

# The Donaldsonville Chief

Official Journal of Ascension Parish,  
Town of Donaldsonville and  
Parish School Board.

L. E. BENTLEY, Editor and Proprietor

J. D. BENTLEY, Managing Editor

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909

By all means, fellow Donaldsonvillians, let's have that Progressive League, and have it right soon. Never mind about little side issues, the league's the thing and the town needs it.

An election to choose a parish seat was held May 18 in the territory which is to form the new parish of LaSalle, and resulted in the naming of Jena by the following vote: Jena, 629; Somerville, 150; Orléans, 105.

William Adler, the convicted wrecker of the State National Bank of New Orleans, was sentenced by Judge Boardman to six years' confinement in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. Defendant appealed from the judgment and is in the Orleans parish jail pending the action of the appellate court.

With the Republican insurgents and the Democrats in congress acting together there may yet be some measure passed that will be of benefit to the people. —Monte News.

There surely will be, but not by the inharmonious combination of bushwackers, which is very wobbly on its legs and threatened with utter collapse. The McFadyen-Foster straight-out Republican coalition is the one that sticks and does things, and the people of Louisiana will derive great benefit therefrom.

## Education and Immigration.

We are earnest solicitors for immigration, but we do not seem to be successful in securing the class of immigration we really need and want. What is the reason?

There are probably many reasons, but the Chief is convinced that one large factor is our inadequate schools and school facilities. The best class of immigration is the small farmer. He is rarely a man of much means, but he is a man of intelligence and wants good educational facilities for his children.

We need good mechanics in our cities and towns. They, too, want educational facilities, good schools and public libraries, also. This class of people wants not only a supply of fiction, but they want the best books on sociological subjects and such plainly put scientific works as will help them in their business.

They will not go to or remain in a community that makes inadequate provision on these lines or no provision at all.

What condition is the city of New Orleans in to take care of a largely increasing population with thousands of children on her streets unable to get a day in school in twelve months? Oh the shame of it! Is this our boasted civilization that makes possible such a crime upon our growing population?—and these children are the future voters by whose ballots the welfare of our children will be controlled. That such a condition is possible is an outrage upon every child and every citizen in the whole state.

Something must be done to correct the evil.

What?

## A Hair Dressing

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

## A Texas and Pacific Passenger Station in New Orleans.

The conditions obtaining between the Texas and Pacific Railway and the city of New Orleans are peculiar, to say the least. Why the railway company should persist in punishing its patrons and pursue a policy that makes every traveler wish he could follow some other route is one of those strange paradoxes that confront the onlooker so often in our transportation lines. It would seem to be obviousness. It is surely a lack of the application of enlightened self interest. The fact probably is that the real reasons are very complex, but the largest element is that all the higher officials are always greatly overworked and so weighty and complicated a problem, or rather congeries of problems, is put aside for study, the uninterrupted time for which never arrives.

For the railway company to expect the city of New Orleans to make it a present of a site is of course absurd. To sit back and pout because this is not done is simply childish. To be unwilling to spend the money is unwise. The company must have a passenger terminal in New Orleans, and the sooner it acquires one the less it will cost. There is no human reason for anticipating that such a plan can find a location at less cost than now, but every reason for the belief that progressing years will multiply the mere cost of ground may fold.

The attitude of mind of the city authorities and the public generally is too hard for a disinterested person to understand. This is true of the city's relations not alone to the Texas and Pacific, but to all other lines as well.

It is as certain as anything can be that the city cannot grow and prosper as it should without the railroad facilities being adequate. It is equally true that the Illinois Central is the only road with anything even approaching adequate terminals on the east side of the river. The Illinois Central passenger station is nothing to be particularly proud of. There isn't a town of one tenth the size of New Orleans north of the Ohio river that is not as well or better provided with such facilities, both as to quality and quantity.

Why the city should want to spangle its railroads is not understandable. Grants should of course be properly limited and proscribed, but the railroads cannot have franchises of value that they themselves do not largely create. There is really less of unearned increment in railroad franchises than in almost anything else now known to civilization. On the other hand, adequate transportation facilities really make possible the increased earning capacity of all other property—especially real estate—which gives tangible evidence of the unearned increment therein.

It behooves the city and the T. & P. to get together. Let the railway company get a proper site and the city give reasonable and proper franchises and privileges, and let a proper passenger station be built accessible to the business part of the town. The town and the railway company are by the very necessities of the case partners in a common enterprise. They ought to direct and accomplish it like sensible people and thus benefit the community.

