

# THE COLFAX CHRONICLE.

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## Cancer Cured. NEW DISCOVERY! TREATMENT PAINLESS

Mr. C. A. Hooper, a native of Rapides parish, has discovered a certain and painless remedy for the permanent cure of Cancer. He offers his services to all who may be afflicted with this heretofore supposed incurable disease. Persons in indigent circumstances will be treated free of charge. Refers by permission to Dr. John Casson, a practicing physician of Alexandria, Terms and charges reasonable. Address, C. A. HOOPER, Pineville, La. j17

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Has just received  
From the Manufactory  
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A Large and Complete Stock of  
**GENT'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING**

—AND—  
**Furnishing Goods,**

Also a Full and Select Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of  
**Ladies' Dress Goods,**

Cloaks, Shawls, Sacques, Nubias, Gloves, Silk Scarfs.

**NOTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION HATS and CAPS.**

**SHOES & BOOTS, SADDLERY,**

**CROCKERY, HARDWARE, ETC., ETC., ETC.**

**Fancy and Staple Groceries, Wines and Liquors.**

All of which is being offered at extremely low prices.  
Highest Market Price paid for COTTON.

## NEW GOODS!

**NEW GOODS!**  
For Spring and Summer Trade

now being received by

## G. W. BOLTON,

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A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**Dry Goods, Groceries,**

**Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery,**

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All of which, having been bought low, can, must, and will be  
**SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**  
**CALL, SEE, and examine for yourselves.** ja7

## Now is Your Time

TO BUY  
**CHEAP GOODS**  
FROM

**McKnight & McNeely,**  
Colfax, La.

They call special attention to the fact that they have just received the largest lot of Ready Made

**Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions,**

Ever brought to this market, all of which were bought on the most favorable terms and will be sold at such low prices as to defy successful competition.

Their Stock of  
**HARDWARE, GLASSWARE and CROCKERY**

is complete in every particular. They also have a full line of  
**Saddlery and Harness, FAMILY GROCERIES Tobacco,**

**Whisky and Canned Goods.**

They have pleasant and accommodating clerks, who take pride in showing goods to customers. They pay the

**Highest Market Price for Cotton.**  
When you come to Colfax, before buying elsewhere, be sure to call on  
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**McKNIGHT & McNEELY.**

## Montgomery Academy.

The undersigned will open School Jan. 7th, 1884, at the following rates of Tuition: Primary class, \$2 per month; second class, \$3 50; third class, \$5. Higher branches as per contract. Instructions on Piano, \$4 per month. Vocal instruction, \$1 extra. Board can be had in private families at liberal rates.

W. J. CALVIT, Principal.  
Mrs. JOSIE RAGAN, Assistant.  
Montgomery, La., Nov. 15, 1883. 3m

## Consolidated BUTTS

Consolidated BUTTS  
311 N. 2nd Street, New York, N.Y.

## PAROCHIAL SCHOOL BOARDS.

Some of the State papers advocate that our present parish school boards should be abolished, and the supervision of the public schools turned over to the police juries.

Viewed in the light of "economy," at first blush such a change would appear reasonable and right, as saving the money necessary to run an extra set of officials. But even this phase of the subject is a myth and a delusion, as will be seen by reference to sec. 7 of article 7 of the school law, which specially provides that "no director of a parish board shall receive any compensation for his services as a director or officer of the board," except the secretary, whose salary shall be fixed by the board, provided the compensation shall not exceed \$100 per annum.

The members of the school board give their services gratis. Would the members of the jury do the same? We fear not; and, although their pay might not be taken out of the school funds, still it would be such a small affair, and so easy for them to tack on an extra day for services as police jurors, and draw their pay from the parish treasury, that it becomes a dangerous experiment to say the least.

Another objection to police jurors acting as a school board, is that they are appointed by the Governor without regard to their qualifications as school directors, and in most cases would be utterly incapacitated for such services. On the other hand, our present school boards are appointed by the State Board of Education with especial view to the fitness of the appointees for the duties required.

Just at this time such a change we think would be highly improper. It is expected that Louisiana will soon receive something over three and a half millions of dollars from Congress for the use of the public schools in this State. Police jurors generally receive their appointment because of the personal preference of some Senator, Representative or other official at headquarters. That there may be exceptions we admit, but as a whole they certainly would be incompetent to rightly apply this vast sum of money. On the other hand, the present school boards have a thorough knowledge of the needs of the schools and could intelligently use the money so it would do the most good. It will be in safe hands if committed to their keeping, because their treasurer gives a good and sufficient bond, and the expense of disbursing it will not be a cent more than if it was put into the hands of the parish treasurer.

Verily, it looks as if there was some sort of a job in view instead of a bid to the schools, and, unless the advocates of the scheme can give good reasons for this change, we shall oppose revolutionizing our school system just at this time, when it bids fair to be of some real benefit to the State.

