

# The Colfax Chronicle

J. M. SWEENEY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, July 29, 1876.

## To Candidates, and Others.

The columns of the CHRONICLE are taken up with communications from persons of both political parties—certainly, they are of a local character, and tend to make our paper of great interest to the people of this District and parish; but we never started the paper for the purpose of being a medium through which would be office-holders (or their friends) could bring themselves before the people. We are an independent journal, and intend to be one, and we want both parties to have the use of our columns, in a legitimate way, to as great an extent as we can; but, gentlemen, we have a right. The candidate should announce himself through our columns, under our heading of "Candidates' Announcements," subject to the nomination of his party, and if he is no party man, and thinks he can reach the goal desired, because of his popularity—why, he has the same privilege. We are no black-mailer, but demand our rights, and "he who runs may read." By referring to our terms, on the first column of the first page, you can see what a candidates' announcement costs, and our rules will be strictly adhered to—no deviation. Now, no one can take offense at this, as it is not personal, but it is addressed to all whom it may concern. We are very liberal in our dealings, but we cannot afford to work for nothing. We cannot make our paper a blow-horn for men of both parties to blazon forth their names, and enter into and keep up discussions—and when they see their articles in print they can lie back and laugh at their own smartness, and how heavy they hit Tom, Dick, or Harry, and the good they done for themselves or favorites. Does the thought ever occur to you that all this takes us from 4 o'clock in the till 10 o'clock at night, every day, with hardly a minute to eat our meals—to grant you all this—and then do it without pay? If you have not read the tale of the boys and the frogs, do so, and you will see the moral. There is not a candidate mentioned in all the communications that has paid his subscription, and only two are subscribers. We are under expenses of one sort and another every day that demands cash—everything in our business has to be paid for on delivery—so give a fair show, gentlemen, and let cash accompany your orders. And in the matter of subscription for the paper we have to say a few words. Everyone wants it, but few pay for it. Now any one who wants it can much easier raise two dollars to pay for it than we can afford to let it out on credit to about two hundred and fifty individuals.

There is not one of you but is aware of the difficulty a printer has in collecting his little bills, and especially from disappointed candidates. We have had experience in this matter, gentlemen. Promises to pay, are not pay. If our columns are worth anything, they are worth being paid for.

COLFAX, GRANT PARISH, LA.,  
July 23, 1876.

### Editor CHRONICLE:

The resident citizens of Colfax feel themselves aggrieved at the manner in which they have been treated by the Merchants' Union Telegraph Company. The agreement was that, if the people would lend to the company the sum of one hundred dollars, they would put up and keep a double line of telegraph from here to the main line, in order that they might telegraph either way, the distance being only one and a half miles.—They have failed to comply with

their part of their contract, in nearly every particular. Not only has the hundred dollars been paid by our citizens, but nearly two hundred dollars more in labor, provisions, and charges.

It was a long time after the wire and posts were put up before the battery was sent here, and when it came our merchants had to pay nearly the original cost of it before it could be controlled for their benefit or use. They also agreed to furnish an operator at this station until one of our citizens could learn—which they have failed to comply with.

Yours,  
MAGNET.

[We would like to hear from the proper parties what they intend doing in this matter.—Ed.]

A great want is felt by this community for better mail facilities. Direct communication between here and Montgomery is much needed, and from there direct to Grand Ecure or the next best place for the benefit of that town. Grant parish wants more mail routes and more postoffices, and it ought to have them. Will not some of our citizens, best acquainted with our Congressmen make it their business to petition them on this matter. You will have a great auxiliary in us.

COLFAX, GRANT PARISH, LA.,  
July 26, 1876.

