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Poisoning With Paris Green.

A telegram to the N. O. Picayune dated East Point, La., June 16th, says: There now remains no doubt that Paris green thoroughly applied to the cotton plant by Capt. B. W. Marston's process is the only efficacious means of keeping down and killing off the boll weevil which has been advocated up to the present time. Captain Marston proved the efficacy of his method yesterday and last Sunday in an experiment made with the poison on his Ninock and Star Point plantations, and in every instance where the poison was applied conformably with his instructions the result was satisfactory.—On the Ninock plantation poison was applied to a large patch of cotton which was covered with weevils last week, but the plant at that time was destitute of squares, and on yesterday, a week later, the cotton in question was thoroughly examined and not a live weevil could be found. Besides the cotton had in the meantime taken on a number of squares and not one of them was found punctured. On the other hand a large plot which had been poisoned after squares had been taken on by the plant the next day was examined and not a live weevil was found, but in a number of instances punctured bolls or squares were discovered.

Last Sunday seven acres reeking with weevils were thoroughly poisoned on the Star Point plantation by means of a sprayer, the method consisting of a solution of Paris green, water and sugar or molasses (or any other cheap adhesive substance which will readily dissolve in water) in the following proportions: Half pound Paris green to two gallons water and one pound brown sugar or molasses, well mixed. This ingredient, by means of a sprayer, was sprayed into the top foliage of each cotton stalk, where the boll weevil hides until the cotton begins to take on squares, after which, if not reached with poison, he attacks the squares and punctures them, leaving thousands of eggs, which are hatched later on and develop into full-sized weevils and attacks the squares which have escaped the ravages of their poisoned progenitors. By means of the spray thoroughly applied into the top of the foliage of each cotton stalk, the cotton becomes thoroughly poisoned in the principal spot and does not wash off after a rain, but leaves a sufficient quantity of the poison on the plant to get in its deadly work on the hiding weevil. The next day an examination was made and not a live weevil could be found on the several acres experimented with.

Capt. Marston admonishes farmers not to use the poison superficially—that is to say, sprinkle it at random by means of a bag and stick—for the reason that a great deal of the poison is blown about by the wind and wasted, and such part of it that does reach the cotton plant does not lodge in the top foliage, where the weevil is concealed, and that if the cotton is only half poisoned (which is the result of such means) numbers of weevils escape, puncture the young cotton squares and propagate their species to attack the bolls taken on later, the result being unprofitable and useless for the purpose intended. Besides a rain will wash away the dry poison, whereas by the spraying method the particles adhere to the foliage due to the adhesive qualities of the sugar, molasses or glucose or any other cheap adhesive substance which will dissolve in water. It requires a great deal more poison if used in a dry state, and makes that method more expensive than the spraying

process, which costs about half of the former and is ten times more efficacious.

Captain Marston does not believe in what is called the "June emergence." He believes that the weevil emerges after hibernation whenever the conditions to its life and propagation are favorable, and he does not contend that Paris green is absolutely and positively an exterminator of the weevil, but that it is and has been proved up to this time the only and most successful and practicable remedy that has been found, and is giving to the farmers of the South the benefit of his experiments with the poison from purely disinterested and philanthropic motives, and advises them to stick to Paris green until something better is found if they hope to raise any cotton at all.

Big Conference on the Panama Exposition.

The commercial bodies of New Orleans, headed by the Progressive Union and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, have issued a call for a Panama Exposition conference, to be held in New Orleans June 27, 28 and 29, and invitations to participate are being sent to all commercial bodies in the southeastern Mississippi Valley, and southwestern States.

The Exposition is designed to celebrate the completion of the Panama canal and the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway, the inestimable benefits of which will be felt by all sections of the country, but more immediately by the Southern Valley and the Western States. Therefore it is planned to start the movement in real earnest after a conference among the delegates from those States, in order that the views and ideas of all sections may be known and acted upon. With this in view, Chairman Philip Werlein of the Transportation committee, has made formal request of the railroads for a one-fare round trip rate for the occasion, and has received unofficial assurance that a one-fare rate plus 25 cents will be granted. The programme includes a smoker and conference on the Panama Exposition proposition on the evening of June 27, and such other business sessions as may be found necessary, together with several receptions and entertainments.