## Picayunish Opposition to Public Education.

It is idle for the esteemed Picayune to try to obscure the truth about education in Louisiana by pretended fear of negro domination. The fear of negro domination. The fear of paying taxes is at the bottom of the opposition to adequate educational facilities in this state. The pocket nerve is much more sensitive than our apprehension on racial grounds. The race question in truth has nothing to do with the matter.

Why are so many thousands of white children in New Orleans suffered to grow up in absolute ignorance—not even able to write and spell their own names or read a printed ballot—if this fear of negro domination is the sensory nerve whose irritation causes such pseudo convictions as distort columns of the Picayune's editorial page?

Why does the Picayune ignore the statement of the factory inspector that a compulsory education law is necessary for the salvation of the white children?

Miss Gordon is not a Republican politician and can have no interest in negro votes. She has said as explicitly as words can make it that in the Picayune's home town the negroes take more advantage of educational facilities than the whites and that the compulsory law is necessary to get the white children into school.

With or without the law the General Education Board will continue its work among the negroes. It has not yet found a dearth of pupils nor any need for a compulsory school law. The real logic of the situation is that if this pretended burlesque of negro education were the real fear that actuated the Picayune and its clientele, that paper would be the strongest supporter of the compulsory law.

The facts have been stated over and over in the news columns of the Picayune. Why does not that paper get down to a business basis and disprove Miss Gordon's statements? Simply because these statements are true and defy contradiction. It is easier to ignore than to controvert them.

It is a pity for the Picayune, as well as for the community it serves, that fancied pecuniary interests of people who don't want to pay the necessary taxes compel our contemporary to act as a brake on the progress of civilization.

What's in a name? Zephyr, Texas, was visited last Sunday by a cyclone that destroyed a good part of the town, killing over 30 people and wounding many more.

## Well-Merited Testimonials.

The Chief is glad to add its mite of concurrence and approval to the sentiments expressed and implied at the final meeting of the outgoing town council of Donaldsonville, the evening of May 25, when Mayor Charles Maurin was presented with a loving cup and Secretary Robert Henderson with a watch chain as a testimonial of appreciation and regard on behalf of their colleagues of the municipal administration.

Alderman W. D. Park, who acted as spokesman for the donors of the loving cup, fitly said that the people of Donaldsonville, by their action in electing Mr. Maurin to the mayoralty for a third term, had evidenced their "recognition of his worth as a leader" and his "devotion to the principles of progress and improvement;" and the recipient of the graceful testimonial, although taken completely by surprise and "knocked off his feet," so to speak, could not have made a more effective response with plenty of time for preparation, than to pledge himself to a continuance of the progressive policy in the administration of the affairs of the municipality that has earned him the esteem and support of his fellow citizens in such liberal measure during the past four years. Aside from personal and factional prejudices, no one can justly gainsay the statement that the spirit and accomplishments of the Maurin administrations have been in accord with the best ideals of municipal government and have contributed materially to the welfare and good name of the town and its people.

The mayor deserved the loving cup and the compliments that went with it, and by the same token, so did Secretary Robert Henderson merit the other token and the pretty things that Alderman B. J. Vega took occasion to say in his charming presentation speech. Mr. Henderson is a gentleman of exceedingly attractive personality—quiet and modest in the extreme, courteous and considerate always, and noted for the efficiency with which he performs every duty or undertaking that falls to his lot. Every resident of Donaldsonville, and everybody else who knows him, will heartily endorse the encomiums bestowed upon the genial outgoing town secretary and share in the wishes for his future success, happiness and prosperity so well expressed by the outgoing second ward alderman.

## "The Conviction of Capt. Hains."

The country at large is to be congratulated on the outcome of the trial of Capt. Hains, of which too much has been made in the public prints. The leading editorial of the New Orleans Picayune of May 13 under the above caption cannot be too strongly reprobated by all good citizens.

It is intolerable in civilized society that any man, under any circumstances, be permitted to be judge, jury and executioner in his own case. The right to life private war and weak private vengeance is one of the rights surrendered when man enters organized society. When a man, no matter what the provocation, undertakes to resume that right and transgresses the majesty of the law, then for the safety of society that majesty must be vindicated by its punishment. A civilization is still in a rudimentary stage when such transgressions are permitted and encouraged by public opinion.

The argumentum ad hominem has no place in this discussion. The violence is often committed under the influence of fear of what others might say and think; often under the pressure of violent passion. If the law fails to give adequate remedy, then the law ought to be amended and improved. That is unquestionable. The truth is, however, that this class of breaches of the law arise more from a desire for private vengeance than anything else.

