

A FAMILY AFFAIR

By OLIVE EDNA MAY

When Macgregor Jones married he gave up Julia Brant, a woman to whom he had been for a long while devoted, for his wife. Why he preferred the latter did not appear.

Jones insisted on retaining his intimacy with his old flame. His wife objected, but Jones would not give up Miss Brant, though he simply retained her as a friend.

But naturally his wife was not satisfied. She consented to receive Miss Brant at her home, but never displayed any cordiality toward her.

One day Jones came home from business much earlier than usual and found a gentleman making an afternoon call on his wife.

After the man had gone Jones asked who he was. Mrs. Jones informed him that her visitor's name was Steadman and was a very old and very dear friend of hers.

Then Jones remembered that some one had in his presence twitted his wife about a man named Steadman, and he grew very jealous.

"What do you mean by receiving this old lover of yours during my absence?" he asked.

"What do you mean by keeping up your intimacy with Julia Brant after our marriage?"

"Julia Brant and I are old friends."

"Henry Steadman and I are older friends than you and Julia."

Jones saw the point. "I presume you intend," he said, "to use this man Steadman to separate me from my friend. Jealousy—absurd jealousy—has separated more couples than any other cause."

"Then don't be jealous of me."

Jones went away grumbling, but he had sense enough to see that his wife had as much right to keep up her intimacy with Steadman as he had to keep up his intimacy with Miss Brant.

But he did not intend to be forced away from his friend in this way. He argued that he was conducting himself with perfect propriety toward her—indeed, that he had no desire to conduct himself toward her in any other way.

His wife should take his word for this and not try to break up a friendship of long standing on account of her suspicion, to which Mrs. Jones replied that there was no more reason for her breaking off her relations with Steadman than for Jones to break with Julia.

Finally Jones, who was perfectly satisfied with his wife and really had only a friendly interest in Miss Brant, assured the former that the only reason he had for not breaking with her was that he didn't like to do so without giving the true reason, which was that his wife was jealous of her, to which Mrs. Jones replied that there was no necessity of his giving a reason.

All he had to do was to drop Miss Brant. He asked his wife if in that event she intended to drop Steadman, and she replied that since she considered that a wife should receive no man her husband objected to she certainly would in that event give Mr. Steadman notice to discontinue his calls.

Jones couldn't make up his mind to break with Miss Brant—not that her friendship was necessary to his comfort, but because he did not like to treat a woman friend harshly.

And how could he discontinue his visits to her and cease to invite her to his home without indicating that it meant a break between them? Nevertheless Mrs. Jones insisted on accepting the attentions of Steadman as long as Jones continued on friendly terms with Miss Brant, and if he was ever to be relieved of the occasional presence of a man he hated he must give in.

He did so. The next time Miss Brant came to the house he remained in his room, and he never called on her again.

Mr. Steadman did not again appear at the Jones home, and both bones of contention were removed. Children were born to the Joneses, and a united family was the result.

Mrs. Jones died after the children were all grown and most of them had been married. At last Mr. Jones was left alone. He had only the memory of his life companion, and the more he thought over her many good traits the more he revered her. One day he set about destroying the letters she had received and kept, thinking it best that they should not be perused by others.

Among them he found a small package marked "Concerning Julia Brant." He read some of them. They were letters to his late wife, giving confidential opinions of the lady, and did not rate her very high. One was from Mrs. Jones' brother, who recommended her by all means to break up her husband's intimacy with Miss Brant and said he knew her to be a siren of a very bad kind.

Mr. Jones wondered. He had thought that he was the only man whom Miss Brant had loved.

ARMAGEDDON OF THE SCRIPTURES

Starting Presentation of Coming Events.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S VIEWS.

Churches of All Denominations and the Civil Powers of Earth Are About to Unite in Common Cause—Powerful Influence Preparing For the Battle of Armageddon—A Reign of Anarchy Will Be the Result of the Warfare Until The Messiah Takes Control.



PASTOR RUSSELL

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded to the limit today to hear Pastor Russell's discourse on the "Battle of Armageddon." His text was: "He gathered them together unto a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon." (Revelation xvi. 16.)

The speaker said: Armageddon in the Hebrew signifies the "Hill of Megiddo," or Mount of Destruction. It was famous as a battlefield in Old Testament times.

