

VOLUME XV.

The Donaldsonville Chief.

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COUNTRY PRODUCE bought and sold. Consignments from the parishes solicited. ESTABLISHED 1864.

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The oldest establishment in the city, carrying the largest stock in the South from which selections can be made and immediately shipped.

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THESE BOILERS were awarded the first premium at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans. Southern office: 57 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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CHOICE, MEDIUM and CHEAP LINES OF GOODS. POLITE ATTENTION. Knocked Down Goods for Country Merchants.

JAMES MCCracken, 33 and 35 Royal Street, New Orleans.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. With or Without Board. Location Convenient, Accommodations Good, Prices Moderate.

51 Conti Street, between Exchange Alley and Royal Street, NEW ORLEANS. Apply on the premises or address above. MRS. C. C. POND, Formerly of Ascension and Iberville parishes.

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DEY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC. C. KLINE, corner Crescent Place and Du-

BERNARD LEWANN & BROTHER, dealers in Western Produce, Sugar and staple arti-

CHEAP JOHN'S BARGAIN HOUSE, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

W. D. PARK, dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Plantation and

ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL, Crescent Place, opposite the steamboat landing, the most

RIVERSIDE HOTEL and BARRIO, Mississippi street. First-class accom-

CITY HOTEL, F. Lafourcade, Penitentiary, Rail-

LIQUOR and BILLIARD SALOONS. THE PLACE, One Island, manager, Corner

NEWSDEALER and STATIONER. S. N. INGRAM, successor to W. G. Wilkinson,

PAUL WUTKE, Tinsmith, Port Barrow. La-

BARBER SHOPS. ROGGE & LANGBECKER, City Barber Shop,

FREDERICK DUFFEL, Attorney at Law and

PAUL LECH, Attorney at Law and Notary

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. GINGRY, THE PAINTER, shop at Chesny

UNDERTAKERS, ETC. R. E. LEE Livery, Sale and Feed Stock,

SCHONBERG'S Undertaker's Establishment,

MILLINERY. MRS. M. BLUM, Milliner, Mississippi street.

BLACKSMITHS & WHEELWRIGHTS. F. P. SCHULER, Blacksmith, Wheelwright,

CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR. M. W. DARTON, Civil Engineer and Sur-

BOOK and JOB PRINTING OFFICE. THE CHIEF Office, Crescent Place, opposite

HUBERT TREILLE, COLLECTOR, Canvasser & General Agent.

Donaldsonville, La. ALL collections and other business promptly

Perfect Sight Preservers. Testimonials from the leading physicians in

S. S. INGRAM, DONALDSONVILLE, LA. Every pair warranted. These glasses will

Southern BREWING COMPANY, Corner Villard and Toulouse Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA. Largest Brewery, Ice Cellar and Refrigerating Apparatus in the Southwest.

PLANTERS' Fertilizer Manufacturing COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA. DIRECTORS: D. H. CALDER, President, J. H. MORRIS, Treasurer, D. P. KENNEDY, J. H. MULIKEN.

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McDonald Automatic Hydraulic Pressure Regulator, For SUGAR MILLS. THE great success I have met with my inven-

J. N. S. McDONALD, OFFICE, No. 42 DRACUTS STREET, P. O. BOX 3265, NEW ORLEANS, LA. MECHANICS' EXCHANGE, Cor. Mississippi Street and Crescent Place, DONALDSONVILLE.

F. P. SCHULER, Blacksmith, Wheelwright, MAKER and REPAIRER OF Carts, Carriages, &c., Railroad Avenue, between Mississippi and Iberville, DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

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IN THE OREGON'S CABIN.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FEET BELOW THE OCEAN'S SURFACE.

A Diver's Dangers and Difficulties. Chat With the Men These Perils It Is to Help Themselves to Anything Among the Oregon's Treasures.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Mr. Morrill, of the wrecking company that has charge of the sunken Oregon, was seen at his dock at Stapleton, Staten Island, where is kept the powerful machinery and peculiarly-built vessels requisite for this hazardous business.

Mr. Morrill was not in the very best of humor in speaking of the Oregon. He wished he had never undertaken the job. In their business the risks are tremendous and the profits uncertain. It is based on the cure, no pay principle.

"Here we have had a force of some thirty odd men, besides a steamer and schooner, hovering over the wreck for a month," continued Mr. Morrill, "and we have accomplished very little. A New York newspaper, becoming impatient at our delay, engaged a single tug and a couple of divers to visit the wreck and the paper over the immediate investigation. The reporters charge of the expedition got so deathly seasick that they insisted on returning home. The tug itself was nearly swamped in the sea, and the expedition, which ended in a day, was a failure."

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POLICE AND THE MOB.

A DANGEROUS CROWD WHETHER AT PLAY OR IN EARNEST.

A London Mob and the Anxiety It Always Occasions—In the Talons of a Policeman—A Wild, Ungoverned Surge—An Exciting Incident.

"London, whose smile is fortune, and whose frown is death," I do not recollect at the moment who was the writer of that terse and truthful sentence. I wasn't sure even then of the quotation's literal. Perhaps it was said of Chatterton. Perhaps it was written by Chatterton himself.

But of the London mob it may be said that death lurks in either his smile or his frown. A London mob is like a man-eating tiger. It is dangerous whether in play or in earnest.

A London mob, when it is known that it will gather for peaceful and legitimate purposes on a certain day, is always a source of anxiety and preparation with the police.

On Lord Mayor's day, or on any occasion where the queen appears in the metropolis, or when a big meeting is called for in Hyde park, a large number of special policemen are sworn in.

Remember being impressed with the completeness of the arrangements during the last Lord Mayor's day I was in London. Down North street and Savoy street and others of the small streets that lead from the bustling Strand to the comparative quietness of the Thames embankment, stood double rows of stout policemen in readiness for any call.

