

The Southern Sentinel.

VOLUME 2.

WINNFIELD, LA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1884.

NO. 10.

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

Official Journal of Winn Parish.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
BY THE
WINNFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
AT
Winnfield, Winn Parish, Louisiana.
S. H. BRIAN, Editor.
WILL A. STRONG, Associate.

Entered at the Winnfield Post Office as second-class matter.

Subscription per year, in advance. \$2 00
COMBINED
With weekly Times-Democrat... 3 00
With Southern Cultivator... 3 00
With Democrat and Cultivator... 4 00

Advertising Rates.

SPACE.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
One inch.	\$3 00	\$5 25	\$7 50	\$12 00
Two inches.	5 75	7 75	11 25	18 00
Three inches.	7 50	10 50	15 00	24 00
Four inches.	9 25	13 25	19 00	30 00
Five inches.	11 00	16 00	23 00	36 00
Six inches.	12 75	18 75	27 00	42 00
Half Column.	25 00	35 00	50 00	80 00
Full Column.	45 00	65 00	90 00	140 00

For lines or less, Nonparel type, is a square.
Cards of a personal character will be charged double rate.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. F. KELLY,
Practising Physician and Surgeon,
Office—Drug Store,
63-ly WINNFIELD, LA.

DR. F. N. BRIAN,
Practising Physician and Surgeon
Office—Residence,
63-ly WINNFIELD, LA.

Dr. W. T. Williams,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
Montgomery, Grant Parish, La.
July 25-ly.

WILL A. STRONG,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Notary Public
AND
Real Estate Agent.
Office: At residence, near St. Maurice,
Winn Parish, La.
Will practice in the Courts of Winn, Grant,
and Natchitoches, and the United States Courts
special attention given to perfecting land
titles. Am prepared to buy and sell real estate.
Correspondence solicited. July 25-ly

Ben. P. EDWARDS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
SPARTA, Louisiana
Will practice regularly in all the Courts
of North Louisiana, and will be at Winn-
field at every term of the District Court.
May 25-ly

S. M. BRIAN,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
Winnfield, Louisiana.
Will practice in the Courts of the 4th, 9th and
10th Judicial Districts, and the Supreme Court
of the State.
Special attention paid to land matters, and
prompt returns of collections. April-ly

WILLIAM A. LITTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
Will practice in the Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh
Judicial District Courts, in the Court of Appeals
in the First Circuit, and Supreme Court at
Shreveport and Monroe, La.
63-ly WINNFIELD, LA.

GEORGE WEAR,
Columbia, La.,
District Attorney 4th Judicial District,
Will attend to all civil law business in
63-ly this district and Supreme Court.

PHANOR F. BREAZEALE,
Attorney-at-Law,
8, Davis Street, Natchitoches, Louisiana.
(Office with Chaplin, Drangeot & Chaplin.)
Will practice in the Courts of the 4th and 11th
Judicial Districts and the Supreme and Circuit
Courts of the State.
Delinquencies promptly attended to. 63-ly

W. U. RICHARDSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
SPARTA, LA.,
Will be at Winnfield at every term of the
District Court. 63-ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A reliable preparation of one of the
most powerful and most valuable of the
mineral waters of the world, is offered
for sale at the following prices: Large
Bottle, \$1.00; Small Bottle, 50c. Sold
everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of
price. Address: Dr. J. C. Smith, 111
N. 3rd St., New Orleans, La.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISEMENTS

Now Is Your Time To Buy
Cheap Goods
—FROM—
J. H. WILLIAMS,
MONTGOMERY, LA.
Pike's Peak Landing.

He calls special attention to the fact that he
has just received the largest stock of ready made
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods,
Drugs, and Notions,
Ever brought to this market, all of which were
bought on the most favorable terms and will be
sold at such low prices as to defy successful
competition.
His stock of
Hardware, Glassware and Crockery,
Is complete in every particular.
Also a full line of
Saddlery and Harness, Family Groceries,
CIGARS, AND CANNED GOODS.
Also a complete line of
Pure Wines, & Liquors,
at small profits.
Give Him A Trial, and Be Convinced!!