The Lord has seen fit to associate the name Armageddon, with the great controversy between Truth and Error, right and wrong, God and Mammon, with which this Age will close, perish, and the New Age of Messiah's glory be ushered in.

He has purposely used highly symbolical figures of speech in the last book of the Bible, evidently with a view to hiding certain important truths until the due time for their revelation. But even in the due time, the Bible assures us, "None of the wicked shall understand" (Daniel xii. 9, 10)—none who are out of heart harmony with God—but only the wise of His people, the "wise virgins" class of the Master's parable.

I have long avoided presentation of my understanding of our text and its context. I take it up now by request and because I believe it is due time to be understood. I disclaim any special inspiration. In some particulars my views agree with those of other Bible students, and in other respects they disagree. Each hearer must use his own judgment, do his own Bible study, and reach his own conclusions.

Kindly remember that I am not responsible for the figures of speech used by the Lord. My interpretations do indeed constitute a terrible arraignment of institutions which we have all revered and which embrace good people, of good words and good works. God's saintly people in these various institutions, being comparatively few, are ignored when systems as a whole are dealt with in prophecy.

The Dragon, Beast, False Prophet. Our context tells us that three impure spirits (teachings) will go forth from the mouths of the Dragon, the Beast and the False Prophet, and these three will be in accord, and symbolical of the doctrines are represented by "frogs." These three doctrines are to have a mighty influence throughout the civilized earth. They are to gather the kings and their armies to the great Battle of Armageddon.

The ecclesiastical kings and princes, and their retainers of clergy and faithful adherents, will be gathered in solid phalanx—Protestant and Catholic. The kings and captains of industry, and as many as can be influenced by them, will be gathered to the same side. The political kings and princes, with all their benches and retainers, will follow in line on the same side. The financial kings and merchant princes, and all whom they can influence by the most gigantic power ever yet exercised in the world, will join the same side, according to this prophecy.

These "doctrines of demons," represented by the "frogs," will lead many noble people in this great army to assume an attitude quite contrary to their preference. For a time the wheels of liberty and progress will be turned backward and medieval restraints will be considered necessary for self-preservation—for the maintenance of the present order of things.

In giving this interpretation, it is necessary for us to indicate what is symbolized by the Dragon, the Beast, and the False Prophet. Bible students of nearly all denominations agree with us that the "Dragon" of Revelation represents the purely Civil Power. Protestant interpreters generally agree that the "Beast like a leopard" (Revelation xiii. 2) represents the Papacy. But fewer still, we fear, will be ready to support our view that Protestantism is the "Image of the Beast" (Revelation xiii. 15) in our context given another name, "the False Prophet." We urge no one to accept our interpretation, nor shall we think hard of any who refuse it. We will neither slander nor otherwise injure them, now, nor threaten them with eternal torture. They have the same right to their views that I have, and the same right to make them known to others. And I, for one, will be very glad to consider any thing which opponents may set forth as their interpretations of our text.

"Unclean Spirits Like Frogs." The symbolisms of Scripture, rightly understood, are always forcible. When the Holy Spirit used a "frog" to symbolically represent certain

doctrines or teachings, we may be sure the true application will fit well. A frog has a sage look, a wise look. It swells itself up in an apparent endeavor to impress the beholder. Its great mouth well represents its chief power, used to croak.

Applying these symbols, we learn that an evil spirit, influence, teaching will come from the Protestant churches federated, from the Church of Rome, and from the Civil authorities, all in full agreement. The spirit of all will be boastful; an air of superior wisdom and knowledge will be proudly assumed—all will croak in harmony. All will tell of dire results that would follow involving the interests of both the present and the future life, if their counsel be not followed. However conflicting the creeds, the differences will be ignored in the general proposition that nothing ancient must be disturbed, or looked into, or repudiated.

The Divine authority of the Church and the Divine right of kings, aside from the Church, will not be allowed to conflict. Any persons or teachings in conflict with these boastful and unscriptural claims will be branded as "frogs" speaking from pulpits and platforms and through the religious and secular press. The nobler sentiments of some will be strangled by the philosophy of the same evil spirit which high priest, respecting Jesus, as Caiaphas declared it expedient to commit a crime in violation of justice, human and Divine, to be rid of Jesus and His teachings, so this "frog" spirit will apply of every violation of principle necessary to their self-protection.

