

The Colfax Chronicle.

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H. G. GOODWYN, Managing Editor
A. M. GOODWYN, Assistant

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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909.

Shooting fish is hunting, so decides Recorder Gauthreaux, of New Orleans, and three men brought before him by the game warden for shooting fish with a shotgun were fined, because they had taken out no license to hunt.

Twelve hundred acres of cotton are reported to have been practically destroyed or wasted on the Angola farm, and the board of control of the State penitentiary faces the worst situation that it has ever had. This is said to be the result of the "cultured method" as opposed to Marston's "plain pizen" to destroy the weevil, and it does look like Marston has the best of the controversy.

Don't Sell Your Corn Too Quick.

An important article about how to prepare corn for market will be found on our first page. We would caution our people against selling off their crop of corn at 40 or 50 cents a bushel, just because some one stands ready to buy at that figure, and a little cash is wanted. Those who sell off all of their corn at a low price, will, in all probability, have to buy enough to last through next season at double the price they can get for it now locally.

Attorney General Guion has rendered an opinion in which he holds that police juries have the right to appropriate parish funds for the purpose of eradicating cattle ticks. The question was raised in Claiborne parish, some persons there being opposed to the proposition. It is a generally settled fact that police juries can do almost anything they regard as for the general public good, and there is very little use of kickers resorting to litigation to try to stop them. This is all right, otherwise there would be very little chance for them to police and regulate parish affairs.

A Stave Factory for Colfax.

Messrs. Morgan and Weiss, with the Dalton-Clark Stave Co., were in Colfax on Tuesday of this week, and spent several hours prospecting in Colfax and vicinity. We hear that these gentlemen say it may be regarded as a settled fact that their company will put in a stave factory at Colfax before a great while. The firm of Ozlesby, Grissom & Stennis, of Winnfield, represent the Dalton-Clark Stave Co., and Mr. S. D. Stennis, of that firm, was here with Messrs. Morgan and Weiss, presumably to advise with them about some of the company's holdings hereabouts, secured or to be secured.

The Colfax Cotton Oil Mill.

Every now and then we hear of some new use to which the oil mill in Colfax is to be put. First, it was to be used to crush peanuts and make peanut oil. Next it was to be turned into a sugar mill, grind cane and make sugar and syrup. Now we hear it is to be used to snell corn, grind chops, etc.

Well, we hope to see all of these utilities put into operation here in Colfax within the next year or two, whether by the Colfax Cotton Oil Co. or by some other aggregation of enterprising citizens. The manufacture of ice, brooms, axe and hoe handles, wagons and other things are also among the possibilities and the probabilities of the near future.

For the time being, however, the oil mill will grind cotton seed and make cotton seed oil, while the gin department will gin cotton and press out about a thousand bales of the fleecy staple for shipment this season. Steam was raised at the mill two or three days this week, and everything is being cleaned up and put in shape for a fairly busy run this season. Mr. J. W. O'Quinn is in charge of the ginning department, and expects to gin out a thousand bales of cotton this fall. The grinding of cotton seed and the making of cotton seed meal and oil will not begin until about October 1st, but they count on getting several hundred tons of cotton seed to grind this fall and winter.

There will be a "Special Bag Tear-off" at J. W. Duncan Co. every Monday. You are invited to be there. Don't miss it.

The High Water of 1908.

The present conditions in Colfax and vicinity are so much more prosperous and cheerful than they were at this time last year, it is well for us to take a retrospect, and consider the present encouraging conditions. At this time last year the entire Red River Valley was in the utmost straits of distress. With the exception of a narrow strip of land at Colfax, half a mile wide and about ten miles long, the entire valley was overflowed, and all of the growing crops were destroyed. Thousands of people were on the verge of starvation, and four steamboats were being kept busy supplying government rations to the suffering people. This year there is an abundance of corn, and all kinds of garden truck has been grown in the utmost profusion. Our people are fat and sassy, and they are growing because the boll weevil is at work on the cotton, and are eating it so fast they don't expect to be able to make more than half a bale of cotton to the acre! Yes, verily, it is not such a far stretch from want and starvation to plenty and complaining!

Red river reached its flood crest at Colfax on the morning of July 3, 1908, and after remaining stationary for about thirty hours, on the evening of July 4th showed a decline of about half an inch. The total fall up to noon July 10th was 15 inches, an average fall of 2 1/2 inches daily for the first six days. At the slow rate at which the water receded it took about fifty days for the water in the river to reach its normal stage.

The U. S. water gauge at various points on Red river on May 25, 1908, as compared with the high water of previous years, stood as follows:

Year	Stage	1908
Arthur City	1890	37.0
Fulton	1876	35.8
Shreveport	1892	35.7
Alexandria	1892	38.3

The rise at all of the above points continued for twenty days after May 25th, until the flood in Red river stood at a higher stage than any known record for more than sixty years.

