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—BY—
LINDEN E. BENTLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Address: Chief, Donaldsonville, La.

DONALDSONVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Etc.

J. N. F. PARE, dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provision, Plantation and Steamboat Supplies, Canned Goods, Wines, Liquors, Bottled Beer, Ale, etc. Dry Goods and Notions, corner of Mississippi and Chestnut streets, opp. River Ferry.

A. D. VEGA, Agent, dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Liquors, Furniture, Hardware, Tobacco, Paints, Oils, Glass, Lumber, Bricks, Carts and Wagons; Loe's corner, Railroad Avenue and Mississippi street.

BERNARD LEMANN, dealer in Western Produce, Groceries, Staple Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Iron, Paints, Oils, Carts, Pumps, Saddlery, Shoes and Tinware, Furniture, Crocker, Wall Paper and Home 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, Crocker, Furniture and all kinds of Home Furnishing Goods, Blue Store, Mississippi street.

M. TOBIAS, dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Hardware, Crocker, Trunks, etc., corner Mississippi and St. Patrick streets and No. 21 Railroad Avenue. Everything at lowest figures.

C. KLINE, corner Crescent Place and Houmas street, dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Corn, Oats and Bran.

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

S. MOYSE, dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Furniture, Hardware and Plantation Supplies, at Lenann's old stand, Mississippi street.

S. WEINSCHEK, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, and general Plantation Supplies, Railroad Avenue, between Iberville and Attakapas streets.

J. N. SOLOZANO, dealer in Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Crocker, Tinware, Notions, etc., No. 21 Railroad Avenue, between Conway and St. Michael streets, Donaldsonville, La.

ANTOINETTE FRISTER, dealer in Fancy and Staple Groceries of all kinds, of best quality and at lowest prices; Wines, Liquors, Boat and Plantation Supplies, etc., Lafourche street, corner St. Michael.

P. T. BABIN, dealer in Choice Family Groceries, Lard, Bacon, Ham, Turkey, Oils, etc., Darrowville, near ferry landing, and opposite Donaldsonville.

LIQUOR AND BILLIARD SALOONS.

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

BUTCHERS' EXCHANGE, P. Mollere, proprietor, Crescent Place, opposite the Market House. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always kept at the bar.

HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES.

ROBT. E. LEE HOTEL, at Marx Ismael's old stand, corner Mississippi and Lessor streets. Jos. Lafourche, proprietor. Bar and billiard room attached. First-class accommodation and comfortable board.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL and BAR-ROOM, Mississippi street, Fred. Riggs, Proprietor. Boarding and lodging at reasonable rates. Table always supplied with the best of the market affords. Special and comfortable accommodations for transient boarders.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, Lucy Butler, proprietor, Crescent Place near the wharf. First-class Board and Lodging at reasonable rates.

CITY HOTEL, P. Lefevre, Proprietor, Railroad Avenue, cor. Iberville street. Bar supplied with best Liquors.

CONFECTIONERIES.

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

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

CIGAR DEALER.

JOS. THOMPSON, Railroad Avenue, next door to corner of Conway street, near the depot, dealer in Havana and Domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, etc.

SEWING MACHINES.

Singer Sewing Machine DEPOT.

corner Mississippi and Lessor streets.
A. Combe, Manager.
Mrs. Octavia Halsey, Saleslady.

LIVERY STABLES & UNDERTAKING.

SCHONBERG'S Livery, Feed and Sale Stable and Undertaker's Establishment, Railroad Avenue, between Iberville and Attakapas streets. Competition defied.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

B. RYBISKI, Apothecary and Druggist, 11 Mississippi street, between St. Patrick and St. Vincent streets, adjoining Gondrau's store.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

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

MILLINERY.

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

BARBER SHOP.

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

TINSMITH.

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

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

S. GOETTE, Boot and Shoemaker, Mississippi street, opposite Marlin's store. All work in best style at bottom prices.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

EDWARD N. PUGH, Attorney at Law, Attakapas street, opposite Louisiana Square. Visits Natchezville on Mondays.

SODA WATER MANUFACTORY.

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

SADDLERY—HARNESS-MAKING.

FREDERICK BRENN, 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.

Dr. P. J. Friedrichs,

OF
New Orleans,
Office on Railroad Avenue between Mississippi and Iberville streets.

