

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

A WIDE-AWAKE NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS.—TERMS, TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

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Address: Chief, Donaldsonville, La.

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BERNARD LEMANN, dealer in Western Produce, fancy and staple Groceries, Flour, Hardware, Iron, Paints, Oils, Carts, Pumps, Saddlery, Stoves and Tinware, Furniture, Crockery, Wall Paper and House Furnishing Goods, Mississippi street, corner Crescent Place.

JOSEPH GONDRAU, dealer in Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Saddlery, Crockery, Furniture and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, No. 14 Mississippi street.

MOBIAS, dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats, Furniture, Hardware, Crockery, Trunks, etc., corner Mississippi and St. Patrick streets and No. 24 Railroad Avenue. Everything at lowest figures.

MRS. M. KENTZEL, corner Crescent Place and Houma street, dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Corn, Oats and Beans.

M. ISRAEL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Buggies, etc., corner Mississippi street and Railroad Avenue.

GEITEL, dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Furniture, Hardware and Plantation Supplies, at the old Post-office stand, Mississippi street.

MAURIN, dealer in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Saddlery, Furniture, Crockery, Oats, Corn, Bran and Hay, Mississippi street.

HENRY LOEB, dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Provisions, Furniture, Hardware, etc., corner Mississippi street and Railroad Avenue.

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THE PLACE, Gus. Israel, manager, corner Lessor and Mississippi streets. Billiards, Lager Beer, Best Wines and Liquors, Fine Cigars, etc.

BUTCHER'S EXCHANGE, P. Molere, proprietor, Crescent Place, opposite the Market-House. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always kept at the bar.

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CRESCENT HOUSE, Luey Betler, proprietor, Crescent Place, near the wharf. First-class Board and Lodging at reasonable rates.

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PHILIP GEIGER'S Confectionery and Fruit Store, Mississippi street, adjoining Lemann's old stand. Cakes, Soda Water, Nuts, Toys and Fancy Articles.

DONALDSONVILLE CONFECTIONERY, by A. Grille, Mississippi street, near St. Patrick. Cakes, Fruits, Nuts, Soda Water, Ice Cream, etc. Cakes, Ice Cream and Syrups for weddings and parties furnished on short notice.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FRUITS, Nuts, Confectionery, etc., at moderate prices to suit the times, at Sam Fuchs's stand, one in the Market-House, one on Railroad Avenue, next door to post-office. Cool soda water on draught.

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MRS. M. BLUM, Milliner, Mississippi street, between Lessor and St. Patrick. Latest styles of Bonnets, Hats, French Flowers, etc.; also, all kinds of Ladies' Underwear.

MRS. J. FEYRIER, Milliner; all kinds of Hats, Bonnets, Trimmings, Artificial Flowers and Fancy Articles, corner Mississippi and Lessor streets.

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COFFINS of all sizes, styles and prices, at G. W. Mitchell's Livery. Sale and Feed Stable, Railroad Avenue, corner Iberville street. Hearses for hire.

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CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner Railroad Avenue and Iberville street, L. Blanchard, proprietor. Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

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UHRMANN & WALTER, Blacksmith and Carriage shop, 161 Railroad Avenue. Carriage, buggy and wagon making, painting, trimming, decorating and repairing. Horseshoeing and all kinds of blacksmith work in first-class style. New Buggies always on hand.

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JOSEPH HISS, Saddler and Harness Maker, 159 Railroad Avenue. Saddles and harness of all styles and prices made to order. All orders for repairing and painting of Carriages and Buggies promptly executed.

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R. J. GREEN, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Railroad Avenue, near Claiborne street. Paper-hanging and Calcimining in superior style.

SODA WATER MANUFACTORY.

SODA WATER MANUFACTORY, H. Hether, proprietor, No. 11 Mississippi street. Soda, Mineral, Seltzer, and all kinds of aerated waters manufactured, and sold at lowest prices.

BARBER SHOP.

L. FERNANDEZ, Barber Shop, Mississippi Street, near corner Lessor. Shaving, hair-cutting, shampooing, etc., in most artistic style.

