

THE COLFAX CHRONICLE.

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

COLFAX, GRANT PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

[NO. 15.]

The Colfax Chronicle.

H. G. GOODWYN,
EDITOR and PUBLISHER.

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Three months, " 75c

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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.
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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; S Kraft, Secretary.
Montgomery Lodge No. 168—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. BOGEL, President.
Office Louisiana Bureau of Immigration, No. 8 Commercial Place.
New Orleans, Oct. 1877.

General News.

A dispatch from Vienna says the British fleet is in readiness to leave for the Dardanelles.
The troubles between Greece and Turkey have been armisticed and referred to propose deconference.
The Standard's special says: The lines of the defense of Constantinople have been dismantled, and the guns brought into the city.
The Post says: We may rely upon it that the Government are now aware that British interests have been directly attacked, and that they will adopt measures for their defense.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Subcommittee of the House Pacific Railroad Committee will probably agree to report a bill for the Texas Pacific early next week. The most probable plan is a single trunk line with the question of the terminus on the Mississippi River left subject to the decision of a board to be composed of the three oldest engineers of the United States army, and Gen. Beauregard and J. E. Johnston.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—U. S. Commissioner W. G. Lane, Deputy Collector Jounison and Deputy Marshals Wurzbarger and Steele, will appear at 10 o'clock to-day, before Judge Whitaker to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of an order of the Superior Criminal Court in interfering with and obstructing its process by arresting Criminal Sheriff Houston, in the matter of Thos. C. Anderson and his fellows.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, communicated a summary of the terms of the armistice. He said they disclosed such a state of affairs that the Government, in view of a possible disturbance in Constantinople, has ordered a priction of the fleet thither, not as a departure from neutrality, but as a protection of property. The Government has notified this step to other powers, asking whether they will join the movement.
Official information from St. Petersburg gives the detailed peace basis, as follows:

1. The erection of Bulgaria into a principality.
2. A war indemnity or territory compensation.
3. The independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each.
4. Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
5. An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and Czar regarding the Dardanelles.
6. The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroun.

But, according to the above official information, there are only five conditions, the evacuation of the fortresses being part of the armistice conditions, not those of peace. The fifth condition also provides for the negotiation of a final treaty at either Odessa or Sebastopol.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—This morning Archbishop Gibbons notified the Catholic Mirror that at nine o'clock he had been officially informed of the Holy Father's death, and had been requested to communicate the same intelligence to other archbishops.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—All the dispatches indicate that the Cardinals will be unmolested and free in their selection of the Pope. King Humbert and all foreign Ministers appear to have paid proper and in some instances tender respect to the departed, Pope Pius IX. Rome is tranquil. Police prevent approach to the Vatican, where the sacred conclave is in session.

The congregation of cardinals to-day heard the late Pope's last wishes relative to the conclave and his funeral.

Cardinals Bilio, Pecie and Di Piastro will govern the church pending the election of a pontiff.
All the church bells in Rome are tolling.
The funeral services will be held at all the churches, but the one at St. Peter's Cathedral is expected to be very imposing. The remains are temporarily deposited in the choir chapel of St. Peter's, and will be finally buried in the crypt. The conclave will decide whether the funeral shall be public or private.

Why Not See It!

What is the use of all the pitiful blather about resumption and the endless tinkering of Congress with the currency, when specie payments are near about accomplished, and it is likely will actually be so within a few weeks, under the natural laws which legislation is always seeking to interfere with, and only can't repeal? The greenback dollar is to-day worth 98 1-2 cents in gold, and within thirty days will probably be at par with it. What then becomes of all the balderdash about a necessity for more currency? All that is wanted is that business should be let alone. All confidence is wrecked in the sea of legislation, and the interests of commerce and industry are at the mercy of every tavern legislator who wants to get his name in the papers. If Congress would throw overboard all its currency bills and agree for two months to suspend its idle blather about money, the very air over the whole country would sing with the buoyancy of returning confidence, and the sweep of business would ride down this injurious fallacy of Congress relief, that belies every true principle and all common sense. By the time the date of resumption arrives people would wonder that ever all this mischief should have been tolerated, and why such laws were ever made, and why a great people spend most of their time in legislating notes into the hands of creditors, and then doing all that can be done to discredit them.—N. O. City Item.

Family Recipes.

