THE HICKMAN COURIER,
— PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY —
GEORGE WARREN,
HICKMAN, : : : : : KENTUCKY.

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The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

George Warren, Editor.

Price of Subscription, $2.

FRIDAY, : : : : : JUNE 4, 1880.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—R. B. Hayes.
Vice President—Wm. A. Wheeler.
Secretary of State—Wm. A. Evarts.
Secretary Treasury—John Sherman.
Secretary of War—Gen. —— Ramsey.
Secretary Navy—— Thompson.
Secretary Interior—Carl Churz.
Postmaster General—David M Key.
Attorney General—Charles Devens.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Luke P. Blackburn.
Lt. Governor—J. S. Cantrell.
Secretary of State—S. B. Churchill.
Assist. Sec. of State—Thos. G. Harris.
State Auditor—Fayette Hewitt.
Treasurer—James W. Tate.
Attorney General—P. W. Hardin.
Register Land Office—Alph. Shelden.
Sup't. Pub. Instruction—J. D. Pickett.
State Printer—Elvis Perrier.

COURT OF APPEALS.

—— Pryor, Chief Justice; Thos. F. Hargis, Thomas Hines, and —— Cofer, Judges.

COURTS.

Fulton County Court—H. C Bailey, judge, held every 2d Monday in each month.

Fulton County Quarterly Court—H. C. Bailey, judge, held 4th Monday in January, April, July and October.

MAGISTRATES COURTS.

1st District—Esq. Donaho, 2d Saturday in March, June, September and December. Esq. Hammond, 1st Saturday in same months.

2d District—Esq. Gear, 3rd Saturday in March, June, September and December Esq. Miles, 4th Monday in same months.

3rd District—Esq. Reed, 3rd Monday in March, June, September and December. Esq. Mayes, 4th Saturday in same months.

4th District—Esq Dickinson, 1st Monday in March, June, September and December. Esq. Baynes, 4th Tuesday in same months.

5th District—Esq. Boaz, 1st Wednesday in March, June, September and December. Esq. Collins, 3rd Wednesday in same months.

6th District—Esq. Jones, 4th Wednesday in March, June, September and December. Esq. —— 2d Wednesday in same months.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—H. A. Tyler.
City Judge—George Warren.
City Attorney—R. T. Tyler.
City Clerk—R. E. Millet.
City Tressurer—T. P. Fortune.
Councilmen—T. M. French, A. A. Faris, C. L. Randle, W. B. Plummer, W. T. Buckner, H. S. Campbell.
City Marshal—Jas. A. Warner.
Wharfmaster—Wm. Young.
Marketmaster—Jas. A. Warner.
City Tax Collector—Sam'l Landrum, Jr
Sexton—Peter George.
Dis't. School Trustees.—W. L. McCutchen, Jno. W. Cowgill, Jas. A. Warner.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge—H. C. Bailey.
County Clerk.—Jno. A. Wilson.
Sheriff—B. R. Walker.
Circuit Court Clerk—T. M. French.
Assessor—Jas. Bushart.
County Attorney—A. D. Kingman.
Jailer—Frank Thomasson.
Master Commissioner—J. A. Wilson.
County Surveyor—Robert McConnel.
Coroner—
Circuit Judge—W. W. Robertson.
Commonwealth's Attorney—B. A Neal.

WEEKLY
Courier-Journal.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

ESTABLISHED 1859. HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1880. VOL. XV. NO. 36.

Talking Across the Country.

How the Theme Changes as You Follow the Star of Empire.

[From Bob Burdette's Letters.]

It is really pleasant to note as you travel across the republic from Maine to Colorado how the topic of conversation changes at State lines just as the expression of faces and styles of clothes gradually undergo an alteration Down in Maine when I get away from the coasts, I heard lumber and the "woods" all the time. The men were in the woods," or the man who talked to you had just come out of the woods Then you go to the coast, and every body fished, and you dreamed of dorys and hake and haddock and things you never heard of before. When you go to bath you pick up all manner of ship carpenters' slang Then you come near New York and commercial travelers fill the air with mercantile argot; and as you hold your way westward you get into the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and for a while Bradford and Oil City, Franklin and Titusville talk bull wheel and pipe lines, and of dry holes and heavy oils and refinery, and tank and drill and rigs, and walking beam and derrick and pump, until you could taste oil every time you talked