CIGAR DEALER.

JOSE REBERT, Dealer in Havana and Domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, etc., cor. Mississippi and St. Patrick streets.

TINSMITH.

LOUIS J. RACKÉ, Tinsmith, Mississippi street, at Lemann's old stand. Orders attended to with dispatch and satisfaction insured.

NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.

J. C. MATHIEU, Notary Public and writer of all kinds of claims against the United States or State Governments, office next door to Rybiski's drug store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Frederick Duffel, R. Prosper Landry, DUFFEL & LANDRY, Attorneys at Law. Office on Cherminghes street, just back of the Court-House.

EDWARD N. FIGH, Attorney at Law, Atakapas street, opposite Louisiana Square. Visits Napoleonville on Mondays.

MUSIC.

THE CRESCENT BAND of Donaldsonville will furnish music for parades, excursions, picnics, funerals, etc., at lowest rates. Apply to or address Alphonse Martin, chairman committee of arrangements.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, Henry Cartz, proprietor, Mississippi street, diagonally opposite the Catholic Church. All styles and sizes of pictures from 50 cents upward. Copying and enlarging from old and faded pictures a specialty.

DR. J. C. LEGARE, Office Hours: 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

OFFICE: Intersection of Mississippi and Lafourche streets, next to Bell's drug store, Donaldsonville.

RESIDENCE: Souvenir plantation, one mile above town. feb575

DR. W. M. McGALLIARD Office in Crescent Place, Donaldsonville, La.

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R. N. Sims, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Donaldsonville, La.

Practice in Ascension, Assumption and St. James. mel22-1y

F. B. EARBART, LAW OFFICE, DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

Practices in the Fourth Judicial District comprising St. Charles, St. John, St. James and Ascension parishes, and in the Supreme and United States Courts. may5

H. H. WILLERS, Boot and Shoe Maker, Mississippi street near corner of St. Patrick, DONALDSONVILLE.

First-class work on shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms moderate.

Sewing Machines repaired. Give me a call. jun5-75

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Delivered any where on the coast or Bayou Lafourche. Also agent for the celebrated Weed Sewing Machine.

Apply to or address, C. KLINE, jy22 Donaldsonville, La.

SOLLOQUY OF RICHARD III.

Give me another horse blanket! Bind up my wounds with Jones' liniment. The boss remedy for cuts, bruises, burns, Scalds, ringbone, spavin or quarter-crack in man or beast, fifty cents a bottle. Three bottles for a dollar; for sale by all respectable dealers; none genuine unless bearing the signature of—but soft, I did not dream! O, coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me! The lights burn blue. It is now dead midnight. And I am no nearer home than I was. Last Saturday night at this time! What do I fear! Myself! There's none else; No; one I fear who in her bed doth lie! I am a villain; I am a son of a gunsmith!—I—I he; I am not, not by a jugful! Not if the court knows herself; not by a Majority as large as Samuel J. Tilden's! Fool, of thyself speak well, for none else will. My conscience hath a thousand several tongues; And if I should take a notion to have it quickened Every tongue would tell a several tale; And every tale would condemn me for a villain; Then I would get six months at hard labor Unless I could fix things with the court. —Burlington Hodge.

AN IDYL DE MACARONI.

Over the fields come a fragrance sweet, And the joy of summer would be complete Could I catch the sound of her coming feet. —Old Song

Could I feel her charming presence near, Could I watch and waiting, see or hear, The soothing flap of her sunny ear. —St. Louis Journal.

Could I see when morning zephyr blows, The pearls of the dawn disclose, The bloom on the end of her red nose. —Red Rover.

When across the cross-lane she lies, Could I cross across a glad surprise, And watch the cross of her crescent-eyes. —Ex. (forgotten).

Along the stubble, against the storm, She moans, whistling through the farm, Her bustle slung over her frocked arm. —New York Graphic.

The flowers bloom brighter where she stands, And I'd ask for neither gold nor lands, Could I softly press her waxy hands. —Narratown Herald.

