other business or enterprise connected with or incident to the purposes herein set forth.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00), divided into and represented by one thousand (1,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100.00) per share, which shall be paid for in cash, or by property transferred, or by services rendered to the company. Subscriptions to stock shall be paid in such amounts and at such times as the board of directors may require. All shares of stock shall be full paid and non-assessable. No transfer of stock shall be binding upon the company, unless recorded upon its books. All certificates of stock shall be signed by the president and by the secretary. This corporation shall begin business as soon as ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) of its stock shall have been subscribed for.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of this company, including the right to purchase, convey, mortgage and hypothecate real estate shall be vested in, and the management and control of its business shall be exercised by a board of directors, composed of three stockholders,, two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. Messrs. J. S. Brady, D. C. Wells and George A. Simms shall constitute the first board of directors, who shall hold office as such until the second Monday in July, 1912. On the second Monday in July, 1912, and annually thereafter, there shall be a meeting of stockholders, convened upon the call of the secretary by giving ten days' notice thereof to each stockholder through the mails directed to his last known place of residence or business, at which a board of directors shall be chosen for the ensuing year. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock owned by him, to be cast either in person or by proxy. All elections shall be held by ballot, if demand is made therefor by any stockholder. The ballot shall be conducted under the supervision of two stockholders appointed by the president of the corporation. The directors appointed by this charter or any directors subsequently elected shall continue in office until the ensuing annual meeting of stockholders, and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified, and no failure to elect directors shall be regarded as a forfeiture of this charter. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the remaining directors for the unexpired term. The board of directors shall have the right from time to time to appoint and dismiss the clerks, agents, managers and other employes which the business of the company may require. Any one of the directors shall have the right to delegate in writing to any other director his authority and functions as such director, to be exercised at any meeting of the board.

ARTICLE VI.

The officers of this corporation shall consist of a president, a vice-president, secretary and a treasurer, any two of which offices, excepting those of president and vice-president, may be held by the same individual. Until the second Monday in July, 1912, Mr. J. S. Brady shall be president and treasurer of this corporation; Mr. D. C. Wells shall be vice-president, and Mr. Geo. A. Simms shall be secretary. On the second Monday in July, 1912, and annually thereafter, the board of directors immediately upon their election by the stockholders shall meet and select from their own number the officers aforesaid, who shall hold office until the ensuing annual stockholders' meeting, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts, faults or debts of this corporation beyond the amount of the balance due by him on his stock subscription, nor shall any mere informality herein have the effect of rendering this charter null or of exposing any stockholder to liability except as above provided.

ARTICLE VIII.

This act of incorporation may be changed and modified or amended, or the corporation may be dissolved with the assent of stockholders owning a majority of all the stock of the company, expressed at a general meeting convened for that purpose, and after at least ten days' written notice of such meeting and of its purpose shall have been given to each stockholder through the mail addressed to his last known place of residence or business. In case of dissolution of the corporation by vote of the stockholders or by expiration of this charter, the affairs of the corporation shall be liquidated under the supervision of three stockholders who shall be elected at a general meeting of such stockholders called as aforesaid. In case of the death of any one of said liquidating commissioners, the remaining commissioners shall select a successor to him.

Thus done and passed in my office at the city of New Orleans, on the day and date herein first above written in the presence of Messrs. I. R. Saal and G. W. Schweitzer, competent witnesses, who have hereunto signed their names with said appearers and me, notary, after due reading of the whole.

(Original signed): J. S. Brady, 39 shares; D. C. Wells, 1 share; Geo. A. Simms, 10 shares. (Witnesses): I. R. Saal, Geo. W. Schweitzer.

ALEXIS BRIAN, *Notary Public.*

I, the undersigned deputy recorder of mortgages in and for the parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the foregoing charter of the South Sulphur, Mineral and Oil Company, Incorporated, was this day duly recorded in my office in book 1051, follo —.

New Orleans, July 31st, 1911.
(Signed) EMILE LEONARD,
Deputy Recorder of Mortgages.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original charter of the South Sulphur, Mineral and Oil Company, Incorporated, together with the certificate of the deputy recorder of mortgages thereto attached.

