

THE COLFAX CHRONICLE.

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

COLFAX, GRANT PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

NO. 6.

COL. I.

The Colfax Chronicle.

TERMS:
Year, in advance, \$2 00
Six months, " 1 25
Three months, " 75c

ADVERTISING RATES:
Square, (1 inch space) first insertion, 50 cents; each subsequent insertion 50 cts. less, unless otherwise agreed upon. Cards of a Personal nature, when published, charged at double rate.

Professional and Business Cards, 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	6ms	1 year
One Column	\$20	\$35	\$50	\$80
Half	\$12	\$20	\$35	\$55
Quarter	\$8	\$18	\$25	\$40

Transient advertisements payable in advance; quarterly ads. monthly 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 will be continued, and payment exacted at the full time they appeared in the paper.

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

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

JOB WORK must be paid for on delivery.

Newspaper Laws and Regulations

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, they must send their check to send us till all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers do not or refuse to take their periodicals from the office which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to another place without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take the periodicals from the office, or removing and sending them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, he is held in law to be a subscriber.

7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscribers will be responsible until express notice, with payment of arrears is sent to the publisher.

THE NEW ORLEANS

Daily Democrat

Published every morning. It is the Official Journal of the State of Louisiana, and the city of New Orleans.

The DEMOCRAT has a large and increasing circulation in this State, and also in Mississippi, Alabama and Texas; and therefore offers superior inducements to Advertisers.

No pains will be spared to make our paper a welcome visitor in the parlor, reading-room and family circle.

THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT

A handsome Eight-Page Paper, published every Saturday, containing the latest news by telegraph and mail from all parts of the world.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY.

One Year	\$10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
One Month	1 00
Postage, one year	1 00

WEEKLY.

A large eight page paper.	
One Year	\$3 00
Six Months	1 50
Three Months	1 00
Postage	20

Payable in advance.

THE Scientific American.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World.

Only \$3.26 a Year, including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a year. 4000 book pages.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences; including Mechanics and Engineering, Steam Engineering, Railway, Mining, Civil, Gas and Hydraulic Engineering, Mill Work, Iron, Steel and Metal Work; Chemistry and Chemical Processes; Electricity, Light, Heat, Sound; Technology, Photography, Printing, New Machinery, New Processes, New Recipes, Improvements pertaining to Textile Industry, Weaving, Dyeing, Coloring, New Industrial Products, Animal, Vegetable and Mineral; Now and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy, etc.

The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American; the whole presented in popular language, free from technical terms, illustrated with engravings, and so arranged as to interest and inform all classes of readers, old and young. The Scientific American is promotive of knowledge and progress in every community where it circulates. It should have a place in every Family, Reading Room, Library, College or School. Terms, \$3.26 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes prepayment of postage. Discount to Clubs and Agents. Single copies ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined, and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Public attention is thus directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by waiting to the undersigned. Address for the paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, Cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

THE WORLD FOR 1878.

The New York World for 1877, Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, will be found to be the cheapest and best newspaper published in the United States. It will be printed in an improved form with new type upon the best paper, and no expense or labor will be spared to maintain it in every department at the highest possible standard, and to commend it in all respects to the confidence and approval of the best classes in the community without regard to political opinions or religious differences.

TERMS—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily and Sundays, one year, \$9 50; six months, \$5; three months, \$2 50.

Daily without Sundays, one year, \$8; six months, \$4 25; three months, \$2 25; less than three months, \$1.

THE Prairie Farmer

Was established in 1841, and is now the leading Agricultural and Family Journal in the West. It is devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Breeding, the Apiary, Household, etc. It has also a literary and young folks' department and gives full market reports, news and topics of the day. It is published weekly by the PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY, at Chicago, in a neat quarto form of eight large pages, and is handsomely illustrated from time to time with portraits of the stock, buildings, improved farm machinery, etc.

The publishers' aim is to make it indispensable in every household into which it finds its way. Specimen copies will be sent to any address free. Subscription price is \$2.15 per year, payable in advance. Liberal cash commissions allowed to agents, and to those who may associate together for subscription purposes.

The President's Message.

He opens with congratulations to Congress and to the country that God has blessed us with health, peace and abundant harvests, with an encouraging prospect of an early return of general prosperity.

