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In a recent interview with a reporter of the Times Democrat ex-Senator Jonas said that he was still a candidate for the United State Senate.

Editor Pipes of the Vermillion Star is now using a "patent outside." A wise move, brother. The man who said that the best part of a country paper was the "patent side" came very near telling the truth.

The immortal author of Monte Christo once said that if he could portion out a new life, he would be a handsome woman till 30, a victorious general from 30 to 50, and a cardinal in his old age.

It is said that during the year there were ninety-seven debutantes in the New York Four Hundred and the addition of marriageable men to the circle was only nineteen. The "swells" are confronted "with a condition, not a theory."

The new road overseers are strictly performing their duties. Notices are being served daily and they are sparing no pains to place the roads in good condition. With such men the present road system will work like a charm and "soon" the bad road complaint will exist no more.—Rayne Ranger.

Several parties were brought up before the courts of South Carolina for violating the liquor dispensary law and promptly acquitted by juries in spite of the law and evidence. Gov. Tillman, with the aid of all his constables, can not enforce this law, as in almost every instance the juries refuse to convict. Like our own Sunday law, the dispensary law is or will soon be a dead letter.

If reports in the papers are correct the income tax will pass the Senate. Most of the Democrats favor it while the Western Republicans have expressed their intention to vote to retain the income amendment and then vote against the bill as a whole, because the people in the States which they represent are very much in favor of its passage. It may be class legislation, but it has the rare merit of being in favor of the poorer class.

Dr. Talmage is in no danger of starving, for his earning capacity is larger than that of any other American clergyman. At one time his income, including his salary of $12,000, was in the neighborhood of $50,000 a year. He has received no salary from the Tabernacle for two or three years, but his sermons, controlled by two syndicates, have brought him inbetween $8000 and $10,000 a year, his editorial work from $5000 to 6000, and his lectures about $15,000.

We find the following in the report of the Grand Jury of Caddo parish:

"The moral status of our parish is far from being perfect, yet we find quite an improvement in old Caddo in comparison with the past years, which we attribute to the speedy vindication of the law and the intelligence brought about by that great institution, the public schools."

The Shreveport Times, commenting on the Grand Jury's report, says:

"The report of the grand jury, published this morning, exhibits a condition of peace and order that should cause a feeling of pride in every citizen's heart. Not only has crime rapidly diminished, particularly among the colored people, but the offenses committed are [illegible] This is justly [illegible] the influences of the [illegible] in raising the standard

MORE ABOUT THE ROADS.

While we are complaining bitterly of the condition of our public roads, justice demands that we should not be too hasty in passing judgment upon the acts of the Police Jury, and throw all the blame, if blame there be, on the gentlemen composing that body. It is very true that it is their duty to see that the roads are worked; but is it not also true that the present system of working the roads has proven a complete failure wherever tried? We are reliably informed that in most of the adjoining parishes the roads are no better than ours. This is not offered as an excuse for the poor roads in this parish, but we mention this fact simply to show that we are not the only ones who are deprived of the great necessity—good roads. Some time ago the writer visited a very progressive town in this State and found out to his great surprise that it was impossible to travel in the main thoroughfare of the town. The town authorities had done all in their power to have good roads, but had failed.

Thousands of men can make good roads in their minds, but it requires practical statesmanship to suggest a change which the people can be made to try, and which will produce beneficial results.

There are no better roads in the world than the roads of Lafayette parish in dry weather, but when rainy weather sets in they become almost impracticable, and unless thoroughly drained and kept in repairs by men who understand their business this state of affairs will continue, causing much vexation to all the people and working great injury to every industry in the parish. Good roads have more effect toward building up a town than perhaps any other one enterprise, and they are indispensable to the prosperity of the rural districts. All agree about that; it is a fact which has been tested and which will continue to stand the test, and the sooner we realize it the better it will be for us.