### Editor CHRONICLE:

The lion has been bearded in his den, and judging from his roar of smothered rage, the three-star communication must have touched him in a tender place. "Leo," with his exceedingly rare conceptions of right, cannot, like a true "Maltese," behold the question as others see it, but in his exalted imagination considers it "too thin." "This was the argument of a few of the old Whig party," says he. Was there ever an answer more applicable to the point than the reply of the Theucian to Alexander the Great: "Was there ever a more gallant captain of a more valiant band?" Was there ever? But we scorn to boast, for do not the people generally, and the politicians especially, know that he has not been easily subdued. "A new game," he says, "by played-out politicians, third party politicians, etc; an attempt to defeat the popular will of a party." We are not now, nor were we ever aware, that any party expressed the popular will of the people; neither do we accept the more absurd idea of the "popular will of a party." Will Leo tell us how he stands with that party, and what proportion of the "popular will" he is likely to receive? Does he not measure our corn in his own false-bottomed half bushel; and will not the same measure be meted out to him? His half-suppressed exclamation of surprise at the announcement of a meeting to elect delegates for Ward 1, would fain produce a patriotic response; but perceiving in the distant political horizon, a cloud that veils the "popular will" in unmistakable tones of popular indignation, yet tempered with a semi-sarcastical nod of approval, he wonders who will be there to represent it. The whole scheme is as clear to him as the magnet through which he discovered it—it is indeed "too thin." But events are daily transpiring that go to make up the political drama, and let the scenes change as they may. Leo will never be a star in the profession, though in the role of Falstaff he can serve the "popular will" of his party. ECHO.

COLFAX, July 25, 1876.

### Editor CHRONICLE:

I have been reading the different communications in your paper, and smiled on observing how numerous they are, and the subject treated of. Office appears to be the burden of their song, and the stimulus that stirs them up into such a state of activity, and their aim is to get themselves or friends

in office, whether the people and their interests are represented or not. Not one of them states what sound measures they are going to advocate, with a view of alleviating the oppressions of our mis-governed and tax-burdened State.

I claim, sir, that those who represent us should go in for curtailing the expenses of our State and parish governments. The salaries of State officers should be cut down at least one-half, and as many of those offices dispensed with as possibly can be. We want reform in reality—not in words; and we say that the people should not vote for any candidate who will not go in strong for these measures; and we want the rights and welfare of the people to be considered first, and then see who the men are who will carry such measures through.

You will hear again from me on this subject, when I will say more on the matter. Respectfully,  
THOS. ALLISON.

COLFAX, July 27, 1876.

### Editor CHRONICLE:

Now comes defendant, and for answer to Sam's exception, denies in part the allegations therein contained. In relation to the compact on which he lays so much stress, Sam, although assuming to understand it, is yet, I see, one material point in darkness. The compact was not to the effect that Winn should have first choice, Grant next and Catahoula third, for Grant was not at the time of that agreement in the Senatorial District; neither was it the understanding that Winn should have the first choice, because Catahoula submitted the proposition that if Winn would support her in that campaign, (knowing full well that Winn undivided could enforce her demand, having a Democratic majority vote,) that the favor should be returned. For this reason, Catahoula instructed her delegates to compromise the matter with Winn, by giving her preference in the next Convention. To that end, in the Convention of 1872, the Catahoula delegates were likewise instructed. Grant, not a party to the first contract, was not bound by its provisions; but being in the minority when she did have a voice, could only say amen to the arrangement; yet, with the understanding that the provisions of that compromise should be extended to her in the campaign of 1876. Sam asks the question, which is absurd as he imagines ours to be far-fetched: Has Dr. Kelly represented his District, as Senator? I answer his question by asking another: Did the delegates who nominated him, obligate themselves to install him in office? And like Sam, I can say, emphatically, No! Neither the Convention, nor the people, through their delegates, agreed to secure his election; nor, if elected, to brow-beat the Returning Board, or countermand the midnight order. They did only what they agreed to do, and nothing more could be required. And to be more explicit, I will state for Sam's information, as I have it directly from the delegates authorized by Catahoula to act in that matter, that if Winn would ratify the nomination of S. S. Bowman, as then made by Catahoula, that she would obligate herself to support Winn's choice in the next convention; and just here I will remark that I deny the right of any convention to compromise the interests of the people by promising a debt beyond their ability to pay. As "West End" says: "The Dr. has had his shuffle, deal and draw," and I say, if his adversary oversized his pile, or played the Arkansian's fifth Jack on him, are his constituents to blame.

