The Colfax Chronicle.

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A. M. GOODWYN, Publisher and Assistant.

Official Organ of Grant Parish.

Official Organ of Grant Parish School Board and Town of Colfax.

Subscription $1.00, in advance.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For Representative.

We are authorized to announce
J. M. WARDLOW
as a candidate for Representative from Grant parish in the next General Assembly, subject to the action of the Democratic voters in the primary election held to make nominations.

For Second Magistrate, Ward Two.

We are authorized to announce
THOS. D. BUCKNER
as a candidate for Second Magistrate of the second ward of Grant parish, subject to the action of the Democratic voters in the primary election held to make nominations.

How About the "Square Deal?"

Will the New Orleans States please do the Colfax Chronicle the justice of printing its entire article, "Open Issues are Plentiful," from which it selects a paragraph upon which to base its comments of the 19th? If it will be fair enough to do this, we think the most of its comments will be found to be forestalled, and there is no need for reply on our part. The printing of only one-fourth of our article emasculates and changes our sentiments, and the States adds to the injustice by its comments on the fractional extract. Our position is plainly stated to be against a campaign of mud slinging, and yet the States deliberately intimates the opposite by asking if we "will endorse a contrary course."

Wilkinson is Our Choice.

The editor of the Colfax Chronicle has thought all along that it was best to wait until later in the campaign before signifying any preference as to the candidates for Governor now before the people. It is against our rule, however, to ever sail under misapprehension or false colors with our readers. Finding that we cannot be free to maintain self-respect and give a fair expression of opinion in the discussion of State politics, and at the same time preserve silence as to our preference between the men representing the issues now before the people, we have decided to announce that our preference is for Hon. Theodore S. Wilkinson.

In making our selection we do not wish to be understood as in any wise reflecting upon any of the opposing candidates. It is a case of choosing between three good men; and in our judgment Mr. Wilkinson is the best—at least that he stands for the issues and principles that we believe best suit the will and the wishes of the majority of the best people. Our choice is based upon a knowledge of the platforms of the candidates, without any regard to their personality; but, from either standpoint, we believe Mr. Wilkinson to be the peer if not the superior of either of his opponents.

It is not our purpose to grow particularly hot in controversy during the long warm days of summer, but we shall at all times try to give a reason for such stand as we may take. In this connection it is well to note some of the differences or "issues" represented by the gubernatorial candidates.

Gen. Leon Jastremski is a gallant veteran of the late unpleasantness between the States, has been in the newspaper business for a number of years, and filled many honorable positions of public trust. He is the original candidate to advocate the payment of the State debt by the creation of a sinking fund, and its refunding at a lower rate of interest. His main "issue," we believe, is 2-cent railroad fare. Otherwise we think he can adopt Mr. Sanders' platform, as there is scarcely a proposition in it that the General has not at some time advocated in his paper. As a newspaper man the General is usually on the right side of everything. He is strong and graceful in his writings, a little pedantic perhaps, as old editors are apt to be, and we would hate to see him lost to the profession.

Mr. Sanders' platform is a printed pamphlet of 16 full pages, in which he discusses just twenty political questions, and the other candidates can and will agree with him on every one of them. Therefore we say that Mr. Sanders has not introduced a single "issue" in the present campaign. To the contrary, he has avoided everything that is at issue, or subject for dispute and opposition. He has carefully selected every popular question; and yet we see some of the State papers talking about "live wires" that he has injected into the campaign. Nobody is going to dispute or take issue with Mr. Sanders over any of the propositions he has appropriated and seeks to make all his own. Everybody wants exactly what he wants; therefore his platform is popular. That's what it was made for.

Just see how it bristles: Integrity of the State; Non-interference of the Executive with independent departments of government; Taxation only to supply necessities of government; State debt (a live wire); Railroad regulation; Waterways; Good roads; Levees; Factories; Child-labor laws; Immigration; Capital and labor; Veterans of the Lost Cause; Public education; Reformatory school; Care of the helpless; Dual office holding and unnecessary offices; Abolition of lobby; Secret sessions of public boards opposed; Election laws to be fairly and honestly enforced. That is every item.

