

THE FELICIANA SENTINEL.

OUTSPOKEN AND DEMOCRATIC.

GEO. W. REESE, Editor; Wm. L. STUPLING, Publisher.

November 27, 1880. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN OF BAYOU SARA.

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

MY NEIGHBOR.

"Love thou thy neighbor," we are told, "Even as thyself." That creed I hold; But love her more, a thousand fold!

My lovely neighbor; oft we meet In lonely lane, or crowded street; I know the music of her feet.

She little thinks, how on a day, She must have misad her usual way, And walked into my heart for aye.

Oh how the rattle of her dress Thrills through me like a soft caress With trembles of deliciousness.

Wee woman with her smiling mien, And soul celestially serene, She passes me unconscious queen.

Her face most innocently good, Whereofly peeps the sweet red blood; Her form a nest of womanhood.

Like Raleigh—for her dainty tread, When ways are miry—I could spread My coat, but there's my heart instead.

Ah, neighbor, you will never know Why 'tis my step is quickened so; Nor what the prayer I murmur low.

I see you 'mid your flowers at morn, Fresh as a roselod newly born; I marvel, can you have a thorn?

If so, 'twere sweet to lean one's breast Against it, and the more it prest! Sing like the bird that grief hath blest.

I hear you sing! And thro' me spring Both musically, ripple and ring; Little you think I'm listening!

You know not dear, how dear you be; All dearer for the secrecy; Nothing and yet a world to me.

So near too! You could hear me sigh, Or see my case with half an eye; But must not. There are reasons why.

TALMAGE ON THE MORMONS.

Mormonism was Dr. Talmage's topic on Sunday morning, lately. 'Sodom and Salt Lake City are synonymous,' said the preacher; 'you can hardly think of one without thinking of the other. Both in fertile valleys; both near an offensive, fishless dead sea; both famous capitals of the most accursed iniquity; both doomed. This summer I had an opportunity to inspect this iniquity. In regard to the alleged subsidence of Mormonism, I tell you that 750 Mormons arrived at Salt Lake City just before I got there. Ten thousand were added last year, and there will be more than that this year. They have 300 missionaries in Sweden, Norway, Russia, Germany, England, Ireland and Scotland. Many Scotch Presbyterians were recently brought there. Emigrants are deluded by false promises of gain, and when they get to Utah they are taxed until the blood comes. There is no escape from them but in the grave. Mormonism is one great prolonged cruelty. I was shown a cellar where a mother and her two sons were butchered because they had revealed the secrets of Mormonism. The Mormons have a peculiar phreology by which they describe this putting to death. They say: 'He was put out of the way. They met with a bad accident. They were used up. They were cut off just under their ears.' [Laughter.] These outrages are stopped only because a regiment of United States soldiers is now overlooking the city, ready to destroy it if it dares repeat such atrocities. I charge Mormonism with being a great blasphemy. Brigham Young declared in one of his sermons that Christ himself was a prac-

EARLY RISING.

Of course the majority of the busy members of the community have been 'away for change of air and scene,' and, equally, of course, the majority have derived substantial benefits—not at the moment apparent, perhaps, but to be evidenced, in better health or more energy, presently. This is, therefore, a good time to speak of such reforms in the management of self as may be expedient. We venture to suggest that those who have not yet made a fair trial of the practice of early rising should do so. With a cup of tea, and perhaps a single slice of bread-and-butter, to wake him at 6:30 in the morning, a fairly healthy man may go to his study, and enjoy the priceless luxury of two or three hours of work, when his brain is clear and the distractions of the day's ordinary business have not begun to assail him. The practitioner of an applied science, such as medicine, is especially in need of time for reading and quiet thought. In the active hours of the day this is denied him. At night he is, or ought to be—but for the bad habit of reading by night, probably formed in study days—too weary in mind and body to do good work. In the early morning, with his brain recuperated by sleep, and his whole system rested, he is especially fit for labor. Those who do not feel thus on awakening are either the subjects of some morbid state, or the slaves of a habit which, however common, is essentially unnatural. Some of the difficulties which beset the task of early rising are due to want of method in the act of 'getting up.' It is comparatively easy to rouse one's self instantly, but to not a few of us it is extremely irksome, and almost impracticable, to rise slowly, that is, taking time to think about it. The man who really wishes to rise early should get up the instant he wakes, and, if weakly or over forty years of age, instead of plunging into cold water or applying cold to the head to rouse himself, he should, as we have said, take a cup of tea or milk to stimulate the organism before expecting to elicit a reaction by a powerful depressant such as the cold bath or douche. Many persons make a mistake in this matter, and by taking their bath immediately after getting out of bed, lower the vitality instead of raising it. In certain cases it is better to leave the bath until after a walk or a spell of work has thoroughly awakened the organism and called out its energies. Experiences in relation to this and other matters must differ as widely as constitutional peculiarities diverge; but, speaking generally, the early morning is the time for serious work, and those who do not use it find a poor substitute, and one which is by no means hygienic, in the late hours forced upon them. A man cannot get up early if he goes to bed late; but as between the two extremes of the day, the morning is, on all accounts, the best for brain exercise.—Lancet.

