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Written for the Chief.]

Education.

A Guide for Parents and Teachers.

BY REV. DR. SOPHIA.

V.

Let us hear a conversation on this subject between Mr. Smith and his friend Mentor:

There is in my pupils, says Mr. Smith, not the least gravity. If I could only induce them to walk sedately; but there is nothing but hopping, jumping and running.

Men. You don't say. It would disgust me to see my scholars walk like puppets. The boy must hop, jump and run, if he feels his strength.

Smith. There is no trace of reflection.

Men. You are astonished at this? What is it in man that reflects? It is reason, ain't it? Wherefrom shall reflection emanate in a child, whose reason is not yet developed?

Smith. They do nothing but childishness.

Men. Because they are children.

Smith. When the bell rings to assemble them for their lessons, they are so slow, so morose, that one may lose all his patience; but if it is time for the play ground, you should see the joyful willingness with which they go for it, as if man was born to play.

Men. Indeed man is not exactly born to play, but the growing man—the boy is. By and by you ought to accustom him to relish work, but you ought not to lose patience if he does not like it at once.

Smith. And during the lessons they are not a moment quiet.

Men. Because they are in a condition which is unnatural to them. A healthy boy is only quiet so long as he sleeps. Being awake he is in constant motion. In this case you have nothing else to do but to reflect how to use this *perpetuum mobile* way of boys for the attainment of good aims. Give these little hands constant occupation and to these little mouths as much occasion to talk as possible and you will cease to find these little hobgoblins burdensome.

Smith. They mortify me by their tricks and malice.

Men. Tricks and malice? Why, I have not discovered these in boys. Please mention some instances.

Smith. Examples! I could write a book of them. Imagine—yesterday I was with my boys on the playground—I still tremble, if I think of it. They began to play ball, and quick as thought one of them threw his ball at me, striking my neck. He aimed at me, his tutor!

Men. With the intention to grieve you?

Smith. From what other reason?

Men. There we have it. That is the very thing wherein you gentlemen commit an error. In every result of looseness and thoughtlessness you suspect tricks and malice and thereby you sin against youth. Whenever these results show themselves they are surely inoculated by the perverted way they were treated by their guardians.

Smith. But what other reason could the wicked little fellow have had, if not that of grieving me?

Men. To induce you to stoop down

from your pedantic gravity and to partake of the game. But, continue your story, what did you do when you received the blow.

Smith. I turned around and asked who is the lad that has thrown at me?

Men. Well, of course they betrayed the criminal?

Smith. On the contrary. I threatened to keep them in over dinner, if they would not give the name of the boy who had thus violated the respect due me. No answer was given. They would prefer to dine on crackers, than that one of them would have been so sincere as to betray the insulter.

Men. I do not look at this in the horrible light you do. I don't see in this case any conspiracy of wicked boys. One of their lively crowd in his spirit has thrown at you—all of them know it. But you call the boy a naughty one, who has violated his duty. You threaten him by your look and by the rough voice in which you speak, that he will be severely punished. All the boys see that you are wrong and therefore they do not betray their friend. They rather re-ounce a good dinner than to deliver up a good but loose boy. Suppose the boys were wrong in not exposing the guilty one, it is you that have induced them to do so by your untimely severity. Guess what I would have done in your place? I would have turned around and would have smilingly asked, "I believe you intend to take it up with me. Who is the little genius that pretends to play base-ball better than his old teacher?" Instantly the little fellow would have appeared with an independent, "I do."

Then I would have exchanged a few balls with him and afterwards would have somewhat seriously said: "Now, my little friend, it is enough, we know by this trial who beats; and the boy would have stopped and the whole scene would have been satisfactory to all parties.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Free Trade and the Sugar Culture.

[N. O. Price Current.]

The South produces certain staples which can be raised successfully in no other section of the country, and mainly depends upon foreign buyers for the sale of these staples. The demand from such buyers would be increased by a free interchange of commodities. Hence for these reasons, all the cotton States have advocated free trade. Our own State produces both cotton and sugar. As a cotton State it favors absolute free trade. As a sugar State it advocates protection by a revenue duty on the imports of the foreign product. The bulk of the United States consumption is furnished by the foreign product. But with a thorough drainage and efficient levee system, we shall have sugar lands enough to supply the entire demand. This could not be accomplished without a considerable accession of capital and a corresponding increase in population. If the culture could be made so profitable that it could stand the reverse of occasional crop failures, as in the present season, the capital would be furnished and the labor would come. In this event the country would be nearly as independent of foreign sugars as it is now of foreign corn. Political economists and statesmen are not blind to these facts, and, in considering the subject from a national point of view, Northern men, who have no proclivities for the South, will be found to advocate fair protection to the Louisiana product.

But the question arises, why does the Southern product require this protection? The answer is, that the actual cost of production in Louisiana is so much more than the cost in Cuba, that if the latter's product were admitted free, under a reciprocity treaty, it would drive the former from the market. The cost is predicated on two elements—the occasional severity of the climate and the price of labor. It is hoped that the former can be obviated by the introduction of a Brazilian variety of cane, maturing in a much shorter period than that which we now cultivate. If this be so, in nineteen seasons out of twenty the crop would be saved before a freeze.