To complete and make permanent the pacification of the country is the most important of all our national duties, and in this connection, referring to his Southern policy, in regard to which his course was indicated by his inaugural address, he says that it was to be expected that a wide difference of opinion would arise.

There has been a general re-establishment of order, and of the orderly administration of justice, and by the resumption of useful industry the public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened.

It may not be improper to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect by all available and proper means under the constitution and the laws, the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, and he urges upon those to whom the colored people have sustained the relation of a united people, who love liberty, revere justice and abhor oppression, co-operation with him. These objects are very dear to his heart and he shall earnestly work for their attainment, and he asks the cordial co-operation of all classes, of all sections and of both races in this work.

Regarding specie resumption he says that he is still as confident, as he expressed himself to be in his inaugural, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be wise that would retard the attainment of such a result. He is convinced that any unsteady methods, instead of removing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to prolonged disturbances in values, and unless relieved must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster to the government and the people's financial affairs.

If the government was free from public debt, its legislation would be purely governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power and public good, but with our vast debt, the nature of silver coinage and measures becomes an element of interest to our bondholders. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit. The public debt of the United States amounts to \$129,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, and \$708,000,000 at the rate of five per cent, and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of these high rates of interest, is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness.

Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of the interest one third by refunding it at a reduced rate.

If the United States had an unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payments, if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors. All bonds that have been issued since February 12, 1873, when gold became the legal tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin or coin of equal value. During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be received by the government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar, and to require public creditors to take in payment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid.

It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to take advantage

of the unfortunate to pay them in a new issue of silver coin, and made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and regulate the value thereof ought never be exercised for the purpose of enabling the government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by both parties when the bonds were issued. Any such attempt would involve a violation of public faith and injure the public credit.

He believes that adherence to the act of March, 1869, providing for the payment of the bonded debt in coin, will cause a rapid reduction of interest on the national debt to an amount exceeding \$20,000,000 per annum, and effecting a saving to the United States of over \$300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully paid.

He recommends to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage and imparting to it the quality of a legal tender, there be included a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding from the payment of either principal or interest in any coinage of less commercial value than the present gold coinage of the country.

The civil service of the country has attracted much attention. Both parties have declared for reform, and the measure advocated should be followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the government.

His purpose is to return to the system established by the fundamental law, with the hearty co-operation of the Senate and House of Representatives, and advocate the making all nominations as nearly as possible impersonal, and in those offices in which special training is of value the rule as to the tenure of office should obtain. He will do all in his power to make thorough competency, efficiency and character the decisive test in these matters, and he asks that a suitable appropriation be made to enable the Civil Service Commission to continue its labor.

During the past year the United States has continued to maintain peaceful relations with all foreign countries. The effect of the Turkish and Russian war is almost entirely European, and the treaties between the United States and the two countries have been strictly complied with. He refers briefly to the Paris Exposition of 1878, and believes that the acceptance by the United States of the invitation to participate will stimulate international commerce and emigration, and promote friendship between the two countries.

Regarding the extradition treaty between the Great Britain and the United States, and the questions at issue under it, he says it is probable that all disagreements will in due time be settled, and, if necessary, more explicit declarations be made in a new treaty.

Referring to the Mexican question, he says that the recognition of Diaz has been deferred on account of the Rio Grande border troubles.

This, however, has not interrupted, nor does he anticipate any interruption of friendly relations with Mexico. He, however, feels it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the troubles on the Mexican border, so that the lives and property of our citizens may be equally protected and peace preserved.

On the subject of the Cuban struggle, he says it is attended with incidents affecting American interests. He refers to the seizure of vessels, and to the arrests of American citizens. The Spanish government has offered reparation for all these offenses, but they are, nevertheless, greatly to be deprecated.

The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limited appropriations, including the requisite sum for the maintenance of a sinking fund, while the aggregate of taxes should not be increased.

Amendments ought to be made to the revenue taxes so that they would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens; a tax of ten

cents a pound on tea and two on coffee would produce a revenue of \$12,000,000, and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes.

He invites the attention of Congress to the recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the commission appointed to examine the collection of custom duties at the port of New York.

The public faith with all creditors has been preserved and the public credit has continuously advanced. Our public securities are regarded with the highest favor. The progress of the refunding of the public debt has been rapid.

