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VOLUME 2.

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Official Journal of Winn Parish.

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J. T. WALLACE, Editor.

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DR. J. F. KELLY,
Practising Physician and Surgeon,
Office—Drug Store,
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DR. F. N. BRIAN,
Practising Physician and Surgeon
Office his services to the people of Winn
Parish.
Office—Residence,
WINNFIELD, LA.

WILL A. STRONG,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Notary Public
AND
Special 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 30-ly

Geo. P. EDWARDS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
OFFICE, 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, 5th and
6th Judicial Districts, and the Supreme Court
of Louisiana. Am prepared to buy and sell real estate,
and to perfect land titles. Am prepared to buy and sell real estate.
Correspondence solicited. April 15-ly

WILLIAM A. LITTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
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
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Correspondence solicited. April 15-ly

GEORGE WEAR,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
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. April 15-ly

W. H. THORNTON,
Attorney at Law,
COLUMBIA, La.
Will practice in the Courts of the 4th and 11th
Judicial Districts, and the Supreme Court
of Louisiana. Am prepared to buy and sell real estate,
and to perfect land titles. Am prepared to buy and sell real estate.
Correspondence solicited. April 15-ly

W. H. THORNTON,
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COLUMBIA, La.
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Correspondence solicited. April 15-ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clingman Nurseries,

HOMER, Claiborne Parish, La.

A. K. CLINGMAN, Pro.,

Dealers in all kinds of Southern and
acclimated Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Grape Vines, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses,
etc. Cultivated and for sale at the Cling-
man Nurseries. Very earliest and latest
Peaches, also the celebrated Leconte
Pear.

Specialties.
Having had many years experience
in growing Nursery stock, I make it an
object to propagate the varieties of fruits
best adapted to meet the wants of my
customers, particularly hardy sorts; and
giving as I do my personal attention to
filling orders, I expect in the future to
give the same satisfaction that I have
abundant proof of having done in the
past. I have general traveling agents in
Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.
June 19-3m

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Dealer in—

Wines, Liquors,

Brandies, Whiskies,

of any quality.

For Sale at New Store at

Williamsville,

Opposite Pike's Peak Landing, Red River.

Fine Liquors for medicinal use, at J. H. Wil-
liams' old stand, on Montgomery side.
Lowest prices for Cash.
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E. J. GAMBLE. H. T. CARR.

Gamble & Carr.

Saint Maurice, Winn Parish, Louisiana.

Dealers in—

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery,

Queenware, Helloware, and

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

And every thing else

Usually kept in a Country Store.

Highest cash price paid for cotton, wool, hides
and all other country produce.

They have opened an extensive warehouse,
and are prepared to do a receiving and For-
warding business. Prompt attention guaranteed.
Oct 19-3m

WANTED

Everybody To Know That

G. W. Bolton,

PINEVILLE, La.

Has on hand a large and complete

stock of

General Merchandise,

which he is selling at prices as low as

the lowest.

New goods constantly being received.

Special inducements to Cash Purchasers.

June 12-3m

"TOWN TALK"

Job Printing Office,

Alexandria, Louisiana.

Pamphlets, Blanks, Hand Bills, Letter

Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads,

Cards, Circulars, Labels, and

all kinds of Job Work

done with neat-

ness and dis-

patch.

Orders from Winn and surrounding

parishes will receive prompt attention.

Address "Town Talk," Alexandria, La.

or C. K. Jones Agent, Winnfield, La.

April 10-85

Miller, Brady & Co.

DEALERS IN

Cooking and Heating Stoves, Hardware,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Machinery and Agricultural Implements,

Cutlery, etc., etc.

Agents for the celebrated Charter Oak

Cooking Stoves,

and—

The Champion Mowing Machine.

First Street, Opposite Town Wharf, Alex's.

April 10-85

G. E. PAUL.

Practical Machinist,

Is prepared to make and repair all kinds of

machinery.

such as steam engines, boilers, saw-mills, sugar

and grain mills, etc., etc.

