

The Game Law.

The following are the dates during which the game law is in force in this State:

Deer—From March 1st to October 1st; penalty, from \$25 to \$50.

Wild Turkey—From April 15th to October 1st; penalty, from \$10 to \$25.

Quail, Partridge and Pheasant—From April 1st to October 1st; penalty, from \$10 to \$25.

A penalty of from \$5 to \$25 is imposed for the destruction of Whippoorwill, Finch, Oriole, Bluebird, Swallow, Nighthawk or blackbird, except when the same are destructive to the fruit or grain crop.

A penalty of from \$5 to \$25 for robbing or destroying the nests of eggs of any wild bird whatsoever, except those of a predatory nature, and destructive of game or insectivorous birds.

Section 12 of the Game Law provides that all fines collected for violation of any of the provisions of the act, one half the said fine shall go to the former and the other half paid to the Treasurer of the Parish School Board in which said fines are imposed, for the benefit of the public school.

Act 91.

At the last meeting of our parish school board a motion was adopted enforcing section 10 of Act No. 91 of 1888. Teachers are therefore authorized to collect \$1 tax from each family as provided in the act, and if the amount is not paid the teachers are authorized to decline to teach the children of parents who refuse such payment. The amount thus collected is to be used by teachers in the various schools for the comfort and convenience of the scholars. We believe this action of the board will soon close the schools, especially the colored schools. Parents of colored children—eight out of ten of them—will never pay the tax. They seem to want to educate their children, but are both to contribute for the purpose—Morgan City Review.

An Ohio paper says very sensibly that any negro who claims office on the ground of his color makes a mistake. His claims to office should be precisely those of white men—ability and good character. This is precisely what will never come to pass, though it is a Republican organ in this instance that encourages the idea. The negro political tub stands on a race bottom, and when the tub loses that, as a tub it is done for. It is no exaggeration to say that nowhere in the length and breadth of the United States is there any negro in office where a white man could not be found for the same salary who would discharge the duties of the place more efficiently and satisfactorily.

According to a map of the South lately issued by managers of railroads located chiefly in Tennessee, the principal battlefields are dotted down, making a total of 892 during the recent war. These main battles are scattered over every Southern State, besides Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, New Mexico, and the Indian Territory. Louisiana is credited with 118 of these battles. They do not comprise the skirmishes. These rather curious statistics demonstrate how the fearful and stubborn conflict pervaded the entire Union.

Monroe Telegraph: Ruston College opened this week with 120 students, a good showing to begin with. All the schools and colleges in north Louisiana are on a veritable boom and there is going to be an exciting but noble contest to produce the best results and make the best record during the coming season. The seed sown by the Educational Association will bear golden fruit.

To see a local paper trying to puff and boom a town with its columns barren of local advertisements, is about as thin as trying to convince a sensible man the moon is made of green cheese. The paper is the index to the town's energy and prosperity. The paper and the town work in unison—the town builds the paper and the paper builds the town.—Ex.

Education in Louisiana.

Monroe Telegraph.

The lights pointed upon the subject heading this article by the convention which has just adjourned at Ruston was highly gratifying and at the same time disappointing to the friends of education in Louisiana. It was gratifying in that it showed that great interest was being awakened and manifested in the subject; and it was disappointing in that it showed that in many parishes education was at a low ebb.

Mr. Breaux, the State Superintendent of Public Education, read an address replete with statistical information and among other things disclosed the fact that in some parishes—a majority of them, we are glad to say—the schools are well maintained and kept open from seven to nine months in the year, while in others, about twenty-two of them, they are only kept open from three to four months in the year. The minimum time should be at least nine months in every parish in the State and if some parishes do so well we cannot see why all should not do it. The main difficulty we think is the lack of funds, and our people must put up more money for educational purposes. Judge Gunby, the president of the association, in his admirable address responding to the address of welcome, put the matter in a business light and clearly demonstrated that it pays to educate. Our people cannot invest their money in a more profitable way. It pays just as well to raise Jersey boys and girls as it does to raise Jersey cows or Jersey pigs. Good schools is the best advertisement an immigrant-seeking country can have.

