

Notice of Removal. Dr. George A. Harper, Dentist, has removed to the Hutchinson building, on Texas street, opposite the court house. Old phone 623.

Dr. E. G. Allen. Office in the Cooper Building. Dr. Allen is a graduate of both schools and carries a full line of homeopathic remedies. Special attention to chronic diseases.

Wanted. To trade for Louisiana Land, merchandise, Kansas City property, Texas and Oklahoma lands, town lots. Will trade for tracts of 80 acres up to 5,000. If you have something to trade write me quick and get choice properties. Will assume owner, P. O. box 470, Shreveport, La.

PROVISION MARKET. Quotations Carefully Revised and Corrected.

Hog Products. BACON—Clear rib sides 15 1-4c; dry salt 14 1-4c. HAMS—Per lb. 17c. LARD—Per lb: Tierce compound 8 3-4c; pure lard 14 1-2c.

Flour and Meal. FLOUR—High patent \$6.50; second patent \$6.25; extra fancy \$6.00. common \$5.00; sacks 10c less. MEAL—Standard 24-lb sacks 40c; cream 24-lb sacks 44c; cream meal in wood \$3.55. GRITS—Per bbl. \$3.65.

Feedstuffs. OATS—Per bushel 53c. CORN—Per bushel 85c. BRAN—Per 90-lb sack \$1.15. CHOPS—Per sack \$1.30. HAY—Per ton: Arkansas \$12.50; timothy \$20.00, alfalfa \$22.50, Mexican native alfalfa \$23.00.

Sugar and Molasses. SUGAR—Standard granulated per 45-8c; choice Y. C. 4 1-2c. MOLASSES—Choice 30c; prime 32c; common 25c; pure sugar 40-45c.

Coffee. COFFEE—Per lb.: Fair 17 1-2c; medium 17c; better grades 20c.

Dairy Products. BUTTER—Country, good to choice 15c; fancy creamery 35c; 1-lb bricks 8c. CHEESE—Daisy, per lb. 18c.

Chickens and Eggs. CHICKENS—Per doz.: Hens \$5.00; fryers \$4.50; broilers \$3.50. TURKEYS—Per lb. 15c. COCKS, guineas and culls \$2.00. DUCKS—Per dozen \$3.00. EGGS—Per dozen 15c.

Esculents. CABBAGE—Per lb.: Fancy Texas and Louisiana 1 3-4c. ONIONS—Bermuda, crate 1.25. POTATOES—Market value. NAVY BEANS—Per lb. 5c.

Fruits and Nuts. APPLES—Per box \$1.75-2.00; per barrel \$4.25-4.75. ORANGES—California Valencia per box \$4.00-4.50. LEMONS—Per box \$7.50-8.00. WALNUTS—Per lb. none. PEANUTS—Raw hand picked per b. 7-8c; roasted 1c higher. RAISINS—Per box \$1.75. ALMONDS—Per lb. 19c. COCOANUTS—None. BRAZIL NUTS—Per lb. 13c. PECANS—Per lb. 18c. CURRANTS—Per pckage 9c.

Attention Painters and Contractors. Bids will be received by the Police Jury of Caddo Parish until noon June 12, 1913, for painting and repairs to interior of Caddo Parish Jail. Specifications on file in the office of parish engineer. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. J. T. BULLEN, Parish Engineer. Caucasian, May 15, 1913.

HUMPHREYS' These remedies are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years by Dr. Humphreys in his private practice, and for nearly sixty years by the people with satisfaction. Medical Book mailed free.