And when the sun goes down gold red, And her sweet smile splits off half her head, The barker asks me what I said. —New York Herald.

In the wood-shed's gloom, when night sets in I steal on her softly; and where's the sin If I kiss the mole on her chup-chisel chin! —Anonymous.

While I delve in the maple's bough to beg Or steal from a bird a speckled egg, I hear the tump-tump of her wooden leg. —Philadelphia Times.

As skipping the frolic-a-loo she trends On clover leaves and mullen beds, We catch a glimpse of her cardinal reds. —New York Herald.

And I'd ask no more in this world beneath Than she bend her head to my bridal wreath As I kiss the lips o'er her snuggly teeth. —N. Y. Republic.

I banish all thoughts of pain or death, And revel in ecstasy—over the left— As I sniff a snuff of her rancid breath. —

The Jew as a Citizen and as a Politician.

Baton Rouge Advocate.

The above caption formed the subject of a splendid lecture that was delivered last Saturday night, at the Jewish Synagogue, by Hon. Charles Wessolowsky of Georgia. After discoursing upon the utility and expense of government in its several branches, he proceeded to the bottom facts and figures to show what kind of a citizen and what kind of a politician the Jew is. By the census and the reports culled from the statistical records of the nation, the States and municipalities, he demonstrates that while the Jews pay a larger *pro rata* revenue into the public coffers, they require less of the benefits that flow through the various channels of the government than any other class of people. He pointed to his own State, Georgia, as an example. There the Jews number but a small per centage of the entire population—say about ten thousand out of one million inhabitants. The average wealth of all other citizens is about \$250; that of the Jews averages about \$1000. While the State is well provided in the way of charitable institutions for the poor and unfortunate, the Jew never avails himself of its bounty. Mr. Wessolowsky does not refer to this fact in a spirit of complaint, but to show, as he says, that the Jew has an instinctive dislike to share the public charity himself or to permit the widow, the orphan or the decrepit of his race to do so. Consequently, while the Jew is a liberal contributor to the government, he is unquestionably a cheap citizen. The same argument applies to all other States in the Union with equal force. In the matter of the criminal record the lecturer showed that in twenty-two States there were but fourteen Jewish criminals, where, if the ratio of crime was the same among the Jews as among other people, the number would have been several hundreds.

From the Jew as a citizen he passed on to the second branch of the subject, which alluded to the Jew as a "politician." Out of four hundred thousand Jews in the United States he knew of but five who held positions of any particular note. Why was this? Not because the Jew was excluded from the benefits of his citizenship in that respect, for this great Democratic country excluded no citizen of capacity and integrity. But the cause was, the Jew could do better outside of political preferment. They are essentially a commercial people, and while they always exercise their right of citizenship at the ballot-box, very few of them care to seek political preferment.

Our Letter from Europe.

The Paris Exposition.

IV.

I left off my description last week with the Prince of Wales' collection. Now pass down the hall to the right and we find ourselves before the celebrated Sevres collection. This exhibition is rather to be valued for its excellence than its extent; and in one sense it is grievously disappointing. The fame of this great establishment has been so world-wide, that one would naturally expect to find a large and varied collection; the very reverse is the case, there being an entire absence of those magnificent tea and dinner sets which are associated in the minds of every one with the name of Sevres porcelain. One small set of tea cups is all, the rest being made up of magnificent vases, not exceptional in design—in that respect they are surpassed by a number of different parts of the Exposition—but as specimens of pure exalted art, of beauty, they stand where you would naturally expect to find them, without a rival. Of one feature it is impossible to speak in terms of too flattering commendation, and that is the noble purity and chastity of the ornamentation. One prizes such a revelation as this the more when you are surrounded by unclean things; and there is much in this Great Exposition that might safely be relegated to the dissecting room or the closet of the anatomical student. In the Sevres collection, what there is of it, everything is beautiful. A pair of black vases enameled with figures of the purest and fleeciest white, challenge special admiration. Another vase of the loveliest amber, on which fairy figures melt into the clouds; and another a peacock, gorgeous in his rainbow plumage, is one of the most remarkable works of art in the entire collection. There is but one small tea set, which rests in a beautiful case. On a casual glance you would be inclined to pass it by; but if you did, you would miss one of the rarest pieces of art ever seen in any land. Not one in a thousand examines it critically, and I can scarcely blame them when they are surrounded by so much that is beautiful and striking; but this little set is one of those gems which one seldom sees in a lifetime.