DR. A. C. LOVE,

Barrowville, La.
Left bank Mississippi river, opposite Donaldsonville.
Office and residence at Gibson's Hotel.

DR. J. H. VANDEGRIFT,

OFFICE:
Attakapas street, near the Court-House, Donaldsonville, La.

DR. W. M. McGALLARD,

Office in Crescent Place, Donaldsonville, La.

J. D. HANSON, M. D.,

OFFICE:
Corner Iberville street and Railroad Avenue, next door to Central Drug Store, Donaldsonville, La.

For the CHIEF.

HE KNOWETH BEST.

Oh, mothers weeping over smooth white pillows,
That never more will know the touch of baby's head,
Come now with me to earth's dark, dreary places,
And see if 'tis not best that they are dead.

This murderous hand was once a dimpled babe's,
And touched with loving pressure some poor mother's breast,
This drunken brute who, stumbling, reels along,
Once lipped a "Now I lay me down to rest."

Over this doomed man within a convict's cell,
Whose parched lips call curses loud and deep,
A mother mightily bent and crowned a sweet
Low lullaby to soothe her boy to sleep.

And if some pitying and mighty hand
The scaled book of future had open wide,
Think you those mothers would have wept
If as pure babes their little ones had died.

Nay, nay, poor broken heart be still;
He knoweth best, and spoutless, free from sin,
Throw open the shining gates of gold and pearl,
And took them—stainless little darlings—in.

THE SOLDIER'S FATE.

We met that night and our hearts were light,
Although on a foreign strand,
And we blithely sang till the trenches rang:
Old songs of our native land.

Oh, sing of the red heath nodding free,
And the light broom waving gracefully,
And the lighthouse beam and the kindly eye
Of the maids of our native land.

We told thy tales of the bonnie green vales,
Where our youthful footsteps roved,
Of the broken shades and the forest glades
In the dear old land we loved.

And lightly we laughed as the tale went by,
Of our wild youth's stirring jollity,
We filled our cups and we drained them dry,
To our well loved native land.

Oh, little we recked in our careless glee
Of after toil and sorrow,
Though well we knew from our chosen few
That some would fall to-morrow.

The morrow came with its sword and lance,
And well they did their part,
Through shot and shell and dying yell,
Each bore a fearless heart.

I saw them driving side by side
Thru' the widest surge of the battle's tide,
And saw their fall—'twas their strength and pride,
Far, far from their native land.

The moon that night shed a ghastly light
O'er the heaps of mangled slain,
And I searched around till my friends I found,
For I knew them both again.

We laid them to sleep by the rocky steep
Of the sadly sounding sea,
With their tattered plumes around them laid,
And their broadswords by their knee.

Strathearn's flower in birken bower
May lang and sadly mourn,
Young Evan's bed is cold and red,
He never can return.

Well may she weep by Gartly's steep,
His widowed mother dear,
For never mad to Gartly fair
He'll come her heart to cheer.

Paper from Bagasse.

We are highly gratified in announcing the fact that a good article of paper has been manufactured from bagasse. A few days ago Mr. Hamplden Story, of this parish, submitted a sample of the first paper made at the Crocker Paper Mills, Holyoke, Mass., from bagasse pulp prepared on his plantation, which promises a very remunerative future for this new industry.

The appearance of the paper justifies the assertion that even writing paper can be made with bagasse fibre. The cost of preparing the fibre is advantageous, a fair estimate placing it below twenty dollars per ton, and the lowest value placed upon it is forty dollars and the highest eighty dollars, showing a clear profit, at its lowest quotation, of one hundred per cent. It has also been calculated that the quantity of cane consumed in producing one hoghead of sugar will yield one tone of fibre.

Mr. Story informed us that a company is being organized to forward this enterprise, the capital stock of which shall be \$50,000, subject to any necessary increase for future operations. The object of the company is to build one mill of one thousand tons capacity, at such a point that may be agreed upon by the stockholders. The cost of the mill will not exceed \$21,000, and the subscribers will not be called upon to pay more than sixty per cent. of their investment for the first year.

The list of subscribers is headed by Messrs. J. H. Oglesby, \$2500; B. S. Story, \$2500; James D. Edwards, \$1500; Wm. M. Abbott and others for smaller sums. These gentlemen are using their best endeavors to have the mill erected and put into operation this season.