We have no plan of our own to offer, but it strikes us that the five-mile contract proposed by "Cherokee" is the most feasible at the present time. This plan is practical, shocks no long standing prejudice, attempts no impossible reform, is a moderate step in advance, leads directly to the accomplishment of all that is now possible under the existing circumstances.

THE CHANCES FOR SUGAR.

It is a pretty difficult matter to say how sugar will fare in the Senate. One day dipatches from Washington are very encouraging to those interested in this industry and the next day the wires bring a contradiction of these reports. What will be the outcome no one can tell. Our Senators are making a brave fight and insist upon a reasonable duty; if they fail to obtain this, they have announced their intention to vote against Wilson bill. We give below the Picayune's Washington correspondence of February 13: "The press reports sent out to-night concerning sugar are unfavorable, but with the exception of the inaction of the senate sub-committee on the subject of the sugar duty, nothing has occurred to change the situation for the worse. The committee members are very reticent, even with the other senators, and nobody seems to know exactly what they are doing with the tariff bill. Most of the statements in the newspapers as to the sub-committee's proceedings are conjectural in their nature. The Louisiana senators had not heard any unfavorable news to-day. As far as can be learned the committee have not come to a decision on the sugar question.

"The sugar planters' delegation may remain several days longer. They thoroughly discussed the question of a sugar schedule at the conference held last night with Senators White and Caffery, and the latter will be in a position to submit a schedule if one is called for by the sub-committee on the tariff bill. The committee has not yet asked for a schedule.

"If it should be determined by the finance committee to leave sugar on the free list, then they will have to find a way to pass the bill without the aid of the Louisiana senators and the other senators who may stand with them. This is likely to prove a more difficult problem than the sugar question.

"Senators Manderson and McMillan are enthusiastic over their experiences in Louisiana, and the great capacity of the sugar industry for development. Senator Menderson will stand for sugar, on his side of the chamber, and there are Republican senators who will go with him."

Mr. Justice Miller.

New Orleans Free Press.

The appointment of Mr. Henry C. Miller to the vacancy on the supreme bench of the State, made by the governor yesterday is a most admirable one. A man of a high order of intellect and sterling integrity, a lawyer of learning and ability, a deep thinker and logical reasoner and a courtly and polished gentleman, Mr. Miller will make the ideal judge, especially of the court of last resort.

The appointment is commendable, not only on account of the fitness of it, but also because it is not the result of any barter and dicker, not the fruit of a wild scramble for place. It was not obtained by the use of any outside influence, nor procured by the means of petition carried out by personal friends and signed by people, into whose faces they were thrust, because they feared to refuse, or to get rid of the applicant. It is an appointment made on the lines that judicial appointments should be—without regard to campaign services or personal obligations, but with an eye single to the good of the State and the maintainance of the integrity of the bench.

The governor is to be congratulated upon a selection worthy of the place; Mr. Miller is to be congratulated upon a proper recognition of his character an ability, and the people are to be congratulated upon their acquisition of an officer in every way fitted for his position, who will discharge its duties both in spirit and in letter.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Experience comes high, but we must have it.

When a man's passion is in his brain, he loves poetry; when it is in his heart, he loves women.

Doubt the honesty that needs to be told.

More women love rascally men than men loves rascally women.

If one wants fortune he must not be over particular about how he grabs her as she flies.

Latent energy is akin to laziness.

Sarcastic people should wear gloves on their words.

We criticise the strong and pity the weak.

Talent is hereditary; genius is not,

Intellect is a dewomanizer.—[Detroit Free Press.

EDUCATION.

The value of schools to a community can not be overestimated. They raise the standard of intelligence and are the sturdy foes of ignorance. They elevate the standard of morality and decrease crime. They reform and civilize. They develop the spiritual and intellectual part of man, they form a higher society to which culture is the open sesame and thus rouse the community as a whole to a nobler appreciation of life. They widen the field of amusement by creating an interest in standard and interesting books. They bring the community in touch with the world by elevating it to tastes in common with the best part of the world. They draw from their neighboring communities by offering a healthful atmosphere to their children. They increase the importance of the town or parish by giving it a name for culture abroad. They broaden the mind, and make the community liberal and progressive. They are the promoters of progress and advancement and disseminate those principles. In short, they represent a high plain of morality, culture and refinement, and are the test of a community's status.