Then you move along through Johnstown and Pittsburg and heard about blasts, and open hearth furnaces, and crucible, and Bessemer processes and rails, wire and ingot until you left them behind, and Indiana was talking to you about staves and heads and hoop poles and veneers and hard woods and quinine and bent wood and wagon timber, and by and by Illinois got your ear and said "corn," and you got across the Missouri and out in Nebraska and heard a man say to a neighbor, "Ben, where is that timber claim of Johns town?" and you heard Ben reply briefly, "12, 15, 9," and you knew you knew you were in a country of land and that eighties and quarter section and timber claims and homesteads and preemption were to constitute your conversational pabulum for the next two or three weeks until you reached Colorado and began to hear assay, and dips, and lead, angels, spurs, and sinuosities, and claims, and carbonates, and that is as far west as I have been, and I don't know what they talk about beyond there.

Frosts in June and July.

Mr. Henry G. Vennor comes forward again with his direful prophecies of storms, heat, cold, etc. His letter is dated at Montreal, May 18, and in it he says: "I believe that June will be an intensely hot month on the whole, but the end of the present month and probably the first of June,' will be fall like, with frosts again. July will be a terrible month for storms, with terms of intense heat, but another fall-like relapse, with frosts, will, in all likelihood, occur a few days before the 20th. I fear the storms of thunder and hail will be of unusual severity during July I must claim the verification of my prediction relative to a cold wave, with frosts, over a salarge portion of the United States between the 10th and the 15th of May. The relapse toward the close of the present month will be more severe than that just past."

Attention is being called in the West to the cruelties inflicted upon hogs and cattle by drivers and railroad employes A favorite instrument for hurrying the beasts is a pole with a screw bred on the end. This iron is jabbed into the flank of a hog or steer and on being withdrawn it tears out a piece of flesh. A Chicago packer says that out of 3,500 hides he found 2,100 punctured A common means of rousing exhausted cattle is to twist their tails until the joints are broken A law to punish these tortorers has been passed by the Illinois Legislature.

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The next Presidential election will determine questions of vital importance to every citizen of the Union. Upon its results will depend the perpetuity of our republican form of government. All these questions will be thoroughly discussed in the present session of Congress. It is our desire and our purpose, so far as we can contribute to that end, that every citizen shall be fully informed upon all these questions of such vast moment. Is our national government to be henceforth an imperial despotism? Is the bayonet to rule the ballot? Are the rights of the States, expressly reserved in the Constitution, to yield to centralized dictation? Shall arrogant and imperious party leaders, under the cry of Liberty, rob the citizens of liberty? Shall Mammon be the only deity who shall be acknowledged as having divine rights? Shall labor be deprived of its just rewards? In order to bring it within the means of every man, mechanic, farmer and laborer, in all vocations, even in these hard times, to inform himself what political parties are proposing, we have reduced the terms of the Weekly American to ONE DOLLAR a year; For six months, 75 cents; Three months, 40 cents. The real value of the paper will not be decreased with reduction of price, but will be vastly increased in proportion to price.

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STRAYED!

TAKEN UP, AS STRAYS, by J. R. Weaver, living 5 miles East of Hickman, near Mud Creek, in Fulton county, Ky., on the 12th day of February, 1880, One White and Black Spotted COW and CALF. Cow aged about 14 years, both marked with crop and underbit in right and split in left ear, but having no other marks or brands perceivable, and which is appraised at the value of eight dollars.

Witness my hand this 21st day of February, 1880.

mch5-4w J. W. MAYES, J. P. F. C.

New and Amended Laws.

The Kentucky Intelligencer says. "In addition to some of the principal acts of the General Assembly, given in brief in our last issue, we extend the synoptical outlines by reporting in substance the following amendments to the General Statutes and Codes of Practice, which will be found to be of interest:

The law allowing sheriffs to settle for taxes any time prior to April 1st has been repealed, and the old law reenacted, which requires them to be paid by January 1st, with 5 per cent. added after that date.

The keepers of public ferries are now exempt from doing road service.

The habitual drunkenness of a wife is now sufficient grounds upon which a divorce can be obtained.

Appeals can now be taken as follows: to the appellate court, from $100 and upward; to the circuit court, from $25 and upward; from a magistrate to the quarterly court, from amounts of $10 to $25; and over $25, to either quarterly or circuit courts.

Sheriff's returns must now be made in writing

The jurisdiction of quarterly courts throughout the State has been increased to $200.

