CHARTER

e J. L. Means Machinery Company, Limited.

of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo, per- came and appeared the parties, mes are hereunto subscribed, all ge, who declared that, availing es of the provisions of the laws of e, relative to corporations, and es- of Act 36 of 1888 of the General As- f Louisiana, they have covenanted ed, and by these presents covenant e, and bind themselves, as well as her persons as may hereafter be- associated with them, to form and ute a corporation and body politic , for the purposes and objects, and the stipulations, articles and condi- following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of the said corporation shall be the "J. L. MEANS MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED," and its domicile is hereby established in the city of Shreveport, State of Louisiana; and under its said corporate name, said corporation shall have power and authority to contract, sue and be sued; to make and use a corporate seal, and the same to break and alter at pleasure; to hold, receive, have purchase, improve, alienate, convey, sell, borrow, pledge, mortgage and hyothecate, undet its said corporate name, property, real, personal and mixed; to name and appoint such officers, directors, agents and and managers, or employees, as the interest or convenience of said corporation may require; to make and establish by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper management and regulations for its affairs, as may be deemed necessary and proper, and the same to change and alter at pleasure; and to do all other acts and things permitted by law, or as shall or may be necessary and proper to carry on the objects and purposes of said corporation.

Said corporation unless sooner dissolved, in accordance with its charter, shall exist and continue for the period of twenty-five (25) years from and after the date hereof.

The president, or in his absence the vice-president or secretary shall be the proper person upon whom citation or other legal process shall be served.

ARTICLE II.

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 the following to-wit: To do a general machinery business, and to that end purchase, sell and manufacture machinery and boilers of all and every description.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of the said corporation shall be Fifty Thousand ($50,000) Dollars, divided into and represented by Five Hundred shares (500) of the sum of One Hundred ($100) Dollars each, which said stock shall be paid for in cash at the time of subscription, or the same may be issued at not less than par, in payment or exchange for property or rights actually received or purchased by said corporation, or the same may be issued, full paid, for money advanced, and for such other valuable consideration or services as the board of directors of said corporation may determine, provided, that no stock shall be issued until the consideration therefor has been received by the said corporation.

Any stockholder may sell, assign or transfer his stock in this corporation, provided thirty (30) days' prior notice of such intention to sell, assign or transfer the same be given the company, and the other stockholders thereof shall have the first privilege of purchasing same, after which thirty days' notice the said stock may be sold in open market.

The stock of said corporation may be transferred under the above conditions, provided such transfer thereof be made on the books of said company, at its office in the city of Shreveport, La., and on surrender of the certificate thereof. No transfer of any fractional part of the share shall be made.

This corporation shall commence doing business as soon as One Hundred ($100) shares of the capital stock shall have been subscribed for. The Board of Directors shall have the right to determine how much stock shall be issued.

ARTICLE IV.

The corporate powers of this company shall be vested in and exercised by a board of three directors, consisting of the president (who shall be the treasurer of said corporation), vice-president and one stockholder, two of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and their decision shall be valid corporate acts.

The following persons shall constitute the first Board of Directors: J. L. Means, president; R. S. Munger, vice-president; S. T. Munger, secretary.

No person shall be eligible as director, or an officer, who is not a stockholder of this company. During the absence of the president, the vice-president shall act and preside.

Said board shall continue in office until the second Tuesday in January 1902, on which date and thereafter annually, a board of directors shall be elected on the second Tuesday in January of each year, unless the same should be a holiday, when the election shall be held on the next legal day thereafter.

Notice of such election shall be given by at least ten days continuous publication immediately preceding each election, in one of the daily newspapers of this city, and the board of directors shall appoint one or more stockholders to preside at such election as commissioners.

In the event of the failure of any commissioners to attend, the president shall, by appointment, fill the vacancy. Any failure from any cause whatever, to elect directors the day named for that purpose shall not dissolve the corporation, but the directors then in office, as well as the officers of said company, shall hold over until their successors are chosen. In such event the president shall cause another election to be held within thirty days, and shall give notice thereof as hereinbefore provided.

At every election and meeting each stockholder shall be entitled to vote for each share of stock registered in his name, and may vote by proxy.

