

THE COLFAX CHRONICLE.

An Independent Journal, devoted to Local and General News, Literature, Science, Agriculture, Etc.

VOL. I.

COLFAX, GRANT PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1876.

{NO. 9.

The Colfax Chronicle.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
J. M. SWEENEY.

TERMS:

One year, in advance, \$2 00
Six months, " 1 25
Three months, " 75c

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 Square, (1 inch space) first insertion, \$1.50; each subsequent insertion 75 cts. All fractions of a square charged as a full square, unless otherwise agreed upon. Cards of a Personal nature, when admissible, charged at double rates.

Professional and Business Cards, of one square, \$10 per year; two squares, \$15.00.

CANDIDATES' ANNOUNCEMENTS—\$5. The cash must in every instance accompany the order.

Space	1 m.	3 ms.	6 ms.	1 year
Column	\$10	\$20	\$30	\$45
" "	\$15	\$30	\$45	\$65
" "	\$25	\$45	\$65	\$100

All advertisements sent to this office, when not otherwise specified, will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Obituary and Marriage notices of over one square in length charged as advertisements.

Transient advertisements payable in advance; quarterly ads. monthly in advance; yearly ads. quarterly in advance except by special contract.

If advertisements are not paid for when the time expires for which they have been ordered to be published, they shall be continued, and payment exacted for the full time they appeared in the paper.

JOB WORK must be paid for on delivery.

How the Sioux Fight.

THEIR RECKLESS WASTE OF AMMUNITION.

The Denver (Col.) News prints a letter which gives an interesting account of Gen. Crook's recent battle with the Indians. The writer says:

"The Sioux were all splendidly mounted, and so long as pressed did much of their firing on horseback. Some of the most reckless feats of equestrianism imaginable were performed by them within range of the broadsides of an entire company. In numerous instances one or two warriors dashed out from behind their cover of rocks, huddled close to the neck of the pony and half bounded, half tumbled down the nearly vertical banks after a bold Crow, Snake, or white skirmisher, delivered a shot or two, and like a flash disappeared in spite of volleys sent after him. Up hill or down, over rocks, through canons, and in every conceivable dangerous condition of affairs their breakneck riding was accomplished. One reckless brave got badly pressed by the cavalry, at a certain point in the field, and jerking out his bowie knife he slashed apart his saddle girth, slipped it with all its trappings from under him while his pony was at full speed, and thus unincumbered made his escape. So near did the Indians approach our skirmishers at times that they inflicted several wounds with battle-axes, lances and arrows, and in one or two instances they closed in upon a brave soldier and got his scalp before comrades could rush forward to his rescue. They repeatedly courted death by endeavoring to secure the bodies of their own dead. One instance of this kind was plainly visible to many of us. An Indian riding along the bluff with his pony, made the target for dozens of rifles, and rider, pony and all finally tumbled head over heels down the hill-side. Two braves immediately sallied forth for the body of their defunct brother, but one of these also fell before it was reached. The other seemed to think one live Indian better than two dead ones, and hastily scrambled back. Another warrior met him, however, and persuaded him

to go along on a second trial.—About the time the bodies were reached a pony was shot, and both Indians, then thoroughly demoralized, made for cover and reached it in safety. One thing is an absolute certainty, and that is the fact that the Sioux had staked a great deal on this battle, and that their fighting was, consequently, little less than savage frenzy or the fighting of demons.

"Our troops fired over ten thousand rounds of ammunition, and it is believed the Sioux discharged from a third to a half more. Behind a ledge of rocks from where a band of them fired for a little over half an hour, about a peck of cartridge shells were found, and other places of concealment were strewn with them almost as thickly. Many of these were the long, hard-shooting Sharps, which show another decided advantage they have over our troops. But the marvel of it is how so much ammunition could be expended with so little loss of life to our force. Dodging and skulking, and scattering out, as the savages always do, we could not expect to hand them a very long mortality list; but not possessing that snake-like faculty of being where we are not, or not being just where we are supposed to be, it is to see why an average Indian marksman could not kill but once in a thousand shots."

Why Girls Should Learn to Keep House.

Quite enough, says the House-keeper, has been said of the moral obligation that girls are under to master housekeeping. Such arguments influence most persons but little, and they are specially distasteful to the young. Better make a task attractive than insist upon it being viewed as a duty. Tell any one she ought to work, and she naturally rebels; but show that work brings independence and comfort, and her energies are stimulated.

Why not put the domestic problem on the same status? Don't force your daughters to learn to cook, sweep, and sew, whether they like it or not; but make them feel that a knowledge of these arts is both useful and honorable. All women are taught self-respect; but is not respect based on practical capacity and knowledge higher than that which is the outgrowth of nothing but regard for personal appearance.

A girl who has learned how various foods ought to be cooked, how beds should be made, how carpets should be swept, how furniture should be dusted, how clothes should be repaired, turned, altered, and renovated; how purchases can be made to the best advantage; who understands the laying in of provisions, and how to make them go the farthest and last longest, may make herself valued and respected, either in the position of daughter, sister, wife, or if dependent on strangers for support.

