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CROSS, Attorney at Law, Clinton, Louisiana. JOS L. GOLSAN, Attorney at Law, St. Francisville, La. WEDGE, Attorney at Law, Clinton, Louisiana. HOUN FLUKER, Attorney at Law, Clinton, Louisiana. BUS KERNAN, Attorney at Law, St. Francisville, La. TONG, Physician and Obstetrician. RICHTER, Tailor. BANG, Maker, Tuner & Repairer. LEVY & NEWMAN, Cotton Factors. VACARO, Painter and Undertaker. NEWMAN, Grocer & Fancy Grocer. HAMILTON, Grocer & Fancy Grocer.

THE FELICIANA SENTINEL.

OUTSPOKEN AND DEMOCRATIC. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF W. FELICIANA. Official Journal of the Town of Bayou Sara. May 22. GEO. W. REESE, Editor. Wm. L. STIRLING, Publisher. One copy, one year (in advance) \$3.00. 5 months 1.57. 3 months 1.00. ADVERTISING RATES: [A Square is the space of ten lines solid breviter.] Space. 1 sq. in. 1 mo. 2 mo. 3 mo. 4 mo. 5 mo. 6 mo. 7 mo. 8 mo. 9 mo. 1 year. 1 sq. in. \$1.00 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 \$8.00 \$9.00 \$12.00. A DECEAYED FAMILY. BY W. J. LAMPTON. A traveler once in traveling round, Just hap, ened on an old time town, Whose streets were overgrown with grass, Whose cows moved off to let pigs pass, Whose people slept upon their feet, And rested away 'twas so sweet; Whose houses never knew repair, Whose gain decay was every where. The traveler met at last a man And questioned him as travelers can. "We'll," said the man, who was a wit, "I could tell you a story, just a bit, B't years ago I say 'twas nice, When real estate was worth its price; Our families then were honest blood, Nor any found here higher good, But now, alas, the who's thing's played, Fair lies and all are bad decayed. "A decayed family," the traveler cries, "The very thing I'd highly prize To meet and look upon and know Before to never lands I go. Whose decayed families are not known Among a people freshly grown? "Ab," said the man, "I know a place Whose such a family has the space, And if you'll come with me, my friend, I'll gladly aid you aim and end. The two walked off, the traveler sure To see a family old and pure. "Yes," said the guide at the first halt, "I guess they call this thing a vault, But don't you see this family here, Dating back for many a year, And lying in this tomb I pose A long time?" he held his nose. "Man and matron, child and maid Is one, I reckon, much decayed. And then he smiled a sad, sweet smile As gentle as a cross-eyed smile. While Mr. Traveler, fully grammed, Simply remarked, "Well I'll be d--d."

A DECEAYED FAMILY.

OUR DAILY RECKONING. If you sit down at set of sun And count the acts that you have done, And counting, find One self denying act, one word That eased the heart of him who heard, One glance no friend That felt like sunshine where it went, Then you may count that day well spent. But if through all the livelong day You've cheered no heart by yea or nay If through it all You've nothing done that you can trace, That brought the sunshine to one face, No act most small, That helped some soul, and nothing cost, Then count that day as worse than lost. CHIPS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.—Use kerosene to clean unvarnished furniture. Try benzine for removing paint spatters on window glass. Blankets, and indeed flannel of any kind, should be washed with soap which has risen in it. If cheese gets too dry to eat, grate it, pour on brandy and pack it in jars. An excellent wax varnish for furniture is made by dissolving over a gentle heat, three ounces of wax in one quart of oil of turpentine. Use waste paper for cleaning stoves, tinware, knives, spoons, windows, mirrors, lamp chimneys, etc. Dissolve four or five pounds of washing soda in boiling water and throw it down the kitchen sink, to prevent the pipes stopping up with grease, etc. Do this every few weeks. Sweetoil is recommended for polishing pianos. Apply with chamois skin and rub with different skins as they become saturated with the oil. It requires one or two hours hard rubbing to restore an instrument to its original lustre. RATHER SLIM.—Yesterday at the Pirafore matinee a long, gaunt individual, with legs as thin as whittled matchsticks, came into the theatre and stood in front of some gentlemen, shutting out their view of the stage. One of the party said, "If you guess what that is before us I'll put a label on it." "It's a plumb line somebody has dropped down from the family circle," remarked another, and the thin man began to move aside. "Next to boarding-house soup it's the thinnest thing I've seen," said a third party, and the thin man got uneasy and sat down.—Houston Post.