The election of directors shall be by ballot, and the majority in amount of votes cast, each share of stock voted upon to be counted for one vote, shall elect the person or persons for whom they have been cast. After each election the Board of Directors shall elect from their own number the officers of said company.

ARTICLE V.

The Board of Directors shall have full power to fill vacancies in their number caused by death, resignation or otherwise, from among the stockholders of the corporation.

The said Board shall have full control of the property of this company, and shall so conduct, manage and use the same as in their discretion they deem it, and that is consistent with the objects of this company or the welfare of the same.

The said Board is further authorized to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as the affairs and business of the corporation may require, and as it may deem necessary for the conducting and management thereof; provided, the same shall not conflict with this charter, or with the laws of the State, or of the United States.

The said Board shall elect or appoint a secretary and such other officers, agents, employes, servants and clerks as it may deem necessary for the conducting of the business of the corporation; fix their compensation, term of service, with the right to dismiss them at said Board's pleasure; and said Board shall have the right to fix and determine the salaries of the several officers herein provided for.

HUMPHREYS' Witch Hazel Oil

THE PILE OINTMENT.

One Application Gives Relief.

It cures Piles or Hemorrhoids—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching or Burning, Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It cures Burns and Scalds. The relief instant.

It cures Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. Invaluable.

It cures Salt Rheum, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns, Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of insects, Mosquito Bites and Sunburns.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent pre-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO.,

Cor. William & John Sts., NEW YORK.

ARTICLE VI.

This charter may be changed, modified or amended, the capital stock increased or decreased, or this corportion may be dissolved, at a general meeting of the stockholders convened for that purpose, with the assent of three-fourths of the entire capital stock, whether present or represented at such meeting, notice of such meeting to be given according to law.

In case of dissolution or termination of this corporation, either by limitation of its charter or from any cause, the liquidation of its affairs shall be conducted by two commissioners, selected from the stockholders, with like assent, and at a meeting called for that purpose, as above set forth in this charter.

Said commissioners shall remain in office until the affairs of said corporation shall have been fully liquidated. In case of the death of one or more of said commissioners the survivor or survivors shall continue to act.

ARTICLE VII.

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 the company on the shares of stock subscribed for or owned by him, nor shall any informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null, or of exposing a stockholder to any liability, beyond the unpaid balance if any, of his stock.

This done and passed at my office in the city of Shreveport, La., on the 7th day of January, 1901, in the presence of E. B. Herndon and Wm. Winter, competent witnesses of lawful age, and residents of this city, who hereunto sign their names, together with said parties and me, notary, after reading of the whole.

J. L. Means, 60 shares.
S. I. Munger, 30 shares, per J. L. M.
R. S. Munger, 30 shares, per J. L. M.

Attest:
E. B. Herndon.
Wm. Winter.

WM. H. WISE, Notary Public.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo—Having examined the foregoing act of incorporation and finding nothing therein contained contrary to law, I hereby approve the same, this 7th day of January, 1901. JOHN R. LAND,
District Attorney 1st Judicial District of Louisiana.

(Endorsed)—Filed and recorded the 7th day of January, A. D. 1901.
F. A. LEONARD,
Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo—I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act as the same now appears on file and of record in my office.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 7th day of January, 1901.
F. A. LEONARD,
Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder.

January 7, 1901.

THE VENIRE.

Venire for the three weeks term of the First District Court of Louisiana in and for the parish of Caddo, commencing on Monday, January 28, 1901:

FOR WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1901.

4 Mayfield, R L	1 Cavett, W R
4 Crowder, W, Jr	4 Stern, Max
4 McDonald, T F	4 McKittrick, P W
4 Monkhouse, M C	1 Davis, J F
1 Wynn, James	2 Grider, Clay
1 Lawton, Frank	4 Raccich, Frank
3 Mitchell, A J	3 A Hawsy Warren
4 Carney, P W	4 Hullar, J H
2 Evans, J H	5 Oden, E A
4 Harris, E C	3 Powell, E T
1 Sellington, J M	3 Solomon, T
4 Siegleton, W E	5 Scott, A J
1 North, W H	5 King, H E
4 Hanna, Robert	2 Hill, J D
2 Carroll, R C	5 Harbinger, E E

OR WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 4, 1901.

