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Will practice in the Courts of Grant and adjoining parishes and the Supreme Court of Louisiana.
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GRAY HAIR OR WHITENESS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.
Office, 41 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

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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B. TURNER,

NEAR THE FERRY LANDING,
Pineville,.....La.

Has just received
From the Manufactory
IN NEW YORK
A Large and Complete Stock of

GENT'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods,

Also a Full and Select Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cloaks,
Sacsques,
Shawls,
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, PINEVILLE, LA.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing, Hats,
Boots, Shoes,
Hardware,
Cutlery.

CROCKERY WARE,

Etc., Etc.,
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
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

CONSULT DE-BUTTS

Specialist in the treatment of
ALL FORMS OF PRIVATE or CHRONIC DISEASE.
Central N. & S. Buildings, 222 Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

LICENSING EDITORS.

The following comments, from the St. Tammany Farmer, are so common sense and to the point that we adopt them as our own, and commend them to the attention of Legislators. The payment of the license is a small affair, but the principle involved is great, and should not be allowed to cast reflection upon the State. Among all the commonwealths Louisiana is probably the only one that imposes a tax upon the exercise of brains. The St. Tammany Farmer says:
In the License Bill, Section 6 of the old act is amended to read as follows:

That every individual or individuals carrying on the business or profession of editor, photographer, agency for publications, freight, ticket, claims, patent rights, and all other business not herein provided for, shall be graded the same as above set forth, (meaning the old act) but the license shall be one-half of those established by this section, provided that no license shall be issued hereunder for less than \$5 00.

By what manner of reasoning editors are classified with photographers, ticket agents, etc., we are unable to comprehend. So far as compelling editors (especially country editors) to pay a license, we think it is a decidedly narrow-minded and unbecoming policy. The newspaper, as much as the school teacher (and in many important respects more so) is a public educator; it deals with all matters of vital interest to society and the public generally; the wealth, prosperity and growth of the State and its cities and towns is greatly due to the efforts of the editor; his labors are for the public good; throughout the prescribed sphere of its usefulness, the country paper exerts a beneficent influence. The most intelligent, prosperous and law-abiding communities are those in which newspapers are published. Instead of compelling editors to pay a license, it would be more in reason for the State to grant them a pension, in recognition of their great public services. Besides, the country editor, strictly speaking, is not an editor—he is more properly a skilled mechanic. He generally does all the office work. One day he is busy getting up copy; the next day he is setting type or working the press, or performing some other arduous labor connected with the business. So far as his receipts are concerned, there is not a carpenter, bricklayer, shoemaker, tailor or blacksmith, in the country parishes, who does not take in more money in the course of a year than the country editor, and we therefore think it is unjust to discriminate against us and make us pay a license for the empty honor of being "an editor." Every year we do a large amount of work for the State, and our bills are either greatly reduced, or we are paid in depreciated warrants, not to mention the work we do for the State for nothing. Hence we hope the clause in the general License Bill, above quoted, will be amended by striking out the word "editor," and we call the attention of our Senator and Representative to this matter, hoping they will give it their earnest attention, in order that it may not be said of Louisiana that "she taxes her newspapers," but rather places them on an equality with her churches and schools.

Government Rations.

A good deal of error exists in the minds of a number of people in this section in reference to the provisions sent up for sufferers from overflow. We will state that, in the first place, not one pound of the meat nor a dust of the meal received is from any appropriation by the State Legislature. As yet our legislative appropriation of \$30,000 is only on paper, and, judging from the present value of State paper, there is no telling what it is worth or what benefit it will be. Mr. Teal made it a point to see Gov. McEnery and various members of the Legislature, asking relief for Grant, and if any help comes from that quarter he is entitled to credit for the part he took in presenting the case.

All the supplies received thus far are from the U. S. Government. Grant parish owes the fact of her sufferers being participants in the present distribution mainly to Messrs. J. C. Wickliffe and C. H. Teal. Mr. Wickliffe wrote an account of the condition of the people of Grant parish to Major G. R. Smith, U. S. Paymaster at New Orleans, with the

request that he interest himself in placing their needs before the proper parties. Major Smith went personally to Major Whitehead, U. S. Commissary of Subsistence at New Orleans, who promised that the sufferers in Grant should in be included in the first distribution of supplies. On the 20th inst. 37,000 pounds of meal and meat came up and was distributed at Jeffries, Desloches, Sharps Colfax and Montgomery. In accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Wickliffe, Messrs. C. H. Teal and Narcisse Fredieu were appointed agents for the distribution of supplies left at Colfax, amounting to 1500 pounds of meat and 12 1/2 barrels of meal.

