

# THE COLFAX CHRONICLE.

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

VOL. I.

COLFAX, GRANT PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1876.

{NO. 14.

## The Colfax Chronicle.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY  
J. M. SWEENEY.

### TERMS:

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### ADVERTISING RATES:

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| Space  | 1 m. | 3 ms. | 6 ms. | 1 year |
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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.

## DR. URIAH RILEY,

WITH an experience of fifteen years in the treatment of diseases incident to this country, offers his professional services to the citizens of Colfax and surrounding country, at about one-half the usual prices.

Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

Office and residence at Meribona, one mile below Colfax, Grant parish, La. Jy22-6m

## CAPTAIN PARKER HARRIS,

Carpenter and Builder,  
Colfax, La.,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Grant and adjoining parishes, that all work entrusted to him will be performed in a substantial and satisfactory manner. nol 1y

## MILTON A. DUNN,

PRACTISING PHYSICIAN,  
MONTGOMERY, GRANT PARISH, LA.  
vol 1-n3-ly

## LUMBER.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Colfax and surrounding country that he is prepared to furnish the best of Pine Lumber, at the Saw Mill, five miles from Colfax, at Ten Dollars per Thousand Feet, or delivered at Colfax, or any other point within the same distance, at Fifteen Dollars per Thousand Feet. WM. C. HARRIS.  
no3 vol 1-ly

## FOR SALE.

TWO good sixty-saw GIN-STANDS, in running order, cheap for Cash. For particulars, apply at this office. Colfax, Aug. 26-4t.

## W. J. DUFFY,

BLACKSMITH AND HORSESHOER,  
Colfax, La.

Everything in my line done in a firm, reliable and work-like manner. The patronage of our country farmers is respectfully solicited. vol 1 nol 1t

The undersigned would also inform the citizens of Grant and adjoining parishes, that he has permanently located here, and will carry on the Wood-Working business, in connection with Mr. Duffy's forge. Buggies and wagons repaired, plows stocked, and everything else in my line attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. LOFTON.  
Colfax, Aug. 26-6m.

## GINNING.

HAVING completed my new Steam Gin, on the Foreney Place, near Colfax, I am prepared to gin cotton, for all who may favor me with their business, at very reasonable rates. A good guarantee.

Attached to the Gin is a GRIST MILL, which shall be run every Saturday, for the accommodation of those who want own ground. BEN. KRAFT.  
Colfax, Aug. 19-6t

## C. H. MUMFORD,

DEALER IN

## GROCERIES,

## DRY GOODS,

## FINE WHISKIES

## TOBACCO

AND

## SEGARS,

COLFAX, ..... LOUISIANA  
vol 1n1t

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ninth District Court—Parish of Grant.

Elijah Johnson vs. Samuel Jewell et als.—No. 139.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale, issued in the above numbered and entitled suit, and to me directed, I have seized, and will offer for sale, to the last and highest bidder, at the door of the Court House, at Colfax, parish of Grant, between the hours of 11 o'clock, a.m., and sundown, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, A. D., 1876,

the following described property, seized as the property of plaintiff, to-wit:

One lot of Cotton in the seed, and twelve acres of cotton in the field, more or less, on the Colome plantation.

Terms of Sale—Cash, with benefit of appraisement.

DANIEL FLETCHER,  
Sheriff of Grant Parish.  
Colfax, Sept. 30, 1876-2t.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

Lewis Fishel, Agent,  
vs. No. 599, (alias fi. fa.)  
Mrs. M. S. Gelston.

Lewis Fishel  
vs. No. 1446, (fi. fa.)  
Mrs. Mary Register, formerly Mrs. M. S. Gelston.

Lewis Fishel  
vs. No. 1447, (fi. fa.)  
Mrs. Mary Register, formerly Mrs. M. S. Gelston.

First Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

Lewis Fishel  
vs. No. 3686, (alias fi. fa.)  
Mrs. M. S. Gelston.

BY VIRTUE of the several writs of fi. fa. and alias fi. fa., issued in the above numbered and entitled suits, I have seized, and will offer for sale, to the last and highest bidder, at the door of the Court House, at Colfax, Parish of Grant, between the hours of 11 A. M. and sundown, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, 1876,

the following described property, to-wit: Lots numbered one, two and seven, making part of the north-east quarter of section twenty-one, of township eight north, of range one, east, in the Land District north of Red River, in Louisiana. Also, lots numbered three, four and six, making part of the north-west quarter of same section, township and range. Also, the last half of the east half of section No. seventeen, same township and range—the aggregate amount of acres being Four Hundred Acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

DANIEL FLETCHER,  
Sheriff of Grant Parish, La.  
Colfax, Sept. 2, 76-6t.