4 Reucher, T N	1 Harris, Jesse
4 Murphy, Inge	1 Lester, Geo W
4 Meyer, R S	4 Lyons, J J
1 Windham, A J	4 Shepherd, Harry
4 Piggott, W A	4 Rowles, J A
4 Behrens, W E	4 Lemle, Isaac
5 Briggs, S S	5 Bryson, S, Jr
4 Hodges, John L	1 Wemple H V
4 Otts, E B	4 Tilly, James
5 Metcalf, Edgar	4 Hamilton, W E
2 Emmons, G W	4 Jewett, W P
2 Spell, T S	4 Bullard, M C
5 Simpson, D A Jr	2 Powell, A F
7 Moore, H E	4 Pollard, E J
7 Pickens, J J	2 Cisco, W H

FOR WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARA 11, 1901.

3 Harris, S M	4 Harper, S B
4 Wilkins J F	8 Bryant, D M
1 McCain, T H	3 A Hawsy, James
3 Ivy, J F	1 Austin, Wm Jr.
4 Neeland, J J	4 Bryne, H F
3 Arlenge, T F	6 Hopkins, B V
2 Browning, R H	2 Herring, L C
1 Wemple, J R	1 Hood, S H
4 Wiggins, Allen	4 Gilmer, G E
4 Harris, G L	8 Pittman, S S
4 Leverett, H W	1 Harden, M W
4 Heilperin, H L	4 Wright, D L
4 Hester, A	Martin, J H
1 Lightfoot, Ben	1 Sumner, D J
4 Gamblin, W T	4 Wellman, Mack

January 2, 1901

H F DOLL,
H Y NICHOLSON,
J B ARDIS,
Jury Commissioners.

Witnesses.
E F THIGPEN,
F C O'LEARY.

F A LEONARD,
Clerk and ex Officio Jury Commissioner.

A true copy.
F A LEONARD, Clerk.

Leon R. Smith,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office: Smith Building, on Spring street. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

VALLEY FORGE PARK.

Plan to Preserve the Revolutionary Battleground.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Twenty miles from this city as the crow flies is a little place of historic interest which bears mute evidence of the neglect, forgetfulness and ingratitude of the republic. Its name is one familiar to every boy and girl in the land as that of the scene of hardihood, suffering and patriotism unsurpassed in our annals. Valley Forge occupies too affectionate a place in the hearts of all true Americans and possesses too much of historic interest for the fate that has overtaken it. At last, however, the good tidings have come that congress is about to rescue the dear old spot and make it a national park, so that lovers of our traditions and history need not yet despair even if previous reports to that effect have been cruelly false.

The story of Valley Forge is or ought to be too well known to need repetition. Here from Dec. 19, 1777, to June 18, 1778, the Continental army, under George Washington, lay encamped and suffered such privations and hardships that at one time even the patriotism of those noble Americans almost gave way, and only by the most strenuous exertions was open rebellion prevented. Lack of food, of shelter, of clothing, of fuel, disease and the fury of the elements all conspired to weaken the fortitude of the men whom British valor could not conquer and British gold could not tempt. But love of country prevailed, and they withstood all and in the summer of 1778 went forth to carry on the fight to its glorious conclusion. It is to preserve for all future generations the scene of such memorable sufferings that the movement to protect long neglected Valley Forge has been started, and if any of the "spirit of '76" remains in American breasts it should succeed.

Valley Forge is an extremely picturesque spot. It lies in a corner of Montgomery county, formed by the conjunction of the Valley creek and the Schuylkill river. The country is rolling and diversified, with woods and meadows, ravines, miniature canyons and many points of observation. It is very quiet and undisturbed, save by the occasional patriotic visitor, and the creek meanders along in its lazy way through ground that has remained almost exactly as it was a century and a quarter ago. The country that owes so much to the men of Valley Forge

RUINS OF FORT HUNTINGDON, VALLEY FORGE.

has not extended over it a protecting hand. Only one monument marks the spot where thousands were carned. That one was erected some years ago by the state of Rhode Island in memory of Lieutenant John Waterman, his being the only identified grave within the confines of the camp. The state of Pennsylvania in a spasm of righteousness purchased some years ago a small portion of the field, about 200 acres in all, for a park, and the headquarters of Washington have been rescued and are being well cared for by a memorial association. But the portion of Valley Forge of the greatest interest, that part where the soldiers and men bivouacked during the long and cold winter and wet spring, has remained in private hands and subject to the vicissitudes of fortune.