The U. S. record at Alexandria gives the following as the highest overflows for sixty years, viz:

Year	Date	Feet
1849	35.26
1896	36.46
1892—June 12 and 13	38.25
1908—July 7 and 8	41.70

Thus the record shows that the water in Red river at Alexandria reached a stage 3.45 feet higher than that of 1892—the highest overflow recorded for sixty preceding years.

The record for Alexandria may be taken as approximately correct for Colfax, and next week we will prepare and publish the record of the rise as kept at Colfax by this editor and Mr. T. H. McNeely from June 10th to July 7th, by which time the flood was on a steady decline.

Items From New Verda.

July 27, 1909.

As I have not seen anything of late in the Chronicle from this locality, I come again.

The old corn in this section is good, but the late corn is pretty well a failure. The hot sun and dry weather has about ruined all late crops. Potatoes, peas, and in fact all summer garden stuff will be ruined if we do not get a rain in the next week or ten days, unless they are watered, and very few people are fixed to water any of their crops.

A lot of Verda people are going to Ebenezer camp meeting. It is to be hoped after the camp meeting and so much good Baptist preaching here there will be more work and less stealing.

Several families have moved into Verda of late. They are good people and must expect something here.

We let the bank take our agent here before we thought of losing him, but luckily we have been able to get another good man in his place.

The section foreman has brought his wife and little daughter to this town, and all who know them are glad to have them among us.

The boll weevil is here, but is making slow headway in this hot summer sun. Don't know which will dry up first, the cotton or the weevil.

Mr. Will Mellvain has a new girl at his house. He walks with his head reared back now and looks up. Baby, mother and all doing well.

Mr. H. P. Lincolntetter is on the sick list this week with continued fever.

Parties wishing to move to Verda should bear in mind that now is the time to do so. Homes are cheap here, and now is the time to buy. When the mill at this place starts up property here will also go up in price.

With best wishes to the Chronicle.
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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The rules of the postoffice department forbid publishers mailing any considerable portion of their newspapers as second class matter to subscribers who are over a year behind with their subscriptions. We do not wish to lose any of our subscribers by persistently dunning them about their dues, but we must comply with the postal regulations.

Any reputable citizen in arrears with the Chronicle who does not happen to have a dollar on hand to pay for renewal of his subscription at the very date of its expiration, will be given a few weeks, even a few months, to renew his time, provided he will notify us of his intention to pay up. We send out notices to all whose subscriptions have expired or are about to expire every thirty or sixty days. This is done for the reason that some people will allow their subscriptions to get several months or a year behind, and then say they did not order the paper, did not want it, have it sent back marked "refused," and thus beat us out of it. By sending notices out every thirty days to such persons we prevent them from being able to offer the thin excuse that they did not know they were getting something for which they had not paid. The sooner we get such people to "refuse" the paper the better for us.

We have been printing and mailing each week about twelve hundred papers to subscribers, fully one thousand of whom are personal friends and acquaintances of the editor or owners of the Chronicle, and we have no hesitancy at all in allowing any of them a few weeks or months to settle up, but we would like to know of their desire for delay, so as to make a note of the fact, and we will save them the annoyance and embarrassment and postage of repeated duns. We fully understand and appreciate the hard lines that have fallen to so many of our people for a season or two, and we desire to favor them all we can.

These remarks apply also to those who may receive notices from this office of delinquent dues to the Grant Parish Democrat, lately suspended, and the subscriptions to which belong to this company.

Chronicle Printing Co., Ltd.,
Per H. G. GOODWYN, Mgr.

The Ebenezer Camp Meeting.

The Ebenezer camp meeting, which has been in progress for the past week, will probably be brought to a close Sunday night. The attendance has been fair, but not so good as former meetings. Rev. J. E. Gaar conducted the services for the first three or four days, and by his earnest and effective preaching aroused a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of those who would flee the wrath to come. The singing was led by a young Mr. Gaar, most ably assisted by Mr. Earnest Gaar, son of the preacher, whose ability as a cornetist is quite remarkable for a youth. This trio, by the way, is Winn parish talent, and as preacher, singer and musician they are hard to beat.

Revs. J. L. Brasher and C. V. Spell were expected to arrive on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and with the enthusiasm already aroused a great revival and ingathering of converts was looked for.

The conduct of affairs at the camp ground is mainly in the hands of R. F. Harrison, Matt McCain, B. F. Teddie, and other trustees, and as a rule there is but little in the way of correct management that they overlook.

The camp ground itself is the ideal spot in Louisiana for such a purpose. They have ten acres of ground inclosed for the tabernacle and tents, numbering in all about forty-five. Surrounding this inclosure in about horse-shoe shape there is a succession of seven or eight springs, of the finest kind of cool drinking water, that trickles off in little branches and flows into the creek running near by.

It is well worth the trouble and expense of all who can go to visit Ebenezer camp ground.

