

The Colfax Chronicle

Published by CHRONICLE PRINTING CO., Ltd.
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COLFAX, - - - - LOUISIANA

As a killer the scorching automobile is too miscellaneous.

What effect will the discovery of the north pole have on the price of ear-muffs?

Cabbages 20 cents apiece. Not so uncomplimentary to call a man a cabbage head.

There cannot be too much light in the streets. The more light the less opportunity for crime.

The first dollar that most men earned was given to them for a birthday present or something like that.

A man in New Jersey is going to train a lion to guard his chickens. He might do better with a trained mosquito squad.

While the amateur aeronaut is quite likely to come to some untimely fate, he is less a menace to the public than the amateur chauffeur.

London has been having a naval procession of 150 warships. This demonstration ought to scare off that phantom German invasion.

There is only one more pole to discover. Nations which may feel piqued at American success in one direction are at liberty to get busy in the other.

When Prince Miguel renounced the throne of Portugal, which he had no chance of ever getting, it must have been almost as grave a step as swearing off smoking.

A San Francisco man is to marry the richest, of the young east Indian princesses. It is time we were getting back some matrimonial millions into this country.

A professional walker is confident he can walk from San Francisco to New York in a hundred days. But why should anyone waste so much time when trains are handier?

The baby emperor of China has been formally proclaimed commander of the army and navy. It is to be hoped that those two important branches of the public service are not infant industries.

The French have discovered that whiskered kisses leave on the lady's lips bacilli of tuberculosis, diphtheria and pneumonia, besides unclassified microbes. And yet it's doubtful if the whiskered kiss will go.

A young man in New York committed suicide because two girls had rejected him within 40 minutes, one for the fiftieth time. He ought to have been immune after such an experience from the deadly love germ.

The homeward rush of sightseers has set in from Europe. We wonder how many of them have ever gone through Yellowstone Park, have gazed upon the wonders of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, or camped in the redwoods of California?

Even the accursed mosquito has its uses. In New Jersey they get rid of tramps by hand-cuffing and exposing them to the mosquitoes. In a few minutes the tramps are ready and eager to leave town. This is almost as barbarous as capital punishment.

Another prince is reported to be paying attention to an American heiress. Now that even royalty is anxious for the pretty American girl and her millions, the chances of the young American man ought to have been considered in the tariff at high protective rates on princes.

Aviation is the craze of the hour. Luckily, it is not a craze which can become as general as some others have been, and while some foolhardy ones will pay the usual price for reckless temerity, the experiments in the main will be confined to those who look upon the question of air travel as something more than a passing fad.

Lieut. Shackleton of the British forces, who came within an ace of discovering the south pole, will lecture in this country to make up the amount of his expenses in this important expedition. Of course, England will take the glory of his discoveries, but, up to date, he is left to pay the cost, which shows how much superior present gratitude is to posthumous glory and post-mortem monuments.

It is somewhat surprising that in a country of such thrifty persons as France lotteries should flourish to the extent they do. The man who saves money on small earnings seldom takes the gambler's chance on which all lotteries depend, but it is a fact that France abounds in these institutions. So pronounced is the evil that the government has taken up the matter, having just submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a proposition looking to the abolishment of lotteries.

The large plant to be erected at Wells, Mich., for the extraction of tannic acid from hemlock bark, represents an improvement in the process of tanning which has established economies in the manufacture of leather and enabled tanners to sell their product at lower figures. Formerly the tan bark was shipped in sail and steam vessels to the various tanneries, where it was ground up and subjected to treatment for the extraction of the tannic acid while the process of tanning was at the same time in progress.