Where is the man in all this broad land that opposes a single proposition in that platform? By the same token, we should like to know what right any man has to appropriate all of those undisputed propositions as his platform, and then lay claim to having injected "issues" into the campaign? Mr. Wilkinson undoubtedly indorses every word of the Sanders platform, but we honor him for going outside of that platform for his issues, about gambling and the liquor traffic, State printing, and prohibiting banking corporations and financial institutions from contributing money to sway and corrupt the electorate. He gives us four issues, Mr. Sanders gives us none at all.

For Second Magistrate, Ward Two.

In its proper place this week will be found the announcement of Mr. Thos. D. Buckner, who is offering for the position of second magistrate of the second ward, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. Mr. Buckner is well known in his home ward, having been a member of the firm of Buckner Bros. for several years, and is known to be a young man of good business qualifications. He has served in the capacity of notary public four years, and has also served one year in the position for which he is now asking the endorsement of the voters in his ward. Mr. Buckner was born and raised near Hadnot, in ward two, and has numerous friends who will strive to elect him to the position to which he aspires. We commend Mr. Buckner to the consideration of the citizens of ward two, and feel sure he will make them a competent and efficient officer if elected.

On last Monday we examined a patch of corn about a mile east of Fairmount that has a hundred or more stalks of cotton growing in it from last year's cotton stubble. The growth usually starts near the ground in the joints of the limbs on the lower part of the stalk. The new cotton growth is forward and quite vigorous, and we saw a number of stalks that had several bolls of cotton about grown on them. We learn this is quite common in many localities.

The city of New Orleans has been greatly stirred up for the past ten days, over the abduction of the son of a wealthy Italian by the name of Lamana, and a demand of $5000 for the boy's ransom. After a searching hunt and much excitement no clue to the missing boy can be found. It is feared he has been murdered by the miscreants to prevent detection of the wretches who stole him.

For the encouragement and information of our cotton farmers we this week publish an interesting circular letter from S. A. Knapp, in charge of the U. S. Cotton Demonstration Work, which will be found to contain some very timely and valuable suggestions. It is headed "Important to Cotton Growers," and everybody should read it.

Important to Cotton Growers.

U. S. Department of Co-Operative Cotton Demonstration Work,
Lake Charles, La., June 15, 1907.

Reports from weevil infested districts, especially those in which the weevil is appearing in quantities for the first time, show considerable unrest among the farmers, and in many instances, there is a strong tendency to either abandon or plow up the cotton. Without for an instant discounting the seriousness of the situation, we think this feeling of panic is unwarranted.

The experience of the past shows that despite the outlook a good crop of cotton can yet be made. It is of course now too late to remedy any mistake that may have been made in not giving sufficient width of rows to enable late cultivation, but much good can be done by giving plants in these narrow rows greater distance.

From now on the greatest enemy to the boll weevil is hot dry weather, and everything should be done to expose the punctured squares and their accompanying larvae or young weevil to the drying action of the hot sun. This is aided by giving greater distance in the row. This should be supplemented by persistent picking by hand and the destruction of both the mature weevil and the infested squares. When the cotton is small this can be done with comparative cheapness, and will accomplish much toward holding the weevil in check until the plants have matured a large number of bolls. Every pair of the weevil destroyed now, young or matured, reduces the number that will be present a month hence by fifty.—By all means then, hand pick and destroy both the punctured forms and the mature weevil.

But do not forget that it is a race, cotton and weevil: Check increase of the weevil in every way and at the same time stimulate the growth of the cotton and the putting on of fruit. The cultivation should be not less than every ten days, and preferably once a week, because it not only saves moisture, destroys weeds and grass and renders available a larger quantity of plant food, hastening the growth of the plant, but at the same time destroys many immature weevils. Cultivation should be shallow, so as to avoid any injury to the roots and the consequent check such injury would give the plant.