In spite of the gnawings of the tooth of time many of the old forts and redoubts are still plainly to be distinguished. The remains of Fort Washington, the eastern bulwark of the camp, are especially well preserved, its walls being about ten feet high. Other fortifications also stand to give evidence of the military skill of Washington and his officers. The points of most interest to the casual visitors are no doubt the buildings that were the quarters of the American generals. The Washington headquarters, known as Headquarters House, is standing in an excellent state of preservation. It is of brick, two stories in height, with an outhouse, and antedates the Revolution. The building has been for some years the property of a patriotic order, and it has been converted into a national museum. In it are preserved many relics of the great commander and his men. Its purchase and rescue deserve particular notice, for they demonstrate conclusively the need of action to reclaim all the historic monuments of this section.

WILLIAM PENN HASTINGS.

The Battering Ram.

The battering ram of the Romans was like the bill of a huge woodpecker, the walls of the enemy being the tree trunk. The battering ram was so called because at the end of the beam, from 60 to 100 feet long, was fastened a bronze ram's head. The beam was hung on ropes in a shed and worked by from 50 to 100 men.

COLONIAL FURNISHINGS.

The Fad For Time Worn Relics In Wood, Metal, China, Etc.

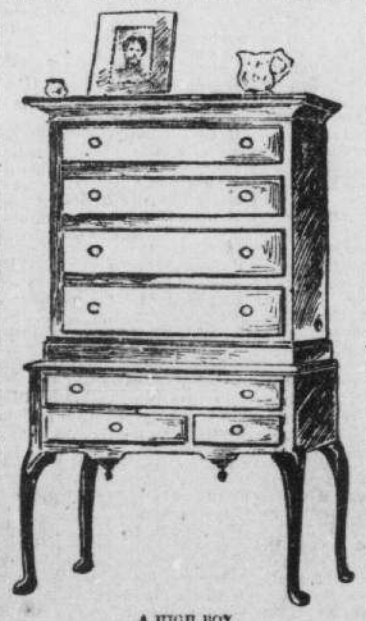
With the revival of the colonial style of architecture, so largely seen in the new houses that are being built through the country, as well as the old ones remodeled, the colonial style of furnishing has also come into vogue, and the family that has preserved the solid pieces of mahogany that have been passed along the generations and kept the rungs and legs on its wooden chair, patching over their rickety stage, can now reap full benefit in the admiration and envy of their friends when "our own family belongings" are pointed out in pride and satisfaction.

Indeed, so great is the honor done these old timers that the woman who can boast a four poster bedstead upon which a great-great-grandmother has slept, or, better still, one upon whose ample proportions Washington or Lafayette had stretched his weary limbs, is more to be envied than she who is the possessor of yards of real old lace, growing yellow with age and wrapped away in blue paper and linen, with a bit of wax to preserve it.

There are few houses, however, that can make a harmonious showing of these old fashioned belongings from attic to cellar. Usually they are interspersed with more modern pieces, and the owner contents herself with one room, perhaps, into which are gathered all the choice bits of age that can be obtained.

That this fad for time worn relics tends to the hunting up of remote relatives there can be no doubt. Especially is this the case in small country villages. The dusty lumber rooms and attics of fourth and even fifth cousins are ferreted out by the woman who has the "family antique craze," and if she chances to find a rickety table, a broken down bureau or a high back chair on three legs, sometimes on one, they will be regarded as objects of veneration, to command a price that will furnish a whole new set for the best front room of these new found relatives.

It is worth while to have held on to the fire dogs and battered candlesticks



A HIGH BOY.

past their usefulness. Even a broken teapot might be available if the color and shape were all right.

