THE COLFAX CHRONICLE.

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

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The Colfax Chronicle.

H. G. GOODWYN, EDITOR and PUBLISHER.

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Adjutant General—D B Penn.

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" 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.

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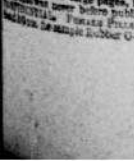

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The State Apportionment.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Democratic-Conservative Party,
New Orleans, May 14, 1878.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party, held in New Orleans, on the first of May 1878, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the convention of the Democratic-Conservative party of Louisiana be held on the first Monday of August, 1878.

Resolved, That a convention of the Democratic-Conservative party of Louisiana be held at Baton Rouge for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer and members of Congress for the various congressional districts of this State.

Resolved, That the appointment of representation in said convention shall be one delegate for each two hundred votes cast for the Democratic Conservative candidate for Governor in 1876, and each fractional number less than 200 and exceeding 100 shall be entitled to one delegate.

Resolved, That inasmuch as in certain parishes dissensions existed during the last campaign, whereby opposing factions nominated double sets of officers which resulted in the loss of several members of the Legislature; and inasmuch as these dissensions, if continued, will seriously jeopardize the Democratic prospects in certain localities, that the president of the State Central Committee be and he is hereby authorized to call a convention and make all necessary arrangement to the holding of the primaries in any parish, or ward of the city of New Orleans in which the antagonistic factions refuse to unite in a convention, within forty days of holding of the State convention.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee recommends the adoption of a rule by the convention that the number of delegates on the floor, representing each parish and ward of the city, shall not exceed the number of votes to which such parishes or wards are entitled.

In accordance with the first and second resolutions, a State convention of the Democratic-Conservative party is hereby called to meet at Baton Rouge on the FIRST MONDAY (5th) OF AUGUST.

In accordance with the third resolution the several parishes and wards of the city of New Orleans shall be entitled to the following representation, to wit:

PARISHES.

Ascention	6	Madison	2
Assumption	8	Morehouse	7
Avoyelles	7	Natchitoches	9
Baton Rouge E	11	Ouachita	9
" " W	2	Plaquemine	4
Bienville	5	Point Coupee	5
Bossier	4	Rapides	8
Caddo	9	Red River	2
Calcasieu	7	Richland	5
Caldwell	3	Sabine	5
Cameron	1	St Bernard	2
Carroll East	3	St Charles	1
Carroll West		St Helena	3
Catahoula	5	St John Baptist	4
Claiborne	8	St James	5
Concordia	2	St Landry	19
DeSoto	7	St Martin	5
Feliciana East	9	St Mary	3
Feliciana West	6	St Tammany	3
Franklin	4	Tensas	2
Grant	3	Terrebonne	7
Iberia	6	Tangipahoa	5
Iberville	5	Union	8
Jackson	3	Vermillion	5
Jefferson	4	Vernon	3
Lafourche	10	Washington	3
Lafayette	6	Webster	4
Lincoln	5	Winn	3
Livingston	4		

ORLEANS.

First Ward	10	Tenth Ward	12
Second Ward	12	Eleventh Ward	11
Third Ward	14	Twelfth Ward	5
Fourth Ward	7	Thirteenth Ward	3
Fifth Ward	10	Fourteenth Ward	4
Sixth Ward	7	Fifteenth Ward	1
Seventh Ward	9	Sixteenth Ward	1
Eighth Ward	7	Seventeenth Ward	2
Ninth Ward	10		

All Democratic-Conservative papers throughout the State are requested to publish the above.

I. W. PATTON,
Ch'rm'n Democratic-Conversative State Central Committe.

There are 79,000 miles of telegraph wire in the United State, and 6,850 offices, or one mile of line to every thirty-six square miles of area. England has 75,000 miles of line and 56,000 offices, or one mile of line to every one and a half mile of area. Russia has 31,5000 miles of line and 900 offices, or one mile of line to every 330 square miles of area.

To make and sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage is declared a Masonic offense by the Grand Lodge of Michigan, worthy of suspension or expulsion if persisted in after due admonition. Every sign of this sort is a good one, showing that public opinion is becoming more and more pronounced against the liquor traffic.

Don't judge a man by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed.

The Potter Resolution.

MR. POTTER'S EXPLANATION OF ITS INTENT.