OUR DAILY RECKONING.

Go to Sweetman & Friend's for a refreshing glass of soda water. It is a lamentable fact that in every town of any size it is the State there are numbers of persistent idlers. They whine and cry about hard times, and no employment, and at the same time pray that work may not be offered them. This class of gentry consider they would honor a man by accepting a situation at fair wages, and would be punctilious as to the character of the labor required of them. They forget that the best men in the country rolled up their sleeves and tackled any work that gave them an honest living, trusting to the future for an opportunity to advance themselves. There is no excuse for idleness in this State at present. True, they may not get the employment most congenial to their taste, but all can get work at good wages. Citizens generally should frown down those drones in the hive of life, and make them ashamed of their uselessness.—Exchange. The soda fountain at Sweetman & Friend's is in operation. The Baltimore Sun opens a leading editorial with these cheering words of promise to the South: "From all the signs and portents observable there is reason to believe that in the course of a few years a steady current of emigration will set in towards the South. It will not, probably, be so much of immigrants from abroad as from the older settled States." Soda water at Sweetman & Friend's.

FAMOUS SAYINGS OF JEMSHED.

I. "God has no partner in his wisdom, doubt not, therefore, thou understandest not." II. "Greateres followeth no man, but goeth before him; and he that is assiduous shall overtake fortune." III. "Hope is always as much better than fear as courage is superior to cowardice." IV. "Seek not so much to know thine enemies as thy friends; for where one man has fallen by foes a hundred have been ruined by acquaintances." V. "He that telleth thee that thou art always wrong may be deceived; but he that saith thou art always right is surely a liar." VI. "Justice came from God's wisdom, but mercy from His love, therefore, as thou has not His wisdom, be pitiful, to merit His affection." VII. "Man is mixed of virtues and of vices; love his virtues in others, but abhor his vices in thyself." VIII. "Seek not for faults, but search diligently for beauties; for the thorns are easily found after the roses are faded."

THE OLD STORY.

