

THE COLFAX CHRONICLE.

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

COLFAX, GRANT PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

NO. 16.

The Colfax Chronicle.

H. G. GOODWYN,
EDITOR and PUBLISHER.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:
1 Square, (1 inch space) first insertion, 50 cts. each subsequent insertion 50 cts. All fractions of a square charged as a full square, unless otherwise agreed upon. Cards of a Personal nature, when desirable, charged at double rates.
Professional and Business Cards, 1/2 inch square, \$10 per year; 1/4 inch square, \$15.00.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—\$5. The cash must in every instance accompany the order.

Space	1 m.	3 ms	6 ms	1 year
One Column	\$20	\$30	\$40	\$60
Half "	\$12	\$20	\$30	\$45
Quarter "	\$8	\$15	\$20	\$30

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 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 ordinary 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, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are not responsible until they have notified 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 leaving them uncollected 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 an express notice, with payment of all 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 counting-room and family circle.

THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT

A handsome Eight-Page Paper, issued 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
One Month	50
Postage, one year	20

Payable in advance. n19

PLANTING AND FARMING IN THE SOUTH.

For reliable information on all topics connected with Agriculture, Fruit Raising, Stock Breeding, Dairy, etc., etc., get that first-class Agricultural Paper, OUR HOME JOURNAL AND RURAL SOUTHLAND. It is complete in every department, and over 300 of the most practical and experienced farmers and planters, from all sections of the South, contribute to its columns on every subject connected with the various Crops and Stock raised. It is the oldest, largest and best established Weekly Agricultural Paper in the Southern States. It contains everything that is new and useful to Southern agricultural pursuits, the news of the week, choice family reading, the New Orleans market reports, news from all the Southern States, and many valuable, instructive and entertaining news and other items. Subscription price, \$2 50 a year, post paid. Sample copies sent to any address on receipt of a three cent stamp. Address, OUR HOME JOURNAL AND RURAL SOUTHLAND, New Orleans.

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.

WHY YOU SHOULD TAKE THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

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.
Its agricultural columns are the best adapted to the wants of farmers, all of whom are invited to give their experience and results of new ideas and experiments of all kinds of improvements calculated to advance the farming interests.
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.
Its market reports have for years been acknowledged as the most complete and reliable published, and of great value to stock dealers, producers and tradesmen generally.
It has departments and reading for the old and the young. For the family circle and the counting-house. For the merchant and mechanic. For the farmer and stock-dealer, and for ladies and gentlemen of every calling and station in life.
Its terms are as low as any first-class paper can be printed for, and the quality and quantity of reading matter used not excelled by any other paper. Try it for this year. A chromo for every \$2 subscriber. Send your subscriptions direct to the office.

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; 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.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads agreed to Mr. Morey's bill of ocean steamship service between New Orleans and Brazil.

A dispatch from Constantinople says it is asserted that twelve battalions of the Russian army will enter Constantinople to-day (Wednesday, 13th.)

The Times says there is no use in attempting to further disguise the fact that the fleet must go to Constantinople for the protection of England's legitimate interests.

The news of the refusal by the Porte of a firm for the passage of the Straits by the fleet has caused a great sensation, though the excitement is less than it was last week.

Russia's reply to the British Minister at St. Petersburg is published in London, in which she says that the military line of demarcation is a question which exclusively concerns Russia and Turkey.

In consequence of the refusal of the Turkish government to permit the British Mediterranean fleet to pass through the Dardanelles, the channel fleet has been ordered to assemble at Gibraltar immediately for orders.

Count Schouvaloff has been ordered to explain to Lord Derby that, as the great Powers have determined to send their fleets to Constantinople, Russia is obliged to adopt similar methods, but has no intention of aggravating the situation.

The Times' Rome correspondent telegraphs as follows: The ambassadors of Catholic powers have jointly intimated to the camerlengo that if some cardinals known for their uncompromising spirit, whom they named, were likely to obtain the suffrages of the conclave, the ambassadors would be compelled to oppose their election.

The announcement that the British fleet has been ordered to force its way to Constantinople, and that Lord Derby has resigned, creates intense excitement. It is rumored that the Turkish forts have been ordered to resist and prevent the passage of the English ships, and that the Russians are marching on Constantinople amidst great excitement and confusion. Nothing definite as to the truth of these rumors has been received.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, having in charge the question of Cuban independence, heard argument by Jos. Antonio Echeverria, the Cuban Commissioner at New York, and Gen. Jules Sanguity, late of the Cuban insurrectionary army. They urge that the United States shall recognize the sovereignty of the Cuban Republic, a measure which they assert would put a stop to all further bloodshed.

A gentleman who has just arrived in New York from New Orleans, says positively that Gov. Nicholls will not, under any circumstances, recommend the pardon of either Anderson or Wells. He thought that, should Anderson's name be sent the Louisiana Senate for pardon, his long service would secure him the necessary two-thirds to secure him clemency; but for Wells, if convicted, there would be no such hope; but Gov. Nicholls, it is reported will not give the Senate an opportunity of showing clemency in Wells's case.

It is stated by a gentleman who read the President's letter to Attorney General Devens on the subject of Anderson's trial and conviction at New Orleans, that the letter does not merit the attention given to it by the various newspaper correspondents, who could not possibly have known anything about its contents. The gentleman says that the letter is quite short; that it cites the fact of Gen. Anderson's trial and conviction, and suggests to the Attorney General that before the case is finally settled it may come before the Supreme Court of the United States, and consequently to a certain extent the Attorney General will have connection with the case, and that all necessary steps should be taken to meet the case when it comes up. The letter had not yet reached the Attorney General, but was simply read to him by the President on the afternoon of the 12th.