More Daylight

It Affects Every Person in United States

By THURDE RAYLE BRUCE

IN MY TRAVELS I have read with great interest the many articles appearing in the different newspapers and other publications on the use of more daylight, and have been pleased to see that the press has not only been liberal in the space devoted to this subject but that the vast majority of the publications are favorable. However, quite a few fall into the common error of thinking that the same thing could be accomplished without complications by changing the hour of work and that the advocates of securing more daylight by changing the clocks during the summer time fool themselves. They overlook the fact that suburban trains are run to-day in accordance with the present schedule of hours in the commercial world. Mail trains are regulated to a large extent along the same lines and the office force as a rule time their arrival with the first mail. Therefore if the hours of beginning the day's work were advanced an hour everything would be out of line. If it became an established custom to advance the hands of the clock May 1 one hour, allowing them to remain until October 1, when they would be changed back to the present standard of time, it would not be necessary for the railroads to change their time tables and all schedules would be kept by the clock, the same as to-day, and the change would be forgotten almost immediately. In the summer at least those sections of the country that were robbed of a good portion of an hour by the establishing of standard time would have this time restored and every one given an additional hour during the summer time to devote to rest or recreation, as they may elect.

It must not be overlooked that as this proposed reform contains no politics or religion and is not of profit it is everybody's business and therefore nobody's business. Yet it is unique, inasmuch as it injures no one and does not call for the expenditure of Uncle Sam's money. So every one should do what he can to aid it. It affects every man, woman and child in the United States and it is a subject worthy of strenuous activity on the part of politicians, the press and all who act for the good of humanity. More-daylight associations should be formed in every section of the country, as it is only concerted action that changes which are not of profit can be brought about.



Modern Public Desires Popular Melodies

By EDWIN L. ARKINS

A writer speaks of the low nature of many vocal solos rendered during bands concerts and asks if we lack composers of more inspiring songs. It is not so much the lack of composers as it is of the people who appreciate higher class songs. The modern public desires melodies of this nature; in fact, the majority would not understand any other. If the songs that were popular two score or more years ago were produced to-day they would, no doubt, be jeered at and ridiculed. Surely the admirers of most of the modern songs could not comprehend the beauty and uplifting character of such as "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and "Mary of Argyle." In order to cater to the degraded tastes of the majority of the people of to-day the maudlin songs are composed. Nevertheless, those who have charge of these concerts should give to the public a series of numbers that have nothing of the debasing character in them, but which will have an elevating influence on the minds of those who appreciate them, regardless of the likes and dislikes of the rabble.

What Is Use of Getting Married

By SIDNEY BELL

What is the use of getting married?" asks a correspondent. I'll tell you. It is to have a happy, comfortable home. That statement looks selfish, too, doesn't it? But look farther. To have that kind of a home there must be love, and that takes unselfish regard for each other. To make a home comfortable it must be comfortable for your husband or wife. That takes more unselfishness on your part. Children are the greatest blessings that can come into a home. They take still more unselfishness. You must care for them, love them, watch over them, seek to make them happy, and teach them to love the home. They won't love home unless home is made attractive for them. Neither husband nor wife alone can make home happy and comfortable. If you will try to make your home as happy and comfortable for the other inmates of it you will do a great deal toward making it happy and comfortable for yourself. Then if the others will do the same—and you must get them to—you will no longer ask "What is the use of getting married?"

Theory That Pain Is Essential

By AGNES CLARKE

Prof. Foster's theory that pain is essential and necessary for the higher development of the human being is not tenable. There are isolated cases where great works have been accomplished by persons who were suffering mentally and physically, but the best work of the world has been done in the main by persons who were physically and mentally healthy and happy. It is not likely that troubles made the work of Washington or Lincoln more effective, and Poe probably sought the flowing bowl for the express purpose of obtaining that ecstatic mental condition which enabled him to produce what he sought to produce, rather than for the drowning of his sorrows. A child that knows naught of grief or pain is about the happiest and best product of the planet, and the idea that such a life must be "tried in the crucible" to attain its highest measure is arrant nonsense.

Paul a Prisoner—Before Felix

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 17, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 24. Memory verses 25, 26.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God, and toward men."
—Acts 24:16.
TIME.—Spring of A. D. 57 or 58, and the two succeeding years.
PLACE.—Caesarea on the Mediterranean, the Roman capital of Judea.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.
Closing Scenes in Saint Paul's Life.
1. The Journey Toward Rome by Sea from Malta.—Vs. 11-14. In our last lesson we saw Paul and his companions ministering to the sick in Malta, and receiving many honors from the grateful inhabitants. They had lost everything in the wreck, and were in need of many things.