With regard to the latter, it depends upon the cost of subsistence. The telegrams published on Thursday apprise us that the laborers on the Lachine canal in the Dominion, receive 10c an hour for wages, out of which they have not only to furnish subsistence to their families, but also fuel, an essential and expensive charge, and the costly winter clothing requisite in that cold climate, and pay, moreover, rent for their dwellings. They are nevertheless able to derive a satisfactory support from their wages in consequence of the low prices of all the necessities of life, especially of shoes, hats, apparel, blankets and fuel, and all the products of the field and the garden. If Louisiana laborers could be furnished with these necessities at the same prices that are paid in Canada, they could probably do as well as now, even if under a reduction of 50 per cent in wages. But they are compelled to pay much higher prices in consequence of duties on the foreign products which they consume, or of correlative enhancement of the prices of American products. Such being the facts, it is evidently no more than simple justice to the Louisiana planter to protect him, to a corresponding extent, by a duty on the foreign product. If the entire expenses of Government were paid by direct taxes, the Louisiana planter might stand the change, as well as the Northern manufacturers. But this is not expected even by the most advanced advocates of free trade. Hence fair and judicious legislation requires a thorough knowledge of all the facts underlying the question, and a broad

catholic spirit to determine it equitably.

There can be no doubt, however, that the import duties have in some particulars failed to accomplish the object in view. Their provisions have inured more to the benefit of the refiner than of the planter. One of our factors in visiting New York with the view of opening a market there for our lowest grades of sugar only fit for refining, was shown some dark muddy stuff imported from Cuba at a cost of 2½c per pound, and was surprised to learn that it really contained as much saccharine matter as Louisiana sugar worth in the open market a third more. In short, the Cuba product was made to assume its repulsive appearance, expressly with the view of being admitted at a low rate of duty. Such abuses should be corrected. If it be intended to protect the home product, the law should be so framed as to effect its object. Congress should guard against the enormous influence of Northern manufacturers and importers, and see to it that provision should be made against all such ingenious devices as have been reported, which not only nullify the law so far as it is intended to protect the planter, but defraud the Revenue.

Above all, it should never be overlooked that since emancipation our sugar interest has been entirely revolutionized—that is, the system has been radically changed. Formerly, to protect the culture of sugar, was simply to protect the planter. Now, to protect the culture means first and above all to protect the freedmen. Remove the protection and wages would necessarily be largely reduced, probably hardly less than 50 per cent. The planter could emigrate to the West Indies and carry on his pursuit there under far better auspices than on Louisiana sugar lands; or he could remove to some southwestern community and recommence life with the remnants of his capital. The laborer would have no resource. Everywhere else he would find all the channels of industry already filled to repletion. No where else could he find a climate congenial to his birth and habits. Cotton and corn can be produced on sugar lands, but neither as successfully as in other localities. A rash repeal of the sugar duty might prevent the planter from pursuing his vocation, but it would be utter ruin to the laborers.

The Policy for the Future.
[La. Sugar-Bowl.]

While we are as firmly as ever of the opinion that cane culture is the most profitable crop grown in America, we think the time has now come when all sugar planters should be convinced that it is too hazardous to depend entirely upon that crop. It certainly will not pay planters, at ruling prices, to plant cane alone, even should they be certain of making full crops annually; but since the present season has demonstrated what we may expect any year, it becomes the imperative duty of every planter to diversify his crops—to plant corn not only to rest his soil, but to make his own provisions; and to be certain that he will have an abundant corn crop, he should prepare his land thoroughly, plant at different seasons so that if one planting fails the next may succeed, and cultivate well. With an abundance of corn, a few brood mares and sows of the best breeds, with cattle, sheep, poultry; with mowing machines, patent hay rakes and forks; with a full supply of roots and esculents for both man and beast, a plantation could be made self-sustaining, and then all the profits would not have to go to purchase horses, mules, meats, feed, etc. Then a partial failure of the sugar or cotton crop would not demoralize and distress planters as now; the planter would be independent of commission merchants, and mortgaged estates would be few. Good will result from the disasters of the past year. It has fully demonstrated the necessity for more improved sugar machinery, so that frozen cane can be at least partially saved. Those who have vacuum pans are about the only ones in the State who are able to come out ahead. A greater impetus will be given to the erection of central factories, for the smaller planters are now, more than ever, anxious to diversify their crops and have their sugar manufactured with the best machinery—and whatever may be the future price of sugar, we are sure it will always remain the leading crop in our State, and will be more profitable than wheat or other Northern crops, if we but adopt the farming system of neighboring States, and make all our own supplies at home.

Since the doctors have raised the howl that the bits of wash leather and india rubber used in the manufacture of mince pies are unwholesome, if not absolutely injurious, the mince pie industry has been almost revolutionized, the manufacturers using pasteboard and basswood veneering instead of the objectionable ingredients. The upper crust is still made of asbestos roofing paper, same as last year.—*Scientific American.*

We state what everybody knows when we say that this State must have some relief from the present taxation, and that the people confidently expect the coming Legislature to adopt measures removing the burdens that are upon them. Every material interest of the State is paralyzed by the exorbitant taxes that grind the industrial classes out of existence. The people must have relief and will have it.—*State Register.*

The Secretary of War designates Col. John H. King, 9th Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Young, 19th Infantry, to serve with the citizens designated by Gov. Hubbard of Texas to investigate at El Paso the recent disturbances in that county.

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