The Thibodaux Sentinel,

SATURDAY, JULY 12 1884.

DISCIPLINE.

A block of marble caught the glance
Of Buonarotti's eyes,
Which brightened in their solemn deeps,
Like meteor-lighted skies.

And one who stood beside him listened,
Smiling as he heard,
For, "I will make an angel of it!"
Was the sculptor's word.

And soon mallet and chisel sharp
The stubborn block assailed,
And blow by blow, and pang by pang,
The prisoner unveiled.

A brow was lifted, high and pure;
The wak'ning eyes outshone;
And as the master sharply wrought,
A smile broke through the stone!

Beneath the chisel's edge, the hair
Escaped in floating rings;
And, plume by plume, was slowly freed
The sweep of half-furled wings.

The stately bust and graceful limbs
Their marble fetters shed,
And where the shapeless block had been,
An angel stood instead!

O blows that smite! O hurts that pierce
This shrinking heart of mine!
What are ye but the Master's tools
Forming a work divine!

O hope that crumbles to my feet!
O joy that mocks, and flies!
What are ye but the clogs that bind
My spirit from the skies?

Sculptor of souls! I lift to thee
Encumbered heart and hands:
Spare not the chisel! set me free,
However dear the bands.

How blest, if all these seeming ills
Which draw my thoughts to thee
Should only prove that thou wilt make
An angel out of me!

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The protection of the sugar and rice industry of this section of Louisiana is, so far as our people are concerned, the most important issue that will engage their attention in the approaching campaign. The question naturally arises, should those most interested in this subject take such action that will insure an earnest and respectful regard for their welfare and success as a planing community or rest supinely contented to allow political matter to drift until their interests shall be forgotten and neglected by those of our political party friends whose duty it is to take charge of this important subject?

Can the sugar and rice industry of this State rely upon the outspoken policy of the Democratic party as enunciated by every act and expression of party leaders in the present Congress for that fostering care and protection without which it must perish?

We clip the above from the Terrebonne Times. That protection of the sugar industry is the most important issue before the people of lower Louisiana does not admit of doubt.

It is a question of business with our people and must be so treated.

The present chiefs of the Democracy having disregarded the settled policy of the Democracy of the olden time on the tariff question, should not find it strange if the sugar and rice planter and all those interested with them in the successful cultivation and manufacture of the chief—and we might say the only reliable industry in our section of the State should come to the conclusion to sever their political connection with them and act with that party that acts the better part towards them.

When did the Democrrcy advocate any tariff policy except that of a revenue tariff, and when has it changed its line of policy? We fought the Democratic party on that line, to the extent of the ability we possessed, for twenty years, and never knew it to make any pretensions to be a protection party.

But where are we to go if we "sever our political connection with them, and act with that party that acts the better part with us."

With the Democrotic party we will have some protection in the way of duties on sugar. It treats sugar as it does other industries.

But the Republican party has been driving, straight along, to put sugar on the free list, and then raise revenues by higher duties on Northern industries, thereby protecting them, to our ruin. It has admitted sugar free from the Hawaiian Islands, supplying the entire country from St. Louis to the Pacific coast. It has worked a treaty through the Senate by which sugar will come from Mexico free, and it is said that the President is now negotiating a treaty by which sugar will come from St. Domingo free from duty.

This accomplished, the tariff on sugar will be effectually destroyed. Leading Republican members of Congress have resolutions before that body, to put sugar on the free list.

With the Democratic party sugar will fare the same fate as other industries. With the present dominant power, it will go on the free list while wool and other Northern industries will be fostered and and strengthened in consequence. See platform of Republican party that nominated Blaine at Chicago.

Take either horn of the dilemma and the prospect will not be pretty.

Is it not better to stand with those who have stood by us in our dark hours, and be treated fairly, than it will be to go to those who contemned, abused and kicked us, in utterly ruining our peculiar industries?

Let us stand to our colors. You can not save a drowning man by pulling away the plank upon which he is paddling for shore.

The Times concludes:

"We are all dependent upon the production of the soil for a livelihood, consequently any law enacted by legal authority tending to discriminate against our rights and privileges to protection for our industry is a discrimination against us and our dearest rights."

That "discrimination against us and our dearest rights," is precisely the history of the dominant party since it came into existence. It has shewn no disposition to change that line of policy. In the platform made at Chicago it lays down, in so many words, that the plan by which it will remove the inequalities of the tariff will be by raising the duty on wool.