Will take pleasure in giving information to

those intending putting in steam power, as to the

best kind of machinery to get, and also in

explaining requirements the best of terms, as I

am in constant communication with the best

machinery agents.

My work GUARANTEED.

Address G. E. PAUL,
Engineer, Winnfield, La.

Local Option in the South.

We have frequently shown, there is a
strong temperance wave sweeping through
the South just now as through the West
and North. The prohibition question
does not force itself so prominently for-
ward in State or national politics here as
in the Western States, because prohibi-
tion is seldom made a State issue. In
this section the system of local option al-
most universally prevails, and a county
or a portion of a county instead of an en-
tire State votes for or against license.
Such a system presents its advantages
over the broad and stringent anti-liquor
law passed by the Legislature in Maine,
Iowa and elsewhere, in that it allows ev-
ery community to pass on the liquor
question.

A big step was taken in the direction
of local option last week by the passage
of the lower house of the Georgia Legisla-
ture of a very stringent local option law.
There was a very warm fight against it,
yet it passed by a vote of five to one, and
there seems no reason to doubt its ulti-
mately becoming a law.

The Georgia bill is more of an iron-
clad one than most of the local option
laws in force in the South. An election
can be held every two years on the ques-
tion of license or no license. If the coun-
ty votes in favor of license, another elec-
tion can be held in two years, and still
another and another; but whenever it has
been voted for prohibition, that ends the mat-
ter—there are no more elections on this
point. In other words, every victory of
the liquor interests is no victory at all;
but one of the prohibitionists is decisive.
These constant elections will worry and
finally tire out the liquor men. They
must always be on the defensive, always
on the alert, for a single reverse means an-
nihilation. In the course of time under
such a system as this, the number of pro-
hibition counties will grow greater and
greater each year, until the whole State,
or very near all of it is pledged against
liquor.

As it is this work is going rapidly on.
In Louisiana, Texas and other Southern
States scarcely a day passes without some
election of this kind, the voting of a coun-
ty or district on the subject of licensing
liquor. There are defeats and victories
for both parties, but it cannot be denied
that the prohibitionists win the greater
number of victories and are continually
winning new districts to their ranks.—
T-D.

Mr. Beecher has had his picture taken
in full regiments. He is the chaplain
of the Thirtieth New York Regiment,
now in camp, and he was taken with the
rest of the staff and line officers. The
delight of the camp photographer knew no
bounds when he secured this prize. A
picture of Mr. Beecher in regiments! For
years the artists of New York and
Brooklyn have tried to get a picture of
the chaplain of the Thirtieth in uniform.
Mr. Beecher also took his post in the
dress parade and review before the Gov-
ernor, and marched sturdily around the
field, carrying his sword with rigid pre-
cision. The surgeon marched next to
him and gave him "tips" as to his mode
of procedure. The pastor of Plymouth
Church, it is said, heaved a deep sigh of
relief when it was all over.—Ex.

Some editor who evidently knows
whereof he writes sends out the following:
"Dip the Atlantic ocean with a teaspoon-
twist your heel into the toe of your boot,
send up fishing hooks with a balloon and
fish for stars, get astride a gossamer and
chase a comet, choke a mosquito with an
anvil, get a horse to trot up hill—in short
prove all things heretofore considered to
be impossible to be possible, but never
never attempt to please everybody when
you edit a paper."

According to the last census the people
of the United States engaged in active
business pursuits are thus employed: In
agriculture, 22,000,000; profession and
personal service, 12,000,000; manufactur-
ing and mining, 11,000,000; trade and
transportation, 5,000,000.

—An celebrated ANTHROPOLOGIST having
asked a candidate at his examination
what means he would use to promote
persecution in a particular disease, the
student exhausted all the resources of
his memory and imagination, and still
the pertinacious old gentleman contin-
ued to bore him with, "Well, sir, and
if that failed, then what would you
do?" The lad, driven to his wits' end,
at length exclaimed: "Then, sir, I
would read him to you to be examined;
and if that did not make him sweat, it
is my opinion his case would be hope-
less."—Exchange.

