

The Poet's Corner.

(For the New Iberia Enterprise.)

A Bachelor's Soliloquy.

To love, or not to love; that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler to remain single, to suffer
The woes and loneliness of a bachelor's life;
Or to submit to a (lovely maids) siege of love,
And by wooing end it?—To love,—to court,—
No more;—and, by a courtship, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand other pangs
That lovers are heir to,—'tis (by some) a consummation
Earnestly to be wished. To love;—to court;—
To court! perhaps to wed: ay, there's the rub;
For in that married state what cares may come,
When we our single ways have laid aside,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes bachelors of so long life:
For who would bear the whims and scorns of love,
The schoolgirl's wrath, the maiden's contempt,
The flirt's pranks, the (wealthy) widow's rejection,
The milliner's bill, the petticoat's government,
That patient merit of a bachelor takes,
When he himself thinks his happiness would make
With a wife? who would love's fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a single life,
But that the dread of something after marriage,
Some unforeseen care, from whose source
No bachelor knows may come, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
Than partake of others that we know not of?
Thus marriage does make cowards of us all;
And thus our native single resolutions
Is sicklied o'er with grave fears,
And maidens of great love and beauty,
With this regard their plans turn awry,
And lose the name of wife.

EXODUS.

Editorial.

American Spoilsmen.

In no portion of the globe among races civilized, semi-civilized, or savage, is the habit of violating public trusts looked upon with so lenient an eye as is the case with us denizens of the United States. The average morality of the masses is perhaps equal to that permeating the most highly cultured and law-abiding people of the world, and there is no reason to believe that our clerks and handlers of the money and effects of employees, are not as honest as frail human nature will allow any of her sons to be. But no sooner is a man placed in position, where he can use at pleasure hundreds of thousands or millions of money, with no one to daily scrutinize his actions, than he begins it all pliable of conscience—to have an "itching pain" for speculation, and making a fortune from the wealth lying idle in the vaults. He sees no great harm in employing capital that is doing no one any good while imprisoned in the strong boxes of the banks, and he sets some portion of it to work. It slips through his fingers and he sends some more to hunt up and bring back the escaped prisoners. If he succeeds, all goes on serenely and he prospers and perhaps becomes a millionaire, but it often happens that every venture proves disastrous, and the money and bonds of the bank or corporation pass into other hands, and are lost to their rightful owners. The president or cashier did not regard himself as a robber, in thus using money not his own, but the law makes it a felony and puts him upon a level with any other thief. Humiliated, and crushed to the earth, he ends his days by his own hands, to escape the ignominious punishment denounced upon such a crime; or if of an elastic conscience and not covetous of the silence of the grave, seeks an asylum in some foreign land, and ends his days in obscurity. We are wont to look upon men who

thus dispose of the property of others in the day of their downfall, especially if they happen to suicide, with a feeling of compassion, but if we look at the act in all its bearings we must come to the conclusion, that the man who speculates with the money of other people without their knowledge or consent, is the most dangerous of robbers, for as a rule, his position as a bank president or cashier, to a certain extent, disarms suspicion, and the difficulty of maintaining the requisite scrutiny permits of swindling almost at pleasure.

The laws cannot be too severe upon such offenders, for the temptation to speculate is so great that men whose moral sensibilities would revolt at the idea of stealing a sack of gold or bundle of greenbacks, can easily persuade themselves that to use money for purposes of speculation, with the intention of refunding it, is not stealing, and at the worst, is only an act of indiscretion.

The Marriage Tie.

In all christian countries, marriage is respected as a sacred and honorable tie, equally binding on both parties, and experience proves that where its obligations are duly fulfilled, it is calculated to produce all the happiness and virtue which can be attained by man in this sublunary state. In the intercourse of a christian family the best affections of our nature are called forth. Here, as the poet expresses it,

"Flows the smooth current of domestic joy,"

and in those scenes the rising generation receive, from the example and tuition of parents, those just and early impressions which are now erased. How different are the doleful consequences of polygamy, which being contrary to the order of nature, must be upheld by tyranny, and which degrades the weaker sex from being the free and equal companions of man into the slaves of his pleasures. The effect of polygamy is not merely to taint the morals of society, but the laws and policy of the State. It establishes a tyrant not on a throne which would be the lesser evil, but at the head of every family, and on his unruly passions the law imposes no restraint. The institution of slavery was a terrible bugaboo to the past and many of the present generations, but the Mormon faith with its polygamous venom, slowly but steadily spreading from State to State, and poisoning the very fountain of moral and social purity, will prove a monster far more difficult to get rid of.

An Editor Caned.

