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Donaldsonville Chief.

A Wide-Awake Home Newspaper
Published Every Saturday at
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—BY—
LINDEN B. BENTLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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New Orleans, La.

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DENTIST,
Barronville, La.

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DENTIST,
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Donaldsonville, La.

DR. W. M. MCGALLARD,
DENTIST,
Office in Crescent Place,
Donaldsonville, La.

J. D. HANSON, M. D.,
DENTIST,
Corner Iberville street and Railroad Avenue,
next door to Central Drug Store,
Donaldsonville, La.

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Iberville St., opp. St. Vincent's Institution,
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F. P. SCHULER,
BLACKSMITH,
Carriage & Wagon Maker,
HORSE-SHOER, ETC.,
Railroad Avenue, between Mississippi and
Iberville streets,
DONALDSONVILLE.

I have the honor to inform the public that
I have established myself at Leonard's old
stand, where I am prepared to do all work
in my line promptly, efficiently and at the
most reasonable rates. I respectfully solicit
a share of the public's patronage and am
willing to stand or fall by the merit of my
work and prices as compared with those of
other establishments.

DONALDSONVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DEY GOODS, GROCERIES, Etc.

J. N. O. PARK, dealer in Staple and Fancy
Groceries, Provisions, Plantains and
Steamboat Supplies, Canned Goods, Wines,
Liquors, Bottled Beer, Ale, etc., Dry Goods
and Notions, corner of Mississippi and Chet-
miches streets, opp. River Ferry.

A. D. VEGA, Agent, dealer in Dry Goods,
Hats, Groceries, Liquors, Furniture, Hard-
ware, Tobacco, Paints, Oils, Glass, Lumber,
Bricks, Carts and Wagons; Looch's corner,
Railroad Avenue and Mississippi street.

BERNARD LEMANN, dealer in Western
Produce, and staple Groceries, Li-
quors, Hardware, Iron, Paints, Oils, Carts,
Flows, Saddlery, Shoes and Tinware, Fur-
nishing Goods, Mississippi street, corner
Crescent Place.

JOSEPH GONDRAU, dealer in Clothing,
Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Groceries,
Wines, Liquors, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,
Paints, Oils, Saddlery, Crochery, Furnitures
and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods,
Blue Street, Mississippi street.

M. TOBIAS, dealer in Groceries, Dry
Goods, Clothing, Notions, Boots and
Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Hardware, Croch-
ery, Trunks, etc., corner Mississippi and St.
Patrick streets and No. 24 Railroad Avenue.
Everything at lowest figures.

C. KLINE, corner Crescent Place and
Honnas street, dealer in Dry Goods,
Notions, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Pro-
visions, Corn, Oats and Bran.

M. ISRAEL & CO., dealer in Dry Goods,
Liquors, Groceries, Hats, Groceries, Fur-
nitures, etc., corner Mississippi street and
Railroad Avenue.

S. MOYSE, dealer in Dry Goods, Cloth-
ing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries,
Furniture, Hardware and Plantation Sup-
plies, at Lemann's old stand, Mississippi
street.

S. WEINSCHENCK, dealer in Dry Goods,
Notions, Clothing, Groceries, Hats, Groceries,
Hats, Boots and Shoes, and general
Plantation Supplies, at Railroad Avenue, be-
tween Iberville and Attakapas streets.

J. N. SOLOZANO, dealer in Groceries,
Wines and Liquors, Crochery, Trunks,
Notions, etc., No. 21 Railroad Avenue, be-
tween Conway and St. Michael streets,
Donaldsonville.

ANTOINETTE PEISTER, dealer in Fancy
and Staple Groceries of all kinds, of
best quality and at lowest prices; Wines,
Liquors, Fruit and Plantation Supplies, etc.,
Railroad Avenue, near the Depot.

LIQUOR AND BILLIARD SALOONS.
THE PLACE, Cas. Israel, manager,
Corner Crescent and Mississippi streets,
Billiards, Lager Beer, Best Wines and
Liquors, Fine Cigars, etc.

HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES.
PORT E. LEE HOTEL, at Marx Israel's
old stand, corner Mississippi and Le-
saint streets, J. M. Leary, proprietor, Bar
and billiard room attached. First-class en-
tertainment and accommodations.

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

CITY HOTEL, F. Lafourcade, Proprietor,
C. Railroad Avenue, cor. Iberville street.
Bar supplied with best Liquors.

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

DONALDSONVILLE CONFECTIONERY,
St. Patrick, Branch on Railroad Avenue,
near Opelousas street. Cakes, Fruits, Nuts,
Soda Water, Ice Cream, Cakes, Ice Cream
and Syrup for wedding and parties fur-
nished on short notice.

LIFE.

BY FENILOPE.

Strange that we unthinking mortals
Scorn the present's humble face,
Eagerly await the morrow
Clothing it with fairest grace;
Placing hopes of stately brightness
In the future's vaulted dome,
Little recking in our blindness
That to-morrow never comes.

Realizing not the present
Is the most that we can own.
Till its many joys and pleasures
Like a swift-winged bird have flown
Looking forward to the future
Looking back toward the past
Dimly wondering why life's blessings
Always are too sweet to last.

Never note the golden sunlight
Till its bright beams fade away,
And the twilight's sombre finger
Writes the close of beautiful day;
All unmindful of the Summer,
And the sweet perfume of breath,
Till the icy hand of Winter
Downs the dainty buds to death.

Live not in the past or future,
Joys of yore are cold and dead,
Joys to come can bring no pleasure
Once our happy youth has fled
And our weary lands are folded
Still and quiet 'neath the sod;
Let us pluck the present's blossoms,
Leaving all the rest to God.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A pretty deer is dear to me,
I have a heart with all my heart,
But barely bear a bear.
The plain that no one takes a plane
To pure a pair of pens;
A rake, though often takes a rake
To tear away the tares.
All ways raise thyme, times raise all
And, through the whole, raise wear.
A writ, in writing, 'right,' may write
"I write," and still be wrong.
For "write" and "right" are neither "right,"
And don't write being.

Beer often brings a beer to me,
Coughing a cough brings,
And too much ale will make us ill,
As well as other things.
The person lies who says his lies
When he is not reclining;
I have a heart with all my heart,
But barely bear a bear.
A quail don't quail before a storm—
A bough will bow before it.
We can not reign the rain at all—
No earthly power reigns or dies.
The dyer dyes away their dyes;
To dye best is always trying.
Until upon thy dyes trying,
He thinks no more of dying.
A son of Mars runs many a sin;
All days must have their days.
And every knight should pray each night
To him who weighs his ways.

"To meet that man should meet me out
To feel misfortune's pain,
The fair should fare on love alone,
Else one can not be won.
A lass, alas! is searching false;
Of faults a maid is naive;
Her waist is but a barren waste;
Though stayed, she is not stable.
The springs spring forth in spring, and shoots
Shout forward one and all;
Though summer kills the flowers, it leaves
The trees to fall in fall.
I would a story here commence,
But you might find it stale;
So let's suppose that you have reached
The tail end of our tale."

A FEATHER HAT.
A chicken lived, a chicken died;
His drumsticks and his wings were fried,
His feathers by a dealer dried,
And, very shortly after, died.
Soul he had none, admitting that,
How comes it? Thereupon her hat,
His plumage—a mortal chicken's-rise
A glorious bird of paradise.
—Obscure Poet.

Leprosy in Lafourche.
Mr. J. M. Bollinger, a citizen of Lock-
port, Lafourche parish, La., writes to the
New Orleans Times as follows:
I find in your issue of Oct. 27, a para-
graph in regard to leprosy in this parish.
It is true the disease exists here to some
extent, but the statement that an at-
tempted investigation was forcibly re-
sisted is erroneous. On the contrary, the
unfortunate victims of this frightful ma-
lady desire a thorough examination, in
hopes of finding, if not a cure, at least
some alleviation of their sufferings.