This is a year of bad stands, and with the fear of the weevil before them many farmers are anxious to put something in the gaps between their plants. Unless the vacancies are extreme we do not think this advisable, as the larger quantity of food left for use of the cotton serves to hasten its maturity. If it should be found desirable to occupy these spaces, the choice can be made of several crops. Probably the best are June corn, peanuts and sweet potatoes. The peanuts, especially Spanish, will probably give more feed, and at the same time will leave the soil in an improved condition.

That a good cotton crop can yet be made by a close observance of the methods outlined above is no longer a matter of doubt or speculation. It has been done repeatedly under conditions fully as adverse, and what has been accomplished once can be done again. The apparent cost of the methods outlined may frighten some. A large portion of this is apparent, but not real. The cultivation is only such as should be pursued to secure the best results even were there no weevils present, and it would pay for itself many times in their absence. The only increased cost, then, is the hand picking.

We recall an instance in which this was done in a field of 100 acres at a total cost of $75, and 75 bales were made in the field. The neighboring fields in which it was not done did not make a lock of cotton. This cotton was secured at an expenditure of $1 per bale, and we think this case disposes of the question of the economy of the practice.

Let every farmer get busy and make a crop. In case any one has too large an acreage for the labor that can be secured, reduce by plowing up the poorest, and make a full crop on the remainder.

S. A. KNAPP, in Charge.

Two Negroes Drowned.

Two grown negro men, 28 or 30 years of age, Turner Kimball and Aaron Mitchell, were drowned in Bayou Darro last Wednesday, as the result of one of them foolishly rocking a boat. They were crossing the bayou with three or four other negroes, when Turner Kimball began to rock the boat. The others protested, but the foolish fellow persisted, with the result that the boat capsized, catching the two that were drowned beneath it, while the rest escaped to the shore.

The Backbone Land Grant.

Bentley, La., June 16, 1907.

Editor Colfax Chronicle:

This writer believes a great injustice has been done the people of this State by some parties, and the wrong should be righted in some way. We understand that some fifty years ago a land grant was made to a company and a charter granted for a railroad through the hill country. This road was to run east and west, or a little south of east and north of west. It goes without saying this road was never built. Some twenty-five years later there was a railroad (the T. & P) built; and some smart people worked up a deal between the N. O. P. and the T. P., and the S. P. seems to have been divided. There was an Act labled the "Compromise Act;" the grant was extended ten miles further, with the understanding all lands patented to the N. O. P. was to be vacated and subject to homestead. This, however, has not been done. Under the compromise act of 1882 we find the railroad came out victorious—not only gained the original grant which had been forfeited on account of the N. O. P. railroad not having been built, but they were granted all the odd sections ten miles each way to cover lands settled on by the people.

We would like to ask you, Mr. Editor, have you known of a single man winning his home and getting a patent where he did not make a compromise to get it? If not, why not? The law says they shall have it, and they have not been able to get it cleared up. What is the matter? This writer believes justice should be done to all men, and the only way to do it in this case is for the government to take action. In some cases decisions have been in favor of the settlers for some ten or twelve years past by the U. S. land commissioners. In this case the parties claiming the land under the land grant patent appeal case, and then wait for the settler to die or move off. This will give the railroad company a clear title, and by putting off action they expect to win out. Is it possible our people will permit a fraud to be worked on them in this manner? Have we any good men that will come forward and speak out and awaken the people, tell them what has been done and how they can act to secure their homes? Some of them, old men and women, have been born and raised on the land claimed under this land grant to a road that was never built.

Would it be right to have an act passed through our Legislature and enacted into law, giving the parties the right to damages where they have been deprived of their homes by this railroad company? In other words, make a law that will enable the people to get back a part of what has been unjustly taken from them. I will not say how this land grant compromise was made, however, I am thinking how could our people vote for a man for governor that caused the act to be passed. FARMER.