The Donaldsonville Chief, the best Republican paper in the State, published last week the biographies of Hancock and English, at the same time giving the pictures of the Democratic candidates.—Morehouse Clarion.

In his youth, Congressman De La Martyr of Indiana quarreled with his girl, and the married another fellow, lived to be a widow, and she and her first love were married at Friendship, N. J., a few days ago.—E.

Our Washington Letter.

A Chinese Gong Campaign—Weakness of Democratic Strongholds—Interesting Legal Question—Senator Conkling's Attitude—Garfield and Hancock to Ride Together, etc.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1880.
EDITOR CHIEF:

There is great clangor of trumpets and beating of gongs in the Democratic campaign, and if boasts were votes Hancock would be elected without the formality of a ballot in November. But I learn in very well informed political circles here that the prospects were never better of carrying even the strongest of Democratic strongholds for the Republican nominee. It has become evident long since that Tilden's friends in New York are indifferent or apathetic. The Democrats, having abandoned the fraud issue, the contest ceased to be interesting to Mr. Tilden and his supporters. The party will have to fight its battles virtually without the strong support which the name and money of Mr. Tilden would have given it.

This will of course weaken them in a great and indispensable State. Mr. English's unpopularity, at one time local, or at least confined to Indiana, has rapidly assumed national proportions. Moreover, voters are becoming educated to the fact that parties mean something more than candidates in this country. We do not, as in England and France, confer highest honors on our leading statesmen. Our Gambettas and Gladstones are not promoted to executive offices. Our history shows that we, whether wisely or unwisely, trust the common sense of all rather than the genius of one.

Our really distinguished statesmen who have filled the presidential office, may be counted on the fingers of one hand. In this view the popularity that attaches to a distinguished soldier can not be taken as an omen of success. Eminent as may have been his military services he is obscured now by the party host that is pressing around him, and making an instrument of him for the accomplishment of its own peculiar purposes. If it were General Hancock alone there would be little objection to him, but it is not a personal question.

The conundrum why Senator Conkling staid away from the New York Republican conference has not yet been solved. One report has it that he absented himself because of Garfield's inability to carry out a contract to displace Merritt from the Custom-House. On the other hand, it has been hinted that Conkling absented himself as a matter of policy, in order to do away with the idea that there was any dickering on hand between him and Garfield. General Arthur is authority for the assurance that in two or three weeks from this time there will be no occasion to complain that the campaign is languishing in New York, nor that Senator Conkling is continuing his policy of masterly inactivity.

An interesting question was decided yesterday by the first Comptroller of the Treasury. A United States draft, sent out to an attorney in Tennessee, had been taken from the attorney under order of a State court, the intention being to secure its endorsement and payment by parties other than the owner or attorney. The decision of the Comptroller is that only the owner or his duly authorized attorney can cash the draft. If the original owner—the party in whose name it is drawn—has died, or otherwise become incapable of acting, the papers must be returned to the U. S. Treasury, and a new claim made by the proper representatives, and a new draft issued.

At Boston's coming two hundred and fiftieth anniversary it is expected that both Hancock and Garfield will be present, and it is a part of the programme that they shall ride in a barouche together in the great procession. They will make a good looking pair.

The visitors at the numerous watering places along the shores of New York bay, have recently been greatly disturbed and excited at the appearance of large schools of sharks. So troublesome have become these menaces of the deep that it has greatly interfered with bathing and fishing. The appearance of so great a number of these fish so near the city is regarded as almost a phenomenon.

OUR RAILROAD.

The gap east of the Mermentau is reduced to about eight and a half miles. The track-laying force is very much reduced and more hands are wanted. The company has constructed a switch to Norris' saw mill. The different mills here are shipping from six to ten car loads of lumber weekly. The mail train arrives and departs regularly on time.—Caledonia Echo.

Our Broadbrim Letters.

