

THE COLFAX CHRONICLE.

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

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Will practice in the Courts of Grant and adjoining parishes and the Supreme Court of Louisiana. ap30

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TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, faintness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Beats before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. An Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. Sold every where, 25c. Dose, 4 or 5 Pills 3 or 4 times a day.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS 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, 44 Murray Street, New York.

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, j67
Pinerville, La.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. ...

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. ja1

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

225 McKNIGHT & McNEELY.

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

—AND—

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.

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

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DR. J. B. BUTTS, 209 Levee St., St. Louis, Mo.

For President.

STEVEN GROVER CLEVELAND.

Of New York.

For Vice President.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Of Indiana.

Our Choice

FOR CONGRESS.

Fourth Congressional District

N. C. BLANCHARD,

Of Caddo.

TOO MUCH RICHNESS.

Mr. T. M. Wells has thrown his first issue of "The People" to the

balmy southern breeze, and right glibly does he blow the Blaine bugle, and at the same time toots a blast for Blanchard for Congress. Verily here is a strange thing under the sun, and, allowing the honesty of the editor of The People in his incongruous position, we can but remark the oddity of his combination. However, we suppose the idiosyncrasies of human nature will crop out in editors as well as other folks, and something odd was to be expected under the circumstances. But, under all the rollicking fun of our confere, we cannot help imagining that we detect the wily stratagem of the politician. Mr. Wells has had too much to do with politics for us to take a great deal of stock in his present "independent" move. If we do him a wrong, we shall be glad to correct it, after he has proved by his works his professions of faith. This thing of advocating Blaine and Blanchard is altogether too rich for our blood. It looks too much like Blanchard has been impaled on the Republican hook as a sort of worm to catch gudgeons.

"We are sold on Blaine, soft on Logan and sour on McEnery," is the way Bro. Wells of "The People" defines his position. Then he goes on and says he proposes to "advocate the cause of the nominees of the Republican party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States." Also he says, "the bloody shirt has been washed, the chasm has been bridged and the colored voter is no longer a disturbing factor in our body politic." Exactly so, yet Bro. Wells advocates the cause of the two most pronounced "bloody shirt" candidates the Republican party has ever nominated. Wonder how it would suit him for the Republicans to have control of the State government of Louisiana, like it was early in the last decade? We imagine he would relish a slice of that sort of "pie" a great deal more than we would of the "pi" in his office, of which he kindly invites us to partake.

The horrors of Arctic explorations has been fully exemplified in the Greeley expedition, the survivors of which we spoke of two weeks ago. It now turns out that the survivors prolonged their lives by living upon the flesh of their comrades who died from starvation and cold. Several of the dead have been exhumed, and all the fleshy part of the arms, legs and back were found to have been cut away. These developments, coupled with the execution of private Henry, who was shot for stealing from the scant supply of provisions, form a blood curdling recital sickening in the extreme, and should serve to cause civilization to frown down and put a stop to these useless and dangerous expeditions.

Gov. Cleveland's letter, accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, has been received by the city dailies, and will appear in full in the CHRONICLE next week. The document is a brief and patriotic address, occupying a little less than one column in the Times Democrat, and is in marked contrast to the lengthy and laborious production of Mr. Blaine, who took eight thousand words to give his views, while Mr. Cleveland is able to cover all the same ground with just one thousand words.

Mass Meeting Proceedings.

COLFAX, LA., August 16, 1884.

At a mass meeting called for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Congressional convention, to be held in the city of Shreveport, August 28, 1884, the chairman of the parish executive committee, H. G. Goodwyn called the meeting to order, and stated its object.

The organization of the meeting being in order, on motion of J. C. Wickliffe H. G. Goodwyn was elected chairman and James B. Tucker secretary of the meeting.

There being no opposition, the chairman was instructed to appoint six delegates to the said Congressional convention. The following gentlemen were then appointed: Thos. P. Hickman, James B. Tucker, Joshua Kemp, Sr., John A. Hargis, Matthew E. Swafford and John I. McCain.

On motion it was agreed that so many of the delegates as may attend the convention be instructed to cast the vote of the parish of Grant, and to cast the said vote as a unit.

By Mr. J. C. Wickliffe—

Resolved, That the Democrats of Grant parish in mass meeting assembled reaffirm their devotion to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we endorse and ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks by the Chicago convention and congratulate the county upon their approaching election, which we regard as certain.

Resolved, That we endorse the course of our representative in Congress, the Hon. Newton C. Blanchard, and urge his re-nomination and re-election, not only as a matter of justice to the individual, but as a measure demanded by the best interests of our party, district and State.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Shreveport convention be requested to cast the solid vote of Grant parish for the Hon. N. C. Blanchard.

On motion the meeting then adjourned. H. G. GOODWYN, Ch'm'n.

JAMES B. TUCKER, Secretary.

Facts vs. Conjecture.