New Orleans, July 31, 1911.
ALEXIS BRIAN, *Notary Public.*
(Seal) aug 3 10 17 24 31 sep 7 1911

CHARTER

OF GUND REALTY COMPANY.

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 August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, before me, Theodore A. Beck, a notary public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, aforesaid, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses herein named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of this state relative to the organization of corporations, they have covenanted and agreed, and do, by these presents, covenant and agree, bind, form and constitute themselves, as well as such other persons who may hereafter join or become associated with them, into a corporation and 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 the GUND REALTY COMPANY and under that name it shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by law to corporations; it shall exist for a period of ninety-nine years from the date hereof; it shall have power to contract, sue and be sued in its corporate name; to make and use a corporate seal, and the same to break or alter at pleasure; to hold, receive, purchase, convey, mortgage, hypothecate or pledge property, both real and personal; to issue bonds, notes and other obligations; to have and employ such managers, directors and other employees as the interest and convenience of said corporation may require; to make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the corporate management and control of the business and affairs of said company, as may be deemed necessary or expedient.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of said corporation shall be in the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, and all citations and other legal process shall be served on the president, and in his absence on the vice-president of said corporation. In case of the absence of both of said officers, then said process shall be served on the secretary-treasurer.

ARTILE 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 buy, sell and deal in, for its own account or for account of others, improved and unimproved real estate, lands and tenements; to lend money on property, real and personal; to lease, rent and hire property; to make leases as lessor or lessee; to act as broker, agent or trustee for individuals, firms or corporations; to guarantee titles to lands and other real estate; to reclaim and improve landed property, and generally to do and engage in any other business, undertaking or enterprise connected with, growing out of, germane or incidental to any of the objects and purposes hereinabove set forth or contemplated by this charter.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of fifteen thousand ($15,000.00) dollars, divided into one hundred and fifty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, which shall be paid for in cash, or may be issued at not less than par for services rendered to or property actually purchased by this corporation.

All shares of stock shall be full paid and non-assessable. No transfer of stock shall be binding upon this company unless made upon its books.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of this company shall be vested in, and the management and control of its business and affairs shall be exercised by a board of directors composed of three stockholders, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. The directors shall be elected annually by ballot of the stockholders on the second Monday in August of each year. Each stockholder shall be entitled, in person or by written proxy, to one vote for every share of stock owned by him and standing in his name on the books of the company, and a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to elect. All elections shall be held under such rules and regulations as may be determined by the board of directors, and after at least ten days' notice in writing shall have been given to each stockholder at his last known address, or by publication in a daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans for at least ten days preceding such election. The directors thus elected shall continue in office for one year, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified. No failure to hold an election shall be regarded as a forfeiture of this charter. Any vacancy occurring on said board of directors shall be filled by the remaining directors for the unexpired term. Said board of directors shall at its first meeting elect from among its number a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer. It may combine the two last mentioned offices into one, and may even elect a secretary who need not be a stockholder. Said board shall have the right to appoint and dismiss all employees, including the secretary who is not a stockholder.

ARTICLE VI.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts, faults or debts of said corporation, nor shall any mere informality in its organization have the effect of rendering this charter null, or of exposing a stockholder to any liability beyond the unpaid balance due on the stock owned by him.

ARTICLE VII.

This act of incorporation may be changed, modified or altered, or this corporation may be dissolved with the assent of the stockholders owning two-thirds of all of the stock of this corporation, at a general meeting convened for that purpose, after at least ten days' notice shall have been given as provided for in Article V of this charter. In case of the dissolution of this corporation by the expiration of its charter or otherwise, the stockholders shall elect three liquidators from among their number, who shall have full power and authority to settle and wind up the business and affairs of this corporation. In case of the death or disability of any of said commissioners the survivors shall appoint a successor to him.

ARTICLE VIII.

Until the election to be held in 1912, the following stockholders shall constitute the first board of directors, Martin G. Gund, Frederick Gund and George Gund, with the said M. G. Gund as president, Frederick Gund as vice-president, and George Gund as secretary-treasurer.