PULL LIFE INTO YOUR WORK.

A young man's interest and duty dictates that he should make himself indispensable to his employers.

A young man should make his employer his friend, by doing faithfully and minutely all that is entrusted to him.

It is a great mistake to be overly-nicely fastidious about work. Pitch in readily and your willingness will be appreciated, while the "high-toned" young man who quibbles about what it is, and about what it is not his place to do, will get the cold shoulder. There is a story that George Washington once helped to roll a log that one of his corporals refused to handle, and the greatest emperor of Russia worked a shipwright in England—to learn the business. This is just what you want to do. Be energetic, look and act with alacrity, take an interest in your employers' success, work as though the business was your own, and let your employer know that he may place absolute reliance in your word and on your act. Be mindful; have your mind in your business; because it is that which is going to help you, not those outside attractions which some of the "foys" are thinking about. Take a pleasure in your work, do not go about it in a listless formal manner, but with alacrity and cheerfulness, and remember that while working thus for others, you are laying the foundation of your success in life.

DANGEROUS TOYS.

A Brooklyn chemist was fatally poisoned recently while preparing the ingredients for the well known 'serpent's egg.' Usually he mixed the ingredients of this dangerous preparation in the open air, knowing the poisonous nature of the vapors of mercury liable to be given off during the work, as well as when the eggs are hatched. On the fatal day he mixed the ingredients in his house. The result ensued in the process, and knowing the consequence he warned his wife and children to run for the yard. He followed, crying that it was all over with him, as he had breathed enough of the fumes to kill him. He died the next day.—Scientific American.

IN THE CASE OF JUDGE COLES.

In the case of Judge Coles, late county judge of Pittsylvania county, Judge Boulder, of Charlotte county, and other Virginia county judges, indicted for not putting negroes on their juries, came up on the 17, at Danville, in the United States District Court, Judge Alexander Hives presiding, and the court directed a nolle prosequi to be entered in each case. The court room was crowded, and the announcement of the court's order was received with surprise and applause.

A DANBURY MAN TELLS A GOOD STORY.

A Danbury man tells a good story of his aunt, who is a model housekeeper and a scrupulous stickler for a good table. The clergyman called near the dinner hour, and was pressed to stay to the meal. At the table there was a good supply of well-prepared food, but the lady felt compelled to make many apologies for imaginary deficiencies. In the grace the clergyman asked our Heavenly Father to "bless the frugal meal." This made the lady very mad.

FRENCH PALACES.

The direction des Batiments Civils et des Palais Nationaux has lately had the chief palaces and chateaux formerly occupied by the crown valued, and the estimate has been made public. The Palais de Versailles, with its park and dependencies, comes first, being valued at 112,000,000 francs. The Luxembourg, with its immensely valuable art collections, is set down at 60,000,000 francs. The beautiful Chateau de Fontainebleau is valued at 30,000,000 francs. The Palais de Trianon, the special favorite of Queen Marie Antoinette, is placed at 13,500,000 francs, and the Chateau de Compiègne at 13,000,000 francs. The Palais Royal and the Elysee are each estimated at 10,000,000 francs. The Palais de St. Cloud, even in its present dilapidated condition, is valued at 4,750,000 francs, and the Chateau of Rambouillet at 3,645,000 francs.—Swiss Times.

FROM THE N. O. CITY HERM.