Receiving and Forwarding Business
Solicited:
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Pleasant and accommodating clerks, who will
take pleasure in showing goods to customers.
We pay the Highest Market Price
FOR
COTTON, WOOL
AND
All Kinds of Country Produce.
When you come to Montgomery, before buy-
ing elsewhere, be sure to call on
J. H. WILLIAMS.

War on High Prices!
—GO TO—
J. H. Williams, at Montgomery, Louisiana,
and purchase of him a First-Class
Singer Sewing Machine.
With all the Attachments.
Every Machine Warranted
The wood work is unsurpassed by any Sewing
Machine Company, and the price places it in the
reach of all. Drop Leaf, Four Drawers, Sealy
Finished, at \$25.00. June 27-0m

A. M. Bernstein,
Montgomery, Louisiana,
Dealer in—
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
TOILET SOAPS,
HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES,
SPONGES, SHOULDER BRACES,
TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES,
And all varieties of Druggists' Sundries.
Cigars, Tobacco,
Pure Wines & Liquors, for Medicinal use.
WALL PAPER SOLD BY SAMPLE.
HUNTERS' SUPPLIES,
and
FISHING TACKLE.
A Full Line of Stationery,
Such as
Blank Books, Paper, Pens, Ink &c.
Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes
carefully prepared at all hours, day or night.
Orders solicited from the country and prompt
attention given thereto. June 27-ly

M. SHUMATE,
Montgomery, Louisiana,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS,
CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, TRUNKS, &c.
Hardware, General Merchandise,
And Everything
Usually Kept in a Country Store.
Highest Prices Paid For Cotton, and other coun-
try Produce.
I will sell as cheap as anybody!
Come and See Me.
June 27-0m

J. S. MAGEE,
Montgomery, Louisiana.
Finest Drinking Saloon,
FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
AND
Polite Attention
ICE COLD & REFRESHING DRINKS.
June 27-0m

A. W. BELL,
Montgomery, La.
Dealer in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Highest Market Prices
Paid For—
All Kinds of Country Produce.
June 27-0m

WHAT THE ELECTION MEANS.

Now that the election of Cleve-
land is assured beyond dispute,
and that the danger of a contested
Presidency is over, the country can
devote some little time to consid-
ering the meaning of this victory,
what it promises and ensures. And,
first of all, let the Democracy can-
didly confess that it was not mere-
ly a Democratic victory, but a victory
of the people, of the reform
element of the country. New York
and Connecticut could not have
been carried without the votes of
the Independent Republicans, who
cast party aside in their devotion
to the best interests of the repub-
lic.

What does this victory mean?
What does it promise us? Through-
out the campaign the Republicans
have asserted that the first fruit of
Democratic success would be a fi-
nancial panic. The utter falsity
of this slander was well shown yester-
day upon Wall street, where the
news of the Democratic triumph
was followed by an advance in
stocks and securities. The most
healthy feeling prevailed, the ut-
most confidence in the future was
everywhere predicted. It was felt,
as one of the leading capitalists of
the country expressed it, that "the
financial interests of the Union
were safe under Cleveland's ad-
ministration," and they had nothing
to fear from Democratic ascen-
dency.

As for the people, who are not
financiers, who have no money in-
vested, they have shown their con-
fidence in the Democracy by giving
its candidate a popular majority
that will closely approximate 500,-
000. They appreciate the fact that
a Democratic administration will
promote the interests of the work-
ingman, reduce taxation and con-
serve the industries of the country,
that it will not continue to collect
unneeded taxes and hide them
away in the sub-treasuries; they
feel that it will give economy in
the administration of our affairs,
stern honesty and reform. This
is the great demand of the people.
This it was that gave us the large
Independent-Republican vote that
carried the doubtful States—the
belief that with long years of pow-
er the Republican party had be-
come corrupt; that it had improper-
ly and dishonestly administered
our affairs, and that the accounts
of the government needed over-
hauling. To this the Democracy
is pledged. It must review the
books of its predecessors; it must
investigate all the crooked tricks
and ways that have prevailed for a
quarter of a century; it must cor-
rect all these frauds and set them
aright, and, finally, it must give
the republic an able, honest, pure
and economical administration of
the government. This is what the
Democracy means; this is what
Cleveland promised us in his short
but statesmanlike letter of accep-
tance.