It is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interests should receive, to the utmost practical extent, the benefit of our own commerce.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed and rendered very important service in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

He regrets to say that lawless incursions into our country from the Mexican side have been of frequent occurrence. Orders were given for the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raiders and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recapture of property stolen, and the Mexican authorities were invited to aid in the suppression of these marauders. This policy has had the effect to somewhat check these depredators, and with an increased force and the establishment of several additional posts on the Rio Grande, peace may be preserved.

He concurs with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least fifty men, and all batteries of artillery to at least seventy-five men, with power in emergencies to increase the former to one hundred and the latter to one hundred and twenty-two men each. He recommends complete revision of the army regulations.

Touching the Indian question, he says: We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes, and it will be the object of his earnest endeavors to preserve that peace by a just and humane policy. Many, if not most, of our Indian wars have resulted from broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part, and their advance has been slow because of the treatment received.

He recommends that the suggestions of the Secretary of the Interior for the preservation of forests be embodied in a law, and to enable people of certain States and territories to purchase timber from public lands in a legal manner, that such law be passed without delay. He says the Secretary's suggestion of a system of leasehold tenure is worthy of consideration, as it would make the public lands a source of profit to the government and at the same time legalize the business of cattle raising, now carried on illegally.

The agricultural interest of the country has greatly advanced during the year, as will be seen by the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The subject of further improving the city of Washington is laid before Congress with the hope that it may be favorably considered in the interest of the nation, in order to make the capital as attractive as possible. The capital of the nation should be something more than a political centre.

We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command to promote the general intelligence of the people, and increase the conditions most favorable to business and the perpetuity of our institutions.

R. B. HAYES.

A woman entered a crowded street car the other day, and for a moment or two no one offered her a seat. Then a fat man, affected with the asthma, beckoned to her and said: "Madam, please take—take"—(cough, cough). She stood there waiting for his seat, and as soon as he was over his coughing fit, he concluded: "Madam, please take care and not step on my sore foot!" The look she gave him was appalling, but all saw the joke.

All Sorts.

A moving tale—a hungry dog's. Debt is the worst kind of poverty.

Between two evils choose neither.

The end of everything—the letter g.

Can you spell consent in three letters? Y-e-s.

Even the laziest boy can sometimes catch a whipping.

How much does a fool weigh generally? A simple ton.

The only suits that last longer than you want are law suits.

As twice eleven are twenty-two, how can twice ten be twenty, too.

Self-made men are very apt to worship their maker.

Time is money, and many people pay their debts with it.

A depraved punster says he shall smoke if he chews too.

Retiring early at night will surely shorten a man's days.

When a man bows to circumstances he is forced to be polite.

Where is happiness always to be found? In the dictionary.

Farmers will always remain poor so long as they allow others to do their thinking.

One of the great wonders of this world is what become of all the smart children.

All is hollow where the heart bears not a part, and all is peril where principle is not the guide.

Why are parties who do not advertise like a shipwrecked mariner? Because they see no sale from day to day.

Harvest never comes to such as sow not; and so experience will not, unless you do what God has commanded.

One denomination can no more be made fit to fit all Christians than one harness can be made to fit all horses.

A politician was kicked down a flight of stairs the other day, and he said he felt as though his seat had been contested.

If you mind nothing but the body, you will lose body and soul too; if you mind nothing but earth, you will lose earth and heaven too.

The man who remarked that the Prince of Wales was born with a crown on his head was not aware that all children are so born.

How dreary seems each hour, As it slowly, slowly goes, To the man who sits in anguish With a boil upon his nose!

The idea of teaching every girl to thump a piano and every boy to be a book-keeper will make potatoes worth \$4 a bushel in twenty years.

We are usually capable of greater things than we perform; we are sent into the world with bills of credit and seldom draw to their full extent.

All the goods of this world are no further good to us than they are of use; and whatever we may heap up to others we enjoy only as much we can use and no more.

Thy bed, when thou liest down in it, preacheth to thee thy grave, thy sleep thy death, and thy rising in the morning preacheth to thee thy resurrection to judgment.

A good man and a wise man may at times be angry with the world; at times grieved for it; but be sure no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it.

A minister asked a tipsy fellow, leaning up against a fence, where he expected to go when he died. "If I can't get along any better than I do now," said he, "I shan't go anywhere. I'll stay where I am."

When the stockings like dead men? When they are men-ded; or, perhaps, when their soles are departed; or, again, when they are all in holes; or, when they are in toe-toe; or, when they are past healing; or, when they are no longer on their last legs.