Thus done and passed at my office in the city of New Orleans, on the day, month and year herein first above written, in the presence of Anthony Troyani and Stephen A. Theard, both of this city, competent witnesses, who have hereunto signed their names with said appearers and me, notary, after due reading of the whole.

(Original signed): M. G. Gund, 13 shares; F. J. Gund, 20 shares; George Gund, 20 shares. (Witnesses): Ant. Troyani, Stephen A. Theard. T. A. BECK, *Not. Pub.*

I, the undersigned recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of the Gund Realty Company was this day duly recorded in my office, in book 1051, follo—.

New Orleans, La., August 16th, 1911.
(Signed) EMILE LEONARD, D. R.

A true copy.
(Seal) T. A. BECK, *Not. Pub.*
aug 24 31 sep 7 14 21 28 1911

FOR A NEW LINE.

Joseph E. Renecky, one of the leading retail merchants, stated that he was heartily in favor of a movement being started to have an electric car line on Morgan and Patterson streets, or in otherwise the front business section in Algiers.

Mr. Renecky stated that he would be willing to put up his share in the expense which might be incurred in advertising the franchise. What he desired most was to see some concerted effort. If all the property owners and business men, as well as residents, would sign a petition and get it before the Council something definite could be done.

Aside from being a boom to business, it would have good results in other ways. Some may contend that the line would be a short one, but by making it obligatory to transfer to other lines in Algiers the ride would be worth while and would be a paying investment. Not alone would it bring people to the Canal street ferry, but it would build up the business of the Third District ferry as well, making this franchise worth going after.

Mr. Renecky said he intends to agitate the question which has been discussed many times, but nothing has been accomplished. If the Algerines are progressive, as they claim, he felt sure they will join with him in seeking the improvement which is needed.

A Small Inheritance.

At the trial of Horne Tooke, Lord Eldon, speaking of his own reputation, said, "It is the little inheritance I have to leave my children, and, by God's help, I will leave it unimpaired." Here he shed tears, and to the astonishment of those present Mitford, the attorney general, began to weep. "Just look at Mitford," said a bystander to Horne Tooke. "What on earth is he crying for?" Tooke replied: "He is crying to think what small inheritance Eldon's children are likely to get."—"Modern Eloquence."

Apples Travel Far.

Sweden eats apples that are grown in Tasmania and Australia.

Warming.

First Beggar—That guy I just struck is a durn sight more liberal wid his advice than he is wid his money. Second Beggar—What talk did he have? First Beggar—I said I was cold, an' he told me ter go to blazes.—Boston Transcript.

Shakespeare Censored.

The dramatic censorship in England today, much as it is abused, is very mild compared to what has been known in former periods when many of Shakespeare's plays have been censored. Colley Cibber in his autobiography tells us of one master of the revels, who was responsible for the licensing of plays in his days, expunging the whole first act of Cibber's adaptation of "Richard III." on the ground that the distresses of Henry VI. would remind weak people of King James, then living in France. On another occasion "King Lear" was inhibited during the illness of George III. George Colman when reader of plays banned the use of such words as "angel" and "heaven."—London Mail.

A DISGRUNTLED DETECTIVE

By TOM BROWNELL

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Being ambitious after reading sundry detective stories to enter the profession, I went to an office and asked for employment. It happened that a man was wanted to go among a gang of footpads and burglars disguised as one of their kind with a view to learning certain facts concerning them. It was so dangerous a job that no regular detective would undertake it. These men know their own sort and would easily recognize a spy. I, being filled with the romance of detective work without having had any experience, tumbled to an offer of the job at once.

About 11 o'clock at night, disguised as a tough, I reeled into a saloon where my men were supposed to be. I found them there and invited them to drink. I treated several times and thought I was getting in with them when suddenly there was a hammering at the door, and the barkeeper cried: "Police! Git!" The lights went out, and we were all left in the dark, scattering like so many rats. The doors were broken down, and the police rushed in. When the lights were turned on it was found that the barkeeper and I were the only captives. How the rest got away I don't know.