Editor Colfax Chronicle:

One of the most common objections with which local option meets is that "prohibition will not prohibit"—if enacted it will be ignored. Having lived under the operation of prohibition, and having witnessed and felt the purity, peacefulness, and higher moral standard that it secures to society, and its guarantee of stability to useful institutions, I am prepared to say that, wherever the moral tone of a majority is elevated, prohibition is a natural demand, and when enacted is sustained by the same majority that made it. Contempt for a law which is not sustained is in the highest degree demoralizing, as it is a precedent which may lead to disrespect for all law. No man should vote for prohibition who has not the courage to act his part as a citizen and protect the law his vote enacts. It is only by the cowardly indifference of that very majority who have inaugurated prohibition that it can fail to prohibit. The sanction of law is your strongest aid, but it cannot do the work alone. Once established there is almost always some low character to sell out of the back door in defiance of the law. I know this was attempted in a Georgia prohibition town, and it cost the perpetrator over \$500 to get rid of it. This resulted from the united action of law and public sentiment, and the offense is not likely to be repeated so long as this circumstance is remembered. Prohibition is, in the main, represented by the intelligence, refinement and progressive spirit of the country. This is true everywhere, and if not argument, it inspires confidence and gives character to the movement.

Much of the intelligence of the opposition to prohibition is found among those whose passions and appetites predominate reason, who would gratify their tastes and craving for pelf if it demoralized and impoverished the world. This being their sole aim, they very naturally ascribe no better motives to others, and particularly to those who, in advocating a common interest, expect no benefit except that which extends to all. A recent writer in the CHRONICLE feelingly asks "what will those poor, poverty stricken people do who are unable to send (for whisky) to the city?" I fully appreciate the deep feeling which begets this solicitude. This is an excellent, oft tried and often effectual, chord through which to operate on the thoughtless and credulous, but must be ingeniously handled to be valuable. As to the cost of whisky prescriptions, it don't require a very able mind to reason to the end of that question. Law might operate on this, but it has never been found necessary. Such prescriptions are rarely needed, and doctors find it advantageous to their practice and to their character to prescribe it free of charge. The writer above quoted also states that local option causes the evil of whisky drinking to spread. My observation proves the opposite, and I

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What will leave his unsupported statement to stand or fall by its own gravity.

I have met individuals, and doubtless they are to be found in Grant parish, who profess to be the enemies of drunkenness, yet answer local option with the far-fetched proposition that prohibition should begin at the still, that they will not support local option. They would propose to the government to extinguish the Mississippi river rather than levy against it.

The ignorant are deluded by being told that prohibition abridges their freedom. What is freedom? I will answer that it is the literal right and privilege to do as one chooses for himself; provided that no action of his shall in any sense abridge or embarrass the liberties of his fellow-men. Hence it is the right of no individual to use an article that renders him literally insane, and exposes his associates to danger of insult or bodily injury. Drunkenness perverts morals, jeopardizes life and insults without provocation, hence is criminal; and it follows that those who sustain or encourage drunkenness have part in the drunkard's offense, and become accessories to his act.

The highest duty of citizenship is to aid in the control of those who fail to control themselves. It is the plain duty of that part of humanity who see the evil, to strike at its root. This removed the branches die and the baneful fruit is forever extinct.

SPECTATOR.

Political Economy Catechism.

BUYING AND SELLING.

What does the workman have to sell?

His labor.

What does he get for his labor?

The going rate.

Does the government insure him living wages?

No; labor is unprotected; it must shift for itself.

What does the workman have to buy?

Shelter, clothing, food, medicine and tools.

Does the government provide that these necessities of life shall be cheaply furnished?

No; these have also to be bought in the open market, and the government has so arranged its tax list that (without benefit to itself) the price of shelter, clothing, food, medicine and tools is largely increased. This is protection. But the laborer gets none of it; he merely pays it for the benefit of "the protected interests."

What is a protective tariff?

It is a legalized robbery of the people.

Who pays the tariff on imported goods?

The consumers—people who buy them last and sell them.

Who gets the money?

The tariff paid on actual imports most of it goes into the pockets of revenue collectors and the hands of politicians to be used as a corruption fund, and the balance into the treasury.

Who are mostly benefited by it?

The owners of manufactories, who are enabled to add the amount of the revenue collected to the actual profit they make on the articles they manufacture.

Are the laborers in the factories benefited by it?

No; the proprietors always secure labor as cheaply as possible, no matter what their profits are.

But they get better wages than European operators do they not?

Very little; and that is not because of the tariff, but because labor is scarcer and more diversified in this country.

What do the owners of the factories do with the money they make?

Invest it in any enterprise that promises a rapid increase, reerrring a certain per cent with which to employ lobbyists and bribe congressmen.

Who are lobbyists?

Shrewd adventurers of both sexes who are hired to talk to, entice and bribe congressmen in the interest of manufacturers, railroads, mail, ship and public buildings contractors and other monopolies and swindlers.

Are not factories of great advantage to the country?

Certainly they are; and so also are agriculture, commerce, education, stock raising, etc., and these should not be heavily taxed forever in order that manufacturing may be made profitable while those engaged in these pursuits are made poorer.

What did George Washington say on this subject?

Read the immortal words of his farewell address.

What did the fathers of the Republic say on this subject?

Read the Declaration of Independence.

The records of the New Iberia court were found in a coffee house. It looks as if justice had been on a drunk.—Piscayune.