True Rest.

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of man to his sphere.
Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife,
Fleeing to ocean
After its life.
Tis loving and serving
The Highest and best!
Tis onward unswerving—
That is true rest!

Silver Mining in the Lower Levels.

[Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.]
Those who never personally inspected the lower levels of our mines may obtain some idea of the degree of heat to be found therein by visiting the Savage works at the change of shifts. The men—packed together as close as they can stand on the cage—are popped up out of the shaft all steaming hot, for the world like a bunch of asparagus just lifted from the pot. They make their appearance in a cloud of steam that pours up continuously from the "depths profound," and are dimly seen until they step forth upon the floor of the works. As the men land and separate each carries an electric light.

When the hot, moist air coming up from the lower regions strikes the cool air toward the top of the shaft it takes the form of steam. Down there where the men come from you must keep your hands off the pump column and the pipes, and if you pick up an iron tool you will at once put it down without being told to do so. Down there they handle things with gloves on, or wrap rags about the drills they are guiding and iron apparatus they are moving, and down there, too, you will learn to keep your mouth shut after you have drawn a few mouthfuls of hot air into your lungs. Perspire? It is no name for it. You are like a sponge that is being squeezed. You are ready to believe that you have ten million pores to every square-inch of surface, or as many more as scientists or any authority may mention, and that these pores are as big as the cells of a honey-comb. You go for ice water, and it almost seems to hiss as it passes down your throat—you keep going for it, and thus, in a short time, find out what becomes of the tons and tons of ice that are daily consumed in the mines.

Disagreeable Habits.

Nearly all the disagreeable habits which people take up, come at first from mere accident or want of thought. They might be easily dropped, but they are persisted in until they become second nature. Stop and think before you allow yourself to form them. There are disagreeable habits of body, like scowling, twisting the mouth biting the nails, continually picking at something, twirling a key or fumbling at a chain, drumming with the fingers, screwing and twisting a chair, or whatever you can lay your hand on. Don't do any of these things. Learn to sit quietly, like a gentleman, I was going to say, but I am afraid even girls fall into such tricks sometimes. There are much worse habits than these, to be sure; but we are only speaking of very little things that are only annoying when they are persisted in. There are habits of speech also, such as beginning every speech with "you see," or "you know," "now-a," "I don't care," "tell ye what," "tell ye now," Indistinct utterance, sharp nasal tones, a slow drawl, avoid them all. Stop and think what you wish to say, and then let every word drop from your lips just as smooth and perfect as a new silver coin. Have a care about your ways of sitting, standing and walking. Before you know it, you will find your habits have hardened into a coat of mail that you cannot get rid of without a terrible effort.—Little Corporal.

All Sorts.

The man who could not express his feelings sent them by mail.
To become peace-makers—Play at football in a crockery shop.
The tax which presses most heavily on school-boys—Syn-tax.
The mouth that is always open—The mouth of the Mississippi.
When is a literary work like smoke? When it rises in volumes.
Great works are performed more by perseverance than strength.
What was never seen—The impression of a kiss made by a typo on his girls lips.
Young folks grow most when in love. It increases their sighs wonderfully.
A good name will wear out; a bad one may be turned; a nickname lasts forever.
The species most wanted to settle our country's financial difficulties—Gold and silver.
It is frequently remarked that girls who dress "loud" soon come to talk and act loud.
Pericles is dead. He was a Parisian rhinoceros. Butler will soon be the last representative of the species.
By an Irishman—Why is a storm, when it's clearing up, like a castigation? Sure an ain't it a bating?
"The rude forefathers of the hamlet," are not known in Utah, but there are often four rude mothers in a family.
The man who three years ago married a Newport belle says he begins to realize that a thing of beauty is a jaw forever.
Mrs. Partington declares that she does not wish to vote, as she fears she couldn't stand the shock of the electrical franchise.
They have a new test for intoxication over in Canada. When a man can pronounce "reciprocity" without tripping, the police let him go.
A young lady in Camriaborough, tired of "going it alone," has married John Rightbower. It is altogether probable she will "order him up" on winter mornings.
This is the sort of notice that an Oregon lecturer gets from his village newspaper: "Col. Jo. Meek has shundered his jaw-bone, and will tell the people more than they ever dreamed of about mining."
Tommy, a conscientious boy, has been told that he must remain perfectly still as his mamma wants to take a nap. Tommy—(in the middle of the nap): Mamma! Mamma! What shall I do? I want to cough!
The Georgia negro has no more faith in banks. He lays his money out in store clothes and hair oil, and the news of a bank suspension causes him to exclaim: "Bust away wid ye, but you can't hurt dese lavender pants."
Young man, beauty fades as the years go by. Do not fall in love with a woman simply because she has a pretty face. Remember that a wealthy father-in-law is better than the rosiest damsel in seven States.
If there is anything that excites my utter effronseness, it is to be aroused from sleep by the ice cream vindicator somnambulating the streets at night with his incarnabell," said Mrs. Partington, as we sat at her front stoop playing checkers.
We always admire the cheerful and hopeful spirit of the colored man, who, when struck by lightning, simply rubbed the abraded spot of his skull and remarked, "Dat makes free times I've been struck; now, I shouldn't wonder if it let me alone."
A little miss was taken to church for the first time, after being duly impressed with the necessity that she should keep "as still as a mouse." She behaved herself until the preacher became warmed up to his work, and then, thinking he was going too far, she raised her finger, and looking straight at him, cried, "See here don't you make so much noise."