The following reductions have been made in the salaries of public officers: judges of the court of appeals $1000, circuit judges $600, superintendent of public instruction $1000, and various smaller amounts on sub officials.

The deadly weapon law has been amended so as to allow state and municipal officers to carry arms in the discharge of their official duties.

A wholesome change has been made in the guard law, and now only one guard is allowed to take one prisoner to the penitentiary from the county from which he is sent, unless the judge of the court allows a greater number.

Day laborers on a public road can now pay $1 per day and be exempt from road service, thereby saving $1.50 per day, the difference between the exemption fee and the fine for failing to report to the road overseer.

The jailers' fees for feeding and caring for those confined in the county jails have been cut down from sixty cents to fifty cents per day, which is probably too small an amount for the good of the prisoners.

Convicts are now to be returned to the counties from which they were sent to the penitentiary.

The first of January is now a public holiday.

An amendment to the Code of Practice in criminal cases so changes the law as only to allow a reversal of the decision of the lower court for ruling prejudicial to the substantial rights of the accused. A further amendment to the Criminal Code of Practice gives the whole of the taxed fee allowed by the appellate court to the Attorney General, in place of dividing it equally between that officer and the Commonwealth's Attorney, as was heretofore the case.

The Political Outlook.

[New York Herald.]

Mr. William Purcell, editor of the Rochester Union, and formerly chairman of the democratic state committee, has been in the city for a few days. He looked upon the political situation with a great deal of interest, and he thought the only solution to the democratic problem lay in the selection of some presidential candidate outside of the State of New York. He considered the recent action of the republican managers as a good omen for the presidential democratic campaign of 1880 "I look on General Grant," said he, "as the weakest man in the whole republican party, and if he shall be nominated the democrats can walk away with the presidency if they are wise. If they are wise they will select some man who is not mixed up in New York politics There is no use in talking about carrying the other States and the presidency without New York. It can't be done There are good men in the democratic party. Bayard, Payne or Hendricks could be elected if nominated. The only objection to Bayard is the cry that would be raised about his coming from south of Mason and Dixon's line. He is a good man, and a pure man, and an able man, with a fine record, but we do not want to carry any unnecessary burdens in this campaign. We do not want any man about whom our enemies can raise a cry.' If Bayard should be nominated there would be no end to the talk about the South controlling the democratic party again. Hendricks or Payne would be satisfactory to the masses of the democratic voters, and with Grant as the republican candidate we could elect a democratic president."

"What about Tilden?"

"Personally I have great admiration for the governor. He has done valuable services to the State as a reformer, and his record goes a great way, but our internal dissensions will make it impossible to elect him, simply because he cannot harmonize the State vote. We must have a man whom Tilden and the comptroller will agree upon. Then, with New York voting solidly democratic, we can sweep the country. I was a great admirer of the late Chief Justice Church, but he is gone."

"What do you think of the republican situation?"

"Well, there is no doubt the Illinois victory will make Conkling's delegates united, and in fact unite the factions in Pennsylvania and other States. But Blaine seems to be ahead, and very strong with his party. Grant's managers are doing their best, and he seems to be gaining. I do not believe much in Washburne's letter in favor of Grant It looks rather insincere and suspicious at the best. He went away to Maine just as the struggle began in his State, and while he sends a letter in favor of Grant his friends are working for Washburne and Blaine. There is a man whom the democrats can nominate and be defeated. If they put him up against Grant he (Grant) will carry the country and have many Southern votes, and I shall not be surprised if several Southern States went for him rather than allow the democratic candidate to the white house; but it is not necessary for me to name him.

Unmuzzled dogs on the streets of Memphis are shot down without mercy.

A Presidential Cemetery.

[Louisville Commercial.]