The croaking of these "frog" spirits or doctrines will gather the kings and princes, financial, political, religious and industrial into one great army. The spirit of fear, inspired by the croakings of these "frogs," will scourge the passions of otherwise good and reasonable men to fury, desperation. In their blind following of these evil spirits, evil doctrines, they will be ready to sacrifice life and everything on the altar of what they mistakenly suppose is justice, truth and righteousness, under a Divine arrangement.

For a brief time, as we understand the Scriptures, these combined forces of Armageddon will triumph. Free speech, free mails, and other liberties which have come to be the very breath of the masses in our day, will be ruthlessly shut off under the plea of necessity, the glory of God, the commands of the Church, etc. All will seem to be serene, until the great social explosion in our context described as the "great Earthquake." An "earthquake" in symbolic language, signifies social revolution, and the declaration of the context is that none like unto it ever before occurred. (Revelation xvi. 18, 19.) Jesus described it as a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation.—Matthew xxiv. 21.

The Lord Will Gather Them. The false, frog-like teachings will gather together into one host the great, the rich, the wise, the learned and the kings of the earth, to battle. At this juncture Divine Power will step for ward, and our text tells us that He shall gather the marshaled hosts to Armageddon—to the Mountain of Destruction. The very thing which they sought to avert by their union, federation, etc., will be the very thing they will hasten. Other Scriptures tell us that God will be represented by the Great Messiah, and that He will be on the side of the masses. Thus we read in Daniel xii. 1: "At that time shall Michael (the Godlike One—Messiah) stand up"—assume authority. He will take possession of His Kingdom in a manner little looked for by many of those who erroneously have been claiming that they were His Kingdom, and authorized by Him to reign in His name and in His stead.

Jesus declared, "His servants ye are unto whom ye render service." Some may be rendering service to Satan and to error, who claim to be rendering service to God and to righteousness; and some of these may be serving ignorantly, as did Saul of Tarsus, who "verily thought that he did God a service in persecuting the Church. The same principle holds true reversely. As an earthly king does not hold himself responsible for the moral character of each soldier who fights in his battles, so the Lord does not vouch for the moral character of all who will enlist and fight on His side of any question. "His servants they are to whom they render service," whatever the motive or object prompting them.

The same principles will apply in the coming Battle of Armageddon. God's side of that battle will be the people's side, and the very nondescript host, the people, will be pitted at the beginning of the battle. Anarchists, Socialists, and hot-headed radicals of every school of reason and unreason, will be in the forefront of that battle. The majority of the poor and the middle class prefer peace at almost any price. A comparatively small number, God's consecrated people, will at heart be longing for Messiah's Kingdom. These will bide the Lord's time and wait patiently for it; they will be of good courage, knowing the outcome outlined in the "more sure word of prophecy," to which they have done well to take heed, "as unto a light shining in a dark place until the Day dawn"—11 Peter i. 19.

The masses will be restless of their restraints, but will be conscious of their own weakness as compared to the kings and princes, financial, religious and political, which will then hold sway. Besides, the masses have no sympathy with anarchy. They realize truly that the worst form of government is better than none. The masses will seek relief through the ballot and peaceful readjustment of earth's affairs for the elimination of evil, for

the placing of monopolies and utilities and the supplies of nature in the hands of the people for the public good. The crisis will be reached when the hitherto upholders of law shall become violators of the law and resistors of the will of the majority as expressed by the ballot. Fear for the future will lead the well-meaning masses to desperation; and anarchy will result when Socialism fails.

The Cloud's Silver Lining. Horrible would be this outlook for the future did we not have the infallible Word of God assuring us of a glorious outcome: Divine Wisdom has withheld until our day the great knowledge and skill which is at the same time breeding millionaires and discontents. Had God lifted the veil a thousand years sooner, the world would have lined up for its Armageddon a thousand years sooner. But that would have been too soon for the Divine purpose, because Messiah's Kingdom is to be the great Thousand Year-Sabbath of the world's history. God in kindness called our eyes until the time when the gathering to Armageddon would immediately precede Messiah's taking of Himself His great power, and beginning His reign.—Revelation xi. 17, 18.