If the offender is to be punished, following the law secures what in reality is in most cases much severer punishment than taking his life. That the magnitude of the offense shall be the determining principle as to whether the administration of justice shall proceed in orderly course, or the injured individual be permitted to erect himself into an autoocrat to recall a sentence and execute it with his own hands, strikes at the very root of organized society. Who is to judge when the magnitude is great enough? Who is to determine the truth or falsity of the charge?

Why is it that these pseudo defenders of woman's virtue, the instant a man is killed by another and a woman's name and virtue are drawn into the matter, assume as a conclusive fact that the woman has been abused and the murderer justified? Is a man who feels himself outraged in this manner a competent judge to investigate and determine the truth?

These and many more questions press insistently for an answer, but without response from the advocates of lawless and irresponsible violence.

We cannot lay successful claim to being a fully civilized community till the minds of those who aspire to be leaders of thought deal with this and some other subjects in a more regulated manner instead of from the impulses of passion.

## The Solid South Smashed.

The Manufacturers' Record, which is not in any sense a political or partisan journal, says: "Three southern Democrats who voted for a duty on iron ore voted in favor of placing lumber on the free list. Two southern Democrats who voted against a duty on iron ore voted for a duty on lumber. In the total vote of 56 against lumber going on the free list, 17 were Democrats, and of these 16 were from the south. Another smashing of the fallacy of free raw materials and another lesson for fools who talk and write about the 'Solid South.'"

## MEMORIAL DAY.

Annual Tribute of Respect Paid to Memory of Deceased Veterans—Appropriate Ceremonies Carried Out by Confederate Organizations.

Confederate memorial day was observed on Thursday last, the 3rd inst., with appropriate ceremonies conducted under the auspices of Major Victor Maurin Camp No. 38, U. C. V., Capt. Victor St. Martin Camp No. 126, U. C. V., Hubert Treille Chapter No. 130, U. C. V., and the Confederate Jossamines. The members of these organizations assembled at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Mississippi street at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and marched in a body to the Catholic church, where a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of departed veterans was celebrated by Rev. J. M. T. Massardier, chaplain of the local Confederate organizations. At the conclusion of the impressive services the assemblage repaired to the Catholic cemetery, where the last resting places of veterans of the "Lost Cause" were sought out and beautifully decorated with fragrant flowers and appropriate insignia.

Upon the completion of these ceremonies, interesting memorial exercises were conducted in the Knights of Columbus Hall under the auspices of Hubert Treille Chapter, with the president of that organization, Mrs. W. D. Park, officiating as chairman. The program was as follows:

Opening address—Rev. J. M. T. Massardier, chaplain.  
Music—Orchestra.  
Address—Major Charles Maurin, lieutenant commanding second division, U. C. V.  
Music—Orchestra.  
Address—Mrs. Avelia Landry.  
Address—Major Edmund Maurin, past division commander, U. C. V.  
Music—Orchestra.  
Invocation—Miss Mary Whiteham.  
Song—Confederate Chorus.  
Address—Lieut. Demophon LeBlanc, U. C. V.  
Music—Orchestra.  
Invocation—Miss Nita Sims.  
Song and chorus—Little Aenos Landry and Dixie girls.  
Music—Orchestra.  
Invocation—Miss Blum.  
Invocation—Miss Claire Werner.  
Invocation—Miss Lizzie Moebius.

Every feature of the program was rendered in a most creditable and praiseworthy manner, and many eyes were dimmed with tears by the beautiful tributes paid to the valor and patriotism of the gallant old veterans of the immortal days of '61-'65.

At the conclusion of the exercises light refreshments were served. The officers of Hubert Treille Chapter are as follows: Mrs. W. D. Park, president; Mrs. H. C. Whiteman, first vice president; Miss Mary Michel, second vice president; Mrs. R. N. Slaton, third vice president; Mrs. Jas. S. Barman, treasurer; Miss Ernestine McManis, corresponding secretary; Miss Claire Werner, recording secretary.

Following is the full text of the eloquent and inspiring address delivered by Mrs. Landry:

"I am honored, ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens and friends, in addressing you on this, the third day of June, both as to the date and the purpose which brings us together. With tender veneration memory reminds us that this is the anniversary of the birth of him who was the great chief of the 'Lost Cause,' the grandest, the most distinguished man amongst men—Jefferson Davis—whether we consider him as a scholar, as a statesman, as a military officer, as administrator of a nation's affairs and its leader, and last, but not least, as the unique president of the Confederate States of America.