A woman who is merely a drone retains her position in the family circle only by sufferance. If she is a busy bee, and can contribute by her thought and labor to the common weal, she need not claim a position—it is already hers.

Many young persons are too ambitious, and wrap up their humble talents in a napkin. This is a mistake. To know how to keep house is not a mere bread and butter matter—it is an occupation which has called out the best in-

telligence of some of the most cultivated and refined women in the land. It is no small task to excel in this vocation. Many wives and mothers perform not inferior labors in the conduct of their homes to what their husbands display in managing their business affairs; and they deserve equal, if not greater, credit for the results of their labors.

Again, what better preparation could be devised for a married life than to know how to conduct a household successfully—not stintingly, nor yet with extravagance, but fully appreciating the value of economy, order, variety and health? A bride at the altar, who feels a consciousness of her capacity to conduct her husband's home in a thorough and systematic manner, has a decided advantage over another who lacks these advantages. How many famous men have owed a large share of their success to their wives? In short, marriage is apt to make or mar a man's future, and all depends on the character or capacity of the wife.

The equality which the champions of woman suffrage seek is but an empty name compared with that real equality in marriage where husband and wife each feel and acknowledge the other's qualifications. Marriage then becomes a true partnership, and both members contribute equally to its prosperity and advancement. To secure this rare happiness, train your daughters up in such a manner that they will both desire to help their husbands, and know how to do so when the time comes.

The Great Scandal Again.

N. Y. Sun, 10th ult.]

Mr. Shearman yesterday served on Gen. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for Francis D. Moulton, Mr. Beecher's answer to the complaint in the suit of malicious prosecution which was begun last December. Mr. Shearman, after a consultation with Mr. Beecher, determined to risk the trial of the merits of the case rather than allow it to go by default to the Sheriff's jury, that he might appeal from the judgment and test the question of his late demurrer in the Court of Appeals. If he fails to outwit Gen. Pryor and Gen. B. F. Butler in the trial of the cause he can go to the Court of Appeals on the jury's verdict. In Mr. Beecher's answer he denies every accusation contained in Mr. Moulton's complaint that he, with malicious intent to injure him in his good name and credit, to bring him into public disgrace, to cause him to be imprisoned, and to subject him to trouble and expense, had gone before the Grand Jury, and falsely and maliciously, and without any reasonable or probable cause whatsoever, procured an indictment against the plaintiff for having uttered and published of and concerning the defendant certain criminal libels, which charge the defendant knew was wholly false and untrue. The answer admits that the defendant did, on Oct. 3, 1874, go before the Grand Jury and testify that certain criminal libels uttered and published of himself were utterly false.

Mr. Beecher furthermore denies that the plaintiff was ready or anxious to stand trial on the indictment mentioned in the complaint, either at the time of pleading to the same or for at least six months afterward, and the defendant has no knowledge, nor information sufficient to form a belief, as to

whether the plaintiff was ever ready or anxious to stand trial thereon. The answer in the third paragraph denies that the defendant ever requested the District Attorney of Kings county, or any person whatever, to make any motion, or take any step, concerning a nolle prosequi, or concerning any matter which makes such an accusation. The defendant further answers that he has no knowledge, or information sufficient to form a belief, that the indictment was transferred to the City Court, or that any order was granted for the entry of a nolle prosequi, or that any such entry or record was made as is described in the complaint. In conclusion, the defendant avers that his testimony before the Grand Jury was true, and that the prosecution referred to in the complaint was founded upon reasonable and probable cause.

The oath to the answer was made the 8th of August in Peekskill.

The case will be tried in the Supreme Court, and will probably be on the October calendar. The difficulty of getting a jury in Kings county will doubtless lead to a motion for a change of venue to this city. Mr. Moulton expects to establish the truth of every allegation made in his published statement of the summer of 1874, the charge involving Edna Dean Proctor not excepted.

The Sioux War.

Junction of Crook's and Terry's Commands—A Scene of Great Joy—The Indians Moving Hastily Northward—The Valleys Left in Flames.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
Camp of Combined Yellowstone Forces, Aug. 11, 1876.

The columns under Generals Terry and Crook met yesterday at noon in this valley, and will operate henceforth in union. The southern force left its supply camp on Goose Creek, August 5, where it had been augmented by the arrival of the Fifth cavalry. The route of the march was to Tongue River, at the point where the Sioux attacked the camp on June 10, and thence thirty miles north-eastward, where the column turned to the north and crossed the Panther Mountains to the Rosebud.

A bivouac was made August 8th, ten miles north of the battle ground of June 17th. Next day the great trail leading down the valley showed signs of the movement of large numbers of Indians over it about a week before—probably the whole of Sitting Bull's people. The country west of the Rosebud has been utterly consumed by conflagration, and eastward there are the same indications. The Sioux seem resolved on abandoning all the region south of the Yellowstone for the present season. The traces of their camps along the Rosebud show that their ponies have nearly starved, and that their own subsistence has been far from plentiful.