The morning sunlight looked in through the silken curtains, lighting the room as with an angel's smile, suddenly enveloping the face of its occupant with a strange brightness and transforming her pale brown hair into waves of glistening gold. Said the sunlight: "Maiden, I missed you from the garden where I used to find you every morning, and I came here to seek you. Summer will soon be here with her roses almost as bright as your cheeks. Are you ill?" "O, no!" responded the maiden, warming her thin, bloodless hands in the sunlight, "only a little weak; I shall soon be out in the garden to greet you—tomorrow perhaps! I was just planning how I should arrange my flowers this year, when you peeped in. Are my lilies up yet?" "Yes, your lilies are up; I have just been watering them. I have tired you," said the sunlight, as he noticed the weary lid drooping eyelids; "I will come again to-morrow if you are not in the garden—and silently withdrew, leaving the fair slumberer alone in the gloom. A few hours later the moonlight stole softly through the silken curtains, which were gently rustling in the night breeze. "How cold!" said the moonlight, as she touched the pale brow, and then gently laid her hand on the pulseless heart. "Dead!" she shudderingly whispered, as she withdrew through the softly rustling curtains. It is the old, old story of consumption. How she flatters her victims at morning with hope's honied words, and at evening makes them the prey of the spoiler! Statistics show that one-third of mankind die of this disease, and of these, far the greater part young persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, in the dawn of manhood and womanhood. For many years, consumption was generally believed to be incurable. But medicine in her triumphant march against disease has already added consumption to her list of conquered. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures this dread disease if resorted to in time. For a full consideration of this disease and its rational method of treatment, read the article on Consumption in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the most reliable popular work upon Physiology, Hygiene, Diseases and their Remedies, yet published. Price \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.—It.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1880. There are now but three appropriation bills awaiting report to the House. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill reported on Monday, and on which debate commenced on yesterday, is one that causes usually considerable discussion. This year, however, extraordinary efforts have been made by the committee to produce the bill in such form as to prevent any but mere factious opposition. Mr. Garfield called attention to some minor provisions of the bill, to which he objected. I do not think there will be much delay in passing the bill. The Representative who has charge of the River and Harbor bill, eight millions and over, either through a spasm of virtue or because of a wish to make the bill larger, decided to vary the usual course of proceedings this year and not demand on the bill under a suspension of the rules. But other members persuaded him, and the rules will be suspended, and the great iniquity, increased probably to ten or eleven millions, will be put through without debate. It seems wicked for Professor Baird to spend money in propagating fish, while the trout streams of the country are being ruined by this annual "River and Harbor" appropriation. The General Deficiency bill will probably be reported this week or on Monday of next week. There will be no "riders" on it, and beyond the never ceasing amendments of the Senate, no delay is anticipated in putting it through. Quarrelling has already commenced over the little reductions of duties on printing material and steel and iron, proposed by the Ways and Means committee. It is not thought now the bill can pass, and, further, it is believed that Senator Eaton's bill, providing for the appointment of nine persons, not Congressmen, to examine the subject of tariff revisions, and report to Congress, will pass. In three weeks the radical convention meets at Chicago. I may be mistaken, but there seems already plentiful indications of a row in that convention. There have never before been so many attempts made by the several candidates to undermine each other, and never so much bitterness between the leading partisans of the candidates. The apparent treachery of Washburn to Grant, the underhanded campaign methods of Sherman, the closeness of the coming contest between Blaine and Grant, all these give extraordinary interest to the struggle. A bolt at Chicago is not unlikely with either Grant or Blaine nominated, and general apathy in the radical ranks with any other candidate.

DEMOCRAT.

Tucker's Tariff Bill has finally been favorably agreed upon by the Ways and Means committee and the same favorably reported to the Lower House of Congress. This is in reference to duty on sugar and may be of interest to our readers: The sugar bill as agreed to is as follows: Upon tank bottoms, syrups of sugar, cane juice, melado, concentrated melado and concentrated molasses the duty is fixed at 12 per cent per pound, instead of the present duty, which is equivalent to 62.48 per cent; upon sugar not above number 7 Dutch standard, 23-16 per cent, instead of the present duty, equivalent to 53.20 per cent ad valorem; above No. 7 and not above No. 13 Dutch standard, a uniform duty is laid of 54 per cent ad valorem, instead of two rates, equivalent to 60.79 and 60.65 per cent, at present impossible; above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard, 28-100 cents, instead of 64.80 per cent; above No. 16 and not above No. 20 Dutch standard, 317-100 cents, instead of 70.22 per cent; above No. 20 Dutch standard, 367-100 cents, instead of 64, and 1 per cent on all sugar candy, and all confectionery made wholly or in part of sugar; sugar, after being refined, when uncrystallized, colored, or in any way adulterated, of all descriptions, a uniform duty of 50 per cent ad valorem, instead of the three rates now supposed of 15 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound and 50 cent ad valorem; provided, however, that upon all sugars not above No. 7 D. S., which tests above 85 degrees, the duty shall be 25 cents per pound; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to employ, under regular rules in conformity with the laws, which means by chemical analysis, the polariscope, or otherwise, as shall be best adapted to adjust upon all sugar the rate of duty thereon imposed by this act.

DEMOCRAT.

Last Wednesday, in the Gullet Gin Factory, Little Joseph A. Loubett, of our worthy neighbor, Emilio Loubet, thirteen years of age, was accidentally caught in a driving belt of one of the wheels, which carried him around the shaft, and then pulled his right arm out of the socket at the shoulder, letting his body drop to the ground. His face and throat also were severely lacerated. Little Joe is one of the brightest boys we ever knew, and we are grieved to hear of his sad misfortune.—Amite City Independent. Soda water at Sweetman & Friend's.

