FELICIANA SENTINEL.

L. 3. ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA, APRIL 5, 1879. NO. 40.

PROFESSIONAL.

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DR. P. G. KAUFMANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Residence in St Francisville, Office at Baptiste Wicker's, Bayou Sara.

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200 do	50	10,000
500 do	20	10,000
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OUTSPOKEN AND DEMOCRATIC.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF W FELICIANA

S. LAMBERT, G. W. REESE, } PROPRIETORS.

GEO. W. REESE.....Editor

April.....5

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☞In a little over three months there have been lost 19 Gloucester (Mass.) vessels, valued at $83,000; 189 fishermen have been drowned, 65 women widowed and 167 children made fatherless.

☞"My dear sir," said a pale, feeble and emaciated gentleman, "I am about worn out with chills, and can find no cure. Too feble to work, my stomach is irritable, quinine sets me crazy, arsenic bloats me, and I am too poor to remain idle. I learn sir, that there is a remedy thas does not contain quinine, that is pleasant, requires no other medicines, and makes prompt and permanent cures." "Yes, sir" replied the druggist. "I have the very article alluded to. It is Day's Ague Tonic and it is considered the best remedy before the public for the cure of all forms of chills."

☞The Democratic Convention held in Louisville a few days since, instructed its delegates to vote for Dr. Luke P. Blackburn in the approaching State Convention. This virtually settles the contest for the Governorship. Dr. Blackburn has already secured nearly two-thirds of all the delegates, and the remaining counties to instruct will give him sufficient votes to nominate on the first ballot. As a nomination is equivalent to an election Dr. Blackburn it may be confidently stated, will be the next Governor of Kentucky. His services among the yellow fever sufferers last summer first brought him prominently before the people in a political way. He is an older brother of Hon. Joseph Blackburn, recently defeated for the Speakership.—*N. O. Democrat.*

☞The wife of a miner in Hopewell, Pa., had yellow hair of a wonderful length and abundance. It was so heavy as to be a bother, but her husband would not let her cut it off, even when offered a good price by dealers in hair. Lately work became scarce with him, and he did not know how to make a payment soon coming due on his little house. The loss of his home seemed probable. Then a stranger came along and offered $200 for the treasured yellow hair. That amount of money would raise the mortgage on the homestead, and the husband reluctantly made the sale. He could not help shedding tears when he saw the stranger's shears despoiling his wife's head of its beauty, and she wept when she looked at herself in the glass; but they consoled themselves with the crisp bank notes, and the buyer went a way with the hair. A few days afterward the miner went to pay the debt, and learned that the bills were all counterfeit.

CHLORAL AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—An instance of the prompt and successful use of chloral as an antidote in a case of strychnine poisoning is circumstantially narrated in NATURE: A favorite Skye terrier had accidentally obtained and eaten the poison, which was intended for mice. The amount taken by the dog was probably about a sixth of a grain. When found, the animal was rigid and apparently lifeless, except having an occasional spasm. The owner consulted the authorities and found that a dose of chloral hydrate was the antidote prescribed in such cases. To kill a rabbit, 21 grains of the chloral is sufficient; the dog was twice the weight of the rabbit, and the owner of the terrier therefore proceeded to inject 45 grains of chloral (in solution) under its skin. About fifteen minutes afterwards, supposing the dog was dead, the owner applied his boot to it, probably felling a little disgusted with the result of his experiment. To his great surprise the terrier struggled to his feet. Shortly afterwards it took some milk, and subsequently, though not for a time very lively, it seemed none the worse for its experience. The essential point in this treatment is that the dose of chloral should be strong enough to kill; otherwise it may not be sufficient to overcome the effect of the strychnine.

ANOTHER STARTLING INVENTION.