"Send Them Strong Delusions." St. Paul wrote prophetically of our time, that it would be one of serious trial and testing to many professing to be Christians. The reason for this he states—they received not the Truth in the love of it (11 Thessalonians ii. 10, 11). They preferred their own erroneous theories, the Apostle explains, and therefore God will give them over to a "strong delusion," and let them believe the lie which they preferred, and let them suffer for missing the Truth which they did not love. Thus they will be in the condemned host, "fighting against God," because of their lack of love for the Truth.

It is sad to say that we all as Christians have been laboring under a thorough delusion respecting God's Plan. We have claimed that Christ set up His Church in Kingdom power, and that the Church has been reigning on the earth as His representative. On the strength of this delusion, Jews and heretics have been persecuted to death as opponents to Christ's Kingdom. All the while we thoughtlessly repeated the Lord's prayer: "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as in Heaven." We knew that the Redeemer said that He would come again to make us His Bride and joint-heirs; but we ignored the Scriptures. We were drunk, as the Scriptures symbolically say, "all nations were drunk" with the false doctrine. It is this false doctrine that will constitute the "frog" spirit which soon will begin to croak and to prepare for Armageddon.

The Bible presentation is that the world is a section of the universe in rebellion against Divine authority, under the captivity of Satan and his associated fallen angels. By Divine grace Jesus has already "tasted death for every man," and the merit of that sacrifice must, eventually, grant Adam and his posterity a full, fair opportunity for the attainment of everlasting life. All who thus see the Divine program and are walking in the light may know something at least respecting the "times and seasons." These brethren "are not in darkness, that that day [and that battle of Armageddon] should overtake" them "as a thief"—unawares.

Armageddon Not Yet But Soon. For forty years the Armageddon forces have been mustering for both sides of the conflict. Strikes, lockouts and riots, great and small, have been merely incidental skirmishes as the belligerent parties crossed each other's paths. Court and Army scandals in Europe, Insurance, Trust and Court scandals in America, have shaken public confidence. Dynamite plots, charged by turns on employees and on employers, have further shaken confidence and tended to make each distrustful of the other. Bitter and angry feelings on both sides are more and more manifest. The lines of battle are daily becoming more distinctly marked. Nevertheless Armageddon cannot yet be fought. Other matters intervene, according to prophecy.

Gentle times have still two years to run. The "Image of the Beast" of our context must yet receive life-power. The Image must be transformed from a mere mechanism to a living force. Protestant Federation realizes that its organization will still be futile unless it receive vitalization—unless its clergy directly or indirectly shall be recognized as possessed of apostolic ordination and authority to teach. This the prophecy indicates will come from the two horned beast, which, we believe, symbolically represents the Church of England. High-handed activities of Protestantism and Catholicism, operating in conjunction for the suppression of human liberties, await this vivifying of the Image. This may come soon, but Armageddon cannot precede it, but must follow—perhaps a year after it, according to our view of the Prophecy.

Still another thing intervenes: Although the Jews are gradually flowing into Palestine, gradually obtaining control of the land of Canaan, and although reports say that already nineteen millionaires are there, nevertheless prophecy requires an evidently larger number of wealthy Hebrews to be there before the Armageddon crisis be reached. Indeed we understand that "Jacob's trouble" in the Holy Land will come at the very close of Armageddon. Then Messiah's Kingdom will begin to be manifested. Thenceforth Israel in the land of promise will gradually rise from the ashes of the past to the grandeur of prophecy. Through its Divinely appointed prince Messiah's Kingdom, all-powerful but invisible, will begin to roll away the curse and to lift up mankind.

THE BEAUTIFUL

Beauty is God's handwriting, a wayside sacrament. Welcome it, then, in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and be sure that yet gayer meadows and yet bluer skies await thee in the world to come.—Charles Kingsley.

Quaint Customs in Abyssinia.

Quaint customs prevail in parts of Abyssinia. When a father is getting on in years the son bids him climb into a tree and jump down from the branches. If the old man stammers on landing the son spurs him on the spot—his usefulness is over. One tribe had a custom of sewing chance visitors up in green hides and leaving them to be killed by the contraction of the skins. With another the only orthodox way of dealing with strangers was to tie them in a bundle and roll them over a precipice.—London Mail.

A Curious Tombstone.