There is another side, however, to this wholesale revival of the old colonial styles. They stood for good, solid worth. There was strength as well as beauty in their designs, and the question of practical utility was the underlying element in their structure. Examine, for instance, says a writer in The Household, whose discourse on old fashioned furnishings is here reproduced, that aristocratic piece of solid mahogany styled a high boy—plenty of drawer room, not too deep to be filled or, when filled, too heavy to be pulled out, with space enough under the legs to be easily reached by dust brush or broom and prevent the dust from rolling up into wads beneath it.

The high, straight back chairs compelled one to sit erect on his own backbone, giving the straight, firm physique impossible to obtain in our easy modern chairs, which encourage lolling and ease and send us to gymnasiums and physical culture classes to obtain what our great-grandmothers got for nothing. The fad would seem to be a sign of the times, an effort to swing back to the rugged simplicity of our forefathers and to imitate them along some of the lines that made them what they were.

Steamed Nut Pudding.

To half a cup of granulated sugar add one gill of melted butter. When well blended, add two beaten eggs and one cup of milk. Mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with two cups of flour and add to the other ingredients. Sprinkle a saltspoonful of salt over 1½ cups of any kind of nut meats broken into bits and add them to the mixture. Butter a mold or pudding dish, turn the mixture in and steam three hours. Serve with wine sauce.

Popcorn Candy.

Having popped the corn nicely, salt it and sift it through the fingers, that the extra salt and the unpopped corn may escape. Have ready some candy, made by cooking together one pound of molasses, one-half pound brown sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar and from 1½ to 2 ounces of fresh butter. When this is all but ready, stir into it as much of the popcorn as it will take up; then turn it out on to buttered or oiled dishes or shape it into balls.

Tucks have lost none of their popularity, but stitched bands barely half an inch in width are cut to shape from the same silk or material, and this is a favorite and newer trimming for blouses and coats.

FLORIDA OSTRICHES.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BIRD THRIVES IN THE SOUTH.

Thousands of the Valuable Plumes Supplied to the Home Trade—Lighted Pipes and Eyeglasses Part of an Ostrich's Diet.

[Special Correspondence.]

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 14.—Ostrich farming is a feature of southern commercial interests that has never before been brought to the attention of the American public. Nevertheless, within the city limits of Jacksonville and but a few minutes ride from the middle of the city there is an ostrich farm of large proportions, where the

Snap shot by Harold Turner.

THE COCK OF THE WALK.

muscular and hardy but gaudily coated birds are raised by the hundred. Thousands of the much demanded feathers are plucked here yearly and supplied to the domestic market. The traffic has proved a paying investment, and, although the difficulties attending the founding of an ostrich farm are considerable, yet the results have been found to make the experience worth the while. It is very probable that before the twentieth century is very far gone ostrich farms will be scattered broadcast throughout the lower southern states. The similarity between the climate of this section and that of South Africa, the natural home of the powerful bird, is chiefly responsible for the conditions permitting successful ostrich raising. California has also been found to be a good locality for the raising of ostriches, and in the neighborhood of Pasadena several farms are flourishing. Less than 20 years ago the only ostriches to be found on American soil were in the tents of showmen and ostrich farming had not been thought of outside the Transvaal. Even now the ostrich farm is commonly regarded as a sort of side show and its main revenue the gate fees gathered from the infrequent tourist. The contrary, however, is true.

To the uninitiated an ostrich farm is a succession of interesting sights and surprises. The ungainly, long legged, long necked creatures are never still unless squatting on a nest of their own tremendous eggs, and one of their chief forms of amusement is to poke their heads over the fence bars and snatch from the unsuspecting sightseers with their beaks hats, canes or umbrellas.

The average bird weighs from 250 to 400 pounds and stands from seven to eight feet high; he is omnivorous, carnivorous to some extent, and voracious; he will eat stones, leather, oranges, and has been known to swallow gimlets, lighted pipes and even newspapers properly rolled for consumption.

Harold Turner, a representative of a New York magazine, recently spent several weeks here in Jacksonville making a study of ostriches. Mr. Turner tells of an amusing sight he witnessed at the farm in question. While standing near one of the pens one afternoon endeavoring to get a snap shot of a group of the birds he saw a party of tourists walking toward the gates on their way out of the inclosure.