Dr. Jones, the eminent physician of
New Orleans, and President of the State
Board of Health, has already made a
partial examination, and I suppose this
is the one reported to have been forcibly
resisted. In a letter to the *Free Press*, after
his return to New Orleans, Dr. Jones
states that he was surprised at the friend-
liness of his reception by these afflicted
people, and their willingness to be ex-
amined.

It is impossible to determine precisely
how this terrible disease was introduced
here. It is so rarely found among Cau-
casians that the majority of even the
well informed regard it as Asiatic, and
even purely Mongolian. That it exists in
this part of Louisiana, and among people
of unmixed Caucasian descent is never-
theless beyond a doubt. It was probably
introduced here by some roving vagabond
of Lafitte's gang who had contracted it
in China or the Sandwich Islands.

Leprosy is not regarded as infectious,
and as it is not easily communicated even
by contact, its existence here excites no
alarm. It seems to extend itself only by
inheritance, and as the children of lep-
rous parents seldom reach maturity it
spreads very slowly.

A musician wants to know how to
strike a flat, and at the same time
avoid being stung by its semi-squid-
quaver.—*Littonville.*

Strike him with a "bar," Harry, knock
the "scapes" off and "stave" him up in
the "air" so far that when he comes
down he will "stop" in the "high C,"
beyond the reach of a "chord" from the
store. If this is not the "key" to the
secret, then "note" us down a "musical
lyre," paint a "sharp F" by us to
adorn the walls of the rinkman, where it
will be in "harmony" with the surround-
ings and soothe your savage breast.—*St.
Tammany Farmer.*

T. H. DONLON,
PAINTING
in all its branches. P. O. Box No. 1,
Donaldsonville, La.

R. H. DUNN,
Carpenter and Builder,
Post-office Box No. 1,
Donaldsonville, La.

For the Donaldsonville Chief.

Grandmother's Story.

[Written by a girl 10 years of age.]
"Grandma, please tell me one of your
pretty stories," said a merry group of
little folks, as the family of a rich mer-
chant were all seated by a brilliant fire
burning in the grate of Mrs. Hinkley.
"Well, let me see," said old Mrs. Hink-
ley, "as you all have been pretty good
children to-day, I believe that I can
manage to tell you one of my stories;
now what would you like to hear about?"
"Oh! do tell us about the Indians!" said
an ingenious girl of thirteen by the name
of Ellen. They all agreed to this, and
so the Grandmother began as follows:
"Well, once there was a poor family,
but they were contented and happy; the
good wife was blessed with one lovely
child, a girl of scarce seven summers;
she was a good, obedient child, and could
often help her mother in doing a small
piece of work for her."

"But, Grandmother," interrupted El-
len, "I thought you were going to tell
us an Indian story?"
"Well, we have not come to that part
of it, dear. The husband of the good
wife was a wood chopper; and as he
worked a considerable distance from
his home, he found it inconvenient for
him to come home at the dinner hour;
so one day the wife called Elizabeth, for
that was the name of her little girl, to
come and get with the servant girl to
carry her father's dinner to him; so the
mother of the child tied her bonnet string
under her little white chin, gave her a
sweet kiss and started her off on her lit-
tle pony. Now, it happened that not far
from where the woodman lived there was
a tribe of Indians who had been very
friendly, but now they were not near so
friendly, and the old chief declared him-
self an enemy to the whites. It hap-
pened that two or three Indians were
out hunting; now, as soon as the Indians
saw Elizabeth coming they made haste
to get to her, one of them grabbed her,
while the other one grabbed the servant
and killed her right on the spot; but the
big one put poor little Elizabeth in a
bag and slung it over his back, and fear-
ing she would scream and some one
would find him out, he bade her not to
utter a sound or he would kill her. This
harsh language frightened the little
Elizabeth so much that she could hardly
breathe.