We have received a copy of the speech delivered by Senator Eustis upon his late election by the Louisiana General Assembly. Upon it is stamped in big red letters, "Compliments of Wm. P. Guynes, Representative of Grant." We are obliged to Mr. Guynes for his consideration, but as we happened to be present when said speech was delivered, its freshness had departed, and we could not bestow upon it that studious scrutiny it would otherwise have received.

The appropriation by Congress for the sufferers by overflow in Louisiana has been cut down to \$40,000. Truly this is a magnificent bounty to a breaded thousand starving people! Try again Mr. Blanchard. Perhaps you can enlist the sympathies of your cold hearted associates, when they find the people are absolutely perishing, which will be about the case before the needed help is forthcoming.

## THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, has received the nomination as the Republican candidate for President, and Gen. Jno. A. Logan, of Illinois, is the nominee for the Vice Presidency. The first named is well known as one of the shrewdest politicians of the age. He is thoroughly committed to the policy of protection, both as applied to the American citizens and to American industries. He comes direct from a line of prominent Americans who date their genealogy back to Col. Ephraim Blaine, who was Commissary General of the Revolutionary forces from 1778 to 1783, and who by heroic self-sacrifice saved the Continental army from starvation during the terrible winter at Valley Forge. He has served as Speaker both in his own State and in Congress, and in Republican circles is considered a statesman of no mean ability. He is considered particularly objectionable to Southern Democrats on account of his persistent and malicious warring of the "bloody shirt." He is known in political circles as the "Plumed Knight."

Gen. Logan is a representative of the sectional hate and animosity engendered during the days of reconstruction, and his candidacy may be set down as a drawback to the popularity of Blaine, who would otherwise have exerted much influence by his personal magnetism. In person Logan is large, with a dark swarthy complexion that has caused him to be dubbed with the nick-name of "Black Jack."

As to the Republican platform, it is a rehash of the "high protective idea," bids for the colored votes on the ground of securing them rights that are already protected, and an effort to make capital for the Republican party by appropriating the beneficial legislation lately carried out by a Democratic Congress. The whole instrument is a clever evasion of every live issue. As to the reforms indicated, they are no more than every political party endorses—glittering generalities that all can join issue upon.

We have no guarantee of the economic administration of Government, civil service reform, official integrity and accountability. These are the demands that the people clamor for, and upon them the Democracy enters the field, confident that in the persons of the leaders and the platform soon to be chosen will be given the guarantees demanded by an aroused nation.

A good subject for action by our present Legislature would be to abolish the extra and useless judgeship in the 12th district. We have but one district attorney, and the dual judgeship is absolutely unnecessary, except to furnish pap for office-seekers.

Hon. R. P. Hunter, of Rapides has gained for himself the good will of the newspaper fraternity by securing the passage of a bill relative to judicial advertising and providing security for the same. Every publisher, by referring to the heavy debts on his advertising books, can bear witness to the great need for such a law. All honor to Mr. Hunter for the sense of justice that prompted him to press the bill to a successful issue.

It is all very well for men to keep posted in political matters, to know that "Jim Blaine of Maine" has received the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and all that; but it is just as essential for men to keep posted as to the best place to get bargains in meat and bread, dry goods, boots and shoes, plows, etc. B. Turner's, Pineville, we recommend as the very place you should go to get a bargain.

In a private letter to Mr. C. H. Teal, of this place, Congressman Blanchard states that he has secured an appropriation of \$2500 from the government for removing snags and other obstructions from Cane river.

## The Deaf and Dumb of Louisiana at School.

A correspondent of the N. O. States, writing from Baton Rouge under date of May 31st, gives the following interesting account of the free school for deaf mutes at that place. A great deal of ignorance in regard to this institution exists throughout the State, and the article is of particular interest in that it furnishes valuable information on the subject:

The Legislature having adjourned, nearly all the members have left either for the Crescent City or their country residences. The town looks dull. The usual crowd in front of the hotels are not to be seen; so your correspondent spent an hour at the school for the deaf and dumb.

Its objects and aims are very little known, not only throughout the State, but even in the community in which it is situated. By many it is looked upon as an asylum. It is this in no sense of the word. Its object is purely educational. In speaking upon this point the superintendent in his report says: "It is a school for the deaf. Like other schools, it has a session and a vacation, a prescribed curriculum is pursued, and pupils are graduated upon its completion. This school is set apart for a class of persons who can not be reached by the methods pursued in the common schools of the State. It is Louisiana's free school for the deaf."

All the deaf and dumb of Louisiana between the ages of eight and twenty-five years are entitled to admission, free of charge, for board, washing, medicine attendance and tuition. Each and every pupil admitted is entitled to eight years of instruction in the scholastic and mechanical departments. In this connection it may be well to state that the founders of the "institution declare education in its broadest sense as its object—to fit its pupils for usefulness and self-support upon their graduation.