1. For repairing family jars—Mutual love well stirred with forbearance, mixed with readiness to forgive and general good temper; is an admirable cement. It is well to let all family jars be shelved at once.
 2. Preserving—The temper is best kept by using as little vinegar as possible. The heart, by using abundantly of the oil of grace. Treasures, by laying them up where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt.
 3. Creams—The milk of true faith, if it stands long enough, yields the cream of assurance; if flavored with the essence of love it is a delicious dish.
 4. Stews—These are best avoided by leaving our troubles with him who sent them.
 5. Pickle—Those persons get into them most who meddle with other people's business, or who act on the rule of policy rather than that of truth and unswerving honesty.
 6. Dressed peacock—This is too common and poor a production to be introduced into Christian families.
 7. To cure cold and heartburn—Do all the good you can, live near to God, love your neighbor as yourself.
 8. Fritters—Novel reading, silly conversation, gossiping, ceremonial visits and late rising, soon fritter away time. Christians have not a moment to waste.
 9. Tart—Some think tart replies to be smart, but it is never wise to let our wit wound other people's feelings. Soft answers turn away wrath, tart speakers lead to general sonness.
 10. Sauce—Never to be tolerated in children; a vulgar and evil thing in any one. Generally found to go with goose.
 11. Crabs—Need grafting with some sweet fruit. He who can do it is named in John 15:1.
 12. Toasts—Least likely to effect the head when drunk in water. Toast and water is far better than healths drunk in wine.
 13. Mincing—Only practiced by very silly persons; natural manners are best. See Isaiah 3:16, for a warning against those who are described as "walking and mincing as they go."—Spurgeon.
- "What is the matter, my dear?" asked a wife of her husband, who had sat for half an hour with his face buried in his hands, and apparently in great tribulation. "O, I don't know," said he; "I've felt like a fool all day." "Well," returned the wife, consolingly, "I'm afraid you'll never be any better—you look the very picture of what you feel."

All Sorts.

Sack for a thief—Ransack.
An artist's work is easel-ly done.
How far can one see in smiles—Miles.
Something never relished by printers—Pi.
The bus that crossed the ocean Columbus.
A man has been arrested for taking things as they come.
Never spend your money before you have it. This will save you from many difficulties and some temptations.
A lively young urchin accosted a drug store man the other day: "Mister, please gim me a stick of licorice; your clerk goes with my sister."
Confession of sin is an all important duty, but there is no confession of sin where there is not at the same time a genuine turning away from it.
Nine men out of ten, when you run against them in the dark, will say "Hello!" The other one will utter the first syllable and leave you to complete the word.
"Have you a suit of clothes here to fit a large body of water?" "No, but we can lend you a needle and thread with which to sew a potato patch on the pant of a tired dog."
What is the difference between a person going to Plymouth Church and one about to ask a lady a favor. One is going to see Beecher and the other is going to beseech her.
"What is heaven's best gift to man?" asked a young lady, the other night, smiling sweetly on a pleasant looking clerk. "A boss," replied the young man with very great prudence.
"Anna, dear, if I should attempt to spell cupid, why could I not get beyond the first syllable?" Anna gave it up. Whereupon William said: "Because, when I come to c-u, of course I cannot go any further."
"Allow me to be your beau," said a gentleman, placing his umbrella over a lady in a shower. "Thank you. I've plenty of fair weather beaux; so I suppose I must call you my rain-beau," she replied, archly.
When a woman is care-laden and heavy hearted, nothing shakes the megrims out of her quicker than for a couple of ladies to stop in front of the house long enough for her to examine the trimming on their bonnets.
Robinson went up to his room the other afternoon, and noticed that there was only one match remaining in the box. "Now, if that shouldn't burn to-night when I come in," soliloquized he, "what a fix I should be in." So he tried to see if it was a good one. It was.
"Do you think I am a fool?" a violent man asked of his pastor. "Well, really," replied the pastor, "I would not have ventured the assertion; but now that you have raised the question, I must say that I shall require some time for reflection before coming to a conclusion upon it."
Pliny states that the coffin in use among the Romans was generally of stone. In some cases it was made of a certain stone from a district in Troas, and which was believed to have the peculiar faculty of destroying all the body, teeth excepted, in forty days. Hence the name, "sarcophagus," which literally means flesh-eater.
A youth was asked why he had discontinued his attentions to a girl of the vicinage: "Because," said he, "I don't fancy the methods of hospitality that prevail in the family. The girl is all right, but I can't endure the old man. He forbade me to come to the house, but I didn't mind that much. He took me by the collar and lifted me clear down the front steps with one hoist, but I could have forgiven that. But when I got out into the street, I saw him shoveling up my track with a scoop, shovel and throwing them over the fence after me; that was the last straw. I at once determined to strike that family off my visiting list."