Clarkson N. Potter, in a long letter to a New York friend, explains the effect of his resolution. He says, among other things:

You suggest that to raise the question about the last Presidential election will bring on disturbance or revolution. Not at all. About that possess yourself in peace. There is not the slightest chance of revolution or disturbance. When the whole country was at fever heat on the subject of the election, a way was found to establish a tribunal to pass upon the election, and every one submitted to that determination. The President's title rests upon that. If now it should appear that there was fraud which palpably affected the electoral vote, and which the commission did not notice, and if a legal remedy exists for correcting the error, you cannot believe that such a proceeding, under the law, could lead to a disturbance. If there be no legal remedy existing, and Congress should hereafter, by the approval of the President, or by two-thirds of both houses without that approval, provide one, why should the legal determination, thereafter had, any more produce disturbance than the decision of the Electoral Commission did? It is exactly because this is not Mexico, and because people prefer determining questions by legal methods, and if legal methods have not been provided, to invent legal methods of determining them, and to submit to the determination thus arrived at, that this country cannot be Mexicanized. Having accepted the Electoral Commission, of course we are bound to submit to its results, but we ought, at least, to be allowed to show, if such was the fact, that the returns upon which the commission passed were procured by fraud. I admit that the Presidency is not worth a civil war, but I have not believed that there was any danger of such a war. The generation who charged up the heights of Fredericksburg will not go lightly into another civil struggle. We must get years farther on before that will happen. I admit the success of the Republican leaders. Having laid down when the law was on our side, and when we ought to have stood up, it is not for us now to stand up, as long as the law remains against us. But you will ask whether, if there be no danger to public order from legal proceedings, there may not be from the action by Congress. No; no more than from the action of the courts. Congress represents the people of the country, but does not march before them. It expresses, but does not anticipate, their will. Should the fraud committed with the electoral count appear so gross and palpable that you and all honorable men should unite in denouncing it, Congress might then take action; but if so, what Congress might do, being the result of the action of men of all parties—of the great body of the people, not of a party—would be effected quietly, certainly and without violence or disturbance. In saying this I do not mean that I expect the investigation to be followed by either legal or Congressional action. What, if anything, should be done because of the inquiry must depend on the results of the inquiry. But I do not mean whatever action, if any, should follow the investigation, such action can neither disturb the order nor the prosperity of the country. This cry of wolf when there is no wolf, this effort to make it appear that there is danger to peace or order from this investigation, is a Republican pretense, like the "bloody shirt" justification of carpetbag government, like the public danger excuse advanced for the enforcement of Durell's infamous order, and the protection of the Returning Board by bayonets, like the cry set up after the election to prevent agitation to secure submission.

What, then, you ask, is the purport of investigation? I answer, to ascertain the facts, so that if frauds be established, a repetition of such frauds may be prevented, and if not, to clear up the general belief that exists throughout the country that there were some frauds. The feeling among many republicans after the election was that, while we had been cheated in the returns, we had bulldozed the negroes as badly, so that the accounts of wrong were equal. This belief in the bulldozing of the negroes was based mainly upon the fact that in certain districts in the South, which usually gave Republican majorities, there was not returned that year a single Republican vote. Now, the people of the North have never understood that this condition of things was fraudulently prepared by the Republicans. They ought to understand that; and beyond that, they ought to understand that there never was anything so dangerous to a free government as a returning board. To throw out the votes of one side and keep in the votes of the other without cause, to invent a pretext for such wrongs, to accept after contrived protests and manufactured objections as color for their action, to permit figures to be altered, returns to be forged, frauds to be perfected, and generally every means by which the will of the people may be frustrated and the popular voice stifled, then becomes possible. And there may be thus a condition of things absolutely destructive to free government. We believe that it was by such proceedings that we were cheated out of the election. Unless the proceedings be exposed, the outrage will be repeated. Whatever may result from the proposed investigation, you may be sure that nothing can result that will disturb either your flocks or your balances. The trouble to capital, property and feedom will come, not, perhaps, in your time or mine, but come at last, from refusing to inquire into frauds. To confront the evil, if you may not right it, is to prevent its repetition. To shut your eyes to it supinely, is to jeopardize and not to preserve the future peace, safety and prosperity of the country.

The Bloodless War.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Several months ago it was settled that the war between Turkey and Russia was ended. The nations had been looking on the contest with interest. It was an interest, on this side of the Atlantic, as absolutely impartial as it is possible for political interest to be. It was not a plea for the Crescent or the Cross that was the commanding impulse in dictating public opinion in this country respecting this war. This Republic knows no religion. It kneels before no creed. It is the slave of no sect. It is the hospital of all creeds and all sects. The idea is planted on the soil of this great continent that all creeds are equal before the law, that this great nation knows no religion. The wars of Europe certainly affected us little, and we occupy a position of delightful neutrality in all the conflicts beyond the seas. The war between Turkey and Russia has long been ended. The diplomacy began when the battles ended. Kars and Plevna, and the seemingly impassable mountains, and Adrianople, and the relentless snows, and the great nation that confronted another great nation, both shining in the civilizations, sent to all the nations the information as to the result. The result being known, Europe is at work parting the raiment. Two great powers of Europe have met in snows and in mountains and in blood, and the wild, grim dice of the iron game so far as the struggle between those nations was concerned, have fixed the result. Turkey in Europe is destroyed. Europe is now considering who ought to grab the spoils left after this contest. This is "diplomacy." The making of the peace is likely to be longer than the making of the war, and longer than the war itself. It is not now probable that the European quarrels as to the division of the spoils will lead to war. A nation, in this age, with the influence of this generation shed on it, hesitates to take arms unless it has a righteous cause behind it. The European situation has become one, not of war, but of "dickerj," not of battle, but of barter. No more war is probable at present. It is now become a question of trade.