A Curious Case of Larceny—The International Exhibition of 1883—Horrible Murder and Suicide—An Improvement in Steam Boilers—Abduction and Disappearance.
NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1880.
EDITOR CHIEF:

Larceny is generally supposed to be the crime of petty, impetuous thieves, who have not quite risen to the dignity of burglars and bank robbers. It is not often that you catch a \$100,000 criminal in the prisoner's box, accused of larceny, and yet our sister city of Brooklyn is about to be treated to an exhibition of this kind; that is, if they can catch the thief. There are two firms in the United States engaged in the manufacture of wire netting, one in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the other in Cleveland, Ohio. The Brooklyn firm had invented some machinery which gave them a decided advantage over their Cleveland rivals, and it is said that this advantage was forcing the Cleveland house to the wall; in this dilemma it is said that the Cleveland house sent a man on to Brooklyn to steal the secret of the improved manufacture; and, after bribing the foreman of the Brooklyn concern, last Sunday while the factory was without a watch, these two worthies effected an entrance, and stole the machinery which contained the coveted secret. Their triumph, however, was very short lived, for on Tuesday they were arrested, and in all probability, a long term in State's prison will be the reward of their unbecoming enterprise. If it be true that these men were employed by a millionaire manufacturer to steal the brains and machinery of a rival firm, it is a pity that the law can not reach the perpetrator, and, if guilty, put him in the place of the wretched tools who will have to suffer for his crime.

At last things are shaping themselves for the great International Fair of 1883; the dead timber which once threatened its success has gradually been swept away, and the result is that the affair is now in the hands of business men who are able to conduct it to a successful completion. The meeting on Tuesday embraced representatives from most of the States and Territories, and the delegation from New York city in particular had some of our most influential and wealthy men; there seems to be every probability now of placing the affair on a firm financial basis, and in a few months we may expect to see the ground broke and the buildings commenced. So far no particular site has been selected. There are but few spots on Manhattan Island that would answer the purpose, and as Brooklyn is strenuously urging her claims, it is not altogether certain that it may not go on that side of the river. The great bridge will be completed by that time. The city is a net-work of railroads, and the site offered is one of the finest in the State, immediately opposite Prospect Park, within twenty minutes ride of Coney Island and Manhattan Beach, and much nearer to the centre of New York city than the International Exhibition of 1876 to the city of Philadelphia. Of course there is a great deal of wire-pulling to see which side of the river the fair shall go, and as they say in Kentucky, "the longest pole will undoubtedly take the persimmon."

We are now debating the effect of capital punishment. No sooner are Cox and Balbo disposed of than the city is startled from its propriety by a couple of murders more horrible than those for which the Italian and the Negro were executed. Love, jealousy and revenge were at the bottom of the murders, and the story borders on romance. About a quarter of a century ago two Frenchmen arrived in New York, one from Champagne and the other from Lyons. They were sworn friends, and as the Germans say, "heart brothers." About a year after their arrival M. Renant met a beautiful young French girl from Lorraine, and married her; his friend Bigot was delighted, and the new love made no abatement in the old, but rather tended to cement the friendship which had been like hooks of steel before. After a time Bigot became a mate, and the two families became as one. Children were born to each, and they played together like brothers and sisters, scarcely knowing the difference. At last Mr. Bigot had the misfortune to lose his wife, and all of a sudden a change took place which horrified his former friends. Notwithstanding the kindness he had ever received from the Renants, he conceived a violent passion for Renant's wife. Time after time she repulsed his advances, and at last the persecution became so intolerable that Madame Renant informed her husband. On the next appearance of Bigot in the Renant mansion he was summarily ejected

Scientific Miscellany.

The suggestion is made that luminous paint might produce some striking novelties in textile printing.

Egyptologists are endeavoring to organize a society for the systematic excavation of ancient sites in Egypt.

The increasing demand and fast diminishing supply have led a private individual of Algeria to form an establishment for the breeding of lions.

It has been estimated that the erosive action of water is reducing the height of the North American continent at the rate of two feet in every seven thousand years.

The metric system of weights and measures became obligatory on the 15th of July in the kingdom of Spain and all its colonies. The Turkish government has also ordered the introduction of this system into all its colonies.

The Russian battle-fields of the year 1812 are still being explored for bones, which are converted into bone-black. It may thus happen that a man of the present day may consume sugar which has been deodorized and purified by means of the bones of his forefathers.

The adulteration of milk by starch may be detected by this simple method: Add a few drops of acetic acid to the suspected milk; boil the milk, and filter the whey. If the milk contains the slightest trace of starch, a single drop of iodine solution will give a blue tint to the whey.