Mounted policemen were stationed along Fleet street and the Strand; every few feet on the crowded pavements were officers on foot, and the roadway was kept clear by the line of uniformed men on each side of the way standing almost shoulder to shoulder.

A mob of this kind is always a good-natured one. It is full of sympathy and ready to worry and bully the patient policeman, whose lot at those times, as the peppy Gilbert remarks, "is not a happy one."

When a portion of the mob becomes too obstreperous the policeman makes a charge at the mob, and the scene is a most interesting one among the more peaceable sections of the multitude.

They do not endeavor to make an arrest unless all other methods of pacifying the bolshewer mob have failed. The nucleus of that particular rowdy part of the crowd fall. But once the talons of the policeman fasten on an unruly man he is gone. The officer generally makes a sudden spring at him, grasps him firmly by the arm or by the collar, and the man is off.

A WILD, UNGOVERNED SURGE. Governor Pattison has been personally investigated the soldiers' orphan schools. He pointed upon them unweariedly the revolting revelations he has made to the army general. In Pennsylvania these schools are connected with the public school system.

The state pays \$10 to \$15 for the keeping of each child. Certain persons contract to keep and provide for them for that sum, and they are handed over to them. It is the foul contract system that has tortured the innocents.

Four men opened and managed four of the schools. They made an enormous per cent. by robbing the orphans. They deprived them of clothing and skimped them on food and lodging, and themselves kept all the money necessary to hold the breath of life in the young ones.

There are eighteen of the schools, attended by 2,000 children. That they are under the supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction is the most interesting fact of all.

When the unfortunate at Mt. Joy bathed it was in an old pickle tub, as you see in the picture. There was one clean towel a day to forty of them. The children did their own washing, ironing and baking when they had any done.

Between getting into a frenzied London mob or taking a swim in the whirlpool rapids below Niagara I think there is very little difference. The wise man will give preference, if anything, to the whirlpool.—Lusk Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

The Standard of Everyday Art. There have been many advances in art in the last few years, due, I think, to the increase of teachers. The numerous branches which have been added to the art have been to the advantage of the artist, from an educational point of view, but they have raised the standard of everyday art.

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SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWING THEIR TREATMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and Governor Pattison Find Several Dotheboys Hall—A Lesson to Other States.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—Such stories as the recent revelations about soldiers' orphans' homes in Pennsylvania may well make one doubt whether the world is civilized. In truth, it is not civilized; if the greed of people is taken into account.

Pennsylvania soldiers and ex-soldiers have been going, to their last rest in the belief that their state had provided ample means for the care and education of the children they left behind. So the state did, but the wretches to whose care they have been intrusted have proved to be no less than a modern-day Dotheboys Hall.

The purpose of this paper is, however, to present, in a succinct way, a few of the quaintnesses of pronunciation and construction held by the southern people as a class. Among these first that comes to mind is the custom of omitting the last two letters of the word "do," "frow," "frow," "frow," which are pronounced "do," "frow," "frow."

"What o'clock is it?" you ask the Carolinian, and ten to one he tells you it's "half-past fo," if that happens to be the hour.

Another common southernism is the use of "his as it," or "his" for the words "as if." "She looked like she knew me," is a common expression, or "she looked as if she'd die." This is very common in Washington, and in all the states south of Mason and Dixon's line.

ONE USE OF THE WORD "FUNNY." The word "funny" is frequently used, instead of strange, and sometimes with startling effects. A young southern girl was sitting up one night, and a caller was telling of the death of her mother through swallowing a fish-bone.

"Oh! wasn't it funny?" exclaimed our visitor, at the close of the narrative. "I think you mean strange," said the caller, as soon as she recovered from her astonishment. "A funny friend has never used the word 'funny' before."

If you happen to hear anybody say "rye cheer" you may know it is intended to mean "right here." For instance, a South Carolinian will say, "Where was he at last night?" and the reply is, "I've tried to get to go these few days now, so I reckon I'll be there tonight." The expression "Do don't" is heard in Georgia and South Carolina, but rarely elsewhere.

One of the most laughable things you ever heard of is the peculiar pronunciation of the word "about." It is impossible to express the South Carolinian pronunciation of this word. It sounds like a syllable pronounced very quickly in three syllables. "Quare," for "quar," is another word. The use of "reckon" for "promise" is said to have been derived from the "reckon" of the word "much."

In imitation of English, perhaps, is the custom of saying "I've got it," for "I have it," and the general use of the word "go" where it is quite unnecessary. Also "England is the land of 'obliged,'" as "I'm obliged to do it" for "I must do it," "he is obliged to go," for "he must go." Ambiguity of expression is too prevalent in Dixie, and too many people sacrifice sense to sound.

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A FEW SOUTHERNISMS.

EXAMPLES OF QUAINT SAYINGS IN GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pecculiarities of "connotation held by the Southern People as a Class—The Word 'Funny' Used with Starting Effects—'To Get to Go'—Examples.

Some years ago Richard Grant White wrote a delightfully interesting book on Americanisms. He might well have divided the sub. into two parts: Yankeeisms and southernisms. Absolutely correct in pronunciation, or in the formation of sentences, is a most difficult accomplishment, and few there be, either north or south, who have reached such a degree of perfection that no exception can be taken by "carping critics" to their utterances. In the matter of pronunciation the times are changing, and one can scarcely keep pace with the innovations being introduced by the leading orthoepists.

The purpose of this paper is, however, to present, in a succinct way, a few of the quaintnesses of pronunciation and construction held by the southern people as a class. Among these first that comes to mind is the custom of omitting the last two letters of the word "do," "frow," "frow," "frow," which are pronounced "do," "frow," "frow."

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