"We, assembled here, veterans, sons and daughters of the Confederacy, bow to the shrine and acknowledge allegiance to one who for us suffered ignominy, censure and imprisonment—ray, even chaos, for us. His wrists were manacled at Fortress Monroe, to the shame and disgrace of the United States. It is therefore right that we should select as our memorial day the anniversary of his birth, the third of June, which is endeared to us all.

"Now, as to the purpose for which we meet, the question arises: Why and wherefore these reunions and memorials? Does it not tend to stir sectional hatred? Is it not wrong to recall the dreadful events that happened years ago? Why dig up the war hatchet?

"Such is not our intention. We who have known the horrors of war can best realize the blessings of peace! I appeal to you, friends, I appeal to your sense of duty, to say if there is not a duty in this and a duty which no other meeting can bring forth. In the remote past, centuries ago, Rome and Greece ruled the civilized world—the one by force of arms and superior discipline, the other by refinement and ethical culture. Were there no ideals there, too? No strength of character? They were pagan nations. Christ the Master, with his divine code of morals, was unknown to them; yet they were imbued with civic pride and they had as high and delicate a sense of national honor as we have. Because, in every human being there is an in-born and innate sense of justice and of duty, in every human frame there was a heart aglow with sentiment and with love in the abstract—whether it be love divine as in religion or human love as in suggestiveness, reciprocity or congenialities.

"Love of the fatherland, with its politics and policies, or ambitious love, such as is found in history—the sentiment is real, it exists, it pervades, it dominates us. It is the survival of the fittest and the vital spark that gives life to the world, and this is the sentiment that moves us today to do homage to the 'Lost Cause'—to honor, to thank, to welcome and to love these dear old veterans here present, survivors of the grand strug-

gle, who fought for our rights, for you and for me.

"When Louisiana seceded from the Union in 1861, among the first regiments that left for the seat of war figured the Donaldsonville Artillery. They were known then as the Cannoniers de Donaldson, (Donaldsonville Cannoniers), and were formed and organized into the state service in December, 1837, by Numa Augustin. At the time for action they were 103 men strong and, flushed with the martial fires of Mars, I can see them even now as I saw them on that fateful sixteenth of September, 1861, when they took their departure for our landing here on the Mississippi front, with banners unfurled. I can hear the shouts of patriotic fervor in response to the wavings and flutterings of band-chiefs in silent signals of farewell, amid the sobs and wailings of uncontrollable emotion. Under the leadership of the gallant young commander, Capt. Victor Maurin, whose honorable name has been handed down to us and whose worthy descendants still represent him in this community, the brave men followed and fought in twenty-two engagements, standing upon twenty-two battlefields. Ah, friends, if the soil of the old Dominion state of Virginia could speak, the name of Donaldson would be heard and the echoes would reverberate 'Donaldson'—from Bethel and from Williamsburg, all around Richmond, at Seven Pines and Gaines' Mills, at Mechanicsville and Malvern Hill, through the valley at Gordonsville and Culpepper, past the Rapidan, across the Rappahannock at Broad Run Gap, at Centerville and Secord Manassas, at Harper's Ferry, across Virginia's frontier on to Maryland, My Maryland," in the hot battle of Antietam, (sometimes called Sharpsburg), in the fierce struggles at Fredericksburg, in the Wilderness, at Chancellorsville, across Mason and Dixon's line upon the very soil of Yanketown, and in Pennsylvania at Gettysburg. Alas, here in the three days' bitter contest they met the Waterloo of fate. Fairer overwhelming numbers, the warriors of the grey slowly and silently retreated along the banks of the Potomac followed by the constant hammering of the brave and intrepid Ulysses S. Grant, who forced them back. With steady purpose they disputed every inch of territory, led on by the chivalric, immortal and beloved commander, Robert E. Lee, to the fatal terminus of the struggle at Appomattox in April, 1865, when the Grand Army of Northern Virginia, reduced to the pitiful number of 9000 haggard, ragged and battered veterans, surrendered to annihilation and starvation. Never till after the surrender did our brave boys look wistfully back, with shattered hopes, to their ruined and broken homes, to meet again the loved ones they had left behind.

