

# The Southern Sentinel.

VOLUME 2.

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NO. 11.

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**Opening a Car Window for a Pretty Girl.**  
Maybe a man feels happy and proud and flattered and envied when he sees a pretty girl trying to raise the window of a railway car and jumps up and gets ahead of the other boys, and says: "Allow me?" oh, so courteously, and she says: "Oh, if you please; I would be so glad," and the other male passengers turn green with envy, and he leans over on the back of the seat and tackles the window in a knowing way with one hand, if peradventure he may toss it airily with a simple turn of the wrist; but it kind of holds on, and he takes hold with both hands, but it sort of doesn't go to any alarming extent, and he pounds it with his fist but it only seems to settle "a little closer in its place," and then he comes around and she gets out of the seat to give him a fair chance, and he grapples that window and bows up his back and tugs and pulls and sweats and grunts and his hat falls off and his suspender buttons fetch loose and his vest buckle parts and his face gets red, and his feet slip, and people laugh, and an irreverent young man in a remote seat grunts every time he lifts, and cries out, "Now then altogether!" and as if in mockery, and he bursts his collar button, and the pretty young lady being vexed at being made so conspicuous, says in her iciest manner, "Oh, never mind—thank you, it doesn't make any difference," and calmly goes and sits down in another seat. That worried man gathers himself together and reads a book upside down—oh, he feels just good doesn't he. Maybe, but don't be fool enough to extend any of your sympathy. He doesn't need it.—Burlington Hawkeye.

**THE FOURTH OF MARCH.**  
The Fourth of next March will celebrate two events, in both of which New Orleans is interested, and in both of which it takes great delight and pride.  
It will be, first, the semi-centennial celebration and parade of the New Orleans fire department; and secondly, the inauguration of the first Democratic President of the United States since 1861.  
These two events ought to combine to make the celebration of the day a grand one. By this time the Exposition will be in full operation, the city will be crowded with strangers, and New Orleans will have every inducement to make it a gala holiday. We understand that our various fire companies are already arranging the costliest and handsomest parade they have ever had, one that will show to the assembled thousands here that the New Orleans volunteer fire department not only protects this city from conflagration, but has a strong esprit de corps, enjoys great popular backing, and is the admiration of the city.  
The fourth of March, moreover, chronicles the inauguration of a Democratic President, the first for a quarter of a century. This event, the culmination of our hopes and anticipations, is worthy of all the honor we can give it. New Orleans was one of the first cities in the Union to celebrate the election of Cleveland. It did this while other towns were in doubt and hesitation and feared for the result. But, as was natural in such a hasty and impromptu affair, made without the necessary time for preparation, the celebration was not all it should be, and while it displayed the enthusiasm and joy of the people over the great victory, it gave no chance for such display as New Orleans is capable of. We suggest that the best time for making good this deficiency is the Fourth of March. That day will mark even something more substantial than the election of Cleveland; not mere anticipations, but the culmination of hopes; not the prospects of a Democratic administration into power. New Orleans can do then what it failed to do two or three weeks ago—illuminate its houses and turn out en masse. An illumination then—no petty affair, but a general illumination of the city—would do honor to the noble firemen who have worked so earnestly for the protection of our lives and property during the last half century, and to the Democratic President who on that day occupies the White House.—T.-D.

Some of our Republican contemporaries seem to be rather uneasy over the prospect of the official deprecation of the vast army of Republican office holders. The New Orleans City Item is particularly exercised over the subject, and says: "Yes, it is true Mr. Applicant." The oath of office taken by a President to support the laws of the United States includes the civil service act, which prevents removal of a large proportion of government officials except for cause other than mere political preferences. This civil service reform was designed as a protection to skilled and faithful public servants, and to maintain efficiency in the transaction of public business; and if one half what the Democratic press have eulogistically said about Grover Cleveland be true, why he is the very man who will delight in enforcing this very wise and conservative law. He will not imitate the vile Republican practice of discarding faithful servants on merely partisan grounds. There is no "to the victors belongs the spoils" sentiment in this triumph in favor of "honest government."

**SECTIONALISM.**  
The Independent Republican element to whose patriotic labors the country is so much indebted for the defeat of Blaine and the restoration of good government should preserve its autonomy as a political factor.  
The vicious tirade of Mr. Blaine against the peace and good name of the South and malicious lies and abuse that he has hurled at her show the bitterness of spirit that animate this desperate demagogue. The whole country, and particularly the Southern people, have accepted the restoration of the Democratic administration as a harbinger of peace and good will and fraternity between the North and South. There can be no doubt that the Independent Republicans of the North felt the necessity of reform in every department of the government. To secure this they allied their strength, in a spirit of patriotism, on the side of the Democratic standard-bearers. They have now the wisdom to see that sectionalism, as represented by Blaine and his fanatical followers, cannot but be a disturbing element to the prosperity and peace so much desired by all good citizens.  
Their mission, therefore, is not yet complete. The better class of Republicans of the North should maintain their organization, and strive to throw their great moral support in aid of the Democratic President in his endeavors to reform abuses that have brought so much odium upon Republican administrations and hampered the prosperity and progress of the country. They should use their patriotic influence in suppressing the vicious and sectional teachings that are still preached and prated about by Mr. Blaine. The country desires peace and unity between the sections, and peace can best be achieved by burying the bitter memories of the past. This is the doctrine that every honest patriot will approve.—Alex a Democrat.

**SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.**  
The following report from the Daily States, of an important decision relative to the public regulation of corporations will prove interesting:  
Justice Poche, of the Supreme Court, in the course of reading opinions this morning, read the court's opinion in the case of the corporation of Minden, La., against Silverstein & Ditmet, of Minden, which condemned the defendants to pay \$15 fine, under an ordinance of the town of Minden, which forbids the selling of liquor on Sunday from 12 m. Saturday night. The defendants set up that the ordinance is illegal and null—  
1. Because it is unauthorized by the town charter.  
2. Because it conflicts with the Constitution of the State and United States.  
3. Because the legislature is powerless to enact any law, or to delegate the power to any municipal corporation, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic or spirituous liquors the only constitutional power being that to regulate the sale of such liquors. Their exceptions having been overruled, they pleaded a general denial.  
Justice Poche, after giving reasons at length, concludes thus:  
The judgement is reversed and the demand of plaintiff is rejected in both courts.  
The court holds that the ordinance is perfectly legal, but the decision of the lower court is reversed on the ground that the liquor was sold by a mere porter or menial servant, who thus acted beyond the scope of his employment and in disobedience of the proprietors' orders. The Chief Justice concurred in these views.  
Justice Manning read a concurring opinion, in which he claimed that the ordinance was a police regulation, which the town authorities can revoke on a day when inhabitants are idle and not pursuing their usual avocations, as Saturday may have been the day of cessation of liquor selling, because on that day country towns are usually crowded by a class apt to become disorderly. The same prohibitions are made for election day, because it is a police regulation in the interest of the public peace.

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**The Value of Eloquence.**  
Every day's experience proves that the power of public speaking is not only absolutely essential to the most moderate success in many professions, but is indispensable to the highest grades in all. In Congress, at the bar, in the pulpit, it is, of course, necessary from the very outset, if the very best eminence is to be looked for. But not only in the professions of which oratory is the very foundation, but in every case of life where a certain degree of eminence has been attained, it becomes of equal importance, and the want of it will be equally felt. The merchant and the manufacturer, even the soldier and sailor, when they rise to eminence in their professions, are called on to speak in public, and grievously suffer if they cannot do so. Many a gallant spirit which never quailed before an enemy has been crushed and his reputation injured by inability to speak in a public assembly or to answer appropriately a complimentary speech at a public dinner. Indeed, the influence of public speaking in this country is not only great, but daily increasing, and it confers influence and distinction often far beyond the real merits of the speaker, and, for its want, the most solid or brilliant party in other respects can make no comparison. The great body of men invariably impute inability to speak in public to want of ideas, whereas, in reality it generally arises from want of practice, and often coexists with the greatest acquirements and the most brilliant genius.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Cost of Dogs.**  
An Iowa farmer has figured up the cost of keeping dogs in this State; and finds that they eat enough annually to feed 100,000 workmen, and counting the damages they do to sheep farmers, the dogs cost the State \$9,000,000, while the education of all the children in the State is less than half that sum.  
A Tennessee man makes out a similar condition of affairs in his State he finds there are 3,000,000 worthless dogs which consume food enough if fed to hogs to make 30,000,000 pounds of bacon, which would be equal to feeding meat to 100,000 able-bodied men a whole year. At ten cents per pound, bacon would be worth \$3,000,000, and in silver would load down ninety-four two-horse wagons and make a wagon train more than half a mile long. Again, the worthless whelps prevent farmers from keeping 2,000,000 sheep and the mutton and wool from which would be worth \$5,000,000. Including the sheep annually killed, the whole expense of keeping the dogs of the State amount to the pretty sum of \$9,000,000. Tennessee expends \$3,000,000 for educating her children. Three dollars for dogs! One dollar for children.

Another writer, after making careful estimates of the damage done by dogs in the Northern States alone, finds it costs not less than \$33,000,000 annually to support dogs; a sum that would buy 165,000 farms at government prices for land, or it would purchase 132,000 neighborhood libraries of 200 volumes each.—Western Farmer.

**How to Kill a Craving for Alcohol.**  
While it is true that many who at one time indulged in ardent spirits have abstained later in life, it is not believed that there is any real cure for the thirst created by alcoholism. But a person who claims to have cured himself gives a remedy that there would be no harm in trying. We reproduce it in the rescued person's own words: "I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of something I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work, nor sleep. Explaining my affliction to a man of much education and experience, he advised me to make a decoction of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped in vinegar, and to put about a small teaspoonful of it in a little water, and to drink it down every time the liquor thirst came on me violently. I found it satisfied the cravings, and it also gave a feeling of stimulus and strength. I continued this cure, and persevered till the thirst was conquered. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. Lately, to try my strength, I have handled and smelt whisky, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom I know have recovered by means which I no longer require."—Ez.

Dr. Henry Tucker recommends, in the Southern Medical Record, the use of the following very simple remedy in the treatment of hicough, namely:  
Moisten granulated sugar with good vinegar. Of this give to an infant from a few grains to a teaspoonful. The effect, he says, is almost instantaneous, and the dose seldom needs to be repeated. He has used it for ages—from infants a few months old to those on the down-hill side of life, and has never known it to fail. The remedy is certainly a very simple one, and although no theory is advanced to account for its wonderful action, it merits trial.—Ez.

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