Table with 3 columns: No., Name, Price. Includes items like 1. Fever, Cough, Croup, \$1.00; 2. Whooping Cough, \$1.00; 3. Croup, \$1.00; 4. Bronchitis, \$1.00; 5. Asthma, \$1.00; 6. Hay Fever, \$1.00; 7. Stomachic, \$1.00; 8. Nervine, \$1.00; 9. Blood Purifier, \$1.00; 10. Kidney and Bladder, \$1.00; 11. Catarrh, \$1.00; 12. Rheumatism, \$1.00; 13. Gout, \$1.00; 14. Gravel, \$1.00; 15. Dropsy, \$1.00; 16. Dropsy of the Brain, \$1.00; 17. Dropsy of the Lungs, \$1.00; 18. Dropsy of the Stomach, \$1.00; 19. Dropsy of the Intestines, \$1.00; 20. Dropsy of the Liver, \$1.00; 21. Dropsy of the Spleen, \$1.00; 22. Dropsy of the Pancreas, \$1.00; 23. Dropsy of the Gallbladder, \$1.00; 24. Dropsy of the Bile Ducts, \$1.00; 25. Dropsy of the Urinary Organs, \$1.00; 26. Dropsy of the Testes, \$1.00; 27. Dropsy of the Ovaries, \$1.00; 28. Dropsy of the Uterus, \$1.00; 29. Dropsy of the Vagina, \$1.00; 30. Dropsy of the Cervix, \$1.00; 31. Dropsy of the Peritoneum, \$1.00; 32. Dropsy of the Pleura, \$1.00; 33. Dropsy of the Pericardium, \$1.00; 34. Dropsy of the Sacculum, \$1.00; 35. Dropsy of the Scrotum, \$1.00; 36. Dropsy of the Penis, \$1.00; 37. Dropsy of the Clitoris, \$1.00; 38. Dropsy of the Vulva, \$1.00; 39. Dropsy of the Vagina, \$1.00; 40. Dropsy of the Cervix, \$1.00; 41. Dropsy of the Peritoneum, \$1.00; 42. Dropsy of the Pleura, \$1.00; 43. Dropsy of the Pericardium, \$1.00; 44. Dropsy of the Sacculum, \$1.00; 45. Dropsy of the Scrotum, \$1.00; 46. Dropsy of the Penis, \$1.00; 47. Dropsy of the Clitoris, \$1.00; 48. Dropsy of the Vulva, \$1.00; 49. Dropsy of the Vagina, \$1.00; 50. Dropsy of the Cervix, \$1.00.

NO MORE HOLDING UP SENATE ACTION

Public Criticism Puts an End to Filibustering Methods.

MONTHS OF TARIFF TALK.

Republicans Expect to Have Bill in the Senate by Late August—Expected Long Sessions Will Be Held Daily During the Summer—Ante-Canal Shipping Talk.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, June 9.—(Special.)—It is often said that the senate must legislate by unanimous consent. Former Speaker Cannon, who helped to make the Reed rules, which are all powerful in the house, often sneered at the senate because a few men could hold up all legislation. But they will not be able to do that when the tariff bill is considered. There will be full debate, plenty of it, but the time will come when the reins will be tightened and anything which looks like a filibuster will be so condemned that it will be abandoned.

Twenty years ago there was a filibuster on money which was to last forever. Everybody knew that it was a cinch. It was the filibuster against the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. And yet it failed. The senate simply could not stand the adverse criticism that was poured in every day upon plain filibustering methods against a bill which a majority of the senate and the situation favored. And that is the situation in regard to the tariff bill. As soon as it is pointed out that a filibuster is under way there will be criticism of such methods.

Talk of Three Months. There are bold Republicans who say that they will have the bill in the senate three months. That will mean June, July and August, three rather hot months in Washington. By the middle of July, with sessions beginning early and lasting late, I am thinking that most of those who are expected to do the talking will be about ready to quit. There is a limit even in the senate.

Effect of Investigation. When it was proposed to authorize the banking and currency committee of the senate to gather information upon which to base a currency bill, Senator Gallinger pointed out that there must be information available. "Several years ago," he said, "we had a very industrious commission that traveled the world over and spent a very large amount of money, made a report and presented a bill, which received very scant consideration on the part of the senate."

He was referring to the Aldrich bill. And he also pointed out that the bill had an unanimous report. However, the bill which the Democrats will present will differ materially from the Aldrich plan.