"With such a record, will you still ask: Why these reunions and memorials? Why, then, is history written and taught with records of great events? Why are heroes loyal and true held up as inspirations for emulation? Why do we commemorate the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day? Why do all christian nations celebrate the advent and resurrection of the Savior at Christmas time and Easter tide? Ah, friends, there are memories which should be perpetuated and which it is criminal ever to forget! Then let us hand down to our children and our children's children, to unborn generations, the pathetic story of a land of brave men who fought for constitutional rights against might, against invasion, against incendiarism; who fought to protect their wives and mothers, their sons and daughters and themselves from wrong and oppression. Traitors and rebels they never were, and it is a slander so to call them. But as secessionists, as revolutionists they stand side by side upon the same plane in history with George Washington, father of his country, founder of a great nation of free people, who likewise seceded from England and fought against tyranny and wrong, abetted and supported by his distinguished generals, the Marions, Greens, Sumners, Hamptons and Lees—all southern men whose de-

scendants we are.

"The struggle is just. We have accepted defeat and become reunited to a vast brotherhood. The blue has blended with the grey and we stand with hands firmly clasped across the graves of our dead heroes, north and south. Americans all—with the same rights and privileges; for the Union, now and forever; under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, and alike responsive to the music of Yankee Doodle and Dixie.

"In conclusion I would say that our energetic and worthy president, Mrs. W. D. Park, has invited the United Daughters of the Confederacy to hold their 1910 convention in Donaldsonville. I hope the Sons of Veterans and Daughters of our chapter will discard all apathy and indifference, and will rise to the occasion and vie in enthusiasm to receive our visitors courteously and with the liberal hospitality for which Donaldsonville ranks high.

"I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for patiently listening to the echoes of the past uttered by an old relic of the war, now in her 75 year, and standing here as representative of John Trasimon Landry of Ascension, so well known in this little town in ante bellum times. In his name, and for the sake of our dear children, I thank the Daughters of the Confederacy for the cross of honor to be bestowed upon me and upon his brother veterans in recognition of their faithful service to the south and their unwavering loyalty to the Lost Cause."

## Special Notice.

Burnside, La., May 7, 1909.  
In obedience to a resolution of the board of directors of the Home and Consolidated Fidelity Co., Ltd., held at the domicile of said corporation on the 8th day of May 1909, I do hereby give notice that the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the office of the corporation at Burnside, La., on the 10th day of June, 1909, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of considering and deciding upon an increase in the capital stock from its present amount to such an amount as may be deemed sufficient and proper for the purposes of this corporation. And to the effect that the charter relative to its objects and purposes. By order of the board of directors.

HENRY C. BIRD, President.

## Homestead Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
New Orleans, La., April 25, 1909.  
NOTICE is hereby given that PAUL PRINCE of Gonzales, P. O., La., who, on June 11, 1906, made homestead entry No. 2743, serial No. 91745, for a part of a section 14, township 8 south, range 8 east, St. Helena meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation thereof, before J. S. Barman, clerk of court, at Donaldsonville, La., on the ninth day of June, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: John A. Marchand, Achille L. Beard, Samuel Pearson, James H. Singletary, all of Gonzales, P. O., La., and WALTER L. COHEN, Register.

## Partition Sale.

State of Louisiana—Parish of Ascension—Twenty Seventh Judicial District Court.  
MRS. MARY E. MILLER, et al's  
vs.  
ROWENA WALL, et al's.  
BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale, to effect a partition, issued by the above named court in the above entitled and numbered suit, and to me directed, I will sell public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the principal front door of the courthouse of the parish of Ascension, in the town of Donaldsonville, on SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

First—A certain tract of land situated in the parish of Ascension, this state, and described as follows, to-wit: All of section thirty-seven (37), in township nine (9), south range 8 east, of St. Helena meridian, containing nine (9) acres, four and three one-hundredths (9 3/100) acres; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and thereunto belonging, containing the same property acquired from the succession of Mrs. Anne Calista Wall, widow of the late William Roberts, and recorded in Book of Conveyances No. 52, page 121.

Second—A certain tract of land situated in the parish of Ascension, this state, and described as follows: Lots numbers eleven and twelve (11 and 12) in section (12) town (9) north, range (2) east, south range (3) east of river, St. Helena meridian, containing eighty and sixty-six one-hundredths (80 66/100) acres, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and thereunto belonging; being the same property acquired from the succession of Mrs. Anne Calista Wall, widow of the late William Roberts, and recorded in Book of Conveyances No. 52, page 121.

One horse, one mule, one wagon, one buggy and harness.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

E. C. HANSON,  
Sheriff, Parish of Ascension,  
Donaldsonville, La., May 25, 1909.



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