Early in the spring they embarked in another ship from Egypt, named the Dioscouri, or The Twin Brothers or Caster and Pollux who were the twin brothers.

The First Landing was made at Syracuse, the capital of Sicily, 80 to 100 miles sail from Malta. Here they remained three days. From Syracuse they made a wide circuit, which required frequent tacking or alteration of the ship's course on account of head winds, and "by good seamanship" were able to work up to Rhegium.

The Third Landing was at Puteoli, the seaport of Rome, though 150 miles away.

Here they remained seven days.

11. The Journey by Land, and the Reception by the Roman Christians.—Vs. 15-22. First. From Puteoli they marched 33 miles before they reached the famous Appian Way, the great military road from Rome to southern Italy.

Fifty-seven miles farther along this road they came to Appii Forum, i. e., the Market of Appius.

Here the first delegation of Roman Christians met Paul and welcomed him to the city.

Second. Three Taverns. (V. 15) "And the three taverns," thirteen miles beyond Appii Forum, on the Appian Way, and 30 miles from Rome. Here a second delegation met Paul and his companions.

"Whom when Paul saw, he thanked God, and took courage." The words imply that Paul had been depressed in spirit.

Paul Encouraged. When Paul was met and greeted by the Christians of Rome, his heart was lifted out of its depression.

Reception at Rome. Paul was delivered to the authorities at Rome, but (v. 16) he "was suffered (permitted) to dwell by himself" "in his own hired house" "with a soldier that kept him."

III. Paul's Life and Work at Rome.—Vs. 23-31. First. Paul's Work Through the Soldiers. The soldiers which guarded Paul were "from the imperial guard," the flower of the Roman army.

Second. His Work Among the Jews. By mutual arrangement on an appointed day the Jews came to his lodging, and Paul expounded the gospel of the kingdom. (v. 23) "persuading them concerning Jesus" out of the Scriptures acknowledged by all as true.

26. "Hearing ye shall hear, and shall not understand." They should hear the words with the outward organs of hearing, but they would not understand the real meaning and power of the words. "And seeing ye shall see, and not perceive."

27. "Their eyes have they closed." They themselves refused to hear and see, because they were unwilling to make the change in their lives which would be required. "And should be converted," "should turn round, and go back again," as God was anxious they should. "And I should heal them," of their sin and dullness and disobedience. They did not wish to be healed.

Third. His Work Among the Gentiles. 30. For "two whole years," Paul received all who came to "his own hired house."

31. "Preaching the kingdom of God," its truths revealed, its motives, its righteousness, its usefulness, its hopes, its immortal life, all of which come through the Lord Jesus Christ the everlasting Saviour, the Son of God and the Son of Man.

Fourth. Work; Epistles to the Churches. Four epistles, those to Philemon, Ephesians, Colossians, and the Philippian were probably written during this captivity: Titus and 1 Timothy after his release, and 2 Timothy during his second imprisonment, not long before his martyrdom.

After several years of effective labor, Paul was again apprehended, and brought a second time as a prisoner to Rome. Tradition places his imprisonment in the dungeon of the Mamertine prison. "This was the Bastille of the old world." Here Jugurtha, the African king who warred against Rome, starved to death (B. C. 104).

The Acts were probably completed at this time.

IV. The Closing Years of Paul's Life. The Acts closes with the two years of Paul's imprisonment. But it is generally believed that his death was several years later. Eusebius the historian (A. D. 264-349) states the common belief of the early churches in these words: "After defending himself successfully it is currently reported that the apostle again went forth to proclaim the gospel, and afterward came to Rome a second time and was martyred under Nero."

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Real Estate Bargains

The undersigned has a number of desirable town lots for sale in Colfax, Verda and other fast growing towns. Also some splendid woodlands, good for farming purposes—both river and hill lands—will be sold on advantageous terms. Some first-class farms for sale on the best of terms—river bottom lands or hill lands—on which the most liberal arrangements can be made for part cash, balance on time. Parties having timber for sale should place it with me, as I am constantly in receipt of inquiries for timber of all kinds.