FATAL BLOW TO THE LOTTERY.

The decision of Chief Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court, which we publish below, is a thorough, complete and most gratifying vindication of the position assumed by the States, upon the lottery question, which has been engaging the attention of nearly all the courts in this city for the past five years. It is an entire reversal of the decision of Judge Billings in the injunction suit of the Louisiana Lottery Company to stay the enforcement of act No. 44 of the Legislature of 1879. It specially declares that a Legislature has no power to bargain away the police power of a State. It says also, the right of the Legislature "to stop lotteries is governmental, and to be exercised at all times by those in power; and that the people, in their sovereign capacity, and through their properly constituted authorities, may take it back at any time when the public good may require it." This establishes beyond all question the validity and constitutionality of act 44, which abolished the Louisiana Lottery Company and prohibited the sale of all lottery tickets. It was held in abeyance by the injunction of Judge Billings. The reversal of the decision, however, must follow as soon as this case is taken up to the Supreme Court. The effect of such a decision as that just rendered by Justice Waite will be to make act 44 operative and in full force, and effect "from and after the 31st day of March, 1879."

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The Louisiana Lottery Company, then, having been abolished by act 44, it had no legal existence at the time its so-called contract was conditionally recognized by the Constitutional Convention. If any such corporation existed at the time it was in violation of law, and hence its claims could not be entertained. The question now is, who is the proper person to take an appeal from the decision of Judge Billings to the United States Supreme Court? The injunction is directed against the State and its officers, prohibiting them from interfering with the operations of the Lottery Company. It would appear from this that it is the duty of the Attorney General, on behalf of the State, to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. The following is Judge Waite's admirable decision: John B. Stone et al vs. the State of Mississippi—appeal from the supreme court of Mississippi. The question presented by this case is whether a State, after having chartered a lottery company and entered into a contract with it, still has a constitutional right before the expiration of the company's charter, and in the absence of any default on the company's part, to pass laws making the conducting of a lottery, whether authorized or otherwise, an offence against the State. In the present case the State brought suit to suppress a lottery known as the Mississippi Agricultural, Education and Manufacturing Aid Society, chartered by the State in 1867, but forbidden by article 12, section 15 of the State constitution of 1868. The circuit court entered judgment of ouster against respondents, which upon appeal was affirmed by the supreme court of the State. This court holds that although the lottery company of plaintiffs in error was duly chartered by the State, the legislature which granted that charter had no authority to bargain away the police power of the State—that is, the regulation of matters affecting public health and public morals. That lotteries are demoralizing in their effects, no matter how carefully regulated, cannot, in the opinion of this court, be doubted. There is now scarcely a State in the Union where there are lotteries, and congress has granted a special statute the object of which is to close the mails against them. This being the case, there can be no question that lotteries are proper subjects for the exercise of State governmental or police power. Contracts which the Federal constitution provides are for those which relate to property rights, not to governmental rights. Lotteries belong to a larger class; they are a species of gambling and wrong in their influences; they disturb the checks and balances of a well ordered community; a society built on such a foundation would almost of necessity bring forth a population of expectators and gamblers, living on expectation of what chance might award them from the accumulations of others. Certainly the right to stop them is governmental, and to be exercised at all times by those in power at their discretion. Any one, therefore, who accepts a lottery charter does so with an implied understanding that the people in their sovereign capacity, and through their properly constituted authorities, may take it back at any time when the public good shall require, and this whether it be paid or not. He gets in legal effect nothing more than a licence to continue, on the terms named for a specified time, unless sooner abrogated by the sovereign power of the State; it is to permit good as against existing laws, but subject to future legislation or constitutional control or withdrawal. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.—N. O. Daily States.

FATAL BLOW TO THE LOTTERY.

PROBABLE WEATHER.