"The Negroes when some mighty Lord Or potent's to be restored" to favor, has him converted into a spread eagle and his feathers whipped up with a golden rod, after which he arises,

"Not meanly proud but boasting Of his magnificent rib-roasting."

Our esteemed confrere, editor of that able journal, The Iberville South, it seems has been caned into additional favor by order of his sovereigns, and was so well pleased with the instrument of torture, and the *modus operandi* of applying it, that he in token of gratitude, made the blood of the grape flow as freely as the water from the rock when caned by the magician Aaron. Why don't somebody cane us? There is no danger in trying it, as we could not be so impolite as to resent the laying on of honors by means of a gold headed cane.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET.—Despite all that has been said and written in regard to the distinguished gentlemen likely to occupy places in the Cabinet of Mr. Cleveland, we are as much in the dark to day, as we were three months ago. It is by no means certain, that one single one of the names mentioned will figure in the list of appointments that will be

sent to the Senate for confirmation, on the 5th of next month. The Democratic party has a large number of thoroughly trained Statesmen, however, in its ranks, and there will be no trouble in finding a man every way qualified for the position he may be desired to fill. From what we now know of Mr. Cleveland, we may rest assured that honesty and capacity will rule in the selections made for office, and although he may not always be fortunate enough to fill minor positions with the best material, the higher ones will be graced by the most exalted standard of excellence.

CIVILIZED AND SAVAGE LIFE.

There is no truer mark of barbarism than an indifference to the sufferings of our fellow creatures, as on the other hand it is only in a highly civilized community, that man is trained to the exercise of social benevolence. The savage is always found to be cold, unsocial and selfish; in the progress of society this selfish principle is corrected, man is impressed with the duties which he owes to his fellow-men, and is taught to know experimentally, that it is not in the selfish pursuit of his own good, but in the mutual interchange of benefits, that the greatest sum of individual happiness is to be found.

Miscellaneous Reading.

Dynamite League in Pittsburg.

The publication of the lengthy article by the Chronicle-Telegraph, of Feb. 3d, in which it was asserted that there was an organization of dynamiters in this city who were armed and waiting for a pretext for an outbreak created great excitement among the timid and considerable alarm. The story sounds extravagant and reads like a wild sensation perhaps, but is true and is known to be true by persons who have interests at stake.

These men complain that they cannot find work, that they are suffering from hunger, and on that plea claim that they are justified in any movement against the mill owners and capitalists. Several of these men have been warned, or have discovered the coalition of affairs in part, and have notified the police that there is an uneasy, restless feeling among them.

The police have not been idle, but they have no results as yet. In this movement are all sorts of elements. German, Russian, Italians, Swedish, Swiss and French socialists and revolutionists and Irish dynamiters have joined forces. There are English interests to be reached here by the Irish dynamiters, and English representatives too, and they know it. A month ago the local Socialists were at sword's point with the Anarchists, pure and simple. Now they are warm friends and allies, and have met together in more than one secret meeting.

No later than Sunday, the city had a narrow escape from just the thing these men desired—the natural gas explosion on Pennsylvania Avenue. The danger was seen and recognized by the police, and the apprehension was not quieted until next day.

More than one warning was given by the police on Saturday that there was an outbreak of the mob on the southside, and if it had come to the southside Mills, they would have come in for a share of the trouble which would have followed. More than one precaution had been taken to check any outbreak. There is authority for saying that perhaps before long the local military will hear of orders which they will understand, because of this nocturnal warning.

Secret agents have been and are at work here and elsewhere. Among the men Johann Most, the Socialistic leader, was in the Hocking Valley only a short time

ago and in council with the revolutionists. He went into the Mahoning Valley, too, where many thousands of men have been thrown out of work by the shutting down of the works. A few days ago he was in Pittsburg, too, and though made no public speeches, he had several quiet conferences.

Iberia's Salt Exhibit.

Our readers will read with interest the following description from the Times-Democrat of the salt exhibit of this parish at the Exposition:

"And the Lord rained upon Sodom and Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the Lord, out of heaven. But his wife looked back from behind him, and she became a pillar of salt."

Mrs. Lot, though punished solely for her disobedience, is suggestive of curiosity, which, as not being wholly confined to the sex, is demonstrated every day by the curious crowd surrounding the American Salt Company's exhibit in the north west portion of the Main Building. After all, what more suggestive and fitting illustration of the great capacity of Louisiana's famous Salt Mines could possibly have been selected. Lot's wife materialized. Hewn by sculptor's hand from a rock of solid salt, the ideal creation stands life size with head turned as if in the very act in which "she became a pillar of salt." The statue, which is five feet and one-half an inch in height, stands on a pedestal composed of blocks a foot and a half in thickness, making the exhibit over 12 feet in height from base to pinnacle. To the right of the statue is a stand containing specimens of the various kinds of salt from salt crystals, which are given away as souvenirs to the finest table salt in the market. Salt in sacks and in bags, as dispensed for the trade are arranged about the exhibit, in appropriate surrounding of Mrs. Lot.