I was taken to a station, and on the way I made myself known to the cop who walked beside me. He gave a broad grin and said that was the most beautiful device of all that were practiced in the criminal profession. I told him he would learn more about that in time. I slept in a filthy cell for the rest of the night and the next day sent word to the detective agency that I would like to have them come and get me out. They sent one of the employees, who had never seen me. Of course the police officers were not going to discharge me on any such evidence, or, rather, want of it, and I told the man to go back and tell the one who had hired me to come and vouch for me.

He didn't come till late in the afternoon, and when he did he didn't recognize me. I told him I was the man he had sent to the saloon for information, but he looked at me contemptuously and said that the man he had sent had likely met with foul play and I was trying to get out of a bad scrape by personating him. He hadn't seen me made up, and my disguise was so perfect that he believed me to be a veritable villain. He went away without being convinced as to my identity, and I was obliged to spend another night in a cell.

A week passed, and I was still a prisoner. Then one day I was indicted as one of the men in the saloon when the police made the raid, who had made away with the detective that the agency had sent out. In other words, I was charged with being my own murderer. Upon inquiry I learned that the man who had thus been sent out on a mission had disappeared, and it was supposed he had been dispatched by the gang.

Here was a pretty how-de-do. I called again for the man who had sent me out, but he refused to come to see me, and I couldn't go to see him. I doubted if it would do any good if he came. He had never seen me but once, and then but for a moment. How could he be expected to recognize me in my rough garb, especially as in the saloon scuffle I had been very badly mauled?

I sent for a lawyer and told him my story. He appeared to believe me but said there would be no use in putting such a story before a jury. It was so palpably false that it would prejudice my case. He said he would try to get up a defense that would seem more probable. I asked him if there was anything more probable than that a man could not have murdered himself and be alive. He replied that I would have to prove my identity, which was impossible. He would try to think of some method of defense that would be easier to prove than the truth. "We lawyers don't care anything," he said, "for the truth. What we want is something we can prove. An alibi affords the best chance."

When I came to be tried for being implicated in my own murder there was no proof against me except that I was known to have gone to the saloon from which I had disappeared and was one of the gang of rascals which was raided. This was considered prima facie evidence that I, probably with others, had killed myself. It was evident that I would get a long term on general principles.

My lawyer's method was very ingenious. Having entered my claim to be another person than myself, John Borland, he brought John Borland's mother into court to swear that her son on the night of the supposed murder was at home and in bed. Another witness, who lived in the same house, swore to the same thing. Then my lawyer called upon the policeman who had arrested me to swear that I had been found in and taken from the saloon. The lawyer so badgered the policeman that he was not sure of me. Thus an alibi was established.

I was acquitted. But I didn't continue the detective business. I had had all of that romantic occupation I wanted. Detectives are all right in novels and in plays, but when it comes to the real thing they don't lead an easy life. Joe Petrosino, for instance, was one of the cleverest and most daring, but they got him.

The Auger Fish.

The auger fish, half fish, half crab, is the terror of all vessels but ironclads that use the south seas. This creature, which is not bigger than an almond, has a proboscis like an enlarged gnat sting that can bore through even sheet iron. Auger fish frequent many of the lagoons of the coral islands and burrow holes for themselves in the coral, but they have a perverse habit of doing the same thing to ships lying at anchor, and the damage generally shows itself when next the vessel is at sea in bad weather, with disastrous results.

A Widow and a Railroad

By M. QUAD

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The D. and S. railroad had decided to eliminate a ten mile curve on its line by a cross cut of half the distance. The curve had been made to reach a boom town which had later been fire swept and then abandoned. The Widow Carter, relict of a farmer, lived on the line of the rejected cut-off. It must run between two lakes on her farm, and the isthmus was only seventy feet wide.