Snap shot by Harold Turner.

WAITING FOR DINNER.

Suddenly one of the party spied an ostrich's egg lying near by on the ground.

"Here, let's take this with us," he cried. "The people here charge a dollar for an egg. We'll get this for nothing."

After making sure that none of the employees was watching the stranger wrapped the egg in a coat, tucked it under his arm and tried to appear unconcerned as he approached the gateway, where a couple of the attendants were stationed. When but a few feet from the exit, the purloiner of the egg stumbled and fell sprawling to the earth. The egg broke with a crash as it struck the ground, and the hapless visitor was covered from head to foot with the liquid which filled it. The farm attaches laughed heartily at the visitor's discomfiture and insisted on his paying the full price for the demolished souvenir.

FREDERICK R. TOOMBS.

SAVE THE PALISADES

FAMOUS HUDSON RIVER CLIFFS TO BE PRESERVED.

Good Work of New York and New Jersey State Commissioners—Projected Park and Speedway to Be Finest In the Country.

[Special Correspondence.]

FORT LEE, N. J., Jan. 14.—The world famed Palisades, those lofty and imposing guardians of the Hudson, are to be preserved. The despoiling of the mighty cliffs which has been going on for many years has ceased, and the avaricious quarryman in quest of stone must hunt for "pastures new." This gratifying result has been brought about through the untiring efforts of the New York and New Jersey Pal-

PROPOSED SPEEDWAY ALONG THE BASE OF THE PALISADES.

isades commissions, created by acts of the legislatures of the respective states, the commissioners being appointed by the two governors to investigate the circumstances which permitted the carrying on of the destructive work that was devastating the Palisades of their grandeur. The commissions are composed of prominent and public spirited citizens of both states and have worked together in harmony.

Through the efforts of George W. Perkins, president of the New York commission, and Abram S. Hewitt, vice president, men of means have agreed to contribute $122,500 toward buying the interests of the landowners and contractors who have been blasting along the Palisades. They have made this gift conditional on the action of the New York and New Jersey legislatures, agreeing to pay the money providing the two states will appropriate a sufficient sum of money to meet the expenses of desired improvements, which contemplate the establishment of an interstate park and the building of a driveway along the banks of the river at the base of the cliffs. The amount needed for this purpose is estimated at $400,000.

Suspension of the blasting along the Palisades was effected through a contract entered into by the commissioners and the various contractors who have been at work there. After months of negotiations the commissioners found that they could acquire the property where the blasting was going on for $132,500. To bind this contract they made a payment of $10,000, and the balance of $122,500 has been pledged by private citizens.

The commissioners also carried on negotiations with owners of Palisades property at other points where no blasting was under way. These property owners were readily interested in the project of saving the Palisades and agreed to give to the commission the base of the cliffs and to sell the land between these and the Hudson river at $500 an acre and to relinquish such riparian rights as may have been acquired by individuals at $10 a running foot. In return for these concessions the commission agreed to establish an interstate park extending from the Fort Lee ferry to some point in New York state below what is known as Sneden's Landing and to embrace all the land from the top of the steep face of the cliffs down to the water's edge. The conversion of this long stretch of ground into a park will pave the way for the successful introduction of another scheme which has held the attention of the commissioners for a considerable length of time. This project is nothing more or less than the building of a pleasure drive or speedway very much upon the plan of the Harlem river speedway, though upon a larger scale and probably under less restricted privileges. From present indications the speedway will extend northward from Fort Lee ten miles. This will undoubtedly make the finest driving course in the United States, if not in the world, surpassing the famous Riverside drive and park on the New York side of the river as well as the magnificent Harlem speedway.

The future of the realty holdings in both states along the contemplated parkway can be readily seen. Property will double in value. People will flock there to invest as well as to build homes. What is now along the brink of the cliffs a wilderness of forest and thicket, rock studded field and swamp, will undergo complete transformation. Landscape gardening will be brought into play with magic effect, adding where addition is necessary and taking away the unnecessary. Paths and stairs will give access to the charming cascades and rills that frolic and spray over the rocks, and one of the most delightful and expansive pleasure grounds in the world will be free for the use of the public for all time.

SAM H. COON.