—One of the old Indians of the Salva-
tion Army at Marblehead, states that
the earth is formed just like a man,
with arms and legs, and body. The
open end at the north pole is just be-
hind one of the arms, and the explorers
went all around the arm before they
could reach it. The vegetation at the
pole is very rich, and adds—Boston
Herald.

GOLD LEAF.

Combined Skill and Judgment Requisite
in Its Manufacture.

If a sheet of gold leaf is held up
against the light it appears to be of a
vivid dark green color; this means that
the light is transmitted through the
leaf. When it is considered that this
leaf is a piece of solid metal, a better
idea of the extreme tenuity of thick-
ness of the leaf can be comprehended
than by any comparison of figures;
nothing made by the hand of man
equals it in thinness. This extreme
thinness is produced by patient ham-
mering, the hammers weighing from
seven to twenty pounds, the lighter
hammers being first used. When the
true method of this beating is under-
stood, the wonder expressed sometimes
that gold leaf beating should not be
relegated to machinery ceases; the art
belongs to the highest department of
human skill and judgment. Appren-
tices have served a term, and have been
compelled to abandon the business, be-
cause they never could acquire the
requisite skill and judgment combined
necessary to become successful work-
men.

The only pure gold leaf is that used
by dentists for filling carious teeth, and
it is called foil. It is left much thicker
than the gold leaf for gilding—indeed,
it could not be beaten so thin; for thin
or leaf gold an alloy of silver and cop-
per is required to impart the requisite
tenacity. Dentist's foil weighs six
grains, five, four and three grains per
sheet, or leaf, according to its thick-
ness. The last operation on the leaf is
annealing. This is done over a char-
coal fire, the leaf being laid singly in a
sort of corn popper—a square recepta-
cle with wire bottom at the end of a
handle—over which is held a similar
cover to prevent the flame from carry-
ing the leaf away. An instant's ex-
posure to the flame induces a red heat,
when the leaf is laid on a sheet of a
book.

The material for gold leaf and den-
tist's foil is coin gold. The gold is pre-
cipitated by muriatic and nitric acids
over a fire to separate the gold and sil-
ver, the copper of the alloy passing off
in the heat. The silver from gold coin
amounts to about seven pennyweights
to eight hundred dollars worth of coin
—the amount usually treated at a time.
This reduction and separation of the
metals is the usual method, and does
not require special description.

The pure gold is then melted in sand
crucibles with the proper proportions of
silver and copper to produce the color
of leaf desired, very fine ornamental
effects being produced in gilding with
leaf of different shades. The final met-
al is poured into iron moulds, making
bars seven inches long, one and an
eighth inches wide and one-fourth of
an inch thick. These bars are forged,
like iron, between anvil and hammer,
to even the edges, and then rolled in
powerfully geared rolls to a ribbon not
thicker than writing paper and one inch
wide. Of course, in the rolling as in all
the processes, there must be occasional
annealings.

Now comes the first of the beating
processes. These squares of gold (one
inch square) are placed in a pile alter-
nating with larger squares (four inches
or more) of "kutch" paper, a material
made from a pulp of animal membrane
—raw-hide, intestines, etc.—and the
outside of the pile receives a square of
paraffin. The hammering then be-
gins with a seven-pound hammer on
a block of marble that rests on a
solid foundation. After one hour's
beating the pile is warmed at a fire to
anneal the gold, a process requiring
care, so that the kutch paper be not
burned. Four hours of beating suffices
for this preliminary process, 181 squares
of gold being treated in one pile. The
final process requires great skill. The
partially beaten squares are packed as
before, but with alternates of gold beat-
er's skin, until the pile contains 90
sheets. The beating is continued with
increasingly heavier hammers until the
final finish with the twenty-pound
hammer. The gold-beater's skin comes
from England, and the best of it—and
the most of it—is made by one family
—Frederick Perkins. The skin is so
thin as to be almost transparent, and
yet it is double, two thicknesses. It is
prepared from the larger intestine of
the ox. Each sheet of the skin is
rubbed on each side, before the pack is
made, and whenever the pack is re-
arranged (placing the outer gold in the
center and vice versa), with a powder
made from calcined gypsum of a very
pure sort, imported from Germany. This
is to prevent the gold from sticking to
the skin.