In order to accomplish this, it was deemed necessary to afford instruction in some of the mechanical pursuits best adapted to be followed by them. The trades taught in most institutions through the United States are printing, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring and harness making. In Louisiana's school, however, only a beginning has been made, printing being the only trade regularly taught. Like all other schools in our State, want of room and lack of means is the reason of this. However, brighter days are dawning, and we may look forward to see all her interests advanced.

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which this school labors, good results have been accomplished. The school is divided into four carefully graded classes, and from what could be seen the instruction given is very thorough. I must, however, speak particularly of the class of beginners who went into the schoolroom on the 20th day of last October. This class consist of nine pupils, four girls and five boys. These pupils have been under instruction seven months, and what they have accomplished seems miraculous. Given a piece of chalk they turned to their slates and wrote from dictation in signs such sentences as, "A lady is afraid of a mouse," "A girl feeds a hen," etc. Children with all their faculties are generally from two to three years in accomplishing what these pupils with a lost sense have done in seven months. These little fellows write to their parents and friends, and it may be believed that the hearts of their parents beat high as they look upon missives received from those whom they supposed would never be able to mingle in society.

The medium of communication between the pupils and their teachers, and among themselves is the sign language. This is the natural language of the deaf. Some manner of expression is necessary to him, and pantomime, developed day by day as his ideas increase, becomes his language. By a close study of this language the Abbe de L'Eppe, began the work of instructing the deaf and dumb in Paris, and from that beginning the work has spread throughout civilization. The sign language of to-day is the same that it was in bygone ages, the same used by the American Indian in his inter-tribal communications, and by the African tribes in communicating with strangers. To one acquainted with its genius, any thought, no matter how abstract, may be intelligently conveyed. This language is made the vehicle of all instruction in morals and manners, and in imparting general information pending the time the

pupil is attaining to such a knowledge of the English language as will permit of its substitution.

Going to and from my lodgings after school hours, my attention is daily called to a group of boys playing. The zeal with which they enter into their sports, their robust frames and rosy cheeks indicate that healthful blood courses through their veins, and that the best of care is taken of them. In their conversation the whole body is eloquent; every gesture, every motion of the body, eye and hand, is the expression of some idea, and the grace with which it is done combines to make their conversation a most remarkable and pleasing sight. The intelligence of the deaf and dumb is not, as many are led to suppose, below the ordinary. It is really above, as is evidence by the fact that notwithstanding their defect they accomplished so much.

It is a great pity that this institution is so hampered by want of means. Much more should be accomplished, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will look after its interests and provide the means for doing the best for our deaf and dumb. A. E. O.

## World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition.

When necessary, or desirable, to facilitate installation, there will be sent to applicants for space, either of the following documents:

1. A situation plan of the Exposition grounds, showing the location and relative position of the building.
2. A map of the city of New Orleans, showing the location of the Exposition grounds, and all approaches by rail, or water or by horse cars.
3. A lithographic ground plan of the main building showing all the divisions, subdivisions, aisles, passages, and location of the various sections of exhibiting places.
4. A lithographic ground plan of the gallery of the main building in manner similar to the preceding.
5. A lithographic plan, showing the wall space, available for exhibits in the main building.

## INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS.

1. All articles intended for competition, must be entered in the name of the manufacturer or producer.
2. Exhibitors will not be charged for space.
3. Exhibitors from the United States, will be charged a uniform entry fee of five dollars for each separate article entered for competition. The entry fee must accompany the formal application. Where collective exhibits are made without competition, the entrance fee shall be five dollars, except for State and government exhibits.
4. No charge will be made to foreign exhibitors for entry fees.
5. It is understood that all articles are entered for competition, unless otherwise clearly specified at the time of entry.
6. Applicants for space, desiring to erect show cases, counters or partitions, must furnish to the Director General a drawing, showing clearly the elevation and ground plan of the same, and especially indicating the sides of the cases intended to be open for inspection.
7. Applicants for space, desiring to exhibit machinery, will be required to furnish a drawing to a scale of 1-4 inch to the foot, of the plan and distribution of the objects they wish to exhibit, also the following information: Actual horse-power required for each machine. Cubic feet of steam used per hour, at a pressure of 70 pounds. Diameter of steam, water or gas pipes. Diameter of discharge or drain pipes. Diameter, width of faces, and number of revolutions of driving pulleys.
8. All countershafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts, must be provided by exhibitors, and at their own cost.
9. The main shaft will make 120 and 240 revolutions per minute.
10. A reasonable quantity of water, gas and steam will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each must be definitely settled at the time of the allotment of space, and must be clearly specified in the application. Any power in excess of that allowed, will be furnished by the management at a fixed price. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.
11. Exhibitors of machinery requiring in excess of ten horse-power, are at liberty to furnish their own engines, and steam at a pressure of 70 pounds, will be supplied thereto. This is optional with the exhibitor.
12. When the allotment of space is definitely made, each exhibitor will be notified and furnished with a permit for space. Permits for space are not transferable.

(Continued next week.)