

THE DONALDSONVILLE NEWS

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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.

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 With or Without Board.
 Location Convenient, Accommodations Good, Prices Moderate.
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WALDEMAR LANDRY, LAMBERT & LANDRY, General Insurance Agents, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE, BATON ROUGE, - - - LOUISIANA.

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GINNING, THE PAINTER, shop at (Chen) Tony's Store, corner Mississippi street and Railroad Avenue, Home, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Finest job work in best style at lowest prices.
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MRS. M. BLUM, Milliner, Mississippi street, between LeDore and St. Patrick streets. styles of bonnets, Hats, French Flowers, etc., also, all kinds of Ladies Underwear.
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M. W. DARTON, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Parish Surveyor of Ascension, Will attend to all reports in all branches of his profession, such as surveying, mapping, leveling for canals, bridges, rice lands, estimating cost and supervising construction of same.
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THE CHIEF OFFICE, Crescent Place, opposite the Market-House, is supplied with a fine assortment of type and forms of all kinds of printing, and will do in best style at New Orleans prices. No better and cheaper work is done anywhere in the State.
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ADDITIONAL and other business promptly attended to at reasonable percentages. For character and reliability refer to Messrs. Ches. A. Martin, Capt. R. F. Landry and Christian Klutz and R. E. Blanchard of Assumption; Adolph Mays and Oscar Lange of Iberville; J. J. Couderc and Antoine Sanchez of Baton Rouge.

Southern BREWING COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Corner Villere and Toulouse Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
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Donaldsonville Ice Factory,
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NOTICE-We are prepared to furnish estimates for any electrical work to be constructed for same at the very lowest prices. Our goods are of the highest quality, the latest improved and of the best material. Soliciting public patronage, we remain,
 Respectfully,
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PLANTERS Fertilizer COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

D. R. CALDER, President,
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 Can furnish Planters with CEMENT and COTTON FERTILIZERS prepared and analyzed with formulas given by Prof. W. C. Stubbs, in Bulletin No. 2 of Sugar Experimental Station.
 First-class materials and analysis guaranteed. Price low.
 Will also furnish reliable Fertilizers for all farm and garden products.
 Orders solicited. For terms apply to J. M. CALDWELL, Secretary, 25 Peters st. or A. A. MAGNIN'S SONS, 111 Magazine st.
CHINESE MUST GO!
 DO AS I DO, and MAKE MECHANICS OF YOUR CHILDREN.
 ESTABLISHED.....MARCH, 1868.
GRANZIN'S Watch Repairing ESTABLISHMENT,
 31 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse Street, NEW ORLEANS.
 See how little it costs to have your WATCH REPAIRED.....10 Cts.
 WATCH GLASSES.....10 Cts.
 WATCH HANDS.....10 " "
 WATCH CLEANING.....50 " "
 WATCH MAINTENANCE.....75 " "
 Other work in proportion. Country orders especially solicited.
 Watchmakers: PAUL GRANZIN, KRISTIAN GRANZIN, ROGER GRANZIN.

McDonald Automatic Hydraulic Pressure Regulator,

For SUGAR MILLS.
 THE great success I have met with in my intention warrants me in establishing an office in New Orleans for the sale of the REGULATOR and where I shall be pleased to see all Sugar Planters and show them testimonials from those who have used this adjunct on their Sugar Mills, and a practical working machine attached to a Sugar Mill; and shall take pleasure in explaining the subject to all who will call. For particulars apply to
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 P. O. Box 2457.
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K. DUGAS, Proprietor.

F. P. SCHULER, Blacksmith, Wheelwright, Cart, Carriages, &c., DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

HAVING secured the examinations and slight preliminary promise lately made by Duke, Gullon, Feil, and other well-known manufacturers to transmit or permit the use of their best and most modern styles, I have secured the rights in these fixtures, wheels, liquids, and iron-work.
F. P. SCHULER,
 Blacksmith, Wheelwright, Cart, Carriages, &c.,
 Railroad Avenue, between Mississippi and Iberville streets.
DONALDSONVILLE, LA.
HORSE SHOEING in best style. Will go to the country when job will pay enough to warrant the trip. Planters will serve their interest by giving me a trial before sending their work elsewhere. Prices always low.