Martine Likes It. If any man enjoys the senate more than Martine of New Jersey he has not yet appeared in that body. Martine likes to be around the capitol and likes to do all he can for everybody. He is about the only man in the Democratic party who does not seem to be disturbed over patronage. He thinks that President Wilson, Secretary Garrison and Secretary Tumulty, all from Jersey, ought to be able to take care of the patronage of one state without help or suggestion from him.

Paying the Piper. A lecturer was exhibiting pictures of the Panama canal recently. Incidentally he stated that Uncle Sam was paying \$400,000,000 to build the canal. A little later he threw in some snub about this great and grand country and how the United States had constructed the "greatest wonder of the world." He never "got a hand," as one applauded, although he waited several seconds. Then titter ran around the house.

The people of the United States have just recently realized that Great Britain proposes to dictate the terms on which American ships shall pass through a canal which America has constructed at that enormous cost. Then again, they are also beginning to realize that we have very little shipping to pass through the canal. Once more they are beginning to understand that it will need an army of 10,000 men and two fleets to defend the canal.

Paying the piper, so to speak.

Earnest Conversations. No one realizes more than Senator Simmons the great responsibility of the finance chairmanship. He is most all the time engaged in earnest conversations when in the senate, at his home and even going to and from his office. His Democratic fellow members are trying to have him make changes which their people want, and then he is also held up by those of his party who insist upon going the limit on tariff reductions. Back of everything is the determination of President Wilson to have a revision that is real and the North Carolina man finds himself unable to make many promises to those who beset him for changes in the Underwood bill. It is no light job, this conducting a tariff bill through a senate with a narrow margin, with two senators absolutely of the reservation and others threatening

AN AMERICAN BLUFF WINS

Georgia Man's Adventure With a French Duelist.

Abner Church after serving an apprenticeship at selling a patent clothes wringer to the farmers of New England was selected to open one of a number of agencies abroad for the sale of the same article. France was the territory assigned him, with Paris for his headquarters. He had no sooner opened his salesroom than he was called upon by the representative of a Paris morning paper for an ad. Abner told him that he was not yet ready. The solicitor, taking his reply for a refusal, intimated that if the paper didn't get the ad, it would be to the disadvantage of the enterprise. Abner replied that he came from a land where in journalism the advertising and the newspaper's opinions were kept separate—in other words, where newspaper blackmail was unknown. The journal was welcome to "fire away."

The next morning an article appeared in the home columns of the paper in question stating that all clothes wringers tore the articles wrung in them, and the Eureka sold by Abner Church simply reduced them to ribbons. Other such notices appeared at intervals and were copied by other papers. Abner made up his mind that he must stop the slander on his machine or shut up shop and go home. He called at the office of the journal that was blackmailing him and protested. He was listened to politely by the editor of the home department and when he had finished was referred to M. Jules Chicoleot, another editor, who he was assured would take up the case. Abner found M. Chicoleot sitting in a study furnished a la Louis XVI, reading a novel and smoking a cigarette.

Abner stated his case, to which the gentleman listened attentively and at the end asked:

"Do I understand, monsieur, that you accuse our journal of blackmailing you?"

"That's what it looks like."

"Then as a representative of the paper I have the honor to refer you to a gentleman who will call upon you this afternoon."

Abner said that all he wanted was to be let alone, but while he was talking M. Chicoleot passed out of a rear door and left him standing alone. The wringing machine agent went back to his store to think the matter over. While there a genteelly dressed Frenchman entered and said he came to arrange an affair between M. Church and M. Chicoleot.

"I have no quarrel with M. Chicoleot," said Abner. "Who the dickens is M. Chicoleot anyway?"

"Pardon! Monsieur, being an American, does not understand. M. Chicoleot is the fighting editor of the paper."

"Writes up duels, you mean?"

"No, monsieur; M. Chicoleot writes nothing. It is his duty to give satisfaction to those who think they have been insulted by the journal and to defend its honor. I understand you have accused it of blackmailing you. You must retract or fight."

"You tell the fighting editor that my grandfather lost an arm on the southern side at Gettysburg, and we churches would rather die than lay down. Tell him I'll fight him with rifles at 500 yards."