Upton, near Peterborough, one of the smallest parishes in England, numbering only fourteen houses, possesses a tombstone of black marble, which becomes damp in patches whenever rain is about to fall. It is regarded in the village as an infallible barometer. This tombstone is, presumably, the English equivalent to the weeping cherub at Amiens cathedral.

A Test For Eyesight.

An interesting test for eyesight may be had by observing Ursa Major—the Great Bear—on a clear starlit night. Not every one is aware that Mizar, the second star in the constellation, is a double star. To observe this doublet demands good vision. Some starry night look up to the sky and see if you can rest content in the knowledge that your eyesight is not defective.

A Forgotten Diamond.

Lord Lawrence, former governor general of India, was so absentminded in matters of external display that when the Kohinoor diamond came into his hands for transmission to Queen Victoria after the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 he kept it for six weeks in his waistcoat pocket, having forgotten all about it, and only discovered it there by accident.—London Globe.

Privilege of a Prince.

The Prince of Wales enjoys peculiar prerogatives. Among these is the advantage of a special statute of limitations. While other debtors only escape from liability after six years have elapsed, the prince is able to snap his fingers at a tradesman who sends in a bill more than ten days after the expiration of the quarter in which the obligation was incurred.

Finance.

Many words of most august sound prove to be of quite commonplace ancestry when traced to their origins. "Finance" is really only "settling up." Literally, it is just "ending" and was formerly used in that very simple sense in the English language. Then it came to signify settling up with a creditor and acquired the special sense of ransom.

Iron.

In the Roman occupation, from the middle of the first century to 411, England had a commercial iron industry, which has been continuous to the present time. The Swedish industry has been continuous from the thirteenth century or earlier. In the American colonies the first successful attempt at ironmaking was at Lynn, Mass., in 1645.

A Suitable Book.

Customer (hesitatingly)—I suppose—you have some—er—suitable books for a man—er—to be married? Bookseller—Certainly, sir. Here, John, show this gentleman some of our account books, largest size.

His Wealth.

Magistrate—You were begging in the public streets, and yet you had 15 shillings in your pocket. Prisoner—Yes, your worship. I may not be as industrious as some, but I'm no spend thrift.—London Express.

A Good Rule.

When thou wishest to give thyself delight think of the excellences of those who live with thee—for instance, of the energy of one, the modesty of another, the liberal kindness of a third.—Marcus Aurelius.

Poorly Paid Workers.

By women ironers in France 6 cents an hour is considered good pay. The minimum is 3 cents.

CHARTER

OF LOWINSOHN & FEITEL COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

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

Be it known, that on this fifth day of May, 1913, before me, Alexis Brian, a notary public duly commissioned and qualified within and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the witnesses, hereinafter named and availing themselves of the benefits and provisions of the laws and constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations, they have formed and organized and do by these presents, form and organize themselves, as well as all such other persons who may hereafter join or become associated with them, or their successors, into a corporation for the objects and purposes and under the following stipulations and agreements, to-wit:

ARTICLE I. The name and title of this corporation shall be "Lowinsohn & Fettel Company, Incorporated," and under said name, unless sooner dissolved according to its charter, it shall exist and continue and shall have and enjoy corporate existence for a period of ninety-nine (99) years, from and after the date of this act. It may have, hold, receive, borrow, loan, exchange, acquire, purchase, sell, alienate, convey, lease, pledge, hypothecate, encumber, or mortgage property of any kind, whether real, personal or mixed, corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, and may contract and endorse bonds and notes and other evidence of debt; it may accept mortgages, pledges or other securities for money loaned or other debts; it may make, issue and be sued, plead or be pleaded, and may make, adopt and use a corporate seal; it may employ and employ such managers, directors, officers, agents and other employees as its interest and convenience may require; and may make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper management and control of its affairs as may be necessary and proper and generally shall possess all the powers, rights, privileges and immunities which corporations are and may hereafter be authorized to possess under the constitution and laws of this state.