You are now near some works the equal of which has never been produced in the world. Everybody who has traveled, imagines that they have seen *les Gobelins*. Faded hangings are to be found in almost every European palace. In Paris they are for sale in most of the second-hand shops, and in Florence or Rome they are more common than clean faces. But to see the latest glory of the Gobelins which, by the way, is rather a misnomer, you will have to come to the Paris Exposition. There may have been things before as beautiful in art; but I have never seen them or heard of them. Against the wall, almost in the midst of the Sevres collection, is the figure in tapestry of "The New Moon." It is the nude figure of a female holding an arrow piercing the new moon. Everything about this work is pure as the spotless snow, clear as a ray of sunlight, classé as Diana's visage. The most difficult thing in art is to strip earth from its carthiness and dress and to carry the mind upward and heavenward to the full realization of how the angels looked; yet this the artist has done in this sublime work, which must be seen to be appreciated, for no mere description can convey to mind anything like an adequate idea of its loveliness and beauty. Close by is a copy of Correggio's wonderful picture, "The Visitation of St. Gerome." As you look at it, it is difficult to realize that you are looking on a product of the weaver's loom; that the shuttle and the wool and the web have brought this mechanical marvel almost equal to the Miracles of Old; the brilliant color, the breathing life, the magnificent inspiration which distinguishes the work of the grand old Florentine are here all reproduced. The Pitti Palace, the Vatican and the Louvre can no longer monopolize these wonderful inspirations of genius. The vision which Jacquard saw is more than realized to-day.

But new wonders await you. You already imagine that you have seen productions which no mortal genius could surpass, and yet there are two tapestries on the other side that, for magnificent conception and beauty of execution, immeasurably transcend all the others. They are copies of Le Brun's great pictures of "The Sea and the Earth," softer, brighter and more beautiful than the original paintings which have given the painter immortality. These great works are intended for the Hotel de Ville, of which they will be the chief ornament. It is gratifying to the lover of art to know that, aided by the wonderful process now being perfected, it will be possible to duplicate the works of the old masters, and Correggio's, Murillo's, Angelo's and Vandyke's may become as common as ordinary chromos; that the steam loom can now accomplish in a few hours the work which was the patient labor of years, and these immortal inspirations of canonized genius, scattered

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1878.

EDITOR CHIEF:

OF COURSE the electoral fraud investigation is now talked of more than anything else here. Many, perhaps a majority, think a grave error has been committed in reopening this question, but since it has been entered upon, it must be followed till a final and decisive conclusion is reached. On every hand we hear talk of anticipated trouble from the laboring classes this summer, which the government is in no way prepared to meet and quell. Some States are drilling militia but the cry in Congress is still "Reduce the Army." There are various chances for trouble just now. People who are disposed to look on the dark side of matters, have plenty to encourage their foreboding—the Indians, the Mexicans, tramps, Fenians, a general outburst of high officers at the Capital, and various other unpleasantnesses, which lie within the bounds of possibility. But from other and more reliable sources comes the word that indication of a revival of prosperity throughout the country are not wanting. For the first time in five or six years the tide of foreign immigration has set in towards this port, which is considered an unmistakable sign of prosperity. Railroad building has also been resumed, especially in the far West, and this has naturally revived the iron industries of the country to a marked extent. They the far West is in a phenomenally flourishing condition. The harvest this year promises unprecedented abundance and the tide of settlement is flowing in rapidly, new lands are being brought under cultivation, and the demand for all sorts of manufactured products is sure to be large. Foreign commerce is steadily increasing, and these are the things upon which the sanguine base their belief of better times coming.