It has nowhere expressed a good word for sugar. Had Morrison put sugar on the free list his tarift bill would have passed Congress in ten minutes.

The Republicans voted against the Morrison bill because it did *not* make sugar free, not because it redneed the tariff on that article.

If all the protection that sugar ought to have cannot be obtained in the Democratic party, that proposes to grade it on the same plane that it does wool, iron, &c, in the North, will it not be the most supreme folly to go over to the Republican ranks and aid them in putting sugar on the free list, which they will certainly do, if they once obtain the power.

I learned a good lesson when I was a little girl, says a lady. One frosty morning, I was looking out of the window into my father's barn-yard, where stood many cows, oxen and horses, waiting to drink. The cattle all stood very still and meek, till one of the cows, in attempting to turn round, happened to hit her neighbor; whereupon the neighbor kicked and hit another. In five minutes, the whole herd were kicking each other with fury. My mother laughed, and said, 'See what comes of kicking when you are hit.' Just so, I have seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears some frosty morning. Afterward, if my brother or myself were a little irritable, she would say, 'Take care, my children—remember how the fight in the barn-yard began. Never return a kick for a hit, and you will save yourself and others a great deal of trouble.'

LOVE FOR THE DEAD.—The love that survives the tomb, (says Irving), is the noblest attribute of the soul. If it has woes, it has likewise its delights, and when the overwhelming burst of grief is lulled into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulsive agony over the present ruins of all we most loved, are softened away into pensive meditation of all that it was in the days of its loveliness. Who would root such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hours of gloom, yet who would exchange it for the songs of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No one! There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song: there is a remembrance of the dead, to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

There are 20,000 producing oil wells in Pennsylvania, yielding at present 60,000 barrels of oil a day. It requires 5000 miles of pipe line and 1,600 iron tanks of an average capacity of 25,000 barrels each to transport and store the oil and surplus stocks. There are now nearly 38,000,000 barrels of oil stored in the region in tanks. This oil would make a lake more than one mile square and ten feet deep.

COL. HOUSTON'S DISCOVERY.

While M. Pasteur has been engaged in discovering a cure for hydrophobia, Col. Houston, of Georgia, has discovered a cure for rattlesnake poisoning. In both cases the cure is brought about by inoculation with attenuated poison germs, and although Col. Houston made his discovery purely by accident he is as great a benefactor to the race as M. Pasteur.

Col. Houston was hunting in a Georgia swamp with two other Colonels, when he was suddenly and without the slightest deliberation bitten by a rattle snake. The two unbitten Colonels must have been men of unusual powers of absorption, for when the accident occurred there was not a drop of whiskey left in the party. Whiskey, as is well known, is an antidote to rattle snake poison if it is administered in doses of a pint at a time, and the dose is repeated at brief intervals. No attempt was made to give whisky to Col. Houston, which shows that all the whiskey in the three flasks of the three colonels was exhausted. Moreover, the moment Col. Houston was bitten, the other two colonels went in search of a medical colonel. The services of the latter would not have been sought had not the bitten man been in imminent danger, and he would not have been in danger if he had already had his full share of the whisky carried by the hunting party. Hence we find by an exhaustive process of reasoning that Col. Houston's two friends were men of great capacity in point of whisky, and they doubtless felt as they rushed away after the nearest medical colonel, that they had selfishly imperiled their friend's life.

Left to himself, Col. Houston lay under a cypress tree, wrote a brief letter in lead pencil announcing that he was about to die at the head of a rattle snake, and exhorting all surviving colonels to carry an extra supply of whiskey with them whenever engaged in hunting in rattlesnake regions. Having thus prepared for death, the Colonel closed his eyes and the local mosquitoes prepared to do their best work.

The mosquitoes of Tuscumasaugaloosanoosne Swamp are of immense size and strength. They fell upon Col. Houston in thick clouds, and bit him at the rate of two hundred bites per minute. In fifteen minutes the Colonel felt that he could bear their assaults no longer, and thereupon rose up and began to flee from the swamp. He still entertained the idea of dying, but resolved to die in some locality less thickly inhabited by mosquitoes. The mosquitoes, however, followed him until he was entirely out of the swamp and half way home. Finding that the rattlesnake bite was causing him no inconvenience, he resolved to go home and go to bed, which he accordingly did, and woke up the next morning perfectly well, to the unbounded astonishment of all the colonels of that part of the State of Georgia.