Every interest of the Union is
affected by the kind of government
we have; if, then, the administra-
tion is pure and efficient these in-
terests must prosper. An able
President, backed by a good Con-
gress, will do much to restore con-
fidence, will reduce taxation, prac-
tice economy and ensure honesty.
The confidence felt in Cleveland is
already showing itself, although it
is months before he will be in-
augurated. The whole country look
forward to the future as bright
with promise; there is a sentiment
that the United States will be res-
cued from the evils which have af-
flicted it for so long a period, and
enter upon the grandest, most glo-
rious era of its history.—T.-D.

The anvils are calling hurrah for
reform—Cleveland—the overthrow
of the Republican party.

A NEW POLICY.

It is safe to say that there will
be a general overhauling of every-
thing around the departments at
Washington when the new admin-
istration goes into power on the
4th of March next. It would be
absurd to talk of inaugurating a
new policy without a general change
of the agents by whom it is to be
conducted. There will have to be
a cleansing of the stables before
the work of reform can commence.

The Democratic party is fortun-
ate in entering power after so
long an interval, with a chief mag-
istrate who comes up to the Jeffer-
sonian standard of honesty, capabil-
ity and fidelity to the constitu-
tion. And these qualities afford a
guarantee that he will summon
around him men who have also the
same qualifications. The party can
boast of a statesman who, in
all the essentials of true greatness,
will compare with the best men in
the best days of the republic.
They are men of high character,
large experience and political wis-
dom. They will be summoned to
the Cabinet, and placed in the oth-
er responsible positions within the
gift of the President. The days
of imbecility and corruption in
high places, the result of party re-
wards and party works, should
come to an end.

The new President will have no
pet policy of his own to ride as a
hobby, as Andy Johnson rode his,
amid the ridicule of the country.
The principles of the Democratic
party is so well settled that there
is no room to branch out. Once
announced that a Democratic pres-
ident has been elected, and almost
any one can guess what his admin-
istration will be. He will uphold
the constitution and the laws. He
will abandon such latitudinarian
construction as that which, under
the Republican regime, has almost
led us to believe that we have no
constitution at all. He will insist
that the revenues of the govern-
ment shall be collected in propor-
tion to its necessities, when eco-
nomically administered. There
will be no fostering of local indus-
tries at the expense of the general
welfare. There will be no such
legislation as will make the rich
richer simply by making the poor
poorer.

It is said that it is a long lane
which has no turning. It has been
a long time since the people had a
Democratic government. The
Democratic party might have come
into power much sooner by aban-
doning its principles. This it was
unwilling to do. It has fought
manfully for principle and it has
at last won. The people will dis-
cover that four years of principle
are better than twenty-four years
of an unprincipled reign. Hence
we assume that the Democratic
party will continue in power.
Hence we believe that the govern-
ment will return to the policy of
its founders. Hence we believe
that the Republican party must
speedily dissolve.—Shreveport Dem-
ocrat.

The British House of Commons
is considering a bill which pro-
vides that, if a publican expose for
sale any beer other than the genu-
ine extract of malt and hops, with-
out specifying the quality of ingre-
dients, he is to be liable to a pen-
alty of £20 for a first offence and
£50 for a subsequent one; he is
also to post in a conspicuous place
a notice stating what other ingre-
dients are contained in such beer.

Englishmen eat at much shorter
intervals than Americans are ac-
customed to. The farm laborer
eats four meals a day, and in some
of the baronial halls in England
the tables are spread for meals at
intervals of four hours during the
day and evening.

What the South can do.