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY. 1st, fair West; cloudy and raining East. 1st to 3d, r.b.f.t., clear, and frost in localities; 3d to 7th, f.b.r.t., ending in clearing, threatening weather, with local rains; 7th, to 8th, r.b.f.t., clear or fair, with liability to frost on the 7th and 8th; 9th to 13th, f.b.r.t., clearing and threatening with rain; 13 to 15th, r.b.f.t., clear or fair; 15th to 18, f.b.r.t., cloudy and threatening weather, with severe storms in places; 18th to 20th, r.b.f.t., clear, and frost about 18th and 19th, if severe storms have occurred; 20th to 23d, f.b.r.t., cloudy, and threatening weather, with storms; 23d to 25th, r.b.f.t., fair; 25th to 31st, f.b.r.t., cloudy, threatening weather with severe local storms. The comparatively warmer days will be about 4th, 11th, 16th, 22d and 28th. The comparatively colder days will be about 1st, 7th, 14th, 18th, and 24th. The earthquake periods are 3d, 10th, 15th, 21st and 28th.—Prof. Tice's Almanac. On the evening of the 14th our Jewish friends commenced the celebration of the Feast of Weeks or Pentecost. This festival is observed in commemoration of the delivery of the ten commandments upon Mount Sinai to the 600,000 Jews who had then recently left Egypt. It occurs on the sixth day of the third month, Sivan, of the Hebrew year, exactly fifty days after the first day of Passover. It is the custom among the orthodox Israelites to repeat a short blessing each day intervening between Passover and Pentecost as a method of counting the prescribed period. When the Jews still resided in Canaan the anniversary of this day was further celebrated by offering the first gatherings of their harvests in the Temple. They entered more joyously into the observance of the feast because it took the place immediately after they had reaped their grain, and therefore in the most prosperous season of the year. FORTNIGHT NEWSPAPER MEN.—As a class, journalists acquire more notoriety or fame, than wealth. It is consoling therefore to note the exceptions whenever they occur. No doubt that the bosoms of our correspondents of the press throughout the State will swell with joyful emotions when they learn that the New Orleans Democrat has received additional substantial recognition. Its dashing managing editor is the watch-dog of the State Treasury; the principal proprietor, Mr. J. D. Houston has lately been appointed Tax Collector of the First District of Orleans. The Democrat has also the State printing to perform at living rates, besides having the city printing to take of for lagynippe. We hope that we won't hurt anybody's feelings by merely mentioning the above.—B. R. Cantollian. The noblest part of a friend is an honest boldness in the notifying of errors. He tells us of a fault aiming at my good, I must think him wise and faithful—wise in saying that which I see not; faithful in plain admonishment not tainted with flattery.—Pelton. A clergyman named Hoyle was so indiscreet as to register his name at a hotel in Omaha. With in half an hour no fewer than fourteen persons sent their cards to his room to ascertain if a flush royal couldn't beat four aces. The first Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of the State of Louisiana, was inaugurated on the 6th at Monroe. Delegates from other States were to be in attendance. A supper and grand ball closed the ceremonies on the 7th. A colored delegate in the Virginia Republican Convention strongly objected to open the session with prayer, and clinched his argument by exclaiming: "God Almighty has nothing to do with what is done here." In Georgia the ladies often hunt rabbits with shot guns. Nobody thinks it out of the way. It does the rabbits no harm and keeps the ladies from having the dyspepsia. The municipal authorities of Baton Rouge seem to be in difficulties. An injunction has been filed, restraining the administrator of finance from paying the mayor's salary. My Gretchen was a pretty girl, But is she solemn trout— But ven I shpoks der pap vor her, He push me mid his boor. "Oh, many a shaft at raw'lem sent, Finds mark the archer little meant," And many a word at random spoken, Accounts for many a head that's broken. G. V. L. A. Wiltz has been admitted to practice at the Louisiana bar, after an examination before the Supreme Court. The office of the State Superintendent of Public Education is to be removed to Baton Rouge, immediately. What has become of the March winds? And what has become of our delinquent patrons? We sigh for them. Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired by G. S. Brown on short notice and reasonable terms. The Baton Rouge Capitohau accuses Our Country of editorial theft.