The Senate has defeated the amendment granting the right of franchise to those poor mortals who are unlucky enough to have their lot cast in the pious National Capital. Men may live here, own property here, and pay taxes heavy enough to burden any one but a millionaire, and yet they can not have one word to say, or one vote to cast, relative to government or taxation. A man living in this District is as little a citizen of these United States as the foreigner who has not yet taken out his naturalization papers.

As one of the results of the recent visit of the Secretary of War to the Hampton school commencement, a communication will be sent to the Interior Department asking if it is willing to incur the expense of supporting a few of the Nez Percés Indians at this school out of its fund. The Secretary desires to educate a number of these Indians, but there is no fund in the War Department which could be used for such a purpose. If the work is undertaken by the Interior Department, some fifty young braves will be sent on immediately.

The United States Fish Commission steamer "Lookout" is now lying at the Eighth street wharf with one million shad and nearly two millions of herring eggs hatching on board. These will be put into the Potomac in a day or so. Last week a similar number of young shad were put into the river opposite Mount Vernon. At this rate of stocking the river, with correct legislation, it will not be long before the abundance of fish will be as great as in former times. This last season comparatively few fish have been taken, and as this is an industry of serious magnitude, it is only proper that the government should expend annually enough money to keep up the supply of the "finny tribes."

Mr. W. W. Coreoin, whose great liberality has made him famous, and to whom the "Corcoran Art Gallery" of this city is a fitting monument, has just presented to the State of Virginia the large painting "The Battle of Yorktown." He has done more to advance art in Washington than any other individual. He purchased for his gallery here, at the close of the Centennial, the piece of statuary "The forced prayer," which was so popular there. He also has the original "Greek Slave" by Powers, said to be the finest portrayal of the human form divine ever idealized.

The fate of Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr and wife of Joseph Olston, has always been a mystery. A photograph from a portrait, which was washed ashore near Cape Hatteras more than sixty years ago, has been received in this city. It bears a strong resemblance to the likeness of Theodosia in Davis' "Life of Burr." The portrait itself will soon be here, consigned to the care of a well known North Carolinian, long a resident in Washington. The vessel in which this lady embarked from New York probably foundered at sea, and this portrait, if it be of her, floated off from the wreck on account of its buoyancy.

Miss Winnie Ream, the sculptress, is to become Mrs. Hoxie this week. The little lady has always averred that with a loss of her early head that she was not to be captivated by the sterner sex, but the attractions of the brave Lieutenant have been so strong that she has had to succumb. Her statue of Lincoln was purchased by Congress for \$20,000. SENTINEL.

What the Communists Want.

Topeka Blade.

At a recent meeting of the Methodist ministers of Chicago three of the communist leaders in that city were invited to express their views. One of them did so. He disclaimed any intention by the communists to make war upon individual life or property. But what they did propose, he said, was to have an equal division of all the real estate on the globe; to have wages regulated by law and all labor competition abolished; to do away with all labor-saving machinery, and compel a return to work by hand, with the further requirement that the hours of labor shall be decreased and the rate of compensation made greater. He thought, this man of modest views, that the churches ought to join hands with the workmen in compelling capitalists to yield to these demands.

Inadvertently we omitted to mention in our last Friday's issue the receipt of a polite invitation to attend a grand ball to be given by Phoenix Fire Co., No. 1 and Ascension Hook and Ladder No. 1 of Donaldsonville, on the 25th inst. The committee of invitation, of which L. E. Bentley of the CHIEF was chairman, have our sincere thanks for the invitation, and to our brother firemen of the Donaldsonville corps we express our regrets at not being able to attend. At some future time, though, we hope to be able to be with them and enjoy the cordial good fellowship and hospitalities for which they are proverbial. —Baton Rouge Advocate.

Thus discomfited Harry of the Livingstonian:

We acknowledge, with many thanks for the remembrance, the receipt of an invitation to the fireman's ball, at Donaldsonville. Wrestling with an ancient foit of brevity, with interludes of nonpariel, we find it impossible to dodge from our fate sufficiently long to enjoy a night with Ascension's gallant firemen, yet we'll be with you in spirit, sans sangar.