From the N. O. City Herm of the 12, last, we take the following: Theatre goers will learn with regret that Miss Dora Stuart, of Gas Williams, "Our German Senator Combination," lately at the Academy of Music, died in Charleston, S. C., last Monday, from the effects of a fall down the steps of the Southern Hotel at that place. The deceased was the widow of the late Col. Charley Drexel, the memory of whom Louisianians venerate, and the daughter of Bythel Haynes of East Feliciana, formerly State Senator. After Col. Drexel's death she married Lieut. Gray Bradford, the ceremony being performed at the Jewish church in this city. Her sad ending will, doubtless, bring a pang of regret to the hearts of many in the State, to whom she was well known.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The United States government will soon commence the erection of 40 barracks on the Texas frontier.

SILK CULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

Some months ago the question of raising silk worms was agitated by an association in Philadelphia, and steps were taken to encourage the establishment of such an enterprise. This, however, was not the first

move made in this direction.

for the South has for some time been experimenting in a small way with the silk worm. The opinion is strongly asserted that if in Louisiana, for instance, some well directed effort could be applied to silk culture, and a degree of care approaching that which cotton receives, be given to the new candidate, the resources of the State would be more than tenfold increased, for there is no doubt that the silk worm can be made to prosper there as well as anywhere in the world.

It is suggested that cotton planters set out mulberry trees wherever they possess available high ground. In about five years they would be ready for a crop of silk.

A prominent silk dyer at New Orleans states, that having had occasion in his business to dye some of the first pounds of silk raised in Louisiana, he can safely affirm that that silk possessed all the required qualities of remarkable strength, brilliancy and fineness, and that this first gave him the idea that silk could be cultivated there with immense profit. This gentleman has studied silk on the imperial silk farm of France, and he is convinced that it can be made a great industry in the Pelican State.

The following figures have been given to show what is possible to be attained with a moderate capital. For \$30,000, land sufficient for the requirements of the business can be purchased, and enough will be left for planting mulberry trees and introducing the worm. This capital would pay no revenue for three or four years, but the land by its improvements in that time would be worth three or four times its purchase price, including the value of buildings, implements and a few mules. In the fourth year silk enough could be raised to pay expenses, and the year following a crop worth at least \$15,000 could be gathered. And now the real profit of the enterprise would appear.

There would be a steady improvement in the trees, year after year and the produce would increase in richness. One ounce of seed contains 46,000 to 47,000 eggs of silkworms, which consumes 2000 pounds of leaves during five or six weeks of their short lives; but if they have a great appetite they work for it, for it is calculated that one ounce of seed will give a yield of 40,000 cocoons of silks.

After fifteen years operation of such a farm, its annual revenue may be placed at \$75,000. To raise silk, not half the expense necessary to the cotton crop is required. It takes eight pounds of rough silk, which is worth sixty cents everywhere, to make a pound of clean silk worth \$4.00, or else \$2,400 a bale of 500 pounds.

These estimates may be rather roseate and the advocates of the project oversanguine, but certain it is that considerable interest is being manifested in silk culture throughout the South. A gentleman largely identified with the silk interest has recorded his views as follows:

"Suppose the South should awake to its real interest and enter largely into silk culture, so as to produce enough of the precious textile to justify the establishment of silk manufactures. See how many millions of dollars would be poured into our coffers and would go to feed and sustain the other movements of trade. See what profit the Northern manufacturers make on that article. A pound of clean silk is worth \$1.00, and simply by twisting it into thread, our friends from the North charges us \$1.16 a pound for it. It is a shame, when we have everything in our hands, that we should submit to such exactions and lose so many advantages.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Home, Mechanics and Pedlers and Sun Mutual, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE. LAMBERT & REESE, INSURANCE AGENTS.

S. RAYNHAM Sr., LAYER AND PLASTERER, T. FRANCISVILLE, LA.

IRVINE'S Feed and Sale Stable, BAYOU SARA, LA.

THE SINGER, Sewing Machine advertisement with illustration.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Sewing Machine advertisement.

New Remington, SEWING MACHINE, Sewing Machine advertisement.

Remington No. 3, Sewing Machine advertisement.

JNO. M. TRACY, Agent, Sewing Machine advertisement.

PAPER, Sewing Machine advertisement.