The Potter Committee is in trouble. It cannot agree how far or how deep it is to go into the fraud business. It meets but to adjourn. Meanwhile the country waits with greatest anxiety to hear the old charges and denials rehashed. The distance between Tilden and Potter is too great. Either Tilden should go to Washington or the Committee should hold their sessions in Gramercy Park.

It seems that Clarkson N. Potter slips down to New York very frequently these days. His pass ought to be canceled. After a while somebody, not having the fear of the Gramercy Park statesman before his eyes, will charge that Clarkson is Uncle Sammy's phonagraph; that uncle Sammy talks, "into" him and winds him up in New York and sends him back to Washington to be unwound by Conkling, who thinks nobody sees him turning the crank.—Cin. Enquirer.

No man can have any idea of the cash value of an old three-legged stove or a shaky bedstead until the same is put up at auction and two women get to bidding against each other.

All Sorts.

The whole thing in a nutshell—The worm.

The rabbit is timid, but no cook can make it quail.

The man who cuts across lots is a sort of cross-patch.

A hangman's warrant is the most objectionable of noose-papers.

No farmer can plow a field by turning it over in his own mind.

Americans are a good deal like potato bugs. They go to Paris green.

Cork-screws have sunk more people than the cork life preservers will ever save.

A word to topers: Don't complain so much of your luck. It's all in your rye.

"The jig's up!" were the last words of the man who died of St. Vitus' dance.

Do not insult the under man in a fight by telling him there is plenty of room on top.

Can a man fly? asks the New York Express. Ask some bank cashier in Canada.

Euthanasia means an easy death; but youth in Africa means sure death—for the missionary.

Scientific agriculturists speak of the "fruit belt" of the South. It is where green apples strike the small boy.

A French dandy had legs so attenuated that the authorities arrested him because he had no visible means of support.

People who attempt to cut boarding-house pie-crust with a fork should remember that time thrown away can never be recalled.

There is a village in Indiana where the church bell is rung every day at 12 o'clock for the people to take quinine to ward off chills.

Girls, never marry a man who drinks. It annoys him terribly to have a female smelling his breath every time he enters the house.

Jones says he bought at a restaurant a strawberry short cake, but it was mighty hard to recognize it as such. It hadn't even a strawberry mark to identify it.

The college student is now reducing his flesh and training hard for the summer boat-races, while he sings: "This is the weigh I long have sought."

A cynical old practitioner says: "A lady who practices medicine commits two faults—she increases the number of doctors and diminishes the number of woman."

A Western writer thinks that if the proper way of spelling tho is "though," and bo is "beau," the proper way, he thinks, of spelling potatoes, is poughteighteaux.

"Dad, have you ever been to the museum?" said a ten-year-old. "No my son." "Well, go and mention my name to the keeper, and he'll take you round and show you everything."

He went three squares after what he thought a street-car light; and, after he got out of breath, he lay down on the doorstep, disgusted to find out that it was only a lightning-bug on his spectacles.

Elizabeth Allen, in a poem asks; "Oh, willow, why forever weep?" Elizabeth is a little mistaken as to the facts. It isn't the willow that weeps, it is the boy who dances under the limber end of it.

Clocks with a phonograph attachment instead of striking the hour will call out in the morning, "Hallo, John, time to get up!" or may very politely invite "Dear Charles," or "Henry" to go home when 10 o'clock p. m. arrives.

The latest yarn about fast time is to the effect that on a certain road a young man put his head out of the car window to kiss his girl good-by, when the train pulled out so rapidly that he kissed an old African female at the next station.

When you find a man who claws over all of the papers on the desk, looks through the drawers, searches every pocket in his clothes and explores the regions above his ears in search of his led pencil, and finally finds it between his teeth, don't lend him money—he is absent minded.

An English vicar on a Monday morning was standing at his gate, when one of his parishioners arrived with a basket of potatoes. "What's this?" said the vicar. "Please, sir," replied the man, "it's some of our very best taturs—a very rare kind, sir. My wife said you should have some of them, as she heard you say in your sermon that the common taturs didn't agree with you."