## NEW ARRIVAL OF A SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS.

## SOL. KRAFT

Would respectfully announce to his old customers, and the public generally, that he has laid in one of the very best stocks of goods ever offered in this market, which, to a certain extent, is comprised of the following:

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

My stock in this line is large and of the very best qualities, and it shall be my aim hereafter to keep constantly replenishing, so that at all times I can meet the wants of my customers in this line. My stock comprises

Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Molasses  
Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Meal,  
Mackerel, Herrings, Choice  
Whiskies, Wine, Gin, Canned  
and Dried Fruits of all  
kinds, Oysters, Lob-  
sters, Sardines,  
etc., etc.,

Coal Oil Lamps, Coal Oil, and all  
sorts of

## TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

## DRY GOODS.

My stock in this line is large, and well-selected, consisting of

Bleached and Unbleached Dom-  
estic,

Calicos, Muslins, Sheetings, Shirt-  
ings,

## Ladies' Dress Goods,

And a splendid lot of

## LADIES' HATS,

Ribbons, Buttons, Trimmings,  
Gloves, etc., etc.,

All of which are offered at extremely  
low prices.

## TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY

on hand.

## BOOTS & SHOES

My stock in this line is of the best material and make, and embraces Ladies', Misses', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Children's wear, at prices to suit the times.

## CLOTHING.

My stock of Clothing is large and well-selected, and comprises

## MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS

in great variety and at very low prices.

Also,

A very fine assortment of  
Gentlemen's Shirts, Undershirts,  
Drawers, Half Hose,  
etc., etc.

## HARDWARE.

In this line I have a first-class stock, and it embraces almost everything my customers stand in need of. My stock of

## TIN WARE

is also large, and consists of almost every article required by the house-keeper.

In a word, my stock is large and complete, embracing every article that should be found in a well-furnished store; and last, but not least, all will be surprised at the moderate prices asked therefor.

## [OFFICIAL.] EXTRACT FROM AN ACT.

No. 155.

To provide for the revision and correction of the list of registered voters of the State; the appointment of the various officers therefor, and to prescribe the duties, powers and compensation of the same; to prescribe certain duties for the sextons of the cemeteries of New Orleans; to prescribe the penalties for the violation of this law, and to provide for a new registration for the qualified voters of the State.

Section 37. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person upon any false representation, or by the production of any forged, false or spurious naturalization certificate, or upon any such certificate not duly issued according to the acts of Congress; shall cause his name to be placed, or shall attempt to have his name placed upon any book of registration for election purposes, or upon any list of qualified electors, authorized or required to be made by any law of this State, or shall vote or attempt to vote at any election, every such person on conviction thereof shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months; and every person who shall aid or abet any other person in such false representation or attempt, shall on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and suffer a like penalty.

Sec. 38. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out or posted, as directed by this act, or any book of registration, or tear down any poster or notice, or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed or deposited, for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for not more than twelve nor less than three months, at the discretion of the court.

Signed: CHAS. W. LOWELL,  
Speaker of the House of Reps.

Signed: C. C. ANTOINE,  
Lt. Gov. and Pres't of the Senate.

Approved July 24, 1871.

Signed: WILLIAM F. KELLOGG,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

WILLIAM WEEKS,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

### NOTICE.

All Judicial Advertisements, of every kind, MUST be paid for immediately after the first insertion, otherwise they will be discontinued. No exceptions will be made to this rule.

### NOTICE.

We would respectfully notify the owners of real estate, who want to sell or lease the same, that if they give us a description of the land, the terms of sale or lease, etc., we will advertise it in the CHRONICLE, and if we effect a sale or lease we will charge a commission that may be agreed upon; if we don't, we shall charge nothing for our trouble. Parties who have gins, mills, horses, mules, beef cattle, milch cows, hogs, sheep, etc., etc., can make similar arrangements. Those, also, who wish to trade one sort of property for another can use our columns on the same terms.

### Notice to Tax-Payers.

OFFICE OF STATE TAX COLLECTOR,  
Colfax, Grant Parish, July 28, '76.

PENALTIES on delinquent Taxes have been remitted for ninety days, by Executive authority, under date of July 8th; but the costs and expenses attending seizure and sale can be avoided only by immediate settlement.

JOHN R. GRAY,  
State Tax Collector, Grant Parish.  
Jy20-5t

—The pecan crop in this section is very large this year. Several very large trees in this vicinity are, literally speaking full.