The South has, under Cleveland's ad-
ministration, the grandest opportunity
ever offered. For the past eighteen years
its prospects have been more or less in-
jured by the campaign stories about it
that have been circulated by the Repub-
lican press, and which have had the ef-
fect of dissuading capital and immigra-
tion from coming South. We have pro-
tested against these slanders time and
time again, and have exposed them, but
they have not the least influenced many
and acted unfavorably upon Southern de-
velopment.

What we now have a chance to demon-
strate, and what we must demonstrate, is
that the Southern States, if let alone
and not interfered with, will move stead-
ily forward in the march of progress;
that all capital invested in Southern en-
terprises is safe and will return a hand-
some interest, and that immigrants from
any portion of the world can improve
their fortunes by coming South, and will
be received with open arms and with the
same consideration and treatment as peo-
ple "to the manor born."

This we can accomplish only by a wise
and considerate policy—such as Cleve-
land and the Democracy will give us, and
such as the Southern press is unanimou-
sly demanding.
During the last six or eight years the
great natural resources of this section
have been called to the attention of the
people of the North and West, and a con-
siderable amount of capital has been in-
vested here, but not near as much as the
greatness of our mineral, agricultural and
forest wealth justified; while, as for im-
migration, except to Texas, Arkansas and
Florida, it has been very slight, scarcely
perceptible.

We want to turn the tide of immigra-
tion this way; to bring with it Northern
capital and Northern mechanical ingenu-
ity that we may establish new facto-
ries and mills and build up new indus-
tries. This we can accomplish, if we
convince the country that the South is true
and earnest in its desire for improvement
and development, in its appeal for labor
and capital; if we can show that there is
no prejudice or passion here, that all set-
tlers are treated well, protected and en-
couraged, if we can disprove the slanders
that have been circulated about the South
solely for partisan purposes.

The Southern States asserted of old
that if the administration of their affairs
were placed in the hands of the party that
represented all the best elements of the
population, the Democracy, they would
demonstrate the truth of their complaints
against the Republicans by showing that
with the death of that party race conflicts,
peacemaking, the robbing of State, city and
county would end. These States became
Democratic and the prosperity they have
since enjoyed under this new regime has
proved all that was claimed. It has been
felt, however, that when the Federal
Government also fell into Democratic
hands the best opportunity would
be offered to show that in this section,
prosperity, life, opinion are as safe and
as well protected as anywhere in the
North.

We look to see in the early future a
largely increased movement of immigra-
tion southward in this direction. Indeed,
it seems to have already begun. The Sa-
vannah papers notice the arrival this week
of a large party of New Englanders who
propose to settle in that State, and who
are the advance guard of a northern army
which will soon be "marching through
Georgia"—this time, however, on a mis-
sion of peace. The Georgia papers and
people welcome them, and so do those of
the entire South.—T.-D.

WM. PITT KELLOGG:—I read of your
defeat with some surprise—a surprise
like unto that of 1876, when I "carried"
Louisiana. There must have been some-
thing wrong in your combination. Did
the "soap" give out, or did you lose your
grip? I am quietly raising chickens, but
I hold an office—superintendent of a
Sunday school, but I would rather be
treasurer. The report that has gained
some circulation that one of my Plymouth
Rock roosters had formed a misalliance
with a female duck is utterly untrue—a
"roorback." Regards to Mrs. Kellogg,
J. Madison Wells and see that Lize
Pinkston's "grave is kept green." An-
swer via "7 to 8" route.
Yours in obscurity,
R. B. HAYES,
Husband of Mrs. Lucy Hayes,
Fremont, O., Nov. 15th, 1884.

It was charged during the canvass that
the Studebaker wagon company bulid-
ed their employees; eight hundred or a
thousand voters, to vote the Republican
ticket. If this was so the Southern peo-
ple should retaliate by refusing to pur-
chase wagons of that make, for no doubt
there are other factories that turn out
equally as cheap and good work.—Shreve-
port Times.
We've a good mind to withdraw our
patronage, and bust the darned compa-
ny up.

The Feeling in New York.