Our "Farmer" friend labors under a number of errors about this "Backbone Land Grant," about which the files of the Chronicle will show we wrote many columns from twelve to twenty years ago. Gov. Blanchard never came on the scene until 25 years after the act was passed, and had nothing to do with its passage. The so-called Robertson-Blanchard compromise, with which he had to do, is the only effort ever made to protect settlers, and seems to have been the best that could be done under the circumstances. By it the railroad was allowed to go into an additional 10-mile limit to reimburse itself for lands the settlers claimed under the compromise within the original 20-mile limit. The law can by no means be made to apply to settlers who claim to have acquired rights on lands in this territory since, 1880, or 1882 at farthest, (we are not certain as to the date.)

The law gave settlers rights which they could maintain by suit. This, of course, has always been its objectionable feature. It was wrong, but thus far no one has ever appeared to right or relieve the wrong. In a number of cases the rights of settlers have been maintained before the Federal courts. During his life time Mr. J. P. Hadnot won several such suits. They were appealed very likely, but we do not remember whether prosecuted to a finish or not. Other parties have seen fit to compromise with the railroad instead of suing. Among those to compromise with the railroad we believe was Mr. J. W. Barron, and others we could name. At any event, the "compromise" referred to secured undoubted rights to the settlers, as is proved by the success of the cases tried, and also by the railroad compromising with those who sought it.

There are a number of incorrect statements in "Farmer's" letter, but we can readily see they grow out of a misunderstanding of the true conditions, and while there is some cause for his complaint it is rather obscured by his errors. We will point out two that we refer to mainly, viz:

First—The railroad was built to California, as was required, by the company to whom the grant was transferred. It is held in law the transferee has earned the original grant. This being the case it can not be set aside except in cases of bona fide settlers whose rights were confirmed by the 1882 compromise. Nobody can acquire any right to these lands since that time except from the railroad.

Second—These lands belonged to the United States, and the Louisiana legislature can pass no act and make no law that will in any wise affect the matter.

The Will Goins Trial.

Having failed to agree on a verdict, the jury in the case of Will Goins was discharged and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

The crime for which Will Goins was called to trial at Ruston, in Lincoln parish, is without a parallel in the criminal records of Lousiana. With deliberation, the residence of a negro with his family were blown up in the night time with dynamite. The negro and his family were annihilated. Goins is one of the men charged with the crime.

Seven of the jurors favored conviction and five stood for acquittal. It is reported from Ruston that this miscarriage of justice is due to maudlin sentiment and the color line.

If the evidence against Goins was sufficient to convict, it is to be regretted that he was not found guilty. The contemplation of the crime is revolting in its every aspect. If guilty, the failure to convict is a discredit to Ruston and to the State.—Shreveport Caucasian.

Protest Against Women Ball Players.

Colfax, La., June 20, 1907.

Editor Colfax Chronicle:

Allow me to enter a protest against the playing of the game of ball to occur here on the 29th inst. I feel that all our right thinking people will withhold their endorsement of a game of baseball between men and women, when they just stop for a few minutes and consider, for who in the light of that we most cherish and strive to perpetuate can justify such a practice as men, with women improperly clad, playing a game such as baseball. It is a shame for the citizens of any community only christians in name to encourage such by their presence.

The commonness of an evil does not make it any less an evil, and, therefore, I take this opportunity to condemn that which I regard such, though it may be popular. In the name of a christian civilization and common decency I protest against it, feeling confident that I am expressing the sentiment of all right feeling people who stop and think.

LEON I. MCCAIN.

All stomach troubles are quickly relieved by taking a little Kodol after each meal. Kodol strengthens the digestive organs, supplies the natural digestive juices and digests what you eat. It is a simple, clean, pure, harmless remedy. Don't neglect your stomach. Take a little Kodol after each meal and see how good it makes you feel. Money back if it fails. Sold by all druggists.

Ten talking machines to be given away by J. W. Duncan Co., Ltd.