The facts of this case are beyond dispute. Col. Houston was bitten on the calf of the right leg by a large rattle snake, was treated by a million or so of mosquitoes, and entirely recovered. This establishes beyond the possibility of doubt that inoculation with mosquito poison is an antidote to rattlesnake poison—a fact which will henceforth deprive the rattlesnake of all his peculiar terrors.

We may assume from the analogy furnished by the investigation of M. Pasteur that the poison of the mosquito is identical with that of the rattlesnake and differs from it only in the fact that it is greatly attenuated. It cures rattle-snake-poisoning in the same way that inoculation with the attenuated virus of rabies cures hydrophobia. We have here an explanation of the origin of the mosquito: That much maligned insect exists, and is created solely in order that an antidote to snake poisoning may always be within reach. Hereafter, when a man is bitten by a rattlesnake, he will instantly expose a large amount of his surface to mosquitoes, and wait patiently until they have bitten him sufficiently to render the rattlesnake's poison harmless. No longer will the temperance man be compelled, much against his will, to take whisky with him on his fishing and hunting excursions, as an antidote to possible snake poisoning, and those timid souls who, in their fear of rattlesnakes, have forced themselves to use whisky as a prophylactic, will be able totally to dispense with that loathsome and noxious medicine.—New York Times.

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Santa Rosa, Cal., Feb. 9th, 1883.

B. J. Kendall & Co. Gentlemen: I feel it a duty to others suffering with the piles and felling of the return to write you. I have had the piles and prolapsus of the rectum for five years, for the past three years I have suffered the most agonizing pain. Tried every thing without relief, but after ten days use of Kendall's Spavin Cure I have not seen or heard of the piles since. One who has not suffered as I have cannot comprehend the great joy that I feel at being cured of a disease almost worse than death. I had a valuable young horse that had a large bunch gather on his breast bone. I tried all kinds of liniment and had it cut open without any benefit. Saw your advertisement and bought a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and ordered my teamster to use as directed. In less than one week the lump had disappeared. Thinking that a liniment that would do what Kendalls Spavin Cure has done for my horse might benefit more. I tried it as a last resort.

With gratitude and best wishes for your success.

I am faithfully yours,
J. H. GLENN.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3, 1882

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: Being a sufferer from the rheumatism, I have tried a great many remedies for that complaint, using everything that I heard of or my friends knew of, and being treated by the best physicians in this city without effect. I had become discouraged and had concluded there was no help for this disease, when I fortunately met your agent, Mr. John Fish, who told me it was unnecessary to suffer any more, as Kendall's Spavin Cure would do the business, and as I was of the same profession he presented me with a bottle, which I used, and I must say without any faith, in one week I am able to walk without a cane or any other artificial help. I don't know that the Spavin Cure did it but this I do know I will never be without Kendall's Spavin Cure again, as I thoroughly believe it deserves its popularity, and has unqualified merit. I write this entirely unsollicited.

Yours truly,
H. B. SNOW, C. T.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 12th, 1883.

Messrs. B. J. Kendall & Co., About eight months ago there was a valuable stallion brought to the stable of Farmes and Henry to be treated for a bone spavin, which was one years growth and of pronounced size, and having learned through outside sources that your liniment known as Kendall's Spavin Cure was valuable, I commenced using it on the enlargement and after six weeks using and having applied two bottles the horse was cured entirely, leaving the leg perfectly smooth.

CHARLES HENRY.

Charleston, S. C. Suly 22, 1883.

Dr. J. B. Kendall & Co., Dear Sirs: I purchased at Louisville, Ky., a very fine bred colt, and in shipping he got his hock badly hurt on the outside of the joint which caused it to swell three or four times the natural size, which made him very lame. I tried a great many liniments which failed to benefit the injured part. At last when disgusted, and ready to give up the colt as ruined, I happened to see your advertisement of "Kendall's Blister and Spavin Cure," and thought I would give it a trial, I first applied the "Blister" to the hock which by this time had become calloused, and to my surprise found it worked like a charm. In twenty four hours the part that was hard became soft and the lameness began to leave. I then got some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure, and applied it according to directions, which has made a perfect cure, and the colt is now as sound as any horse alive. I merely write this letter to you, as I think it a duty I owe to you and also for the good of the public at large.

The fore going statement I will make affidavit to, and can also have the same verified by the best horsemen in our city who saw the colt before and after treatment.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN R. ARNOLD.
12 Chapel St.,

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