The visitor protested that such weapons were not used in Paris, to which Abner replied that in America no one fought with anything else, and he would fight with the weapon he could handle and none other.

When the fighting editor received the news that he must stand up against an American rifle it occurred to him that for that occasion at least he would earn his salary. He was a perfect swordsman and a dead shot with a pistol at short range, but had never fought with a rifle. Abner, who had all the so-called trickery of the Yankee as well as the fighting proclivities of the Georgian, had sent him word that he'd better make a will, since he proposed to aim straight at his heart and he had never missed, anything with a rifle.

Just after daylight one morning the fighting editor drove up to a secluded spot in the Bois de Boulogne, alighted with his attendants and waited for his antagonist. Presently an automobile appeared. On the roof was something of a black hue and oblong shape the nature of which could not in the dim light be detected. Abner alighted, and the porter of his store removed the article from the roof and carried it on to the field. M. Chicoleot went up to it for a look and saw a coffin, on the lid of which was a silver plate bearing the name "Jules Chicoleot. Died"—that very day. M. Chicoleot shuddered. This grotesque American way of fighting threw him off his balance. Abner stood near the coffin, leaning on a long rifle and looking at the man he intended should occupy it with a strange, diabolical stare. One of the attendants, seeing that the fighting editor was losing his nerve, asked if there was no hope of an arrangement. Abner replied that the journal must let him alone. A conference was held between the seconds, and it was agreed that Abner should withdraw his charge of blackmailing and the paper would publish an item in its home department especially commending the Eureka wringing machine. Then the party drove to a cafe, where they breakfasted together, while the coffin was carried on the automobile to the undertaker's shop from which it had been borrowed.

NOTED MEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Attorney General J. C. McReynolds, Foe of Trusts.



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Corporations or individuals suspected of playing fast and loose with the anti-trust law must keep a watchful eye, if they are guilty, or Attorney General James C. McReynolds will get them. The attorney general has begun and is directing several important investigations which may lead to new or renewed prosecution of those who, Mr. McReynolds has reason to believe, are breaking or evading the Sherman law.

Before entering President Wilson's cabinet Attorney General McReynolds was known as a trust buster of persistence and determination. He entered official life in 1903 as an assistant attorney general by appointment of President Roosevelt. For the government he has acted in many important suits, among them the tobacco trust litigation, the anthracite coal cases and federal prosecution of railroads. He is a native of Kentucky and is sixty-one years old. His education was obtained at Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., and the University of Virginia. After graduation he practiced law at Nashville and later filled a chair at Vanderbilt university. Prior to his appointment to the cabinet he had for several years practiced his profession in New York city.

Commissioner of Corporations. Joseph Edward Davies of Madison, Wis., who recently took the oath of office as commissioner of corporations, is secretary of the national Democratic committee. Mr. Davies' nomination was originally sent to the senate, but was withdrawn by President Wilson when he learned that action by the senate was not necessary. Preparatory to constructive work in legislation and to the announcement by the administration of a definite program in regard to "big business" the bureau of corporations, it is said, will make a careful survey of the data at

ready amassed and will collect more, with a view to determining scientifically whether monopolistic or competitive business is the more efficient and whether trusts reach their limit of efficiency at a certain point. Prior to the last presidential campaign Mr. Davies was little known outside his state, although a member of the national Democratic committee from Wisconsin. During the pre-convention fight he proved such a capable campaigner, however, that when the contest for the presidency opened he was put in charge of the western headquarters.

The new commissioner is a native of Watertown, Wis., in his thirty-seventh year, and was admitted to the bar in 1901. The next year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county, Wis., and soon became active in state politics. He was chairman of the Democratic state committee in 1910.



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At the sitting of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in New Orleans Monday, four of Shreveport's young gentlemen stood a creditable examination and have returned home with the long coveted honors and with the required authority to practice law. These young men are George Dimick, an efficient stenographer and typewriter connected with the office of Blanchard & Smith, where he has applied himself to the study of law. C. F. Simmons of the clerical force of the First National Bank. Was captain of the Caddo Rifles. Is related to District Attorney Mabry, in whose office he devoted his spare time to the study of law. J. F. Phillips, who has been an employe in the mailing division of the postoffice, and who applied himself diligently in reading law. J. L. Stewart, first assistant to Division Freight Agent Felix M. Williams of the Texas & Pacific, who, as his friends, devoted his idle time to the reaching of his ambition.