LaCroix Lumber Co., Ltd., in Hands of Receiver.

The LaCroix Lumber Company, Ltd., located at Basile, which was recently placed in the hands of a receiver, is still running and making good, the change not having affected it in the least. Mr. Jno. L. LaCroix, who managed the affairs of said company, stated to a Clarion man this week that good money had been made under his management, the working capital of the mill when started was \$18,500, the approximate standing of the company when turned over to the receiver being: assets \$54,700 and liabilities \$37,500.—St. Landry Clarion.

We will surprise and please you every Monday at J. W. Duncan Co. Come and see.

Six Census Supervisors for Louisiana.

A special from Washington says the division of the United States and Porto Rico into supervisors districts, and the designation of the number of census supervisors to be employed for the thirteenth census on April 15, 1910, has been completed by Census Director Chas. B. Dana, and his final recommendations have been submitted to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. There will be 330 supervisors districts, the United States being subdivided into 329 districts and the other comprising Porto Rico. The number of supervisors is 330, the number being fixed by Congress.

After the appointment of supervisors by the President confirmation by the Senate will be required. In due course the supervisors will designate the enumerators and who with his consent will employ and commission subordinates.

The Southern States, in which the supervisors districts conform exactly to the congressional districts, and the number of supervisors allotted to each, are as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 7; Florida, 3; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 11; Mississippi, 8; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 16; Virginia, 10.

Those in which the supervisors districts differ from the congressional districts and the number of supervisors allotted to each are as follows: Louisiana, 6; Maryland, 6; Missouri, 14; Oklahoma, 5.

Those States which are considered as a single supervisor district are Arizona, District of Columbia and Porto Rico.

A Quaker traveling in a coach said to a fellow passenger: "Sir, thee seems well dressed, and would not demean thyself to any ungentlemanly action, would thee?" The young man replied with spirit: "Certainly not." The Quaker continued: "Suppose thee invited me to thy house, thee would not think of offering me thy glass to drink out of after thee had drank out of thyself, would thee?" "Abominable! No. Such an offer would be most insulting." "Still less would thee think of offering me thy knife and fork to eat with, after putting them into thy mouth, would thee?" "To do that would be an outrage on all decency, and show such a wretch was out of the pale of civilized society." "Then why should thee wish me to take into my mouth and nostrils the smoke from that cigar, which thou art sending out of thine own mouth?"—Illustrator.

Write about, hughat, get mad at, poke fun at, say just what you please about the Louisiana State Game and Bird Commission, all the same, there can be no repeal of, no annulling of the law, removing the officers, stopping pay, hunting without license, until the legislature meets in May 1910. Just as well take your medicine even if it has aloes, rheubarb, jalap, and opiac in it, just shut your mouth to hide the taste, and on August 1st pay your one dollar for a hunters license, and when the President of the Commission, Frank M. Miller, orders you to lay down your gun, stop hunting; to avoid trouble, do just what HE tells you. The State of Louisiana owes all the birds, all the game and all the fish that are in the State, and Governor Sanders appointed Frank Miller to take charge of and do just what suited his pleasure with the State's game in the birds in the air and all fish in the lakes, rivers and ponds. All hail to Frank M. Miller.—Mer Rouge Democrat.

On a three days' trip to Ebenezer camp ground this week, we found that among the "Soldiers of the Cross" attending the meeting were several old Confederate soldiers, who were taking a great interest in the services. They were J. M. Plunkett, aged 85, and other younger boys, like Matt and Fee McCain, J. I. Hicks, J. W. Horn, — Gardner, and others. May their youth continue to be renewed as an eagle's until the time comes for them to mount higher.

Happiness has a peculiar way of coming and going without warning.

Great reduction at J. W. Duncan Co's. big store every Monday.

BARBECUE And Basket Dinner AT FIRENZI, LA.

The colored farmers living on the Calhoun Plantation one mile east of Colfax will give a Barbecue and Basket Dinner, free to all, on

Saturday, August 7, 1909

There will be speaking from 10 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. with the following speakers: Rev. B. M. Johnson, of Fairmount, Bev. W. J. Boyd, of Colfax, Rev. L. T. Tison, of Fairmount, and others.

Dinner from 1:30 to 3 p. m. Everybody invited and provision has been made to feed all.

An Ordinance

Levying a five mill tax for educational purposes in School District No. 31.

Be it ordained by the Police Jury of Grant Parish, State of Louisiana, in legal session convened:

Sec. 1 That there be and is hereby levied on all the property subject to taxation within School District No. 31, in Grant parish a tax of five mills on the dollar of assessment of said district, said tax to begin the year 1909 and to run for five years, for the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, said tax to be used for educational purposes, the erection of school houses, etc., in said district, as provided in the ordinance ordering the said election.

J. W. DUNCAN, President.

J. B. ROBERTS, Clerk.

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