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They are as Transparent and Colorless as Light itself, and for softness and endurance to the eye cannot be excelled, enabling the wearer to read for hours without fatigue. In fact they are a PERFECT SIGHT PRESERVERS. Testimonials from the leading physicians in the United States, Governors, Senators, Legislators, etc., are of note in all professional and in different branches of trades, mechanics, etc., can be given who have had their sight improved by their use.
S. S. INGHAM,
 DONALDSONVILLE, LA.
 Every pair warranted. These glasses will not be supplied to peddlers at any price.

GOULD'S WRITING.

FAC SIMILE OF HIS LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO HOXIE.

Goald and Powderly-Pleasant Worthy Each Other's Steel, Although Powderly Seems Inclined to Spell It "Steal," Arbitrating Differences.
 As specimens of plain English the recent letters that have passed between G. M. W. K. of L. Powderly and Jay Gould are worthy of note. The epistles are written in such good, forcible English that it would have been the greatest pity if they had not got into the newspapers. They are as well written, in fact, as if Goald and Powderly had been newspaper men, every bit. Such literary talent lying latent among business men like these two is a credit to the country. A Briton could not write richer letters. He might be just as mad, and undoubtedly would say quite as hard things, but he would go at it in a bull-dog, straight-way. His language would be heavy, too. For nearly dissecting and polishing of his enemy, he could not but be a rude to the two opposing gentlemen whom some supposed to represent capital and labor.
 It will be a pretty fight, they say. If it goes on, there are indications that it will be a broad one. Mr. Powderly would call it a battle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Mr. Gould's handwriting may be interesting in glancing over the accompanying fac simile of that letter. Mr. Gould's chirography is very peculiar. It is cramped and jittery.
 In the correspondence that has been published, Mr. Powderly has been the strongest conviction, while Gould is the more adroit. In nothing does this over-matching witness appear more vividly than in Gould's first letter of directions to Vice-President Hoxie on settling the strike.
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 The Shrewd Emperor of Brazil.
 The emperor is one of the best friends the United States has. He copies everything good that is American. In fact, all Brazilians are anxious to adopt our customs instead of French, as used to be their way. The emperor is a shrewd old man, and there is little that goes on in his empire that he is not cognizant of. He is a great reader of newspapers, and is said to keep his ministers in perpetual activity by ordering investigations as to the truth of every newspaper article attacking a government official which he sees. The Republican party in Brazil is small but violent. The emperor, however, has a sure and safe way of controlling it. Whenever a man unamiable appears in his ranks and threatens to become dangerous, what does the emperor do? Send him to the convict islands! Exile him from the country? Not at all. He makes him baron of some uninhabited waste with an unpronounceable name if he is rich, or gives him a government position if he is poor. Few are the Republicans in Brazil that a title or a fat office will not transmute into Conservatives.-Rio Janeiro Cor. New York Tribune.

HOW COFFEE AFFECTS PEOPLE.

One of the Most Powerful Drugs-A Cause of Heart Trouble-A Suggestion.
 New York has a doctor of unusual brightness who has busied himself lately writing pithy and scholarly monographs on some of the latest and most vexing questions of the day. His latest manifesto is on "How Coffee Affects People" and the aim of the paper is to show that coffee is one of the most powerful drugs in the list of medicines. The proof of its power as a drug is shown by the fact that it is used to a greater extent than any other as an antidote for poisons, both animal and vegetable. He urges that he does not desire to reveal the secret of the public in general, but of those who have pain in the region of the heart, oppressed breathing and an irregular pulse; those who are exceedingly nervous and unable to sleep at night; those who have a full feeling, distension and pain of a nervous character in the head; who have nausea and sourness of the stomach without having transgressed the laws of life; who have pain in the liver, a yellow skin, with eyes of the same sort; and lastly, who have hemorrhoids.
 If the doctor supposes he has left out one or two of all creation from this list he may be right, but he certainly is moving a wide swath, and may honestly say he is after the ear of the public. To these he offers one suggestion. Omit coffee for a time, throw physic to the dogs, and find out if the trouble after all is not in the drug used as a beverage. In moderate doses coffee raises the blood pressure and accelerates the heart. Now, says the doctor, heart disease is in the main an easily prevented disease, and it is very frequently due to the excessive use of coffee. He enumerates several instances where he had called to the attention of his patients, and he found they died, but there was really nothing the matter but the breakfast drug.
 He wisely suggests that in this day of sudden deaths we are called upon to review our methods of eating and living in order to get to the cause or causes. "The heart and brain require rest as well as other organs of the body." If the vessels in the brain are kept distended we have a warning distension and pain, and if the warnings are unheeded, apoplexy. So with the heart. So short are the hours of rest when we are so hurried that we can hardly conceive it. Add to this the stimulus that sends it up to 90 and we must produce disease. He concludes that for our regular meals and at evening parties we should substitute the simpler cocoa or bouillon and escape danger.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE SHREWD EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The emperor is one of the best friends the United States has. He copies everything good that is American. In fact, all Brazilians are anxious to adopt our customs instead of French, as used to be their way. The emperor is a shrewd old man, and there is little that goes on in his empire that he is not cognizant of. He is a great reader of newspapers, and is said to keep his ministers in perpetual activity by ordering investigations as to the truth of every newspaper article attacking a government official which he sees. The Republican party in Brazil is small but violent. The emperor, however, has a sure and safe way of controlling it. Whenever a man unamiable appears in his ranks and threatens to become dangerous, what does the emperor do? Send him to the convict islands! Exile him from the country? Not at all. He makes him baron of some uninhabited waste with an unpronounceable name if he is rich, or gives him a government position if he is poor. Few are the Republicans in Brazil that a title or a fat office will not transmute into Conservatives.-Rio Janeiro Cor. New York Tribune.