Sam says McEnery is entitled to renomination, also, because he failed to serve the people. McEnery is entitled to renomination and election if the people will it and C. C. Dunn was re-elected

on that principle, we doubt not; so can Dr. Kelly be elected if he receives the largest ballot—but for no other reasons. Sam asserts that some of the would be politicians of Grant and Catahoula nominated J. G. Hawks, in violation of their former pledge. I grant this, in part; but deny that it was in violation of former pledges, inasmuch as Hawks forced himself upon the field in opposition to those who nominated Dr. Kelly. Besides the question is quite totally irrelevant to the question, and while I do not doubt the Dr.'s popularity, and have every respect that is due him as a gentleman, and with all due deference to the opinions of Sam, I am of opinion that Grant must have preference in the next Convention. Although I shall not promise his election, nor battle with the powers that be to secure his seat. Let the act-drop fall as it may, Brian or Hardy would reflect a credit to their constituents. DICK.

Our friend, Mr. H. McKnight, is working hard on his new steam cotton-gin. It will be completed in a short time.

## The Democratic Nominees.

Yesterday morning, just before going to press, a friend rushed in, bringing us an "extra" issued by the Democrat, at Alexandria. We have neither space nor time for comment in this issue; but copy the latest dispatches:  
First ballot—Wiltz 142; McEnery, 80; Nichols, 117; Penn, 32.  
Second ballot—Wiltz 139; McEnery, 63; Nichols, 139; Penn, 29.  
Third ballot—Nichols, 142; Wiltz 140; McEnery, 61.

When it came to the fourth ballot, McEnery withdrew in favor of Nichols, before the vote was announced; Penn also withdrew in his favor; and Wiltz then made a motion for the nomination of Nichols to be made unanimous. Wiltz will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[Under this head we will announce the names of candidates for any office; our charge is \$5, and the card will be published, if necessary, till November. The cash must accompany the order in every instance; if not, it will be thrown in our waste-basket.]

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for State Senator for this District, subject to nomination by the Democratic Convention. DAVID HARDY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Notice to Tax-Payers.

OFFICE OF STATE TAX COLLECTOR,  
Colfax, Grant Parish, July 28, 76.

PENALTIES on delinquent Taxes have been remitted for ninety days, by Executive authority, under date of July 28th; but the costs and expenses attending seizure and sale can be avoided only by immediate settlement.

JOHN R. GRAY,  
State Tax Collector, Grant Parish.  
jy28-5t

## BEEF.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Colfax and vicinity, that he will continue to furnish choice BEEF, every Wednesday morning, during the summer months, at his usual reasonable prices, and in the fall and winter months he will furnish Mutton and Pork also.

jy28-1y JAMES MCCOY.

## NOTICE!

### FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION will be held at the Court House, at Colfax, in the parish of Grant, State of Louisiana, on MONDAY, the 28th of August, 1876, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Louisiana.

The several Parish Committees within this Congressional District are hereby authorized and required to call an election of delegates and to furnish the delegates chosen under this order with proper credentials, properly certified by the President and Secretary of the several Parish Committees, and also forward true copies to me at Alexandria, Louisiana.

The apportionment of representation of the parishes, is as follows:

APPORTIONMENT.	
Rapides.....	5
Vernon.....	1
Sabine.....	2
Natchitoches.....	5
Grant.....	3
Winn.....	2
Red River.....	2
DeSoto.....	2
Caddo.....	6
Bossier.....	3
Webster.....	1
Bienville.....	2

By order of J. Madison Wells, Acting President of the 4th Congressional District Committee.  
J. MADISON WELLS,  
Act. Pres. 4th Con. Committee, La.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Voters of the 14th Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Winn, Catahoula and Grant:

GENTLEMEN—My name having been placed before the people of this District, as a candidate for Senator on the Democratic Conservative ticket, at the ensuing election, I deem it but justice to state that I am subject to the nominating Convention, fully acquiescing in their action. And here, permit me to say, that others whose names are to be placed before the people, should manifest a like willingness to abide by the judgment of said Convention; and their failure to do so will be mainly ascribable to the fact that they expect to reach the goal by some other route than by the intelligent suffrage of their party. Respectfully,  
DAVID HARDY.  
Grant Parish, La., July 26, 76 It

## NOTICE.

THE members of the Raven National Union Club are hereby notified to meet at Raven Camp, on MONDAY evening next, the 31st inst. Interesting matters will be discussed, and a full attendance is expected. Everyone is invited to attend.  
By order of the President—  
HENRY JONES.

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