Another important matter discussed before the association was the tendency of parents to send their children abroad to be educated, and we think a determined effort to stop the evil will date from the Ruston convention and that much good will result therefrom. Several hundred boys and girls are sent out of the State annually to be educated, thus impoverishing our own State and enriching others. It is a mistaken idea that some seem to have, that other States possess superior educational advantages to our own—it is only another instance of distance lending enchantment to the view. A boy or girl to make a useful man or woman in the community where they are to live should be familiar with the customs, needs and wants of the people of that community; they should be in sympathy with their institutions; and they should feel a pride in the State of their nativity. To be and do these things they should be educated at home. Geography and history should not be learned by traveling in, and reading the history of, other countries before one's own. The patriotic fathers and mothers of Louisiana should patronize home institutions. If they are not what they ought to be they will soon be made so by a liberal home patronage. It is a duty you owe your children, yourselves and your State. It is to your interest, socially, politically and pecuniarily.

The Louisiana Educational Association is doing a good work and we trust it will be continued with the same zeal and earnestness that characterized its Ruston meeting.

N. O. States: These facts, however, the one stated by Kellogg, i. e., that two unprincipled negro leaders can absolutely control the negro vote, if there "is a free ballot and a fair count," and the one stated by us, together with our concession that Kellogg is correct, i. e., that a dozen bulldozers can promptly scatter the negro herds, however solidly they may be massed, thus utterly paralyze the power of Pinchback and Lewis, and then themselves vote the negroes as they see best, are of more than common significance; and they ought to open the eyes of the people of all sections and all parties to the evil that has been forced upon the country by the enfranchisement of the negroes. Can any reasoning mind assume that a race which can be thus led and controlled by their chiefs, like so many sheep, and who may yet be so easily frightened out of their legal rights and from their barbarous fealty to their most trusted leaders, are fit to be free electors in an enlightened government? And is it not the very height of stupidity or infatuation for the Northern people and, even some of our own contemporaries, to argue that this same race, which, during six thousand years has been a race of savages and slaves, can be fitted for the high duties of free citizenship by being taught to spell "baker" and to recite the multiplication table?

Dr. Brown Séquard's father, Capt. Edward Brown, of the American navy, was a Philadelphian and married a French woman on the Island of Mauritius named Séquard. He and his descendants took the name Brown-Séquard. The discoverer of the "Elixir of Youth" was their eldest child. He was educated in France, but was afterward a professor at Harvard, and practiced medicine in this country for some years subsequent to 1873. He married twice, his first wife being Miss Fletcher, of Boston, a relative of Daniel Webster.

A special from Moberly, Mo., to the Journal says: Four tramps arrested here for vagrancy were put up at public auction from the courthouse steps. The sale had been daily advertised according to law and there was a large crowd present. The bidding was not spirited. Two of the tramps were sold to a farmer for \$2 a head and another was bid in for 75c. The fourth tramp could find no purchaser and he was returned to jail. The three who were sold must serve their purchasers for four months.

The Queen of Italy is an ardent student of Volapuk. She is a subscriber of the Stival, the organ of the new language, printed at Milan, and is said to read it with ease.

Robert E. Lee's Birthday.

N. O. Times-Democrat.

The lower house of the Georgia Legislature has passed, without a dissenting voice, a bill making Jan. 19—Lee's birthday—a public holiday in Georgia. There is not the slightest doubt as to similar action by the Senate.

The proposition is made that the other Southern States shall follow the example of Georgia, and establish Jan. 19 as a holiday upon which the people of this section can recall the great struggle they went through.