"All this time the mother did not feel
at all uneasy about the child, but when
the old clock on the mantel struck one,
two, three, the good woman began to
feel anxious, but being a quiet woman
she waited patiently, thinking perhaps
her daughter had staid to come home
with her father; but when the woodman
came home without her and asked his
wife why she had not sent his dinner,
the poor woman suspected the sad truth,
and fainting away. When she recovered
all she could say was, 'Elizabeth! Eliza-
beth! Oh! my child! my child!'
The poor woman fell seriously ill and every
one feared she would die, but after a long
struggle between life and death, she re-
covered. Every effort had been made to
find the child, but without success; the
poor parents, broken-hearted, went to
their native village to live with their
parents, who were, of course, kind to
them and tried to make them forget their
grief. Thus five years passed away and
Mr. and Mrs. Cooper had become a little
reconciled. One Sabbath evening the
family were seated around the fire and
there was a knock at the door. Mrs.
Cooper went to the door and while she
saw her darling Elizabeth! She
took the child into the house and she
told her all that had happened since she
had been captured by the Indians. The
Indians had kept her a close prisoner
and made her work and taught her to
make moccasins and pin-cushions, which
they would send her to sell in the vil-
lages. They had sent her to Trenton to
sell some and it happened to be the vil-
lage where her parents then lived. The
Indians thought her parents still lived
in the woods; they had reared her and
made her promise not to tell white peo-
ple where she came from and the inno-
cent child had obeyed them. But for-
tunately her parents had now discovered
her and persuaded her to tell where the
Indian camp was. When Elizabeth did
not return to the camp of the Indians
they suspected that she had betrayed
them and left the country secretly, so
that the parents were not revenged, but
since they had their child again they
were thankful and happy."

Thus ended "Grandmother's story." The
children had been much interested in
the story and wanted another, but
Grandma said it was time to go to bed,
so they thanked her, gave her a sweet
kiss and were soon asleep.

—Prof. Marsh recently read a paper
treating the dimensions of the brain and
spinal cord in some extinct reptiles. He
considered that the cerebral part of the
brain in living mammals showed a de-
cided increase as compared with the size
of the extinct species. The early mam-
mals had smooth brains, and in the later
one convolutions appeared. The brains
of birds and reptiles followed the same
law. A large specimen of an extinct ani-
mal from the Rocky Mountains, which
measured thirty feet in length, had a
brain cavity not much larger than a dog's.
There was, however, a large posterior
cavity toward the spine. This suggests
the idea that it is not the brain alone,
but the whole nervous system, which
may be the seat of mind.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic.

Washington is trying to out-gambler
Diphtheria in New York and Brooklyn.
The United States has 82,261 Sunday
schools.
King Kalakaua is projecting another
visit to the States.
The railroad bridge at St. Louis earns
about \$40,000 per month.
Three Negroes lynched in Charleston,
S. C., and one in Cincinnati, recently.
The exports of petroleum during the
month of September amounted to \$3,712,
763.
Over 7,000,000 bushels of grain were
frozen up on the Erie Canal during the
cold snap of last week.
The sugar crop of Louisiana for the
present year is estimated at 237,000 hog-
heads, molasses 13,000,000 gallons.

An official statement just issued from
the War Department shows that the
expenses in amount of the war of
the rebellion up to June 30, 1879,
amounted to \$1,559,338,343.

Foreign.