We are enabled to lay before the readers of the *Post* this morning a piece of exclusive intelligence which will be found of intense and universal interest. It reaches us by the last mail from London, and indicates that the Old and New Worlds are about to hail the approaching dawn of cheap telegraph on land and under sea between and throughout all the countries of the civilized globe, but more particularly across the Atlantic Ocean, between Europe and America. We learn that the American Cable Company of New York, through its general agent, who is now in London, has just closed, signed and sealed one of the most important contracts that was ever connected with the subject of telegraphing, and by which the new company has secured the exclusive right to the use of a new invention, or process, for sending messages by cables or otherwise. One party to the contract guarantees to send ten messages of twenty words each per minute through the conducting wire between Paris or London and New York. This is the minimum speed stated in the contract; but it is said that at the maximum speed what could be sent in thirty minutes would be equal to the number of words contained in one number of the London *Times* or the New York *Herald*. And it is also asserted that by this process an entire number of either of the above-named journals could be dispatched through the cable from New York to London or Paris, or from London to New York, and be reproduced at these points in *fac smile* on a stereotyped block or plate, complete and ready to be printed from, in thirty minutes and at a trifling expense. This would make an average rate of about two thousand words per minute—*Boston Post, March 11.*

☞The French flag has seen many changes. It was in 448 that Clovis, first King of France, took for his standard the cope of St. Martin. Under Philip Augustus the royal standard was white, embroidered with golden lilies. Charles VI. carried a blue standard, divided at the middle by a white cross. Louis XIV. revived the white standard, which in 1789 gave place to the tricolor. Its origin is curious. Camille Desmoulins having snatched a poplar leaf from a tree in the gardens of the Palais Royal, held it aloft as a rallying point, and suggested green as the national color. But it was then remembered that the livery of the Count d'Artois, the most unpopular member of the royal family was of that color. So it was then resolved to take the colors of the city of Paris, red and blue, which had already figured in popular movements, and between these was inserted the royal white preserved by the National Guard, of Paris. The tricolor was adopted with enthusiasm. After the fall of the Bastile, Bailly and Lafayette solemnly offered to Louis XVI., in the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, the tricolor cockade. Under the restoration (1814) the white flag with the lilies came back again. It disappeared during the hundred days, and reappeared in 1830, surmounted by the Gallic cock and carrying the device, *Liberte, Ordre Public.*

A SAD CASE.—Last Monday evening a foreigner a native of Switzerland, sick and destitute, arrived on the train, who gave his name as Geo. Smith. Having neither money nor friends, our Marshal kindly took him in charge and gave him comfortable quarters. A physician was called in and everything that was possible was done for his relief, but he was in the last stages of consumption, and survived only till Wednesday night. He claims to be a Confed rate soldier and was buried in the Soldier's lot. He spoke of a brother who was living in Brownsville, Texas, when last heard from. Mr. Jas. Chisholm our Town Marshal, deserves great credit for kindness, attention and care bestowed upon this poor and friendless wanderer.—*Woodville Republican.*

☞The New Iberea *Sugar Bowl* says: The best thing we saw at the late State Fair was a complete weaving apparatus, demonstrating that our own wool can be manufactured into cloth as well here as elsewhere. This lawn came from a woolen factory established on the Mississippi coast—at Bay St. Louis, we believe. We hope the day is not remote when we will have woolen factories all through our State. To prepare for them, every farmer should keep sheep.

Some of the organs are pleased to make frequent allusions to the "hungry Southerners who are flocking to Washington in search of office." It strikes us it is about time for their hunger to show itself. After having been systematically robbed and swindled by the Republicans for a long series of years, it is not at all unnatural that they should desire to get a fair share of the spoils. It will do the stalwarts no good to get in a corner and pout about it.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

☞The editor of the Round Rock Headlight, one of the luminous journals of Texas, is on the rampage. He says that the knock-kneed, pigeon-toed, box-ankled, cross eyed, near-sighted, tow-headed double-and twisted, son-of-a-gun who said Taylorsville caught fire "from Brown's red hair," is a liar—and we can "lick" him or any other man.

WASINGTON HUMOR.

Writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*:

Some days before the adjournment of Congress, as the story goes, good-natured and ponderous Senator McCreery, of Kentcky, was waddling down Pennsylvania Avenue, when a dapper young gentleman, one of that class which delights "society girls" by exclaiming at intervals during a fashionable reception: "Have you been very gay this season?" approached him with the question:

"Ah, Senator, how do do, I called on you this morning. Did you get my card?"

Yes," said the Senator drily, "I got the card; but what did you mean by writing R. P. in the corner of it?"

"Oh that," said the young gentleman, evidently delighted at being able to give information, 'that, you know, means 'en personne,' in other words, left in person.'

'Yes, yes,' said the Senator meditatively 'I see.'

The next day Mr. McCreery again met the young man, and this time going up to him, said, Ah, by the way, I called on you this morning; did you get my card?'

'Yer sir; yes,' was the reply, 'I got it; but, I say, Senator, what in the world do you mean by writing S. B. A. N. on the corner of it?'

'What!' cried the old gentleman, laughing all over his big face, didn,t you understan that? I am surprised. What should I mean but 'sent by a nigger?'

A TALE FOR THE TIMES.

Jones was as peaceable a man as ever lived. He was sober, honest, respected. He had never took any interest in a dog fight. Had never been known to pawn somebody else's watch. And never had attempted to steal a saw mill. Jones' character was above reproach. He was a shining light in society. All Jonesville looked up to and honored him. But a change came—a fearful, direful change. In an evil hour Jones accepted the nomination for constable of his native village. Alas! Poor Jones! Little did he understand the deceit and treachery of the wicked world. His eyes were soon opened, however. In less than a week after he was nominated the opposition had fully and conclusively established the following damaging charges against his character.

1. That he was a free lover and an infidel. 2. That he had fed his neighbor's hens on poisoned corn. 3. That he had broken his mother-in-law's jaw with an iron boot-jack. 4. That he on one occasion gave a whole wagon load of green watermelons to an orphan asylum. 5. That he had served a term in the State prison for horse stealing 6. That he had set fire to his next neighbor's barn, merely because he refused to lend him a hoe 7. That because he found a button off his shirt, he tied his wife to the bed-post and mashed in three of her ribs with a stove-poker. 8. That his chief Sunday amusements were cock-fighting and card playing. 9. That he sold his vote every year regularly to the highest bidder. 10. That he wasn't fit for the place anyhow.

These charges, although without the slightest foundation, were religiously believed by the majority of the voters of Jonesville. And Jones' political goose was cooked. His chances for being elected were not worth three cents on a dollar. When Jones passed along the street his neighbors looked at him with suspicion, and crossed over on the other side. Jones was a miserable being. The day of town meeting came at last, and his opponent scooped in the constable ship by a two-thirds vote. The anti-Jones party swept their candidates into office on the tidal wave of popularity, and poor Jones was left perched high up on the spike-mounted picket fence of despair. Jones will never run for office again, not even for president. He says it is too great a strain on the character. If he can regain the esteem of his neighbors by grubbing along in the old way he intends to do it, and leave office seeking to people of cast-iron reputation. Jones is just coming to his senses.

POINTE COUPEE ITEMS.

Cotton planting is pretty general all over the Parish. The stand of corn is good and the area planted is very large Dr. A. J. Claiborne, who was very ill last week, is much better. His physicians say that he is out of all immediate danger. The Doctor's illness created a great deal of anxiety, and he has the profound sympathy of everybody. Mr. W. H. Pilant, of this Parish has obtained a patent for an apparatus for defecating cane juice. We are informed that the crop prospects of the upper end of the Parish are very promising. Last year it was estimated that there was at least one hundred and fifty casks of dewberry wine made in this Parish. The dewberry crop of this year bids fair to be a large one, sugar is cheap, and we trust that the vintage of this year will double that of last year. On Thursday a young man living on False River attempted (or pretended to attempt) committing suicide, because his parents would not permit him to exchange a cow for a horse. It might be of practical use to the youngster if his parents would acquaint him with some of the principles of hide tanning.—*Pointe Coupee Pelican.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

....State consuls are quoted at from 48½ to 49.