The grave of ex President Zachary Taylor will be decorated like that of the other soldiers of the Union on Decoration Day. The grave of this honored soldier and citizen, so long neglected, after the fashion of our busy and growing country, will no longer be forgotten while those of others who deserved well of their country are remembered. This is a good time to make a suggestion. Kentucky has originated a good practice of gathering in the cemetery at Frankfort, where they will be under the care of the State in a permanent and public cemetery, the remains of her Chief Magistrates and other citizens whose lives have reflected distinction in the annals of the State. This is a practice which the nation should also adopt. It is only a little while since Congress was called upon to appropriate money to build a monument over the neglected grave of Jefferson. The grave of Polk, tended with loving care by a surviving widow, will, after her death, be subject to the vicissitudes which private property in crowded cities must always encounter. The care of Jackson's grave will depend on the sentiment and means of the owner of the Hermitage. The grave of every President can probably still be identificld, but there is no telling how it may be in a quarter of a century. It was originally proposed to bury Washington in the Capitol, and if that had been done, the precedent would have been established of providing a resting place near for the remains of every President. The cupidity of the man who thought that the tomb of Washington added a commercial value to the estate of Mt. Vernon prevented the removal of his remains It is time now to go back to first principles. We would like to see Mr. Wilis who has done so many good things during his term, introduce a bill for the removal of Gen. Taylor's remains to Washington. That would set the example, and it would not be many years before considerations of decent regard for the remains of great men and honored citizens would prompt the removal of the remains of nearly all the Presidents to a Presidential cemetery at Washington.

A Dog's Memory.

There is a well-known story of a murderer being discovered by a dog lying at his throat and bearing him down to the ground, when he confessed that he had murdered the animal's master. The story is matched by one told in *Land and Water*, of Nelson, a black spaniel. One night the dog was missing from his favorite corner; and nothing in several weeks could be heard of him, notwithstanding the most searching inquiries. After the family had retired to rest one miserable winter night, the well-known bark of old Nelson was heard at the door. He was soon admitted to his cosy quarters, supplied with food, which he ate with many a grateful wag of his tail, and looked a mere bag of bones in comparison with his former self, besides being very lame. A neighbor came in and inquired if Nelson had arrived, as he met him on the day before at Macclesfield, eighteen miles from Manchester. The driver of the mail cart had also met him at Derby, and gave him a feed of oat-cake and milk, but could not induce Nelson to remain with him or with the ostler at the inn where he baited. Some time after the dog came home the owner of Nelson called at a public house in the neighborhood, having with him his four footed and faithful companion. A sturdy, surly looking man, stood at the bar, and to the surprise and alarm of everybody, Nelson sprang at the throat of the stranger, striking his teeth through the waistcoat, and holding on fiercely. With a strong effort Nelson's owner released the man, who confessed there and then that the cause of the dog's anger arose from the fact, "that he was the man who stole him, took him to London by the canal boat, where he sold him and left him." The dog must, therefore, have traveled from London to Manchester.

A CONDUCTOR WHO BACKED DOWN—Before the train left Bay City yesterday morning for Detroit a woman nearly six feet tall, and having a complexion like a fresh burned brick, entered the depot, followed by a dog almost as big as a yearling calf. Having purchased a ticket, the woman stood beside the train until the conductor came along, when she led off with:

"You have been pinted out to me as the boss of this train."

"Yes'm," was his modest reply.

"Well, I'm going to Detroit fur the old man."

"Yes."

"And this dog is going along with me. He goes where I go every time in the year."

"Yes, he can go down in the baggage car."

"Not any he can't. That's what I stopped you for. This 'ere doggie is going 'long in this 'ere car and nowhere else!"

"The rules of the road——"

"Rules be hanged! My old man can be hanged around by everybody, and never demand his rights; but Lucinda haint Thomas—not by a jugful!"

"Madam, let me——"

"I don't want no clawing off," she interrupted, as she peeled a pair of black mittens off her big red hands "I'm going, and the dog's going, and what I want to know is whether you want to raise a row on the cars or have it right now and here!"

The conductor looked the dog over and was about to shake his head, when the woman began untying her bonnet and quietly remarked:

"I s'pose, being as I am a woman, it would be no more than fair for the dog to sail in with me. Come here, Leonidus!"

"Madam," replied the conductor as he felt a shiver go up his legs, "take your dog and get aboard!"

"Honest Injun?"

"Yes."

"Now row after the cars start?"

"No"

"Then that settles that, and I am much obleeged, though you did kinder hang off at first. Leonidus, foller me and behave yourself!"—*Free Press.*

KENTUCKY KUKLUX.

How the Dare Devil Demons of the Mountains Deal with the Courts.

The [illegible] the Judge and Rescue the Guilty.

[Special to the Frankfort Gazette.]

For [illegible] weeks past the people and the press have been talking and writing about the Eastern Kentucky kuklux.