ARTICLE II. The name and title of this corporation shall be "Lowinsohn & Fettel Company, Incorporated," and under said name, unless sooner dissolved according to its charter, it shall exist and continue and shall have and enjoy corporate existence for a period of ninety-nine (99) years, from and after the date of this act. It may have, hold, receive, borrow, loan, exchange, acquire, purchase, sell, alienate, convey, lease, pledge, hypothecate, encumber, or mortgage property of any kind, whether real, personal or mixed, corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, and may contract and endorse bonds and notes and other evidence of debt; it may accept mortgages, pledges or other securities for money loaned or other debts; it may make, issue and be sued, plead or be pleaded, and may make, adopt and use a corporate seal; it may employ and employ such managers, directors, officers, agents and other employees as its interest and convenience may require; and may make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper management and control of its affairs as may be necessary and proper and generally shall possess all the powers, rights, privileges and immunities which corporations are and may hereafter be authorized to possess under the constitution and laws of this state.

ARTICLE III. The objects and purposes for which this corporation is formed are hereby declared to be: a general business corporation and is organized to carry on the business of jewelers and opticians or any other business not prohibited by law; to deal in jewelry and optical goods and articles of all kinds and carrying on the business of opticians; to manufacture, buy, sell, import and export, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise, and to do all such things as may be necessary and proper for the carrying on of all such purposes; canes, umbrellas, and any articles of gold, silver, glass and leather ware, and novelties of all kinds and any other articles that may be conveniently dealt in in connection therewith.

ARTICLE IV. The authorized capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), divided into two hundred shares of fifty dollars each, and this corporation shall commence doing business only when four thousand dollars of the said stock shall have been subscribed for. Said capital stock shall be full paid and non-assessable when issued and shall be issued only for cash or in payment for property, movable or immovable, actually delivered and conveyed to and received by said corporation or for labor done or services rendered.

No transfer of said capital stock shall be binding upon this corporation unless recorded on the books thereof and made pursuant to and in accordance with its charter and by-laws. Said election shall be given in writing to the president, who shall thereupon immediately communicate said notice in writing to all the stockholders of record, in the manner set out in Article V for notice of stockholders meetings, and the other stockholders shall have the first privilege of purchasing any stock or any part thereof at the book value thereof for a period of ninety days from the delivery of said notice to the president, and if not so purchased shall be sold in open market. In the event that the other stockholders avail themselves of the said ninety day privilege and purchase any stock, the stockholders desiring to buy shall be entitled to purchase upon the pro rata basis of the stock already standing in their respective names on the books of the company.

ARTICLE V. The business of this corporation shall be managed and conducted by, and all the corporate powers thereof shall be vested in and exercised by a board of three directors, one of whom shall be president and the other two shall be vice-presidents. The entire board present, either in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the holding of a meeting, provided that if at any meeting a quorum be not present, two directors present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum at the next meeting.

Until the first Monday in April, 1913, or until their successors are duly elected, qualified and installed, the directors of this corporation shall be composed of Jules D. Fettel as president, Theodore Lowinsohn as vice-president, and Alexis Brian as secretary-treasurer. On the first Monday in April, 1913, and semi-annually thereafter, to-wit: on the first Monday in October and the first Monday in April of each year, a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation shall be held at its domicile for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and of electing a secretary and treasurer. Any stockholder who shall fail to attend said semi-annual meeting or failure to elect directors on the day above specified, shall not dissolve the corporation, but the directors and officers thereof shall hold over until their successors have been duly elected, qualified and installed and there shall be no vacancy in the office of any director until the date of the next semi-annual meeting, to which or to any subsequent semi-annual meeting or meetings the same rules shall apply.

Except as herein otherwise provided, notice of all meetings of stockholders for the election of directors or for any other purpose, shall be given in writing by the secretary-treasurer at least ten days prior to the date fixed for said meeting, and shall either be delivered personally to the stockholders or by mail, addressed to each of them, or deposited in the mail directed to each stockholder to his address as same shall appear upon the books of the corporation, and the date of mailing shall be deemed to be the date of the mailing of such notice, and except as herein otherwise provided, a majority of the votes so cast shall be sufficient to elect or decide any and all questions voted upon at such meetings.