LIMBS OF THE LAW.

Four Shreveport Young Men Qualified to Practice This Profession.

At the sitting of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in New Orleans Monday, four of Shreveport's young gentlemen stood a creditable examination and have returned home with the long coveted honors and with the required authority to practice law. These young men are George Dimick, an efficient stenographer and typewriter connected with the office of Blanchard & Smith, where he has applied himself to the study of law. C. F. Simmons of the clerical force of the First National Bank. Was captain of the Caddo Rifles. Is related to District Attorney Mabry, in whose office he devoted his spare time to the study of law. J. F. Phillips, who has been an employe in the mailing division of the postoffice, and who applied himself diligently in reading law. J. L. Stewart, first assistant to Division Freight Agent Felix M. Williams of the Texas & Pacific, who, as his friends, devoted his idle time to the reaching of his ambition.

In the success of these young men is demonstrated what a young man can accomplish by his efforts. From these "limbs of the law" there is presented a most worthy example which others, like them, may follow with profit. The pinnacle of success, the rising from the level of life is secured only through untiring persistent efforts of application and self-denial. This in substance is the gist of the record of all men who have risen from obscurity to prominence and fame.

The Caucasian would tender its congratulations and best wishes to these young men.

Pleaded Guilty. D. M. Ward having withdrawn his plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a banking game. He was fined \$100, which is the maximum. The proceeding was held in the District Court, Judge John R. Land.

Sheriff's Sale. No. 16,816—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La.: Mrs. S. Von-Allen vs. Fred M. Young.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La., in the above numbered and entitled suit I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction for cash and according to law at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, La., during the legal hours for sales, on SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1913.

One lot furniture, etc. Said property seized as belonging to the above named defendant and to be sold to pay and satisfy the debt as specified in said writ say in the sum of \$25.00, with 8 per cent per annum interest on \$25.00 from October 6, 1912, same interest on \$50.00 from November 6, 1912, same interest on \$25.00 from December 6, 1912, and same interest on \$25.00 from January 6, 1913, and same interest on balance from January 15, 1913, until paid, and all costs of this suit.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Sale. No. 17,060—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La.: The Hutchinson Bros. Real Estate and Building Company vs. John T. Jaynes.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La., in the above numbered and entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction for cash and according to law, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, La., during the legal hours for sales, on SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913.

One flat top desk, one oak center table, 2 leather bottom chairs, two oak chairs, one dressing cabinet, 2 shades, one art square, one cuspidor, one waste basket, one oak pedestal, 3 pictures, one wire basket. Said property seized as belonging to the above named defendant and to be sold to pay and satisfy the debt as specified in said writ say in the sum of two hundred and twenty and 60-100 dollars, with legal interest thereon from the 3rd day of April 1913 until paid, and all costs of this suit.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Sale. No. 17,134—In the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La.: The Cable Company vs. Vincent Leggio.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, La., in the above numbered and entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction for cash and according to law, at the principal front door of the

court house of Caddo Parish, La., during the legal hours for sales, on SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913. One upright piano. Said property seized as belonging to the said defendant and to be sold to pay and satisfy the debt as specified in said writ say in the sum of two hundred and thirty-two and 50-100 dollars, with six per cent per annum interest thereon from the 1st day of December 1911, until paid, and all costs of this suit, as well as ten per cent on said principal as attorney's fees.