A Cane Castle at the Exposition.

In the Louisiana State space in Government Building there is a towering structure lately put up. It is a lofty spire of a slender and graceful form, and is built of cane, both the sugar cane and reed cane, being employed in its construction. It is constructed with buttresses at each of four corners, made of bundles of long reed canes bound closely together, while the sides of the tower are made of sugar canes put up in diamond lattice work.

The structure is three stories high, the first being 14 feet, the second 12 feet and the third 10 feet, being finished with a conical spire crowned with a fan-palmetto, while similar fans are disposed at the corners of the tower and spire like crochets on a gothic steeple. Inside the latticed tower is to be displayed sugar in bulk, and on the outside around there is to be seen sugars and syrups in crystal packages. This exhibit is a novel and handsome one, and is particularly characteristic of Louisiana. It is being made by Hon. E. J. Gay, of Iberville parish, to display the products of his various plantations, and was constructed after designs by Mr. Thomas Sully, architect of this city.—Picayune.

The United States is the largest cotton-producing nation of the world, and furnishes the capital and labor of Europe more than half the entire quantity of cotton which they consume. And yet the nations of South and Central America, the West Indies and Mexico, imported last year \$51,953,000 worth of cotton manufactures from England and France, and only \$4,563,000 worth from the United States. It is an example of the expansive effect of our protective system of manufacturing.

DR. J. SCHREINER

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Sheriff's Sale.

A. MORESI VS LEO ROBICHAUD & JOHN N WEBSTER
21st Judicial District Court, Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana.

By virtue of, and in accordance with writ of seizure and sale issued in and entitled and numbered case, by the Judge of the 21st Judicial District in and for Iberville parish, dated the 21st day of January 1885, and directing that the property hereafter described be sold at Sheriff's sale, at the door of the Court house, on SATURDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1885.

L. Alcibiade Justice, Deputy Sheriff in and for said parish, will sell the following described property, viz:
A sugar mill and steam engine, all boiler, pumps, pipes, carrier, and all at every appurtenance thereto appertaining also a certain tract of land situated in the parish of Iberville, measuring fifty superficial arpents and bounded North and West by a canal known as the State Canal South by lands of Murphy and Rogers East by those of Robichaud, together with all the buildings thereon and the unto belonging and all rights, ways, servitude and an iron gas pipe conveyer strip from the sugar house on said plot to Monof's refinery on Bayou Teche.

The said property, to pay and satisfy mortgage and vendor's privilege, will be sold at said time and place, between 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m., the following terms and conditions:
Twenty-four hundred dollars with 8 per cent interest from January 1st, 1883, subject to a credit, \$394.25th paid June 25th, 1885 also for \$100, one hundred dollars attorneys fees, and all costs of Court, payroll cash, and the whole bid of the last and highest bidder to be paid CASH.
The said order of seizure and sale directing the sale of said property is dated the 21st day of January, 1885.

Officially, the 27th day of January, 1885.
CHAS. A. JUDICE,
Depty. Sheriff.

Notice.

SUCCESSION OF NANCY SINGLETON

21st Judicial District Court, Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of an order issued out of the Hon. the 21st Judicial District Court, holding session and for Iberville parish, dated January 2, 1885, there will be sold at public auction by a duly authorized auctioneer, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST (21st) DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885, between legal sale hours, at the late residence of the deceased, at a place called Coteau in this parish, the following described property composing the said succession, to-wit:

Lot 1. A certain lot of ground situated in Iberville parish, measuring twenty-five acres more or less in superficial area bounded north by Grange, south by Bonbrisse, east by Ovide Decuir and west by Mrs. A. Sandoz.

Lot 2. Another tract of land in the location, in this parish, containing 140 acres in superficial area more or less bounded north by Joseph Theriot, west by Mrs. Sandoz, east by J. Granger west by Sylvestre Romero.

Lot 3. One dwelling house on lot described.

Lot 4. Two other out houses such as corn crib and a kitchen.

Lot 5. One cistern.
Lot 6. One lot of creole mules and colts.
Lot 7. One hack.
Lot 8. One horse cart.
Lot 9. One lot of fencing and articles of husbandry too numerous to mention.

Terms and condition of sale, CAREFULLY READ.
MRS. ELIZABETH DEAR
Administ.

jan 8