ARTICLE VI. The directors of this corporation as soon as they shall be elected, shall qualify by taking office and elect from among their number a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. The board of directors

Telephone Users Attention

In order to get the very best telephone service, that prompt connection with the party you are calling, it is necessary to observe carefully the following rules:

- 1. When calling for a party, consult your directory and always give prefix and the number of the telephone very carefully.
2. Always answer your telephone promptly. This prevents interruption of the part of the party calling you, and enables you to finish your conversation promptly.
3. When calling for a party and they do not answer, say "This is Mr. So-and-So" and speak to Mr. So-and-So.
4. Speak as courteously over the telephone as you would in person. This is necessary in order to get the very best results from a prospective customer.
5. Do not become impatient when not getting your connection promptly. If your fault, or negligence on your part in giving the number correct, or if the party refuses to respond promptly to your call, you can assist the Telephone Company by responding promptly to YOUR OWN calls.
6. See that your place of business is fully equipped with adequate telephone facilities. It is often the case that one telephone line is congested, and your customer becomes dissatisfied and calls your competitor.
7. Our representatives will gladly respond to any call from you for any information whatever concerning telephone service.



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ARTICLE II. The domicile of this corporation shall be in the State of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and all citations and other legal process shall be served upon the president or, in the event of his absence upon the vice-president, or in the event of the absence of both of said officers upon the secretary-treasurer of said corporation.

ARTICLE III. The objects and purposes for which this corporation is formed are hereby declared to be: a general business corporation and is organized to carry on the business of jewelers and opticians or any other business not prohibited by law; to deal in jewelry and optical goods and articles of all kinds and carrying on the business of opticians; to manufacture, buy, sell, import and export, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise, and to do all such things as may be necessary and proper for the carrying on of all such purposes; canes, umbrellas, and any articles of gold, silver, glass and leather ware, and novelties of all kinds and any other articles that may be conveniently dealt in in connection therewith.

ARTICLE IV. The authorized capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), divided into two hundred shares of fifty dollars each, and this corporation shall commence doing business only when four thousand dollars of the said stock shall have been subscribed for. Said capital stock shall be full paid and non-assessable when issued and shall be issued only for cash or in payment for property, movable or immovable, actually delivered and conveyed to and received by said corporation or for labor done or services rendered.

No transfer of said capital stock shall be binding upon this corporation unless recorded on the books thereof and made pursuant to and in accordance with its charter and by-laws. Said election shall be given in writing to the president, who shall thereupon immediately communicate said notice in writing to all the stockholders of record, in the manner set out in Article V for notice of stockholders meetings, and the other stockholders shall have the first privilege of purchasing any stock or any part thereof at the book value thereof for a period of ninety days from the delivery of said notice to the president, and if not so purchased shall be sold in open market. In the event that the other stockholders avail themselves of the said ninety day privilege and purchase any stock, the stockholders desiring to buy shall be entitled to purchase upon the pro rata basis of the stock already standing in their respective names on the books of the company.

ARTICLE V. The business of this corporation shall be managed and conducted by, and all the corporate powers thereof shall be vested in and exercised by a board of three directors, one of whom shall be president and the other two shall be vice-presidents. The entire board present, either in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the holding of a meeting, provided that if at any meeting a quorum be not present, two directors present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum at the next meeting.

Until the first Monday in April, 1913, or until their successors are duly elected, qualified and installed, the directors of this corporation shall be composed of Jules D. Fettel as president, Theodore Lowinsohn as vice-president, and Alexis Brian as secretary-treasurer. On the first Monday in April, 1913, and semi-annually thereafter, to-wit: on the first Monday in October and the first Monday in April of each year, a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation shall be held at its domicile for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and of electing a secretary and treasurer. Any stockholder who shall fail to attend said semi-annual meeting or failure to elect directors on the day above specified, shall not dissolve the corporation, but the directors and officers thereof shall hold over until their successors have been duly elected, qualified and installed and there shall be no vacancy in the office of any director until the date of the next semi-annual meeting, to which or to any subsequent semi-annual meeting or meetings the same rules shall apply.

Except as herein otherwise provided, notice of all meetings of stockholders for the election of directors or for any other purpose, shall be given in writing by the secretary-treasurer at least ten days prior to the date fixed for said meeting, and shall either be delivered personally to the stockholders or by mail, addressed to each of them, or deposited in the mail directed to each stockholder to his address as same shall appear upon the books of the corporation, and the date of mailing shall be deemed to be the date of the mailing of such notice, and except as herein otherwise provided, a majority of the votes so cast shall be sufficient to elect or decide any and all questions voted upon at such meetings.

ARTICLE VI. The directors of this corporation as soon as they shall be elected, shall qualify by taking office and elect from among their number a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. The board of directors

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