Mexico has a public debt of \$144,000,
000.
Small-pox is epidemic at Matamoros,
Mexico.
London has a population numbering
3,620,368.
There are 2013 Congregational churches
in England.
Gen. Roiffe, the inventor of the mit-
railleuse is dead.
The Empress of Russia will spend the
present Winter in Ireland.
At the Orleans railroad station in Par-
is there were 8000 pilgrims journeying to
Lourdes.
The Empress of Russia, who recently
died, had the most beautiful jewel-box
in the world.
There have been 70,000 conversions
made in Greenland since the beginning of
the Moravian mission.
A terrible explosion occurred recently
at Penrynog New Colliery, Wales,
eighty-seven lives lost.
American residents in London propose
erecting a Protestant Episcopal Church
in that city at a cost of \$75,000.
A newspaper in the Persian tongue is
to be published in London, for dissemina-
tion in Persian speaking countries.
The oldest known tree in the world is
in the sacred city of Anarajapora. It
was planted in 238 B. C., and therefore
is now 2142 years old.
Eighty of the British prisoners in the
pen of Kiel, where 750 British prisoners
are confined, two hundred have already
contracted the disease.

FIRES.

Theatre Comique, St. Louis, Mo.
Saw factory, Newark, N. J.; loss \$50,000.
Cotton-gin at Calvert, Texas; loss
\$5000.
Large store at Petersburg, Va.; loss
\$25,000.
Cotton mill, Stockport, England; loss
£20,000.
Four blocks in Pensacola, Fla.; loss
\$500,000.
Manufactory at Springfield, Mass; loss
\$200,000.
Tobacco factory at Richmond, Va.;
loss \$60,000.
J. J. Gould's conservatory, Irvington, N.
Y.; loss \$100,000.
Wholesale liquor establishment, Oma-
ha, Neb.; loss \$100,000.
Stores and residences at Lauringburg,
N. C.; loss \$40,000.

The greater part of the village of
Flasch, in the valley of Engadine, Switzer-
land.

Paper from Bagasse.

An Important Proposition to Capitalists
and Sugar Planters.
Mr. Theophile Harang, Sr., an intelli-
gent and successful sugar planter of La-
fourche parish, has issued the following
important circular:
BANKA GROVE PLANTATION,
October 20, 1880.

To Capitalists and Sugar Planters:
Gentlemen—The destruction of the bagasse
throughout the State, involves an annual
loss to the planting interest, of several mil-
lions of dollars, which could be easily saved.
We offer to put up, by subscription, an
apparatus for the immediate conversion of
the bagasse into fibrous material, rendering,
at the same time, all the refuse water avail-
able for immediate fertilizing purposes.
The above apparatus could be attached to
every sugar-house, and economically worked
by the planter. It could save all the bag-
asse from the largest plantations, as it
comes from the mill.
We are the patentee for the process of the
transformation of the bagasse, cane leaves
and sorghum refuse into fiber, and our pa-
tent, which was issued in 1872, is yet valid
for eight or nine years.

We offer one-half interest in our patent
and in our apparatus to the planter or cap-
italist wishing to form a stock company,
with a cash capital of \$15,000—there being
three hundred shares of \$50 each.
The apparatus will work from 12 to 30
tons of material daily, at a cost of not more
than \$10, and will probably more than pay
for itself in one year.

Parties wishing to subscribe are requested
to address the undersigned, stating amount
of shares taken. No funds asked at present.
Money paid in, to be under the supervision
of a board appointed by the subscribers.
The first papers, not exceeding twenty in
number, published in this circular, to be con-
sidered one share for each publication.

T. H. HARANG, Sr.,
Chairman Louisiana Co-operative Central
Factory and Internal Improvement Associ-
ation.

If New Orleans brokers expect to
handle the sugar product of this region,
they will have to hold out greater induc-
ments than they are doing. Galveston is
the better market, and is growing in
favor and business. Some of our plan-
ters have lately gone so far as to say that
they did not intend to ship to New Or-
leans any more.—*Morgan City Review.*

(That Telegraph Line.)

A Fourth of the Necessary Subscription
Assured—Another Letter from
Supt. Meriwether.