There was not a doubt on the part of the railroad people that the widow would sell the right of way for $100 or so. One day a company lawyer paid her a call. He was a man of fifty, about the widow's age, and the two had not talked ten minutes before it developed that they used to go to school together as children. When it came to speaking of the right of way the lawyer treated it as a trifling matter. All other landowners on the line had granted it for nothing, but in Mrs. Carter's case they would pay $100 if she would bind herself to keep quiet about it.

"I won't say either yes or no today," she replied. "There's something I want to remember about our school days—some incident of importance that you were connected with. I guess I can think it up tonight, and you can come back tomorrow."

The lawyer departed, thinking the widow a bit odd in her ways, and he was back in due time next day.

"Look here, Sam Davis," said Mrs. Carter as they were seated. "I was purty sure there was some incident, and it has come to me. You know there was a hill back of the schoolhouse at Wharton?"

"Yes."

"And we used to slide down on sleds and boards at recess and after school?"

"So we did."

"One noon you asked me to ride on your sled. Halfway down the hill it upset, and I lost a big cud of gum I was chewing."

The lawyer laughed and slapped his leg, but the widow had a very serious face as she went on:

"And so your old railroad has got to pay me a thousand dollars for the right of way. I'm going to get even for that lost gum."

"A hundred dollars is a big price, widow. It's land that you make no use of."

"But I may decide to make use of it. No; the railroad can have it for a thousand dollars, but not a cent less."

"It can condemn the land under the law, you understand, and in that case it would get it for $10."

"Well, let 'em go ahead."

The railroad company didn't care to go ahead until it had exhausted other means. It would raise its figures, and it would send other lawyers to her. Meanwhile the widow consulted a lawyer in the village. He was a one horse lawyer, but he was posted on the thing she wanted most to know. In certain states a railroad cannot secure the right of way through a dwelling house by condemnation proceedings. If the owner asks an exorbitant figure the value is to be set by three adjacent landowners. This law applied in the widow's case, or soon would. She at once ordered lumber to build a shanty on that isthmus, and within a week she was living in it.

The railroad sent on another lawyer, who offered $200 for the right of way. Mrs. Carter was firm. Then another lawyer and $400. Mrs. Carter was firmer.

Railroads often seize by force what they covet and then fight it out in court. The idea was to do it in this case. Mrs. Carter borrowed every shotgun for a mile around and was ready for battle. She actually fired a charge of bird shot that entered the legs of three trespassers and sent them howling. Then the railroad people got a minister from the village to go down and talk with the widow. He saved his breath, even if he didn't earn his money. The moment she understood his errand she said.

"Now, parson, you don't want to butt into this. Your business is to preach of goodness and heaven and angels. Mine is to beat the railroad. You go right back home and leave me to run things here."

Then the railroad offered $500.

"Just half my figure!" was the woman's reply.

Then they called for a commission of three to view and value. They were three farmers and were good friends of Mrs. Carter. They put the value at $2,000. One of their reasons was that the passing of trains would make the fish in the two lakes very nervous. Another was that the whistles of the locomotives would prevent the widow from hearing her clock strike and might set her roosters to crowing an hour ahead of time.

When the award was made known the railroad company wanted to settle for $1,500.

"I don't want but a thousand," said the widow. "That has been my figger right along. However, I want Sam Andrews to bring the money and tell me he's mighty sorry about that gum, and if it was to do over ag'in he'd help me to find the cud if it took all day."

And Lawyer Andrews appeared and laid down the yellow backs and made the handsomest kind of an apology, and a month later the railroad was using the short cut and the engines were tooting at Mrs Carter as she stood in her door.

The Soft Answer.

"The sailor after a long voyage," said a naval officer, "went ashore in the tropics, and, it being a hot day, he drank in certain tropical bars too much beer. As the sailor lurched under his heavy load along a palm bordered avenue his captain hailed him indignantly.

"'Look here,' the captain said, 'suppose you were my commander and you met me in such a condition as you're in now. What would you do to me?'

"'Why, sir,' said the sailor, 'I wouldn't condescend to take no notice of you at all, sir.'"