An Alexandrian physician tells of an English boy who has survived a fearful fall. On June 1, 1879, the lad fell a measured distance of 712 feet, striking upon a granite pavement. Both legs were fractured, but he ultimately completely recovered from the effects of the accident.

It is well known that many articles made of rubber are liable to become dry after a considerable time, and to crack, grow brittle and lose all elasticity. According to a Russian journal, this may be remedied by a simple mixture composed of one part of aqua ammonia with two parts of water, in which the articles should be immersed until they resume their former elasticity, smoothness and softness—the time required varying from a few minutes to an hour.

In the course of inquiries as to the phosphorescence of the sea, a German naturalist has found that the phenomenon occurs whenever sea-fishes are brought into a three per cent. salt solution. The luminosity begins apparently in the eyes, spreading gradually over the body and increasing in intensity day by day, until, after a considerable period, the fish seems luminous throughout. The phosphorescent substance is a kind of mucous, appearing dirty white during the day.

At a recent trial in England, a gas company was sued for damages, the plaintiff having been rendered insensible by an escape of the company's gas from a defective main. The plaintiff alleged that the accident had rendered him unfit for business for a considerable period. As scientific evidence, Drs. Tidy and Hastings gave the opinion that the effect of inhaling coal gas is very transitory; and that it must quickly pass from the system, leaving no ill effects behind. The jury accepted this view of the case.

An English clergyman has devised a simple means of reducing the number of deaths by drowning. In a portion of the coat, waistcoat or dress of any person a chemical preparation is inserted, which on becoming wet causes the garment to become quickly inflated. This novel life-preserver does not alter the appearance of the garment, so that it may be constantly worn without inconvenience. A thorough test is said to have shown that it will sustain a person in the water as long as he can possibly endure the exposure—say forty-five or fifty hours.

In hardness and binding qualities the ancient mortars surpass the modern; but the supposition sometimes made that this superiority is due to certain secrets or of manipulation, which are now lost, is entirely groundless. The true explanation is, undoubtedly, that all mortars improve with age, and attain their maximum hardness and strength only after a very long time. This is accounted for by the fact that chemical union takes place between the lime and the silica of the sand composing the mass, and this is a process requiring many years to complete. Comparative examinations have shown that the ancient mortars contain more silicate of lime than the modern, and are consequently better in quality.

Plants very ripened seeds of different plants vary greatly in their germinating force. Some seeds, such as those of angelica, coffee, etc., must be sown soon after they are collected; others, like those of the China aster, alder, birch and sycamore, will rarely germinate the second year; while others retain the power for an unknown period. Although, when kept under the most favorable conditions, certain seeds may be made to produce plants when very old, the average duration of vitality in the seeds of some of our cultivated plants has been found about as follows: Artichoke, five years; broad bean, six; beet root, five; cabbage, five; carrot, four; cucumber, five; lettuce, five; maize, two; melon, five; onion, two; parsnip, two; peas, four or five; radish, five; spinach, five; tomato, five; tobacco, five; turnip, five; coffee, three; egg plant, seven; parsley, three; strawberry, three. Seeds containing the least albumen retain their vegetative power the longest.

Courtesy in Politics.

Bossier Banner.

We do not believe that any man ever lost anything in the long run by remembering to be a gentleman. In business, in society, in politics and even in religion more is accomplished by calm and courteous methods than by rant and coarse denunciation; or even by abruptness and unscrupulousness of manner. In politics is this especially true, and yet in respect to no other interest are departures from the reasonable standards of courtesy more frequent or flagrant. Political feeling runs high in every campaign, we are aware, but no man is fit to take a leading part in any party who can not control his tongue and temper and plead his cause without resorting to personal abuse, which generally injures the accused more than the accused.

We would not have abuses concealed or excused. On the contrary, we would have them vigorously, openly and indignantly condemned; but we should remember that language to be most vigorous and convincing must be gentlemanly.

The further public speakers can get away from "sawdust" oratory, and the further political newspapers can remove themselves from the "border ruffian" style of journalism, the greater influence will they be likely to have upon the minds of reasonable and honest people. Chronic scolds and political blackguards may be entertaining and exasperating, according to circumstances, but in a political campaign they exert a demoralizing influence and lower the tone of political discussion.

According to some of the Republican papers, Gen. Hancock is an ignoramus, who doesn't know as much as Morris Marks.—St. Tammany Farmer.