* * *

One would think that the rich and idle of our country would be the ones who most liberally patronize the deep writers and thinkers; that among them are to be found the most appreciative readers and admirers of our great scientists, philosophers, and speculators; but facts prove the contrary to be the case. The opulent classes made indolent physically for need of some necessary occupation become equally as indolent mentally. As a result, instead of having the needful vigor of mind for grasping serious subjects, they have degenerated so that only trifling and highly sensational mental pabulum can be relished. They are the great patrons of the novel and are more or less responsible for the trashy literature of today. Then where must we look for readers of thinkers and scientists? for it is a fact that such facts have a large sale. A careful investigation made by interested parties has disclosed the fact that they are read mostly by the working classes; by clerks, bricklayers, carpententers, and such who toil for a daily living.

W. A. LeRosen.

Left His Wife Behind.

The Rounder saw a funny thing while down at Lafayette a few weeks ago. A bride and groom had come down on the Alexandria branch and changed cars to go to Houston. After the husband had put his wife on the car he got off and went to the lunch stand for a cigar. When he got on he stopped a short while in the smoker, and when he came into the next car where he supposed his new wife was he couldn't find her. That man was crazy in two minutes. "Where's my wife?" he shouted as he tore up and down the car, bringing the conductor in to see what was up. While he was trying to get a coherent reply an old fellow said he had seen her get off the car after the young man had put her on at Lafayette, and he guessed she was left. Then the groom raved and demanded that the train go back after her. To this the conductor objected, and a committee of five men waited on the groom.

"Was it your wife that was left?" inquired the spokesman. "Yes."

"How long have you been married?"

"A week only and the train must go back after her," he moaned.

"Well, I guess not," said the old fellow emphatically. "When youv'e been married as long as we have you wont want to inconvenience a whole trainload of passengers for a little thing like leaving your wife behind;" and the groom had to come on to Rayne and wait for his bride to catch up.—Crowley Signal.

Misses M. and J. Mignone Robicheaux of Lafayette, who came to witness our Mardi Gras festivities, remained here a few days, with their grand mother Mrs. F. C. Aubert.—St. Martinville Messenger.

It is always a pleasure for the Star to make mention of any new business that is opened up in our little city. Therefore we take this opportunity to announce the arrival of Mr. Locke Neveu, of Lafayette, in the Queen city. He has rented the Burleigh building and has opened up a grocery store, and is now ready to sell to the public, at prices that will astonish the people of this community. We visited his establishment Wednesday and looked over his goods and we feel quite safe in saying that he has as complete a line of fancy and staple groceries as there is in this town. Mr. Neveu is a brother-in-law of Engineer Coffee, of the I. & V. Railroad, and comes well recommended from his former home, Lafayette.—Abeville Star.

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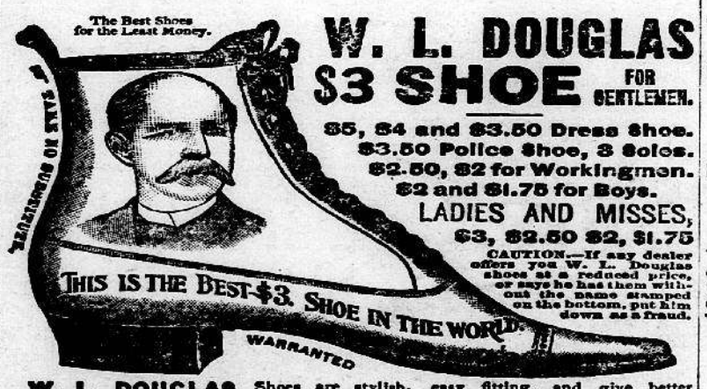

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