Notice of Final Five Year Proof.

Land Office at New Orleans, La.
May 27, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that
JAMES T. PITTS,
of Georgetown, La., has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, H. E., No. 27404 made May 29, 1906, for the SE qr SE qr, Sec. 9, and W hf SW qr Sec. 10, Tp. 9 N, Range 1 E, La. Mer., and that said proof will be made before W. W. Whittington, Jr., U. S. Commissioner, at Alexandria, La., on July 30, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the said land, viz: E. T. McCollum, T. M. Bradford, C. E. Sketoe, J. W. Sketoe, all of Georgetown, La.

WALTER L. COHEN,
Register.

Notice of Commutation.

Land Office at New Orleans, La.
May 27, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that
JOHN H. HODNETT,
of Iatt, La., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: H. E., No. 27108 made November 24, 1905, for the E hf SE qr, S hf NE qr, Sec. 4, Tp. 8 N, Range 2 W., La. Mer., and that said proof will be made before J. J. O'Quinn, Clerk of Court, at Colfax, La., on July 30, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: George Oler, W. P. Deen, J. W. Mosely, W. T. Mosely, all of Iatt, La.

WALTER L. COHEN,
Register.

Notice of Final Five Year Proof.

Land Office at New Orleans, La.
June 1, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that
LORENZO BOUDRY,
of Vilas, La., has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry, No. 23,815 made November 23, 1901, for the north half of northwest quarter, section 4, township 7 north, range 3 west, La. Mer., and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Court, at Colfax, La., on July 30, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Valson Vallery, Joseph Charbino, Henry Coolman, Felix Charbino, all of Vilas, La.

WALTER L. COHEN,
June 8 Register.

WANTED—Ten good teams to haul lumber from my mill to Verda. Distance 3 miles. Price $2.50 per 1000. Good roads. Apply to J. F. Drewett, Hargis, La. my25-5t

Notice of Final Five Year Proof.

Land Office at New Orleans, La.
May 23, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that
ROSELIA D. WALKER,
widow of John C. Walker, deceased, of Dry Prong, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: H. E., No. 21442 made May 3, 1902, for the NE qr NE qr Sec. 36, Tp. 7 N, R 2 W., La. Mer., and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Court, at Colfax, La., on July 30, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Frank Beovers, of Bentley, La., Joseph Cosley, of Ada, La., William Smith, of Dry Prong, La., L. D. Cooper, of Dry Prong, La.

WALTER L. COHEN,
Register.

Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Natchitoches, La., May 17, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

JOHN C. McKNIGHT,
of Colfax, county of Grant, State (or Territory) of Louisiana, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 413, for the purchase of the NW qr of Section No. 4, in Township No. 5 North, Range No. 6 West, La. Mer., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver, at Natchitoches, La., on Thursday, the 8th day of August, 1907.

He names as witnesses:

I. Bolton, of Pierre, La., H. Bolton, of Pierre, La., R. E. McKnight, of of Colfax, La., J. P. Kelsoe, of Colfax, Louisiana.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 8th day of August, 1907.

J. ERNEST BREDA,
may 25 Register.

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
New Orleans, La., May 1, 1907.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Arch Riggs contestant, against homestead entry No. 26,765, made February 17, 1905, for NW qr NE qr, and NE qr NW qr, Sec. 2, Tp. 9 N, Range 2 W, La. Mer., by Charles H. Kennedy, Contestee, in which it is alleged that the said Kennedy has wholly abandoned said tract for more than six months, that he never lived upon and improved said land in any way, and that the said abandonment was not due to service in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, etc., said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 22, 1907, before P. K. Abel, Clerk of Court at Winnfield, La., and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 29, 1907, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in New Orleans, La.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed April 11, 1907, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

WALTER L. COHEN, Register.
A. E. KENNEDY, Receiver.

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No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol for dyspepsia does not only relieve indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy helps all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.
Mr. R. S. Bell, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says:—"I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."
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