Of the above amount Mr. Teal has delivered to date 1418 lbs meat and 2030 lbs meal to the following 57 families, representing 129 persons from 12 years old and upward, and 150 children under 12 years—in all 279 souls:

Names.	Adults.	Children.
Rep Smith	2	4
Stephen Williams	2	4
Minerva Williams	1	5
Ed Glover	2	4
Kelars Nelson	2	1
Moss Hunter	2	5
Remie Anty	3	1
Engens Houhe	2	2
Oliver Bressett	2	4
Luke Laysion	2	5
Arthur Dubois	3	6
Adolph Dubois	2	3
Bob Gray	2	0
M. E. St. Andre	2	3
John Varcber	2	4
August Lemoine	2	0
Lestin Lemoine	4	5
Alfred Oglesby	3	2
James Bryant	2	2
—Thomasse	2	3
Joseph T. Wilson	2	2
A. Bloxon	4	0
S. Bloxon	2	2
C. E. Haddox	2	5
C. E. Bloxon	2	2
J. B. Neal	3	1
T. E. Neal	2	0
Peter Wilson (col.)	1	4
James White	4	1
Jeff Wheeler	1	4
Mrs. Wates	1	4
Nobert Lemoine	2	3
Domas Lemoine	2	1
Mrs. Hudson	2	4
Ed Dancer	2	0
Wm. Thomas	4	2
Tom Cary	1	1
Stokes Caldwell	2	6
Wm. Harris	2	4
Aby Clay	2	0
Mrs. H. M. Jeter	2	6
Parker Harris	2	2
Sandy Wilkins	2	1
Glaston McCall	2	2
Bill Allen for a tenant	2	1
Jno. W. Johnson	2	2
Lee Hunter	2	4
Andy Nelson	2	1
Mrs. Jno. Oglesby	2	5
Frank Baudre	5	2
Pierre Andre	2	3
Henry Jones (white)	2	3
Mrs. Bryant	1	5
Fontain Roberts	2	1
Issac Parnell	2	5
A. V. Dupree	2	4
Sophia Dutellert	1	0

An idea seems to prevail that any vagabond can come up and draw rations. This is a grand mistake, as nobody but those who have had their crops destroyed by overflow, genuine sufferers from high water, will be given provisions.

Two impostors got on the above list, and, as Mr. Teal had already made his apportionment, he gave their rations to two deserving widow ladies, not overflown but in needy circumstances, whose names appear on the list.

These provisions have been distributed at the rate of 7 pounds of meat to each adult or person over 12, and 3 1/2 pounds to each child, also 10 pounds of meal to each adult and 5 pounds to each child.

We are told that 8000 pounds of meat and 20 barrels of meal were put off at Sharp's landing for distribution to sufferers by overflow. Complaint is made that it has not been equitably divided. We would be pleased to receive an account from those who had the distribution in hand as to what disposal has been made of the supplies received.

They now talk of a fifteen days extra session of the Legislature. If it does become necessary in order to finish the business now in hand, we think it would be well to charge each member with about ten days loss of time, on account the regular adjournment from Friday to Monday. It will be a fair offset.

In Grant the cotton crops look fine, but throughout the parish corn is cut short nearly one-half.

"BUSTED, BY THUNDER!"

The House committee on elections has settled the contest from Grant parish by quieting Mr. Guynes (Republican) in his seat. The report of the committee is that the contest was "frivolous and without merit." The committee could not judge of the merits of the case, because they made their report without seeing any of thirty-nine pages of evidence, which contestant had gone to considerable trouble and expense to have taken, and which conclusively established the allegations of contestant. This evidence was on its way to Baton Rouge at the time the committee acted. Some reporter telegraphed his paper that contestant "had failed to put in an appearance." This was untrue, as contestant was in Baton Rouge about fifteen days during the sitting of the Legislature, and, at the time of the committee's final action, was represented by counsel there present. It does no good to "kick," but it is some satisfaction to "aqual" at the way the thing was done. Contestant desired to lay the facts before the House, and feels disappointed that the privilege was not accorded.

Gen. Philemon Thomas.

The Sturdy Patriot who Gave the Florida Parishes to the Union.

A bill is pending in the House which has for its object an appropriation of a few hundred dollars by the State to place a memorial tablet in the Capitol in honor of Gen. Philemon Thomas. Such a tablet formerly existed in the State House, having cost over \$1000, but it was destroyed when the edifice was burned.

It is proposed to place the new memorial in the wall to the right of the Lieut. Governor's rostrum in the Senate chamber. To the left hangs a portrait in oil of Gen. Thomas, which represents him seated, holding a book in one hand, a stout, florid man, with gray hair, high forehead, blue eyes, a prominent nose, and an expression of much decision and firmness about the mouth and chin.

Following is the inscription which it is proposed to engrave on the tablet, and which embraces a short biographical sketch of Gen. Thomas:

"TO THE MEMORY OF
GENERAL PHILEMON THOMAS,
who was born in
Orange Co., Virginia, Feb'y 9, 1763,
and died in Baton Rouge, La.,
Nov. 18th, 1847.