Very little is known of the real character of this mighty clan. It has within its influence some of the men of real worth and wealth in several counties. The clan has grown out of a vigilance organization made necessary in the mountains by the acts of the Underwoods and other criminal gangs, who terrorized the people and defied the law. When these real regulators (who, nevertheless, were and are real criminals for their conduct) disbanded, or quit, the more develish, and ready citizens who had been mixed up in the mobs, organized with new recruits, and now call themselves "Regulators." They infest the counties of Boyd, Lawrence, Carter, Elliott, Rowan, and Greenup, and have perpetrated violent deeds quite frequently within a few months past Judge Stuart, in whose district most of this kuklux'ing has been done, seems to have exerted himself to stop it, but without success. Three weeks ago he found it necessary to write the following letter to the Governor:

LOUISA, KY., May 3, 1880.

Hon. L. P. Blackburn, Governor of Ky.:

DEAR SIR: There exists in the counties of Lawrence, Carter, Elliott, Rowan, and perhaps other counties of Eastern Kentucky, organized bands of men known as "Regulators" They have committed many deeds of violence in Estill and Carter counties, hung and killed many men, besides personal injuries to many others.

Elligtt county is not in my district; Carter is. On the 19th of April, ult I began the regular spring term of Lawrence criminal Court. On the third day of the term, a witness refused to testify before the grand jury, what he knew of these depredations, being brought into court he peremptorily refused to testify. He was committed for contempt. On the fourth day of the term the grand jury returned indictments against four of them, under the "Ku-klux law." One of them was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to jail On the night of the fifth day of the term (Friday night,) an armed band of sixty to seventy, as near as I can find out, came into town; woke up the jailor, and with pistols presented, marched him to jail, and took the two men aforesaid out of jail and left. They offered no violence to any one else that I know of. They fired off their pistols and yelled like Indians as they went out, in the suburbs of the town. They left with the jailor, (with directions to deliver to me) the following letter which I copy verbatim:

"to whom this may concern, criminal justice court of Lawrence county. Inflamation has reached us that criminal judge has put some innocent man in jail we wish to tell the court and the fellow citizens of Lawrence county that one Tom Short and G. Roberts is a Regular Regulator we only met him and swore him and it is policy for him not to tell it.

We mean to take them out from the simple fact that he was prisoned and not guilty, therefore one word to the judge. The instructions you gave the jury was not law and keep quiet or might get a little of that you knead a heap of. We heard you called us horse thieves and rogues. This we are not for we are the best men of Carter Rowan and Elliott. We mean to protect all good citizens and we did Resolve to quit business. But we don't feel willing to let the innocent Perish for the sake of us. We was badly represented by all whom are enemys to us. Look Sharp and keep wide awake for there are some to stand condemned. We mean just what we say.

JUDGE LYNCH Commanding.

The above is as near a literal copy as I can make; would send original, but want it for the grand jury at court. The jailor stated before the grand jury next day that he did not know any of the band.

Before court closed I made an order for a special term of Criminal Court, beginning Monday, May 24th, three weeks from to day, to continue twenty four days, and have everything in order of preparation for court at that time.

The opinion prevails here generally that they will not let me hold it; and and that if any of them is committed to jail for contempt or on charges, that they will be released, or rescued while on trial. How far this opinion is entitled to credence I cannot say, and I am in doubt what they will do. Yet I do not believe they will do me a personal injury. Yet many of my friends think that the baser part of them—the "riff raff"—will. The regular term of this court was only six days, and the Carter court beginning at its close, I did not have time to extend the term and investigate the matter, hence the special term. One of the parties indicted at the term is now under arrest, and in Boyd county jail for safely until that time.

Last week I was at Carter. That county is completely overawed and intimidated I gave the grand jury special instructions touching it, and they made no investigation. Yet they had killed two men but a short time ago within ten miles of the county seat. The grand jury was afraid to try, or bring into court room recalcitrant witnesses.

I don't think that I can rely on the sheriff and posse, in the event of resistance, should the aforesaid mob attempt to rescue persons or prevent the holding of court. In fact the people have no arms, nor can they get them to enable them to resist any formidable force.

In view of all the facts, if I need them, could I call upon you for a company of, say fifty armed and equipped to enable me to hold court, or repel armed resistance to the civil authorities? I don't know that I will need them, and will not call for them unless it becomes absolutely necessary. But I want to be in condition that I can telegraph you and have response immediately. The outlook from what I can learn is, they will quietly disperse and submit, but in the event they do not, I must be in condition to hold the court at all hazards. Answer immediately and I will come to Frankfort if personal intercourse is necessary. I will write you again as soon as I hear from you. It is reported in the country that a company is coming, and it is having a salutary effect.