J. P. FLOURNOY, Sheriff, ex-Officio Auctioneer.

CHARTER

Of the "Shreveport Window Glass Company"

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: Be it remembered that on this day before me, John D. Wilkinson, a Notary Public in and for said parish, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared F. E. Lacaze, August Cazeau, R. E. Allison, H. E. Gump and P. E. Cunningham, residents of said parish and State, who stated and declared to me, notary, that availing themselves of the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana governing the formation of corporations in general, they have formed and constituted, themselves and do by these presents form and constitute themselves, as well as such other persons as may hereafter become associated with them, into a corporation and body corporate, and have adopted and ordained as their charter and act of incorporation the following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I. The name and title of this corporation shall be the Shreveport Window Glass Company, with its domicile at the city of Shreveport, and under said corporate name it shall have and enjoy succession for a period of fifty years, unless sooner dissolved as hereinafter provided. All legal process shall be served on its president, or, in his absence, on the vice president, at the office of the company.

ARTICLE II. The objects of this corporation and the purposes for which it is formed are hereby declared to be to purchase, acquire, own and operate a factory, or factories, for the manufacture of window glass, plate glass, or other glass products, as well as sash, doors, blinds or other wooden products using glass as a part thereof in the State of Louisiana, or elsewhere.

ARTICLE III. The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, divided into One Thousand shares of the par value of One Hundred (\$100) Dollars each, and it shall commence business and become a going concern whenever Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars of its capital stock is actually subscribed and paid for. No stock shall issue except when fully paid and may be issued for money, property, services or other thing of value to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, and when issued shall be non-assessable.

ARTICLE IV. The affairs of this corporation shall be managed and controlled by a Board of Directors, composed of not less than five nor more than seven stockholders to be elected at a general meeting of the stockholders to be held at the office of the company on the first Monday in February of each year; and at the election of a Board of Directors on the first Monday in February, 1914, the following shall constitute the Board of Directors of said company: August Cazeau, who shall be president; P. E. Cunningham, who shall be vice president; F. E. Lacaze, who shall be secretary; H. E. Gump, who shall be treasurer; and R. E. Allison. The said Board of Directors shall have the authority to fill any vacancy occurring in said Board for any cause by the election of another stockholder thereto for the unexpired term; and shall have the power to elect, name and appoint any and all agents, managers or employees that may be necessary in the management of its said business; and shall make such rules and by-laws for the government of said corporation and the same to change and alter at pleasure as in their judgment seems best.

ARTICLE V. This charter may be amended or altered, or this corporation may be dissolved at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose by three-fourths of the stockholders present in accordance with the laws of the State of Louisiana, and when not otherwise provided by law may be called on ten days notice addressed to each stockholder at his usual postoffice address; provided that by unanimous consent the stockholders may waive any notice of a meeting and hold the same without waiting ten days. At all stockholders meetings each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote and be cast by its owner in person, or by proxy. When

this corporation is dissolved by liquidation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated by one or more liquidators to be appointed by the stockholders, who shall perform such duties and give such bond as the stockholders may prescribe.

ARTICLE VI. No stockholder of this corporation shall ever be held liable for the contracts or faults thereof in any further sum than the unpaid balance due on his stock; and no mere informality shall have the effect of rendering this charter null, or of exposing any stockholder to any greater liability than the loss of his stock.

In testimony whereof the said parties have hereunto signed their names in presence of me, notary, and the attesting witnesses, and have set opposite their respective names the number of shares of stock subscribed for by them, which shall constitute a subscription list; on this the 5th day of June, 1913.

F. E. LACAZE, AUGUST CAZEAU, R. E. ALLISON, P. E. CUNNINGHAM, H. E. GUMP.

Attest: W. L. DICKINSON, W. A. PAGE, JOHN D. WILKINSON, Notary Public.

Having examined the above and foregoing charter and act of incorporation, and finding nothing therein contained contrary to the laws of the State of Louisiana, I hereby approve the same.

Done and signed officially on this the 9th day of June, A. D., 1913. W. A. MABRY, Dist. Atty.

Endorsed: Filed and Recorded: June 10, 1913. W. M. LEVY, Deputy Clerk and Ex-Officio Deputy 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 appear on file and of record in my office: Given under my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1913. W. M. LEVY, Deputy Clerk and Ex-Officio Deputy Recorder.

W. A. Mabry CIVIL LAWYER DISTRICT ATTORNEY FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT Office: Court House Long Distance Phone No. 641

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