"He was a soldier of 1776 at 14, and a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Kentucky, and a member of the Legislature. He removed to Louisiana in 1806. Commanded the forces which captured the Spanish Fort at Baton Rouge in 1810, served many years in the Legislature of La., and was twice elected to the Congress of the United States. Throughout his career he was called a patriot and a good citizen. We knew him to be a kind father and a firm Christian."

Gen. Munday, of East Feliciana, is the introducer of the bill. His early life was spent in Baton Rouge, and he knew Gen. Thomas. Gen. Munday remembers having seen, in his youth, the remains of the Spanish Fort, which was captured by Gen. Thomas in 1810. It occupied the ground upon which the U. S. Barracks were afterwards erected, and was simply a stockade, with a parapet and ditch. He has often heard an account of the expedition from East Feliciana. Among those who participated in it was Squire Flynn, a type of the athletic men of those days, who, fully armed and equipped, was accustomed to leap from the ground upon his horse.

In 1810, although that portion of Louisiana west of the Mississippi river had become the territory of the United States, that part of it east of the river, embracing what are now known as the parishes of East and West Feliciana, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge, St. Tammany, Livingston, Tangipahoa and Washington, still remained under the dominion of the Spaniards, who had garrisons at Baton Rouge, Bixizi and Mobile.

The United States government, in a passive, weak way, made a claim to this territory, but took no action toward asserting or vindicating the claim. At the same time, the country in question peopled to a considerable extent by Americans, who had come thither from various sections of the Union, and they resolved when a favorable opportunity should be afforded to acquire their own independence.

This opportunity was presented in the summer of 1810, when the garrison at Baton Rouge had been reduced to a mere handful, and there

were no Spanish troops near enough to permit a speedy reinforcement.

The more of revolt first commenced among the people along bayou Sara, and they were soon joined by the people in the adjacent country and by numerous volunteers from the United States Territory of Mississippi. The troops were marshaled under two distinguished leaders. These were Philemon Thomas, of the piney woods region of the Felicianas, and George Depassau, of St. Francisville. Capt. Thomas had a force of about eighty riflemen—men who were expert with the American rifle, a weapon that has had so much to do in making the early history of the new world. Capt. Depassau led about forty men, known as the St. Francisville dragoons.

With this little force of less than 125 men the commanders resolved to attack the Spanish garrison at Baton Rouge, then numbering 150 men and protected by fortifications. These fortifications consisted of a stockade enclosing a piece of ground about 250 feet square. The stockade was composed of the trunks of trees planted upright in the earth around the area enclosed and projecting about twelve feet above the surface. A ditch had been excavated around the outside of the work, and the earth taken from it piled against the inside of the stockade to strengthen it against cannon shot. The work formed a good defense against musketry, and the garrison had openings between the upright logs through which they could fire. There was a gate at the centre of the north side of the quadrangle, and another in the south side of the work.

On the morning set for the attack, Depassau, with his forty mounted men dashed in at the north gate of the fort, which appears to have been open. There he was confronted by the Spanish forces with their commander, Grand Pre, at their head. Depassau demanded a surrender, while the Spaniard ordered his men to fire. Simultaneously with the volley of the Spanish musketry, the Louisiana cavalry charged the foe, who were astounded at the yell and volleys of Thomas and his riflemen, who rushed in through the rear gate.

Grand Pre was already shot down, and the Spaniards finding themselves assailed both in front and rear, threw down their arms and cried for quarter. The Spanish flag was hauled down, and revolutionists established themselves in fort and demanded the surrender of the Spanish civil authorities in the town of Baton Rouge. This was accomplished without difficulty, and the Spanish troops and civil officials were permitted to retire undisturbed to Pensacola—then the stronghold of the Spanish power north of the Gulf of Mexico.

As a result of this conquest of the Florida parishes by Philemon Thomas and his little force a convention was assembled at Baton Rouge, and on the 26th of September, in a formal declaration of independence, renounced allegiance to the King of Spain and set up the Republic of West Florida, and Philemon Thomas was commander in chief of its military forces. The territory was subsequently taken possession of on the 1th of December by W. C. Claiborne, of the United States Territory of Louisiana, who on that day hoisted the United States flag at St. Francisville. Some time afterward that territory became a part of Louisiana, of which it is to-day a most important and prosperous section.

Gen. Thomas was a member of Congress from 1831 to 1835. He was a Presidential Elector for Madison and Monroe, and was several times a candidate for Governor of the State. He died at Baton Rouge in 1847, aged 83 years.

Young Men, Attention.

Did young men who are in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors ever stop to think what such a practice is doing for them. It not only threatens to destroy health and manhood, but it shuts them out from the better positions in the employment of those who conduct the business of the country.

No drinking man can secure a position as teacher in a college, as bank cashier; as superintendent of any railroad; as ticket agent in any important city in the country.

In fact, there is scarcely any place of trust that will, in these days, be intrusted to a drinking man. Not because a drinking man is more dishonest at heart than others, but because he cannot be trusted. He is more liable to neglect his business than is a sober man, and the temptations to use his employer's money is much greater. Young men who are just starting out in life should remember this.