

THE COLFAX CHRONICLE.

A Democratic Journal, devoted to Local and General News, Literature, Science, Agriculture, Etc.

COLFAX, GRANT PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878.

[NO. 11.]

THE Colfax Chronicle.

H. G. GOODWYN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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

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1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

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It is the People's paper, devoted to their interests and welfare.
It is an impartial friend to all men and measures that benefit the country.
It is the enemy of all men and measures that seek only personal gain at the expense of the country's welfare.

Its editorial columns are for the special purpose of exposing the frauds of government officials, and laws couched in language calculated to deceive the understanding, and make plain to its readers the motives, causes and effects of general and special legislative acts.

Its news columns contain the latest news and intelligence that can be obtained from the four quarters of the globe, by means of the telegraph, mails and correspondence.

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One issue of the Enquirer, containing more solid information and intelligence than can be had in fifty of the so-called literary papers. None can lay aside the Enquirer without admitting a valuable addition to his or her stock of knowledge.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—F T Nicholls.
Lieut. Governor—L A Wiltz.
Secretary of State—W A Strong.
Auditor of Public Accounts—Allen Jumel.
Superintendent of Public Education—R M Lusher.
Adjutant General—D B Penn.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, T C Manning; Associate Justices, R H Marr, Alcibiade DeBlanc, W B Spencer; Clerk, Alfred Roman.

DISTRICT.

Judge District Court—W F Blackman.
District Attorney—E G Hunter.
District Court—Second Monday in January and First Monday in July.

PARISH OFFICERS.

Clerk of Court—Henry C Walker.
Recorder—W H Hodnett.
Parish Judge—A V Ragan.
Sheriff—Chas R Nugent.
Coroner—Dr P Goode.
Representative—Col E G Randolph.
Parish Attorney—A. Cazabat.
Parish Treasurer—A L Grow.
Tax Collector—C C Nash.

Police Jurors—Jas A Daniels, President; Wm Tison, Randolph, Reeves, C W Fitz, M N Swofford.
Clerk Police Jury—R S Cameron.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Ward 1. Lorenzo Smith.
" 2. John P Hodnet.
" 3. Thomas Allison.
" 4. John C Linscum.
" 5. John W Saunders.
" 6. John Chelette.
" 7. David Hardy and J M Fletcher.

Parish Court—Regular or General Terms—First Mondays in February, April, June, August, October and December.

Probate Terms—First Mondays in January, March, May, July, September and November.

LODGES.

Cloutierville Lodge No. 103—Regular communications first and third Sundays of each month. Officers—A L Grow, W M; A Powell, S W; W S Calhoun, J W; B Kraft, Secretary.

Montgomery Lodge No. 108—Regular communications first Saturdays on or before the full moon of each month. Officers—H Van McCain, W M; E M Tilton, S W; Thos T Shumate, J W; D H Shumate, T; David Hardy, Secretary; B R Scott, G D; J McCain, J D; W O Harrison and S A Dean, Stewards; John H Hardy, Marshall; David M Smith, Tyler; J S Payne, Chaplain.

To the Editors of the State of Louisiana.

The Louisiana Bureau of Immigration is receiving many letters of inquiry from various sources calling for information from farmers, mechanics, laborers, business men and capitalists who desire to settle in this State, or invest capital here. Our bureau has issued two descriptive circulars, with maps, for the benefit of such inquirers. We have sent off many circulars and copies of "Louisiana As It Is," and written answers in response to letters of inquiry. Our bureau has opened books to receive descriptions of lands for sale, propositions to lease lands, or to have lands worked on shares—any propositions that may enlighten the immigrant who wants to come to Louisiana.

We will record all such descriptions of lands and propositions in our books, which will be open to strangers and persons wishing to purchase; and these descriptions will furnish the bureau with an additional fund of valuable information for future circulars, and to be used in our letters in reply to inquiries.

As our board has no funds and no income except the small amount furnished by merchants and others in New Orleans, who subscribe to assist us in our labors, we respectfully beg the editors of the State to publish this notice for a few weeks or months, without charge to the board, for the benefit of immigration and the State.

Wm. BOEHL, President.
Office Louisiana Bureau of Immigration, No. 8 Commercial Place, New Orleans, Oct. 1877.

General News.

New York sent 1047 barrels of oysters to Europe recently.