The following is an extract from a let-
ter from a very prominent banker in New
York to a merchant in New Orleans:
"The election is decided at last, and we
are heartily glad of it. I never want to
go through another day like last Thurs-
day as long as I live. Business was en-
tirely neglected and nothing but the at-
tempted steal of the presidency was talk-
ed of. The terrible frowns on all faces,
and the expressed determination to pre-
vent any 1876 business, were frightful to
see. It would not have taken a dozen hot
words to have started a crowd on Wall
street, ten thousand strong, that would
have increased every step—not a mob,
but an army of gentlemen, who knew
their rights, and were ready to maintain
them at all cost.

Thursday night was still worse. Crowds
everywhere a bulletin was posted, and
had it not been for a few cool heads, riot
would have run loose. Even at the re-
spectable "Windsor hotel" there was a
party ready at a signal ready to gut Jay
Gould's house and kill him. The strain
and suspense were frequently almost too
great to be allayed, but fortunately all
trouble was avoided, as the Republicans
virtually caved in during the night and
since then have been merely keeping up
a show of courage so as to let themselves
down easy. If it had come to bloodshed
I would not have given two cents for
Blaine's life. It was the respectable peo-
ple demanding their rights—not a mob
trying to override justice. Jay Gould's
dispatch to Cleveland caused considera-
ble amusement as it was sent merely from
fear of bodily harm. Blaine is forever
dead—politically dead. One thing has
been established which may prove a sat-
isfaction to Democrats north and south.
Justice and honesty can rely on Wall
street every time, and in the long run
money wins. Cleveland was not elected
by Democrats, but by Independent Re-
publicans, and if it had come to blows
the same Independent Republicans would
have flocked to his standard without a
hugle being sounded. But enough of
this. I only wrote it to show you the
feelings that were aroused by the dam-
nable attempt to seat a second president
by fraud and stealth."

The Dark Continent Again.

Africa continues to attract the attention
of the civilized world. The affairs in
Egypt are still in a troubled state. The
people are without public spirit, and the
natives are the worst soldiers in the
world. It is destiny that such a com-
munity should be dominated and con-
trolled by some outside nation with more
military spirit and genius of affairs.
Egypt to-day is the spoil of the money-
lenders of London and Paris. Its people
are impoverished for the benefit of the
merciless usurers, but other portions of
Africa are exciting attention. It has
been found that Congo River drains a
valley in which there live 40,000,000 peo-
ple, who are sufficiently civilized not only
to produce the raw material which the
world wants, but also to consume a great
variety of manufactured articles. Efforts
have been made by the Belgian Govern-
ment to open up that region to the com-
merce of the world. Henry M. Stanley,
the American explorer, is the agent of
this international organization, and he
has established profitable relations with
the native rulers in this central plateau of
the dark continent. But Great Britain
has selfishly interfered in the matter. She
has made a treaty with Portugal recog-
nizing the latter's exclusive right to the
Congo River, which will enable that
power to tax the commerce of all the
world, save alone Great Britain. Portu-
gal has some shadowy claims to certain
portions of the coast of Africa, but as she
never developed the resources of the in-
terior, she can have no valid right under
the law of nations to profit by the com-
merce which has been developed by other
nations. This matter has been taken into
consideration by our government, but,
alas, we have no shipping and no com-
merce of our own with foreign countries.
Our flag has been banished from the
ocean by our absurd customs laws.—
Demorest's Monthly.

A Temperance Walk.

Weston, the famous pedestrian, recent-
ly walked 5000 miles continuously with-
out touching spirits, wine, or beer. It
is the habit of all famous walkers to take
alcoholic drink when they become fatigued
out, yet scientific physicians are
unanimously of the opinion that artificial
stimulation really weakens competitors
in athletic contests. Some of the English
journals are really angry with Weston
for practically upsetting the theory of
the rum shops that liquor is necessary in
cases where the bodily powers are strai-
ned. Because Weston bathed his feet in
alcohol, they claim that "it does not
make any difference which end of the
man absorbed the liquor." But Arctic
explorers and travellers of all kinds are
unanimous in their testimony that spiri-
tuous drinks lower the vitality and re-
duce the strength of those who are forced
to undergo great physical exertion.—Ez.