A VERY MEAN FELLOW

By HARRY MENDENHALL

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They had arrived at that critical period—an approaching engagement. Every indication pointed to their forming a binary system, but the slightest jar might disturb the equilibrium and send both far from each other into space. All weaknesses were carefully put away where they could not be seen, and only the noblest sentiments were exhibited. At this juncture he perpetrated a bit of waggery that came very near spoiling the whole thing.

"What I object to in your sex," he said, "is your want of charity for each other."

"Nonsense! We are no more uncharitable toward women than you men are toward men."

"A woman will never forgive a woman for doing what, under similar circumstances, she would do herself."

"Give me an instance."

"Well, if you were to know a girl that a man had kissed"—

"Not being engaged?"

"Not being engaged—you would consider her impure."

"I would consider that he had wronged her."

"And you would condemn her."

"That depends upon circumstances. What man does the kissing?"

"I."

"You?"

"Yes."

"Who is this girl who has so little respect for herself?"

"As Aaron Burr said, 'I never kiss and tell.'"

"When did you kiss her?"

"This morning."

"Where?"

"Down by the lake."

Her tone was getting colder with every question and her color rising with every reply.

"Had you any respect for her?"

"Lots."

"Have you any respect for her now?"

"Just as much as before she kissed me."

"Kissed you?"

"Yes; she gave me the kiss, but I," with mock gravity, "was too pure minded to keep it. I gave it back to her."

"H'm!"

There was a silence for some minutes. They were sitting in a rustic seat, the man cutting off overhanging leaves with a slender cane, the girl poking the dirt beneath her with the end of a parasol. He had been making love to her, and she considered that this kissing another girl was abominable and his telling her of it effrontery. Nevertheless she was too proud to reproach him.

"It's time for me to go and dress for dinner now," she said.

"I'm sorry you are going away blaming me for kissing this girl."

"Oh, I suppose you men think you are entitled to take what you can get. You have no principle. I condemn you for that and the girl for permitting you. In this case, since the girl kissed you first, she must be shameless."

They had reached the door, and she went into the house looking very sullen.

During the next few days he was so devoted, even loving, that she forgave him. He said he thought she should forgive the girl he kissed as well, but she replied that her part was not a matter of forgiveness, but of opinion. Her opinion was that a girl who would permit any man to whom she was not engaged to kiss her could have no self respect. As to a girl kissing a man under such circumstances, such a girl was not to be considered by the respectable members of her sex.

The flowers were growing more fragrant and the love passages warmer. She was quite sure he would propose, but he seemed in no hurry to come to the point. She was growing impatient to hear his "story," especially as they were to separate in a few days. While sitting on the rustic seat before mentioned she felt his arm stealing around her waist. He drew her to him till their cheeks were very near. He kissed her.

Her criticism of a few days before had slipped her mind.

He did not propose at the time, but she was sure a proposal was coming. Then one day he told her that he had tested her and found her wanting. She asked him what he meant, and he said that he would not approve of a girl who would permit a man to kiss her to whom she was not engaged.

He must have been a very brave man to do that; certainly he was a very mean one. To drop a spark into a keg of powder would be a comparatively safe thing. She gave him just one look, then got up, and, with head erect, nostrils expanded and eyes flashing, started to walk away from him. But he caught her skirt and held on for dear life. She turned to wither him with another look and saw him with a smile on his lips, a half merry, half frightened look in his eye.

"Forgive me," he said. "The temptation was too great for me."

"Go to that other girl whom you doubtless led"—

"Do you know who that other girl is?"

"No, and I don't wish to know."

"She is my little friend Leila. Her age is five. If she didn't kiss me before being engaged to me she never would, for I hope to be married before she is much older."

Peace was declared and they were married, but his wife has never entirely forgiven him.

Saved the Liars.

The first newspaper published in America never got beyond its first issue. It was called Publick Occurrences, and it appeared in Boston, Sept. 25, 1690. Publick Occurrences started out well. It promised to print all the news without fear or favor and to promote the interests of Boston. It also promised that in its next issue it would publish the names of all the liars in Boston. The authorities, taking cognizance of the threat, wisely forbade the publication. So Publick Occurrences gave up in disgust and died.