Once the views of the various delegations become known, the work of organizing the Exposition will begin on a big scale. New Orleans proposes to raise the sum of \$5,000,000, and it is expected that this sum will be augmented from various sources to about \$15,000,000. The Exposition will be held in 1915 or 1916, on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, immediately in the rear of the city. It will be the first exposition of magnitude ever held for the celebration of a big event. All past expositions have been held for the purpose of commemorating some historical anniversary.

Notice.

To all the Locals of Grant Parish of the F. E. & C. U. of A.:

The Parish Union will meet at Oak Grove on Tuesday, June 25th, 1907, and as there is a good deal of work on hand it is more than likely it will be at least a two days session. It is highly essential that every local in the parish send their best representatives to this meeting as delegates, as there is to be an election of officers to serve for the next year. And, brethren, we suggest that you give this matter some forethought, select men who you are fully confident will carry the good work forward to the best interest of the brotherhood. Besides this important matter before you, there are perhaps other equally as important, which we trust you will give due consideration, and that the wishes and sentiments of the entire brotherhood of the parish may be polled at this meeting.

J. S. BRISTER, President.
A. B. PERKINS, Secy.-Treas.

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The Sable Sons of Ham

No man living is responsible today for the presence of the negro on American soil. The responsible parties have long since moved to the pale realm of shade and taken their places in the narrow house.

Perhaps Bienville and Aberville, the two French brothers, navigators, warriors, and civilizers, were the first to engraft negro slavery on Southern soil, two hundred and seven years ago. Before this, however, the Dutch, the Danes, and even the English, had landed many of the hapless sons of Ham on American soil. These were landed in Northern ports, and thus the North became not only the first, but the largest dealer in human slavery.

Of course the negro did not bring himself here. On his native heath he knew about as much about America or the white man, as did the Royal Bengal tiger or the monkeys of his clime. As a race the negro was without a history or record, without a monument. It is true, too, that he was savage, a cannibal, often vicious, and but little removed from the orang-outang of Zambzi, or the baboon of the Congo jungles. Like the wild man of Borneo, he remained devoid of reason and his instinct was more of the animal than human.

Booker Washington says "the negro came over here under a very pressing invitation." In his own jungle he was bought for a song, corraled like cattle, manacled and shackled, then jammed and crammed into the hold of a slave ship. He was landed here as an article of trade and a thing for barter. Like the ox at the slaughter or the sheep at the shambles, he was worth what he would bring.

It may not be generally known, but it is true that the bulk of these slaves were sold in the North, and the enterprising Yankee was a liberal purchaser of these hapless sons of Ham. Strange as it may seem now, at that time the best slave markets over this way were north of Mason's and Dixon's line. It seems strange to think that New York, and even Boston, the Hub, were once slave markets, as well as New Orleans, Mobile and Charleston. All this is true.

The negro, however, proved to be a poor investment for the argus eyed Yankee, and slavery in the North turned out to be a doubtful proposition. It is more than likely that if the negro had proved to be a money maker for the Yankee, American history would now read quite different. It is altogether likely that New England would have been the storm center of the slavery issue in America. Abraham Lincoln, who was a born Southerner, might have rose up and sent U. S. Grant, another born Southerner, up there to wipe out slavery, even if it took him all summer. Spoon Butler, would, no doubt, have been the aged hero of human slavery.

But negro slavery was a misfit North, and the Yankee had an elephant on his hands. An average negro man went for \$50 to \$100, the women about half this, and the children often went in as lagnappe.

It was Eli Whitney who upset slavery in the North, and turned the black tide to the South. In fact, Eli turned topay turvy the whole slavery project in America. About 1790 Eli invented the cotton gin. This move of Eli and his gin revolutionized the South and made it the world's great cotton patch. The price of the negro began to soar. The bulls and bears of Wall street never had a greater bonanza than the Yankee slaveholder had when Eli got there with his gin. The lint began to fly. The South began to expand her cotton fields, and the North began to unload its useless blacks. The negro had a very pressing invitation again to visit the big plantations of the new South.