## Was Custer Sacrificed?

FORT LINCOLN, D. T., Sept. 20.—On the morning of the 15th Gen. Terry arrived on board the steamer John M. Chambers, and learning the exact state of affairs, announced officially that the campaign was at an end. Next morning the return march began. On Gen. Terry's arrival at Buford he received from Gen. Sheridan a very complimentary dispatch approving his course during the campaign.

Now that the campaign is over, no time should be lost in clearing up the causes which led to the great disaster that will ever be remembered in our history. No confidence can be placed in the official reports of the 25th of June. It is full of inaccuracies, and has been read with something approaching astonishment by the men who took part in the fight. If the public want to know the whole truth about the Custer massacre, there must be a full and searching investigation, where the witnesses will have to answer on their oath. If such investigation should be held startling revelations may be looked for. The story of Custer's fight and death is still unwritten. Your correspondent has gleaned some important facts which must compel some further investigations, but the officers of the regiment will give no information unless they are compelled to do so. From the day the Herald correspondent arrived in the camp of the 7th Cavalry he sedulously sought such information as would enable him to place this grave question in its true light and fix in a manner that should leave no room for cavil or evasion the responsibility of the disaster that beset our arms on the 25th of June.

The task was not an easy one. It was beset with difficulties that could not be met and overcome in the ordinary way. Men there were who could tell the whole truth, but they were soldiers; it was their duty to be silent; they were obliged to speak the official language; they were loyal to their regiment; there was a secret, and they felt themselves bound in honor to be silent. It was also their interest. Was it not known that the men who had in life been the enemies of the dead Custer were now more than ever his enemies, now that he was dead? How, then, could a mere subaltern dare to express an opinion? He must speak official language or he must prepare to be jumped, that is, pounced upon at some unwary moment, and treated with the full rigor of military law, driven from his profession, and made a beggar upon the world after years of meritorious service. What wonder that men who knew the whole truth refused to speak their own thoughts, and merely echoed the official language? But little by little the truth came out; words spoken at every unguarded moment and dropped in the heat of argument, simple questions answered by officers and men, and the whole joined together and connected, has produced the conviction that there was blundering want of soldierly sympathy—a failure on the part of men to do their duty, or lukewarmness, in supporting Gen. Custer—that might be called by an ugly name.

The mass of Indians who moved into the bottom took no part in the fight against Reno's command. As they moved out from their village they caught sight of Custer on the bluffs, and turned off to meet him and prevent him falling on their women and children. The story that they first overwhelmed Reno and then turned to Custer is pronounced a fiction. Some of Reno's command fought with great bravery, especially Capt. French, who was the last man to cross the ford in the retreat. He remained behind his company, and at times was completely surrounded by Indians. Major Reno led the run to the bluffs, as he tells us in his official report, but there it is called a charge, through there were no

when every man who was in the fight on the 25th of June at the Little Big Horn, will be compelled to tell what he knows. There is buried with the dead a terrible secret; but the witnesses still live, and the Government can learn the whole truth if the Government wants to know it. Then can be settled forever the question whether the massacre of the Little Big Horn must be charged to rashness of the dead or prudence of the living. The issue is a fair one and must not be evaded. Either Custer or the men who survived him must be made responsible for the lives lost on the Little Big Horn, and now, while the witnesses are alive is the time to settle the question forever.

That Custer was justified in making the attack on the village will hardly be questioned by any officer who has had any experience of Indian fighting. On that point the opinion of officers of the 7th Cavalry is unanimous. Even today they believe that had the 600 men who rode after Custer's flag come into contact as a body, with the Indians, success would not have been doubtful for a moment. The question, therefore, hinges on the disposition of the troops in the actual fight, and this naturally involves the consideration of how far Custer's plans were carried out by his subordinate officers, and what amount of co-operation he received at their hands. There is the story of the fight in the bottom, about which various versions are given, even by those who happened to be engaged in it. An investigation would throw some curious light on the action of prominent actors, and bring out in bold relief names that have scarcely been mentioned in connection with the fight or the rout, as one may choose to view it. According to the official report, the three companies in the bottom under Major Reno were overwhelmed by a mass of Indians, and compelled to take to the woods. A prominent actor in the fight assured me that when the skirmish line retired to the woods, there were not fifty Indians actually engaged with Reno's command. It is extremely doubtful whether more than one man had been struck by a hostile bullet when the skirmish line retired to the woods. Nearly all the men were killed while getting their horses, or on the way to the ford. There was a great deal of confusion, and the ride to the ford was something like a stampede, with Reno at the head. Opinions are divided, also, as to whether the position at the point of woods in the bottom was tenable or not. One cool-headed man assured me that fifty men could have held it against 500 Indians.

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