In beating, the work of spreading the
gold is from the center of each square
of gold toward the edges, and the
finished squares are thicker at the edges
than in the center. A contrary spread-
ing would split the edges and ruin the
squares. In rearranging the squares in
the process of beating they are some-
times torn, but another piece laid on as
a patch, lapping over the torn place,
will be firmly welded in the after beat-
ing.

The finished squares are cut to a size
of three and three-eighths inches, and
packed in a "book" holding twenty-
five sheets, the paper leaves being
rubbed with red ochre to prevent stick-
ing. These books of twenty-five sheets
are sold at from thirty to forty cents
each. The cutting of the leaf is done
by knives, which are simply slips of the
outer shiny shell or skin of the Malacca
case such as is used for walking sticks.
The outer rind contains silica or flint in
minute, invisible particles, forming a
pebbled edge. Steel will not answer
the purpose.—Scientific American.

BOASSO'S CRIME.

Now that Aid-to-the-Chief-of-
Police Boasso is out of danger and on
a fair way to recovery, it is
time to consider what steps should
be taken to punish him for the
criminal act which caused his shoot-
ing. We quite agree with our con-
temporaries that justice, and se-
vere justice, should be meted out
to him. The fact that he held a
high position; that he himself, ap-
pointed to preserve the peace and
vindicate the law was its violator,
is the very best of reasons why he
should be punished. The matter,
we understand, has been laid be-
fore the grand jury, which body,
it is to be hoped, will find some
statute covering the crime by which
Boasso accomplished the ruin of
Miss Kuhn.

A crime committed by a public
officer, and particularly by a police
officer, cannot be too severely pun-
ished. It was this that made the
sentiment against the Fords so
strong; it is this that should award
Boasso heavy punishment.

Since the shooting a great many
facts have come out about Boasso
which show that he was ill suited
to the position he held. To pre-
vent mistakes of this kind in fu-
ture it would be well to have some
little overhauling of our entire po-
lice force, so that the bad members
can be weeded out. That there
are bad members on it comes out
every day by the discovery of some
act of outrage in an officer. The
case of Officer Kenny is one in
point. He stood by and watched
Boasso beat young Kuhn because
the latter's sister had been sedu-
ced, never made the slightest at-
tempt to interfere in behalf of the
victim, but finally arrested him at
Boasso's order for disturbing the
peace—that is, being beaten by
Boasso.

Officers of this kind are discov-
ered every now and then, and sus-
pended or removed; but it is
scarcely wise to wait for their com-
mission of a crime or outrage in
order to discover that these officers
are bad. It would be far better to
make the discovery in advance and
prevent the crime. A general
overhauling of the police, and a
study of their records, would show
not a few men unsuited to the po-
sition of peace officers. Boasso is
a case in point. Let us see that
there are no other Boasso's on the
force ready to break out like him
on the first favorable opportuni-
ty.—T-D.

STATE POLITICS.

To discuss political action in a
frank and open and fearless man-
ner in the dictate of both honesty
and policy. It will not do to cloak
political sins with the mantle of a
discreet silence. Newspapers should
not be echoing followers of public
opinion, but should lead it, and
give it tone and direction.

To rid ourselves of the accursed
domination of an ignorant and dis-
honest horde we were fully justi-
fied in employing any and every
means in our power. Under simi-
lar conditions we would be justi-
fied to-day in repeating the mea-
sures of past years. The situation
required the surgeon's knife, and
we freely used it.

But the conditions no longer ex-
ist, and the necessity for heroic
treatment is at an end. We are
not to employ short-cut methods
towards each other.

The signs in the political sky
foretell an upheaval among our
elves. The alley-ways and by-
ways of politics must be closed, or
we stand in danger of rending the
Democratic party. Political
sins are readily forgiven when
committed to preserve the intelli-
gence and virtue of the State, but
they meet with scant charity when
they occur in our own household.