Trails from the Little Big Horn join the grand trail, and it is probable that the parties scattered along the base of the Big Horn Mountains during July concentrated two weeks ago, and started northward, leaving the hills and valleys in flames. General Terry's column was espied yesterday, at ten o'clock, by Buffalo Bill. It was moving up the valley in line of battle, Gen. Terry's scouts having mistaken this command for the Sioux. The meeting between

the commanders in arms was enthusiastic, the friendly Indians with both commanders giving vent to exuberance of joy.

The Sioux trail from this point scatters out eastward, and the scouts yesterday discovered fresh signs above the old ones indicating a rear guard of the Sioux lingering behind, who had probably discovered our approach from both ends of the valley. It is believed that they will endeavor to cross the Yellowstone east of the mouth of the Rosebud. General Miles, with a detachment of infantry and artillery, started last night to proceed down the river on a steamer from the mouth of the Rosebud as a patrol to intercept them. Another detachment of Gen. Terry's infantry will guard his supply train.

The rest of the combined forces will move to-day upon the rear of the Sioux, taking rations for four days. The supplies can be sent back to meet them at any point on the river. There is great uncertainty regarding the enemy. It is impossible to shape any conjecture as to the occurrence of a fight.

The Catholic Telegraph of the 10th ult., contains an article from Archbishop Purcell, addressed to the people of the United States, relative to the action of the Catholic Church toward the public school system. He declares that the Church has no disposition to interfere with the system, and says: "No doubt justice and equality would entitle the Catholic people of this country to exemption from taxation for the support of other schools or to a share of the public school funds in proportion to the number of pupils in the schools, but even this we are disposed to waive in your favor."

The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, says the New York Sun of a recent date, is more than half over, and the total receipts so far fail to reach one million dollars. The capital invested in the enterprise is \$8,500,000. The running expenses for the one hundred and fifty-nine days are estimated by competent judges to be about \$1,500,000. Therefore, to pay for itself and return the money advanced by the Government and by private subscribers to the stock, the gross receipts must be \$10,000,000. In other words, the daily attendance during the remaining half of the Exhibition must be nine times as great as it was during the first half. We do not know how to express our admiration for the hopeful cheerfulness with which our Philadelphia friends continue to speak of the enterprise as a financial success.

INTEGRITY.—Who ever possessed it that did not derive untold advantages from it? It is better than riches; it is of more value than "diamonds and all precious stones;" and yet every man may possess it. The poorest may have it, and no power on earth can wrest it from them. Young men, prize integrity of character above all earthly gifts.

Another set of blood relations of A. T. Stewart have announced themselves from Ireland. The Begleys claim to be first cousins, and say they will not put up with any fooling, and will have exact justice done them.

War has been declared by the negroes of Nashville against the Chinese residents.

The Turks and Servians.

A recent dispatch to the London Standard from Belgrade, says: It is reported that the Turks have advanced beyond Banja and that the Servians evacuated that important pass without firing a shot. It is quite possible that the constant rumors of Turkish advances and Servian retreats are exaggerated, but it cannot be denied that the prospects of the Servians are becoming more gloomy. The rumors of their evacuation of the defiles leading from Gurgusovatz to Delgard, and from Saitchar to Paratkin, though unconfirmed, is highly probable.

If the Turks push forward, it is more than likely that the expected great battle at Alexinatz or Delgrad will never be fought. The officials continue to assert their ability to beat the Turks; nevertheless consternation prevails and must increase, as the number of runaways increases in the streets.

A later dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, from Zara, the capital city of Dalmatia, announces that an engagement took place between the Montenegrins and Turks near Kuei, lasting the entire day. The Turks were repulsed and pursued from Fundina to Podgovitza. The Montenegrins captured a quantity of arms, war material and several flags.—The Turks lost many killed and wounded.

One of Brigham Young's sons is known as Prince Briggly. The Gentiles explain that the title was acquired several years ago, during his sojourn in England. He rode in a coach behind six gray horses, and on one occasion his coachman, while driving through the streets of London, disregarded the command of the Queen's guards to give road to her Royal Highness and attendants. This led the officer in charge of the cavalcade to ask the name of the distinguished stranger. The reply was, "I'm Prince Brigham, sir, of Utah."

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Our readers will thank us for the following sure preventive against hydrophobia in dogs: Boil three teaspoonfuls of salt, and an ounce of carbolic powder in a pint of water, squeeze in a lemon, and then let a piece of meat simmer in the mixture to give it an attractive taste. Take out the meat, and put the liquid in a cool place.—Then, while remedy is cooling, lead the dog out behind the barn and shoot him between the eyes with a Remington rifle. One pint of the liquid will be found enough for a hundred dogs.—Rome Sentinel.

A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The hot season requires the necessity of having at hand a good cholera mixture, and none has proved more effective than the one published years ago in the New York Sun. This consists of equal parts of tincture of opium, red pepper, rhubarb, peppermint and camphor. It is a remedy for summer complaint, diarrhoea, cramps in the bowels, and similar ailments, and affords almost instant relief. The dose is 3 to 10 drops for a child, according to age, and 10 to 30 drops for an adult, according to the severity of the attack.—Telegram.

There is a mill in Hingham Harbor, Mass., which was built in 1664, and is still in running order.