80. A bargain in 522 acres of pine woods land, about five miles southeast of Montgomery, close to railroad, the whole to be sold at the low figure of \$3 per acre. This land lies in two tracts, 301 and 221 acres respectively, and either of the tracts will be sold at \$3.25 per acre. Either of the tracts will be divided and sold at \$3.50 per acre cash, or on time at \$4 per acre, half cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

87. Forty acres, in four miles of Colfax, on Cold Branch, splendid never-failing cool drinking water, good for poultry or stock farm, 25 acres good level hill-land, and about 15 acres in the bottom, only \$200 on easy terms.

88. Two hundred acres, good for poultry or stock farm, in three miles of Colfax, 110 acres in the hills, and about 90 acres in the bottom, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, of one, two or more 40-acre tracts, at \$5.00 per acre, on easy terms, part cash, balance one and two years.

89. Desirable new house in town of Colfax, five rooms and commodious galleries, celled and nicely painted and finished, situated on 5 lots, 51x125 feet each, barn, woodshed and necessary outhouses, two tanks and underground cistern, situated in desirable portion of the town, will be sold for \$2700.

90. Desirable hill farm, 155 acres, 9 miles east of Colfax, 50 acres fenced, good well and spring branch, house with two rooms and gallery, two cotton houses and corn crib, 75 peach, apple and pear trees, price \$300, half cash, balance one year.

91. Desirable hill farm, 80 acres, 10 miles east of Colfax, 35 acres in cultivation, 21 acres hill land and about 14 acres splendid creek bottom, 2-room house with gallery, kitchen, smokehouse, double crib, barn, cotton house and syrup house, 3 good wells, 4 acres stable cane, 100 assorted fruit trees and vineyard, price \$450, half cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

92. 240 acres, a desirable home, creek and hammock farm, 40 acres in cultivation, 160 acres black land, 80 acres hammock, in extreme northwest corner of Grant parish, in 12 miles of Winnfield, good 3-room house with gallery, kitchen and outhouses, 100 young fruit trees, fine well of water, splendid stock range, fine white oak, ash, gum hickory and walnut timber, all for \$2000, half cash, balance in 12 months.

93. 800 acres, fine cattle ranch and farm. S. Hopper & Son mill site at Stay, 440 acres inclosed with 2 plank and 3 wire, 30 acres in cultivation, good farm house, store building and other improvements, fine 4-inch pipe deep well supplying abundance of good water, and running creeks near by make it an ideal place for stock. Only \$3,150, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. This is a fine investment, and I would be glad to arrange with several citizens to secure the proposition as a speculation.

94. 40 acres, some pine, oak, hickory and cypress, about 14 miles northeast of Colfax, will be sold for \$225 cash, or \$250 on time, \$100 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Also other properties for sale. Let me know what you want, and I will get it for you.

No sale no charge, and parties listing houses or lands with me will have no charges to pay unless property is sold.

H. G. GOODWYN
REAL ESTATE
COLFAX, LA.

DOUBLE DAILY PASSENGER SERVICE

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MAIN LINE

MINDEN TO ALEXANDRIA

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The Louisiana & Arkansas Railway announces the inauguration of Double Daily Passenger Service between Minden and Alexandria and Jena, effective October 10. Trains 1-101 and 2-102 run on about the same schedule as heretofore, leaving Minden 11:25 a. m., arriving at Winnfield 2:50 p. m., Alexandria 5:00 p. m., and Jena 4:45 p. m., and leaving Alexandria 7:00 a. m., Jena 7:05 a. m., Winnfield 9:04 a. m., arrive Minden 12:20 p. m.

New trains Nos. 3-103 and 4-104 leave Minden 6:55 a. m., arrive Winnfield 10:00 a. m., Alexandria 11:59 a. m., Jena 11:00 a. m. Leave Alexandria 1:45 p. m., Jena 2:00 p. m., arrive Winnfield 4:00 p. m., Minden 7:25 p. m.

All Main Line trains make connection at Packton with trains to and from Jena Branch.

W. B. Atkinson
Gen. Pass. Agent, Tezakana, Ark.