When a birthday is thus honored, it is done to show respect to the man who then first saw the light, and to encourage the people to remember and honor him. And, in this idea, no better selection could be made of a Southern hero than Gen. Robert E. Lee.

"No worthier example," says the Macon Telegraph, "can be held before the youth of the country, no more symmetrical character, no higher type of the Christian gentleman has been evolved in the history of our race."

Even the bitterest sectional papers have had nothing to say against Robert E. Lee, and the Commercial Gazette, in its most vindictive humor, stopped to praise him as a hero and gentleman. His martial prowess, his forbearance in victory, his fortitude under defeat, his patriotism, his unswerving devotion to duty—mark him as a man worthy of the highest honors; and the Southern youth can have no higher type of man set before them for imitation.

We have received of late from England—from the greatest soldier that country has produced for many years—a tribute to Lee, declaring him one of the half dozen great commanders of the world. Lord Wolseley has borne testimony to Lee's military ability, which alone makes him worthy of every honor that can be bestowed on him. When we consider the hundred qualities that endeared him to the South, the tribute which the Georgia House has just paid him in placing his name side by side with that of George Washington, making their birthdays public holidays, is certainly not too great. Feb. 22 and Jan. 19 should be equally honored as the birthdays of the South's two noblest sons.

Bill Arp's Advice to Boys.

It is an old saying that if a young man saves his first \$100 he will get rich—that is so in nine cases out of ten—yes, if he will save his first \$100, he will succeed, and any young man can save that much in a year if he will let whisky and tobacco and society girls alone—society will keep a poor young man poor. It keeps married folks poor. I am thinking now of a married man, who is bowed down with debt while his family is trying to keep on the ragged edge of society. A milliner makes their clothes and they are just obliged to ride in a carriage when they go visiting. Such people are the town talk and they don't know it. There are nice young men in town who have been clerking for years and haven't had up a dollar. They must take a girl to every show that comes along and spend \$5 on every dance, for those who dance must pay the fiddler. Capital is very particular now a days. When capital wants a young man it looks round for one who doesn't drink or smoke or gamble—one who saves his money and do sn't run about at night. Family influence isn't worth a cent now. A man stands on his merits, his habits, his associations. Young man, there is a little book in every town and your name is on it. But there is no excuse for a young man failing to get employment in this country. If he does not it is his own fault. If he can't get rich fast he can slow. If he will begin young and work and behave himself he will accumulate a plenty for his old age. Old age wants money. It wants rest and should have it. "Otium cum dignitate" is the Latin for dignified leisure, but I heard Judge Thomas says it meant "rest comes after digging." Dig first and rest afterwards. Old age don't want to get up a cold winter morning and make the fire and cook the breakfast.

Pay the Printer.

Yes, pay him. He needs all the money he can scrape together. But, alas, people do not view the matter that way. They look upon him as being endowed with the power of being able to wait longer for money than anybody else. They new that he has any bills to meet or that he is damned by his creditors. Let's see: I paid the grocer five dollars that you owe him; the butcher three dollars; the baker two dollars; and the printer—well, you owe him one dollar. He can wait. Yes, wait. He will never grumble. He doesn't mind waiting a few months for a measly dollar. And when you have work for him to do just call around, in a terribly excited state of mind, and tell him you are in an awful hurry, can't wait, as it were. He is an exceedingly obliging individual and generally has your work done on very short notice.

Reader, are you one who makes the printer wait. If you are, take heed! In the hottest corner of the lowest depth of sheol a blazing fire awaits your coming, and in the cool shades of Paradise a seat is reserved for the poor creature who waited so long on earth for his money.

N. O. City Item: After a dozen severe tests had failed to induce a balky horse, which had obstructed street car and other traffic, to "move on," a farmer-looking person stepped up and stuck his finger down in one of the animal's ears. The effect was instantaneous, and the trouble was over. Street car drivers should jot this down in their memorandum books, for tickling a balky horse inside the ear is said to never fail to get it out of its stubborn mood.