I am yours with high regard,

JAMES E. STUART,
Judge Criminal Court 16th District.

When this letter was received, and considered, an order was sent through the Adjutant General to Capt. M C Hutchins, commanding the Mason county Guards, at Maysville, to have his company ready to move on short notice. The object of the Governor was not to rush troops into the country of the kuklux, but to do exactly what Judge Stuart's letter asked; i. e. have all things ready.

Duty of Census Enumerators.

For the information of the people we subjoin two sections from the book of instructions to enumerators.

COURTESY ON THE PART OF ENUMERATORS.

It is the duty of an Enumerator, in the exercise of his authority to visit houses and interrogate members of families resident therein as provided by law to use great courtesy and consideration. A rude, peremptory, or overbearing demeanor would not only be a wrong to the families visited, but would work an injury to the Census, by rendering the members of those families less disposed to give information with fullness and exactness. It would doubtless be found in the long run to be an injury to the Enumerator himself and to retard his work.

THE OBLIGATION TO GIVE INFORMATION.

It is not within the choice of any inhabitant of the United States whether he shall or shall not communicate the information required by the Census law. By the fourteenth section of the act approved March 3, 1879, it is provided:

That each and every person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then an agent of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the Superintendent, Supervisor, or Enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars requirred by law, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Enumerators will, however, do well not unnecessarily to obtrude the compulsory feature of the enumeration. It will be found in the vast majority of cases that the person called upon to give information will do so without objection or delay. No people in the world are so favorably disposed towards the work of the Census as the people of the United States. With the high degree of popular intelligence here existing, the importance of statistical information is very generally appreciated; and if the Enumerator enters upon his work in a right spirit, he will generally meet with a favorable and even a cordial response.

It is only where information required by law is refused that the penalties for noncompliance need be adverted to. The Enumerator will then quietly, but firmly, point out the consequences of persistency in refusal. It will be instructive to note that at the Census of 1870 the agents of the Census in only two or three instances throughout the whole United States found it necessary to resort to the courts for the enforcement of the obligation to give information as required by the Census act.

It is further to be noted that the Enumerator is not required to accept answers which he knows, or has reason to believe, are false. He has a right to true statement on every matter respecting which he is bound to inquire; and he is not concluded by a false statement Should any person persist in making statements which are obviously erroneous, the Enumerator should enter upon the schedule the facts as nearly as he can ascertain them by his own observation or by inquiry of credible persons.

The foregoing remark is of special importance with reference to the statements of the heads of families respecting afflicted members of their households. The law requires a return in the case of each blind, deaf and dumb, insane or idiotic, or crippled person. It not infrequently happens that fathers and mothers, especially the latter, are disposed to conceal, or even to deny, the existence of such infirmities on the part of children. In such cases, if the fact is personally known to the Enumerator, or shall be ascertained by inquiry from neighbors, it should be entered on the schedules equally as if obtained from the head of the family.

A second class of cases under this head corners the reporting of the values produced in agricultural or other occupations. The Enumerator is not bound by any statement which he knows or has reason to believe to be false. His duty is to report the actual facts as nearly as he can ascertain them.

The Enumerator is prohibited by law from delegating to any other person his authority to enter dwellings and to interrogate their inhabitants. The work of enumeration must be done by the Enumerator in person, and can not be performed by proxy.

Democrats Don't Boom.

[Owensboro Messenger.]

The absence of a boom for anybody in the Democratic ranks is a hopeful omen. Democrats are in a situation to put forward their best man and win.

Col. Blanton Duncan has sued the Courier Journal for $25,000 damages to his character. The C. J. has given too much importance to Blant.

Educational Department.

J. H. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

THE TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The teacher's institute should be composed of live, energetic, progressive teachers, and persons intensely interested in imparting instruction Its work should always be the best that can be done under the circumstances, and should be seen done as well as lectured done. Its principal mission is to give instruction and practice in the science and art of teaching, to teach how to teach, and to obtain from the humblest teachers or leaders in the profession their views and the results of their practice. Its instruction should be simple, varied, systematic, thorough, full of points, to the point, and adapted to the actual and most immediate wants of the members and their schools, and should be such as to make them help "the book" in the school room more than "the book" can possibly help them.