....Public schools are in operation in Iberville parish.

....A Skating Association has been organized at Morgan City.

....$63,424.23 of State debt was funded on the 19th of March.

....The standing bail for murder in Dallas is said to be $500.

....Hydrophobia has broken out among the calves at Waco, Texas.

....The Texas legislature is wrestling with a bill for the supression of tramps.

....Steps have been taken to organize a Young Men's Christian Association in Mobile.

....A fire in New York city, on the 24th ult., distroyed $153,000 worth of property.

....A dispatch from Pesth says an affluent of Keros river, has burst its dye and inundated a large territory.

....The School Board of St. Mary Parish have appropriated $1200 to build a public school house at Morgan City.

....The Augusta, Ga., canal is the biggest work in the South, and the largest canal for manufacturing purposes in the world.

....The revenue derived by the United States for the year ending June 30. 1878, from the tobacco tax in all of its forms, was $40,021,842.

....Highway robbers are abroad in some parts of Texas. Near Ferris, a few days ago, a pedlar was relieved of $2740 by two knights of the road.

....In the case of the State vs. J. H. Burch, charged with embezzling the school funds of East Baton Rouge, the jury failed to agree, and Burch is consequently free.

....Two convicted negro murderers were hanged at New Kent Court House, Va., last Tuesday; and on the same day a negro who ravished a white child was lynched at Paducah, Ky.

....An election is to be held in the Sixth District of Texas on the 15th of April, for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy in the House resulting from the death of Hon. Gustave Schleicher.

....As a financial operation the late Paris Exposition was far from being a success. The expenses aggregated 55,000,000 francs, while the receipts were only 30,000,000. Philadelphia made a better showing.

....Not many years ago the value of the silk manufacture of France was far in excess of that of worsted, but the latter is now of more value than the former. The total value of the worsted industry in France is $1 0,000,000, nearly half of which is exported.

....A very fatal disease has broken out in Scott county, Mississippi, between Hillsboro and the county line, which is pronounced by the physicians as black measles, and by the negroes as the black plague. It is very fatal—not a single case having recovered.

....The present boundary of the northwestern province of British India was established twenty-eight years ago, during which period there have been nineteen British expeditions to controll the neighboring inhabitants, requiring the employment af 60,000 men.

....The name Lent is derived from a Saxon word signifying spring, the season of the year when it occurs. The length of time of the observance has varied, first having been forty hours and then thirty-six days. Four days were added in the ninth century, making, as at present, forty days.

....Geo. W. Dupre attacked H. W. Green on the street, in New Orleans, with a walking stick, on the 22d inst., inflicting several blows before they were separated. Mr. Green had been an expert on the part of the State in the matter out of which grew the indictment of Mr. Dupre.

☞The new constitution of California makes some innovations in the right of trial by jury. It provides that in civil actions, three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict. In criminal cases, a trial by jury may be waived by the consent of both parties. In civil cases and cases of misdemeanor the jury may consist of any number less than twelve, which the parties may agree upon in open court.

☞One of the Paris papers publishes the following: "There are Gascons in America as everywhere else. One of them said: "In the State of Ohio the cold is so intense in the winter that this happened to me: I was attacked by a robber. I took out my pistol. There was powder in it, but no ball. I was inspired by a happy idea. I spit in the barrel and I fired. The spittle froze in its way and the malefactor was shot dead!"

A NEW ALARM CLOCK.—A new alarm clock, patented in Germany by Henry Hummel, presents some advantageous features. It gives an alarm at several hours in succession without any fresh arrangement, and on this account is specially useful for railroad officers and nurses. The alarm continues sounding till the person rouses and touches a little cord. The hands can be moved either forward or backward without injury to the machine.