The article and correspondence on the
subject of a telegraph line from Donald-
sonville to New Orleans, which appeared
in the CHIEF of November 13, were em-
bodied in a circular and transmitted by
Mr. Bernard Lemann to such persons as
he deemed most likely to take an interest
in the establishment of the important
improvement, and from whom there was
reason to expect contributions in aid of
the project. Mr. Lemann informed us
the other day that, notwithstanding the
universally acknowledged desirability of
telegraphic communication between this
section and the State's metropolis, and
the repeated expressions of prominent
planters and business men in favor of
securing such communication in the iden-
tical manner now proposed, only two or
three responses to the circulars have
been received. This apparent indiffer-
ence may, however, as Mr. Lemann sug-
gests, be due to the fact that all those
engaged or interested in sugar planting
are at this time pre-occupied with the
labors and anxieties of the rolling sea-
son, and have little leisure to devote to
the consideration of other matters. We
hope that this will prove to be the case,
and that as soon as the sugar crop is
secured, no trouble will be experienced
in obtaining the co-operation of a suffi-
cient number of our leading citizens to
insure the early arrangement of the pre-
liminaries requisite to the construction
of the proposed telegraph line.

We understand that about \$1000 of the
required subscription of \$4500 is already
assured by Messrs. Lemann, Hanson,
McCall Bros., M. Israel & Co., of Ascen-
sion, J. W. Buttridge & Co., of New Or-
leans, and perhaps one or two others,
and if such gentlemen as Messrs. John
Burnside, Duncas F. Kenner, Leon God-
chaux, E. C. Palmer, H. S. Buckner, R.
H. Yale, and several others we might
name who have large planting interests
in this vicinity, and to whom telegraphic
communication is especially desirable,
will respond with equal liberality, the
remaining three-fourths of the necessary
advance loan can be raised almost with-
out an effort. No doubt a number of our
resident planters besides those named
above will signify their willingness to
subscribe liberally, as soon as they are
"out of the woods" with their work of
harvesting the season's sugar crop.

In connection with this subject, we give
place to the following letter, still further
confirming the desirability of the plan under
which the Western Union Telegraph
Company proposes to build and operate
the line between New Orleans and Don-
aldsonville, should the subscriptions
asked in favor of the project aggregate
the amount required:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Western Union Telegraph Company,
Mobile, Nov. 22, 1880.
Bernard Lemann, Esq., Donaldsonville, La.
Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 14th
to hand. I have been absent, which is the
cause of the delay of this reply. If I would
have the line between New Orleans and Don-
aldsonville, should the subscriptions
asked in favor of the project aggregate
the amount required:

It is to be hoped that the differ-
ences between those two families will be
compromised without further effusion of
blood.

Farmerville Gazette: At the residence
of J. C. B. White, about six miles west of
Farmerville, a horrible accident occurred,
resulting in the death of Mr. White's
eldest daughter, Lovie Ella White, a
beautiful girl about 16 years of age. Miss
Lovie was attending to some domestic
duties in the yard, and while so engaged,
her clothing caught fire. The frenzied
girl ran to the house for water, and find-
ing none, she rushed to a bed-room. In
her vain efforts to divest herself of her
burning clothing, she set fire to the bed-
ding and some furniture in the room, and
was driven from the room by the flames.
There being no person about the house
to render her any assistance, she ran,
enveloped in the flames of her burning
clothing, to Mr. Buckley's, a neighbor
residing nearly a mile from her father's
house. When she reached Mr. Buckley's
she fell, fainting away, and literally
burned from her knees to the top of her
head. Her suffering was horrible, but
death came to her relief, within a few
hours. Some persons passing, exting-
uished the flames at Mr. White's resi-
dence.

—With so simple an article as a red
cabbage, a very old but pretty little
chemical experiment may be made by
the young people, with the result of
amusing and astonishing those around
them. The effects may be strikingly
shown in this manner: Cut three leaves
of the cabbage into small pieces, and,
after placing them in a basin, pour a
pail of boiling water over them, letting
them stand an hour, then pour off the
liquid into a decanter. It will be of a
fine blue color. Then take four wine
glasses; into one put six drops of strong
vinegar; into another, six drops of so-
da; into a third, the same quantity of
a strong solution of alum; and let the
four