It should bring to the inexperienced the ripest experience, and to all the best methods and explanations known. The principal part of the topics for its consideration and discussion should be elementary subjects, such as are taught in our schools.

It should not be a convention, nor a literary exhibition, nor a debating society of useless discussions, nor a place for protracted displays of mental gymnastics, or spread eagle speeches on topics profitless to the institute; nor should it be exclusively a formal lecture course. It should encourage the forming of good libraries, cabinets or herbariums in every school that can use them; and should teach its members how to use all necessary aids to instruction, so that they will not use, or allow the use of globes for foot balls, wall maps for door mats, or school furniture and apparatus for kindling wood. It is an important agent in the improvement and upbuilding of the common schools, and he who would disgrace or discourage them does not understand what he is doing. It cultivates the power and gives the opportunity of observing what others do, how they do it, and what is their natural aptitude or ability to teach, and, by the exchange of ideas, opinions and practices, and experiences of its members, even if nothing new is gained, the old is purified and polished brighter. It will give to the primary schools the best teachers, and if it were possible, the very angels themselves should be the teachers of the children. So far as it can be, it should be a substitute for the normal school and its main value must be measured by what of its good each member can embody in his own school.

It awakens interest in teaching, tends to logical arrangement of thought, in expression, stimulates its members to acquire more knowledge and proficiency in their calling; aids them to impart better what they know; presents a variety of methods of teaching the same subject; gives to each the practical experience of the others; relieves monotony and dullness from the duties of the school room; forces the teacher out of grooves into progress and self reliance; makes time for classes more valuable than the number of classes, and the judgment of the teachers and directors a better rule than the whim of the pupil or parent; and its successful inauguration and perpetuity in every township in the land will be the death knell of the whole race of faithless, lifeless, shiftless, automatic, groove running, organ grinding, soul enervating specimens of humanity, who keep but cannot teach a school. Its exercises should be of a practical value, instructive, entertaining, and natural. Their order must be made to suit circumstances, but of the topics or items that may be essential the following are simply suggestive:

Organization of schools and classes and their management.

The fundamental principles of the various subjects to be taught by the members.

The data, science, theory and practice of teaching.

The common difficulties of school work.

Relations of teacher, pupils, parents and directors.

Objects of school and school discipline.

School experiences, mistakes and successes.

Words of caution, counsel, encouragement and sympathy.

Suggestions, illustrations, explanations, solutions, methods and kindred items.

The mode of conducting is usually on the lecture plan. But to benefit the inexperienced as well as the experienced the following may be suggestive of something better:

The popular lecture for the mixed audience at evening or special sessions.

Class drill.

Lectures, lecture and practice.

Practice, essays, discussions, theory and practice of teaching.—*J. R. Davis*

SCRATCH YOUR HEAD OVER THIS—One day last week an old woman brought a basket of eggs to town to sell, and took them to a store. She found the merchant busily engaged and said to him: "I will leave my eggs with you; and will call by and by to do my dealing."

In her absence the basket was upset and all the eggs were broken. The merchant willing to pay her, asked, when she had returned, "How many eggs had you?" Said she, "I do not know. But if I counted them by twos, there was an odd egg; if I counted them by threes, there was an odd egg; also, there was an odd egg if I counted by fours, by fives, by sixes, but by sevens the hands were even." How many eggs were in the basket?

The jurisdiction of quarterly courts has been changed to $200.

The Kentucky Dentist will hold their annual meeting at Richmond on June 1st.

"Sam, why are lawyers like fishes?" "I don't meddle wid de subject, Pomp" "Why, don't you see? Cause dey am so fond ob debate."

WIT AND HUMOR.

Why is a lawyer who is conducting a disputed will case like a trapeze performer in a circus? Because he flies through the heir with the greatest of fees.

A Cheyenne man will bet on anything. Two of them put up $5 apiece on a wager that one could hold a wasp in his hand longer than the other one could, and the fellow who had rubbed chloroform on his hand expected to win, but the other fellow happened to know that male wasps don't sting, and got one of that sex, and they grabbed their wasps and sat and smiled at each other while the crowd wondered, until the chloroform evaporated, and then the fellow who used it suddenly let go of his wasp and let the audience into the secret of how to swear the shingles off the roof.