INDIA'S MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS.

A blue book has just been issued dealing with the moral and material progress of India, which is in effect nearly entirely made up of a series of admirably executed maps of the great eastern empire. There are about a dozen of these maps in all, showing, in succession, India divided from a meteorological, a physiological, an anthropological, a psalmological, an agricultural, and other points of view. One map shows the localities in which the numerous famines of the past fifty years have occurred; another the present developmental difficulty with striking employes, but he would have nothing to do in any shape or form with an official committee of the Knights of Labor. He drew the line there and was as granite in holding to it. Meeting a committee of the strikers upon his idea of "arbitrating differences." And when Mr. Gould's famous letter of instructions to Mr. Hoxie came to be strictly looked into, it was found to be no settlement of the difficulty at all. Mr. Hoxie was left free to do just as he pleased, being heard of and he has at no time since been informed by Mr. Gould that the president of the road "saw no objections" to his receiving a committee of the K. of L.
 The strike was reopened, and then followed between Gould and Powderly the letters containing the peaceful English one must admire. The question itself is one on whose merits it is extremely difficult for either an outsider or an insider to come to a decision. Powderly and Gould mutually throw the blame for the continuance of the strike upon each other. What the outcome will be who can tell? Through the present congressional inquiry will, it is hoped, settle the difficulty.
 Mr. Gould's Liberality.
 During his recent Florida trip Mr. Jay Gould visited Ferdinandina. His advent had been heralded, and the town was agog. The baggage man at the depot handled his multitude of trunks and valises with unwonted care. Mr. Gould personally supervised the operation. When it was completed he graciously slipped a coin into the hand of the "man-shar." It felt just like a new \$5 gold piece, and the onlookers observed a glance of joy on the workman's face. For some moments the coin lay unexamined in the palpitating palm. At last Mr. Gould was gone, and the man was no longer restrained from feasting his eyes on the prize. He did so. It was a bright new nickel five-cent piece.-Town Topics.

How POWELL ROSE Sang in Death.

The well-known Felician David kept a drum in his apartment, fastened by silver nails surrounded by a silver ribbon, on which was an inscription setting forth his history. The parchment-if it can be called so-of the instrument was the same idea of a young woman, by name Rose Gavon, once in the service of a medical friend of his. When a piano was played in the room strange music was evoked from the instrument; the skin, having been stretched on wood, became an harmonic tangle. It was a favorite diversion to him to hear poor Rose, though dead, still speak.-Paris Cor. Independent.

Dr. Mott's Distinction Stated.

Dr. Mott announces to us as one result of his studies a point of distinction between the sexes which has not, we believe, been heretofore generally recognized-viz: that the "human organism is essentially alkaline," but that "woman is less alkaline than man." This alleged peculiarity or extra necessity of the female sex has been perhaps noted already by philosophers and students of the domestic relations, but its existence has not been before placed upon a sound scientific and somatic basis.-Medical Record.

Novelists to Come from the South.

The Richmond State declares that northern publishers admit that the future novelists of this country will come from the South. The field there is fresher and has been little explored; and in fiction, as in all else, what is new wins the readiest popularity.-Exchange.

The Correct Use of Language.

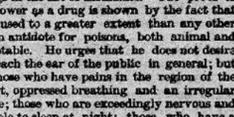
We all truth, sacred, yet the study and correct use of language, by which alone we can communicate it, is too often regarded as a strictly literary accomplishment, having nothing to do with character or morality.-Democrat.