The board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College will meet in New Orleans on the 24th inst.

The fresh ground flour from the New Orleans mills has been thoroughly tested and pronounced to be superior to any sold in that market.

The Advertiser hears on reliable authority that official information has been received in St. Petersburg that the Chinese have massacred 15,000 men, women and children at the Kashgarian town of Manas, committing most frightful atrocities.

The Scotman's London correspondent understands Lord Derby will inform Prince Gortschakoff that the British Government is decidedly opposed to Russia making peace without the conditions being first communicated to England and the other great powers.

Many Fenian convicts have been pardoned, among them McCarthy and O'Brien, who were received in London by the Irish political prisoners' visiting committee. They are well but look prematurely old. No condition has been made as to their residence outside of the United Kingdom.

The tax collectors in all of the parishes but one have made their final settlements last year, and have presented collections made that surprise even the Auditor. The "situation" of one year ago was somewhat different, as then there were fifteen or twenty of the old Republican collectors who had not finally, and some had not settled for six months previous.

In Washington, on 11th inst, the House Committee on Commerce had under consideration what is known as the Copeland bill, for the improvement and greater security in the navigation of steam vessels, and after amending several important features of the same, agreed to report it favorably. The Mississippi and Red river improvement bill were also passed upon, but a motion to reconsider was subsequently adopted. The committee at its next meeting will take up the river and harbor bill.

The agents of the Texas Pacific are actively at work, preparing for the passage of their bill. They claim 136 votes in the House and a majority of ten in the Senate for a purely Tom Scott bill. They are preparing documents to show that the competition of the Southern Pacific road with the Union Pacific will be of great benefit to the government and to the people. They claim that the rates of through transportation from New York to San Francisco by the Southern route as compared with present, will be as 100 to 135.

The earnestness and determination of the silver men in Congress is well illustrated by the utterances of Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, and of the principal leaders of the silver party in Congress. He says if the Senate fails to pass the silver bill, or if it is passed and the President should veto it, I will, upon the first convenient day thereafter, move a suspension of the rules, get a bill tacked on to the general legislative and judicial appropriation bill. This can be easily done. Once on the bill it can't be taken off, and we can say to our opponents, "If you won't give us silver, you can't have any money."

January 10th was the last day upon which application for representation at the Parish Exposition could be received at the office of Commissioner McCormick. The number of applications, about 650, by far exceeds the space allotted for American goods. About five times the amount of space allotted has been applied for by exhibitors. The largest number of applications are from New York and Pennsylvania. Applications from New England and the Western States within the past week have been enormous, especially from silk weavers in New England. The exhibit of agricultural implements and machinery of all descriptions is expected to be very large.

The New Year.

We are passing another yearly landmark. Having approached it rapidly, we shall recede from it rapidly; but we shall not do well if we neglect the lessons it suggests. The year just closed has been a remarkable one. Events of great significance have crowded upon each other. One year ago political difficulties of a very grave character and demanding the utmost wisdom of statesmen and forbearance of parties, agitated the country. A few months later, other disturbances, apparently arising from the unsettled relations of labor and capital, but, perhaps, really produced by a kind of reconnaissance in force of communistic elements in society, perplexed and exasperated the people. The Southern questions, though favorably modified by the policy of the President, was not, finally, so far settled as to put to rest all apprehensions; while financial questions, coupled with new heresies, are becoming fresh sources of solicitude.

Abroad, even more important events and questions have absorbed attention. The Turkish empire, corrupt within and deserted by its allies, is falling before the arms of Russia, and seems about to quit Europe as it entered it—in the practice of nameless atrocities, which compel those most in sympathy with it to thank God that its power is broken. France, for months on the verge of revolution, is giving a fresh illustration of the deadly conflict that rages between opposite ideas in government, and of the desperation to which the foes of civil and religious freedom are driven. In England, the question of disestablishment, and an entire change in the relations of Church and State, involving vast interests and a great modification in the modes of religious observance are thought in that land, is steadily advancing toward solution.

If ever the world was unsettled, it is now; if ever old prejudices were assailed, old abuses were disturbed, conflicting theories of social life were agitated, and divers conclusions about truth were declared, they are so to-day. Fundamental doctrines, regarding both God and man, are brought into question; old convictions are being subjected to new tests; new readings of old records, and new interpretations of God's revealed will, are forced upon attention; while the material aspects of human life show an intensity of thought and purpose which no previous age has exhibited.