Presence of mind and coolness are rare things in a woman, and should be appreciated. A Southern lady, while preparing to retire for the night, imagined she saw the eye of a full length portrait of Washington wink. She had heard of burglars hiding behind pictures, but she did not scream and faint. She took off her diamonds, and opening a drawer, as if to put them in it, took out a revolver and quickly discharged six shots into the head of the portrait, and the servants rushed in and found there was no burglar there, and the $2,300 picture was spoiled for nothing. Presence of mind and coolness don't want to be accompanied by too much imagination.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE CIVIL WAR.—A humorous colloquy took place upon the hurricane deck of one of the Cumberland river crafts, between a newspaper correspondent and an elderly darky. The latter possessed a philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, and was squatted upon his bundle, toasting himself against the chimney, and apparently plunged in a profound state of meditation. Finding, upon inquiry, that he belonged to the Ninth Illinois, one of the most heavy losing regiments at Fort Donelson, and part of which was aboard, the correspondent interrogated him somewhat on the subject. That the Ethiop's philosophy was much in the Falstaffian vein the following will show: "Were you in the fight?" "Had a little taste of it sa." "Stood your ground did you?" "No, sa, I runs." "Run at the first fire did you?" "Yes, sa; and would have run sooner had I known it war comin'." "Why, that was not very creditable to your courage." "Dat isn't in my line sa—cookin's my perfeshun." "Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?" "Reputation's nuffin to me by de side ob life." "Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?" "It's worth more to me, sa." "Then you must value it very highly." "Yes, sa, I does—more dan all dis wuld—more dan a million ob dollars, sa; for what would even dat be worth to a man wid de bref out of him? Self preserbashun am de fust law wid me." "Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?" "Nuffin, whatever, sa; I regard dem as 'mong de vanities." It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that African will never darken a field of carnage.

Education in Europe.

The following numbers, which have been published in the educational organs of Germany, represent approximately the present state of the chief European nations in regard to school education. Germany, with upwards of 42 million inhabitants, has 60,000 schools, attended by 6 million scholars, giving an average of 100 scholars to each institution. The expenditure on account of schools in that country averages 2 96 marks, or 2s. 11½d. per head of the population England, with 34 million inhabitants, has 58,000 schools, attended by 3 million scholars, or an average of 52 to each school, and at an expense of 1 86 marks, or 1s. 10½d. per head of the population. Austria Hungary, with 37 million of people, has 30,000 schools, attended by three million pupils, or 100 pupils each, at an expense of 1·68 marks, or 1s. 8d. per head of the population. France, with 37 millions of people, has 71,000 schools and 4,700,000 pupils, or 66 per school, the expenditure averaging 1·48 marks, or nearly 1s. 6d. per head of the population. Spain, with 17 million of people, has 20,000 schools and 1,600,000 scholars, or 56 per school the expenditure averaging 1 40 marks, or 1s. 4½d per head of the population. Italy has 28 millions of people, 47,000 schools, and 1,900,000 scholars, at 60 per school, and the expenditure being 0 84 mark, or 10d. per head of the population; while Russia, with 74 millions of people, has 32,000 schools and 1,100,000 scholars, or 36 per school, the average expenditure being 0 28 mark, or rather more than 2½d. per head of the population.

How a Man's Reason Was Preserved.

A curious story is going the rounds of the English newspapers of an exhibition in the show windows of one of the leading jewelers in Vienna. The object of attraction is a brooch, magnificently studded with gems, in the middle of whose chasing is inclosed the most singular of centres—four common old bent or coroded pins. This brooch is the property of the Countess Lavetskoey. The pins have a history, of course. Seven years ago Count Robert Lavetskoey, as the story runs, was arrested at Warsaw for an alleged insult to the Russian Government. The real author of the insult, which consisted of some careless words spoken at a social gathering, was his wife. He accepted the accusation, however, and was sent to prison.

In one of the lightless dungeons in which the Czar is said to be found of confining his Polish subjects, the unfortunate matyr for his wife's loose tongue spent six years. He had only one amusement. After he had been searched and thrown into a cell he had found in his coat four pins. These he pulled out and threw on the floor; then in the darkness he hunted for them. Having found them, perhaps after hours and even days, he scattered them again. And so the game went on for six years. "But for them," he writes in his memoirs, "I would have gone mad. They provided me with a purpose. So long as I had them to search for, I had something to do. When the decree of my liberation as an exile was brought to me the jailor found me on my knees hunting for one which had escaped me for two days. They saved my wife's husband from lunacy. My wife, therefore, could not desire a prouder ornament."