His Principles Forbid It.

If the united workmen of the United States should take it into their heads to make a nomination for the next presidency, they would not have to look outside their own ranks. T. V. Powderly assumes the proportions of a statesman of no common caliber. But his principles forbid.-New York Sun.

THE WHITE CROSS.

A Society that is Endeavoring to Promote Purify.
 One of the latest societies which have sprung up to combat a social evil is the Society of the White Cross. It already numbers more than 1,000 members in New York, and is establishing branches everywhere. The objects of the order is included in the following rules, to which every young man subscribing to joining the society.
 1. To treat all women with respect, and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation.
 2. To endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests.
 3. To maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women.
 4. To endeavor to spread these principles among my companions and try to help my younger brothers.
 5. To use every possible means to fulfill the command: "Keep thyself pure."



REV. R. F. DE COSTA, D. D.

The leader of the White Cross movement in America is the Rev. R. F. De Costa, D.D., rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh street, New York. He is of Huguenot descent, and an old Boston family, being born in 1821. He received his degree from the College of William and Mary and is a member of the Boston university. He spent a number of years in study and historic research in Europe, acquiring the stores of rare material in regard to early American history. He was chaplain of the Eighteenth and Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry. He was in the battle of Bull Run and went through the peninsula campaign. Before this he built a church at North Adams, Mass., in 1858, and afterwards was rector of St. Mary's, Newton, Lowell, Falls. Disabled somewhat by hardship in the war, he assumed the editorship of The New York Christian Times in 1863, having previously shown unusual literary abilities and attracted attention as a writer. He afterwards edited The Episcopalian and in 1882 and 1883 was in charge of The Magazine of American History. He has contributed largely to the magazines and has published some thirty volumes. His work on the "Pre-Columbian Discovery of America" attracted much attention and is now one of the rare American books. He also wrote a novel, "The Rector of Roxbury," under the nom de plume of "William Hickling." He is equally at home in the learned discussions of historical societies, where he forms such a prominent figure, and in circles for the amelioration of political economy. He maintains that the social evil is the greatest of all evils, and that vice alone can make our politics dangerous and bring the downfall of the nation. He is an able and eloquent preacher and one of the best known men in New York, his services being in constant demand for every good work having in view the moral and intellectual elevation of the people. In 1883 he began moral purity work, and in February, 1884, organized the White Cross society in America. The work has now spread all over the United States, being, like temperance work, undominant. Dr. De Costa holds that the White Cross, purity, and the White Ribbon, temperance, must go together.

Promoted to Succeeded Gen. Terry.

To the vacancy created by the promotion of Gen. Terry the president has nominated Col. Thomas H. Ruger. Gen. Ruger was a New York boy, but was appointed in 1854, at the age of 17, to West Point from Wisconsin, from where he graduated with high honors in 1854, he being the third in his class and Gen. O. Howard the fourth. Entering the Engineers, as his rank entitled him to do, he was engaged for a few months on the construction of the defenses of New Orleans, but the following spring, April 1, 1855, resigned and opened a law business at Janesville, in which he was occupied until the break of the civil war, six years later. His first command in the war was as lieutenant colonel of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers in the summer of 1861. He became colonel of this regiment in August, and was on duty in Maryland and in the Shenandoah valley during that and the succeeding year, taking part in the combat at Winchester, May, 1862, and in the battles of Cedar Mountain, August 9, and Antietam, Sept. 17. He was made brigadier general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and as such took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg in 1863. He was engaged also in suppressing the draft riots in New York in that year. Transferred to the west, he took part in Sherman's campaign of 1864 to Atlanta, and then as a division commander of the Twenty-third corps in Gen. Thomas' Tennessee campaign against Hood, serving with the western army until the surrender of Johnston.
 After the war, Gen. Ruger was made colonel of the Thirty-third infantry in the regular army, and brevet brigadier general for gallantry and meritorious services at Gettysburg. He was for a time provisional governor of Georgia, and held other commands at the south throughout the reconstruction period, and until 1871, when he served as superintendent of the Military academy at West Point for five years, until 1874. Then he returned to Atlanta and took command of the department of the south. He had, in 1863, on the reduction of the number of regiments, been transferred to the colony of the Eighteenth infantry, and with this regiment proceeded to the west on the reconstruction period, and until 1871, when he served as superintendent of the Military academy at West Point for five years, until 1874. Then he returned to Atlanta and took command of the department of the south. 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