Such facts make the present a seed-time. If evils are rampant, they are, by that fact, exposed to attack. If changes in governments and ideas are going forward, opportunities are thereby presented to strike more vigorous blows in behalf of truth and virtue and religion. Repose and stagnation do not afford the best conditions for inculcating truth. Indeed, abuses thrive best when times are quiet, and errors are safe when inquiry slumbers. It was when men slept that the enemy sowed tares. There is no wisdom in fearing revolutions, or even convulsions. Light may have come into the world, but it awaits the breaking up of prejudice and the exposure of error, before it can penetrate the mind and heart.

The Empire of Turkey is probably not destined to fall at once and become extinct; but Turkish despotism will, doubtless, be so modified that they who would increase the power in Christian truth in that land will have the fullest opportunity to do so. The papal power will not re-establish itself, however energetic and tireless its endeavors to effect that purpose; but its effort to adapt itself to the demands of the age is forcing upon it changes which uncover some of its weaknesses and expose it to attack. The new doctrines of the materialists will not convince men that man is destitute of a soul; but they will turn attention toward questions which are more important than those of the market, and open many an avenue to Christian truth.—[N. Y. Observer.]

Why are the days in summer longer than the days in winter? Because it is hotter in summer, and heat expands.

All Sorts.

Back-biters—Fleas.
A "maiden speech"—Yes.
Ten for the gossipers' table—T. T.

A good line of business—The fish-line.
Cheap drapery—The curtains of the night.
Living on excitement is very expensive living.

What animals are often seen at funerals? Black kids.
Many editors are of such a peaceful nature that they will not put a head on their editorials.

A close observer says that the words which ladies are fonder of are the first and last words.
A dress-maker's apprentice speaks of her cross-eyed lover, as the fellow whose looks are cut bias.

The one thing needful for the perfect enjoyment of love is confidence—same with hash and sausage.
"I wish I was a pudding, mamma!" "Why?" "Cause, I should have such lots of sugar put into me."

A bright boy recently told his teacher there were three sects, the male sect, the female sect, and insects.

A baby in Milwaukee, Wis., has been christened "Zero," in honor of the cold Sunday upon which he was born.

An Iowa paper tells of a smart wife who helped her husband to raise 70 acres of wheat. The way she helped him was to stand in the door and shake a broom at him when he sat down to rest.

A colored congregation in Dayton had decided to forgive their clergyman for betting on three card monte and losing \$90 of festival money. One of the deacons remark: "We is all human, and de game is werry exciting."

A Dubuque boy was rather troubled for fear that he would not know his father when they reached heaven, but his mother eased him by remarking: "All you have got to do is to look for an angel with a red nose on him."

One of the girls at Vassar keeps up her studies, keeps track of eight love stories in weekly papers, writes twice a week to five young men, sews for a charitable society and finds time to ride and skate and practice for the concert.

English traveler—"As he got up two horse pistols dropped from his back pockets." Interlocutor—"But how could he find room for two horse pistols?" Third party—"O, he did not mean two horse pistols, exactly, he means two Colt's pistols."

Ben Franklin's watch is owned by a staunch old Pennsylvania farmer. This is opening the year with a first-class stock paragraph. For an economical man, Franklin owned many watches. We know of four. Perhaps he used to "swap tickers."

A solemn warning is taken from the fate of a Western editor, who started out to "astonish the natives" with a lecture; but a snow-storm arose, the driver lost his way, the wagon upset, and the lecturer broke his collar bone and two ribs.

"For want of water I am forced to drink water; if I had water, I would drink wine." This speech is a riddle, and here is the solution. It was the complaint of an Italian vineyard man, after a long drought, and an extremely hot summer that had parched up all his grapes.

A man who cheats in short measure is a measureless rogue. If in whiskey then he is a rogue in spirit. If by falsifying his accounts, then he is an unaccountable rogue. If he gives a bad title to land, then he is a rogue in deed. If he gives short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain.

Kind words bless him that uses them. A sweet sound on the tongue tends to make the heart mellow. Kind words react upon the kind feelings which prompted them, and make them more kind. They add fresh fuel to the fire of benevolent emotion in the soul.