We mention this matter now be-
fore the storm gathers, that we
may avoid a wrecking.—Shreveport
Times.

From Our Exchanges.

Alexandria Democrat: The nine-
teenth of July, in the year of
Christ, one thousand, eight hun-
dred and eighty-five, will be inef-
faceably recorded in my memory
as one of the saddest days that
have their dark shadows across my
path of life. On that unhappy
day, after untold suffering for six
months of the severest bodily pains
which were borne with a fortitude
that excited the admiration of all
who witnessed it, my wife, my
loving and beloved wife, passed
through that fearful ordeal that
awaits us all.

How inexpressible the sublimity
of the scene when conscious of the
near approach of dissolution, but
unappalled thereat with faltering
voice she planned the order of her
burial, dictated the distribution of
the memorials of her love, the lit-
tle keepsakes of the heart, for
friends whom she named, and final-
ly taking the sacrament, that holy
emblem of the faith, her prepara-
tion for the passage of the dark
valley was complete.

And prayers too, were recited,
and hymns such as she most loved
to hear were chanted by soft and
gentle tones that lent a touching
charm to the exercise of that sooth-
ing office.

No eye was left undimmed by
the irrepressible tear, save that of
the expiring form before us, whose
soul, dignified and majestic, like
some Alpine peak that towers high
above the clouds and storms of
earth, looked calmly down on the
swelling billows of emotion, and
irradiated them with angelic sweet-
ness.

With unswerving faith in the
hopeful promises of the Church
thus passed away from earth, my
best friend, my only companion,
and my loving wife.

JOHN CARSON.

Capitolian-Advocate: Last Sat-
urday at 3:20 a bloody rencontre
took place between Hillery Jack-
son and Jake Fields, two colored
men who were gambling and drink-
ing freely at Slaughter Station. It
appears that they were playing
"krap" and disputed over the
game, when Hillery drew a large
pocket knife and stabbed Jake
twice; once in the right shoulder
blade and once in the breast on the
right side of the breast bone. Dr.
Holcombe, of Jackson, La., was
at once summoned and attended
the wounded man. It is under-
stood that the latter wound is very
dangerous, and that it will likely
prove fatal. After perpetrating
the deed Hillery made his escape
and is still at large. Jake lives on
Mr. Steve Powell's plantation and
Hillery also resided in the vicinity
of Slaughter Station on the Mis-
sissippi Valley Railroad.

Tony Brown, a colored youth,
who found jail life monotonous,
gave the keepers of that resort for
offenders the slip on or about July
9th, and escaped to a plantation in
St. James parish, about 45 miles
below this city, was found by D'y
Sheriff Collins, and chaparoned
back to his old quarters, where he
will remain until the term of his
sentence expires.

Colfax Chronicle: Our commu-
nity was thrown into a fever of
excitement last Saturday by the
report that a ruffian and cowardly
attempt had been made to ad-
minister chloroform to Mrs. J. H.
McNeely and her youngest sister,
Miss Anna McNeely, about mid-
night on Friday, 10th instant.
They were unprotected and alone,
Miss Anna having gone over as
company to her sister during the
night's absence of Mr. McNeely on
a fishing excursion.

Fortunately the fumes of the
drug awoke Mrs. McNeely before
the intruder had an opportunity to
accomplish whatever dark design
he may have had in view, and up-
on her rising an outcry he fled.
From the peculiar characters on
a bottle of chloroform found by
the side of the bed on which the
ladies were sleeping, as well as a
number of other corroborating cir-
cumstances, suspicion was so
strongly centered upon Gus Shack-
elford as the guilty party on Sun-
day evening a number of our citi-
zens interviewed the lad in ques-
tion, who is about 18 years of age,
and ordered him to leave for parts
unknown, if he wished to escape
rough treatment at their hands.
Taking them at their word he left
in short order.

The parents of the young man
are respected members of this
community, and all feel regret that
they are subjected to so much
mortification at the act of the un-
dutiful son.