Slowly but surely a Southern empire began, and slowly and surely the sable sons of Ham began to flock into this fleecy empire. "Cotton was King," and the watchword of the greedy Southerners were "More cotton—more negroes—more negroes—more cotton." Eli and his gin turned loose the South as the Yankee unloaded his negroes on the Southerner. The Cotton States became the base of the Southern Confederacy. Then came on events still fresh in the minds of the American millions, for this cotton empire became the theatre of a great civil war, which settled the question of African slavery on American soil and forever. The contest was between Johnny Reb and the argus eyed Yankee, the one that bought and the one that sold the sable sons of Ham.

It may not be generally known, but it is true, that long before Eli got there with his gin, the North dabbled in slavery as much or more than the South. If any man, white or black, North or South, thinks the South was solely the seat or cause of slavery here, he is wide of the mark and short of the facts. It is true that for the twenty years prior to the civil war each year Yankee ships landed 15,000 negroes in the South, 300,000 in all. These ships were owned in New York and netted their owners ten million a year. Johnny Reb furnished the cool cash, and the argus eyed Yankee the goods—i. e., the sable sons of Ham.

Again, it may not be generally known, but true, that while Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher were preaching the abolition of Southern slavery, their next door neighbors were loading their pockets with slave money from the South. And while Lady Harriet Beecher Stowe was writing and writing over Uncle Tom and his cabin, her fellow townsmen were filling their coffers with Southern slave money.

The last ship that went out of commission and closed out the traffic was the "Clotilda." She was burned to the water's edge in Mobile bay in the spring of 1849. This was but little more than a year before Abraham Lincoln was nominated on the anti-slavery platform, and little more than two years before the famous emancipation proclamation.

Every sensible negro should see and study these facts. He ought to see that while he was the bond servant of the Southern white man, his ancestors were brought by the North and bought by the South. And if slavery was wrong in principle and bad in practice, the Yankee and the Southern man stand cheek by jowl as to responsibility.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." All the people of the earth are his. It is a credit to the negro that the God of heaven took pity on him in his wretched barbarism and brought him to America, passage free, and put him down amid the best and most enlightened people in the world. It is a credit to the Southern white man that he was made the custodian and master of these hapless sons of Ham. And while slavery had its evils and the negro his faults, slavery was best for the negro. The Southern white man was the best master for him. As years go by, the best class of whites and the best class of blacks will see this. At this time the best class of whites in the South are the friends of the best blacks. A hundred years hence the hand of God will be seen in all this history, and as the bard of Avon says, "All is well that ends well."—Rev. J. W. Lively, in Marshall, (Tex.) Messenger.

A New "Issue" in Louisiana.

The morals of candidates for high office will too frequently not bear inspection. It is also too often true that these candidates will not discuss moral questions. You may search the platform of most of the candidates in vain for one word of assurance that they have ever thought that moral legislation is at all needed. They discuss only the dollar, and advocate nothing specific for the betterment of the people. But, now, Hon. Theodore S. Wilkinson has enunciated a platform which lays special stress on needed moral reforms, and which is so plain that no citizen can be deceived as to the character of official he will support when he votes for him for Governor. Never before did a candidate on Louisiana soil speak an hour before a great audience and spend two-thirds of that time discussing the burning questions relating to the morals of our people. The stand that Candidate Wilkinson has taken concerning the liquor traffic and race track gambling in this State ought to bring every high-toned citizen to his support.—The Conflict.

The Magic No. 3.

Number three is a wonderful mascot for Geo. H. Parris, of Cedar Grove, Me., according to a letter which reads: "After suffering much with liver and kidney trouble, and becoming greatly discouraged by the failure to find relief, I tried Electric Bitters, and as a result I am a well man today. The first bottle relieved and three bottles completed the cure." Guaranteed best on earth for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by Crescent drug store. 50 cents.

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