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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES. For State Officers \$10.00; For County Officers \$5.00; For Municipal Officers \$3.00. Marriages and Deaths. Notices of the above character will be inserted free of charge.

PROFESSIONAL. B. R. WALKER, Attorney at Law, HICKMAN, KENTUCKY. WILL practice together in all the Courts of Southwest Kentucky—County, Quarterly and Justice Courts—excepted as in the Court of West Tennessee. T. O. GOALDER, Attorney at Law, HICKMAN, KENTUCKY. GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

J. H. DAVIS, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, etc. CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

Francis Miller, Manufacturer and Dealer in Havana and Domestic Cigars, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC. also Toys, Notions, Etc. CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

DR. W. D. CORBET, HICKMAN, KY. OFFICE IN FRANK'S HALL CORNER GUMBERLAND AND CLINTON STS. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Hickman, and surrounding country. Will also attend to all the business connected with the sale of real estate.

DR. J. W. GOURLEY, HICKMAN, KY. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Hickman, and vicinity. My specialty is in the treatment of all the diseases of the eye.

DR. W. D. CORBET, HICKMAN, KY. OFFICE at W. R. Walker's Drug Store. Money Saved is Money Made! IN ORDER to make room for a large SPRING and SUMMER STOCK, we will sell for the next two weeks our entire stock of DRY GOODS.

Professional. DR. CATLET & BLANTON, have concluded to form a partnership for an indefinite time. Our friends and the stock generally, who desire our medical attention, will find us always ready to wait upon them in the absence of one, the professional services of the other can be had as usual.

Wm. B. Plummer, KENTUCKY STREET. KEEPS constantly on hand for hire a safe HORSES, DOGGIES and HACKS. Thankful for patronage heretofore extended to him, he solicits a continuance of same.

N. P. HARNESS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES, Tinware and Castings. Hardware and Cutlery. Tenn. and Mo. Iron, Steel and CASTINGS. Axes, Hubs, Fellows, Spokes, etc., and all kinds of Woodwork.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Great Remedies. DR. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vendor of the CELEBRATED S.M. TONIC SYRUP. FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER or CHILLS AND FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the cure of Ague and Fever, of Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southwestern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion, that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

JOHN BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. To my United States and World-Wide Readers. I HAVE received many testimonials from professional and medical men, as my ailments and various publications have shown, all of which are genuine. The following is a highly educated and popular physician in Georgia, is certainly one of the most sensible communications I have ever received. Dr. Clement knows exactly what he speaks of, and his testimony deserves to be written in letters of gold.

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Bondurant & Drewry, Wholesale Grocer, Forwarding AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HICKMAN, KY. AGENTS FOR Ohio River Salt Company. A LARGE supply of SALT, LIME, and CEMENT, and heavy GROCERIES. Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, etc., constantly on hand.

Money Saved is Money Made! IN ORDER to make room for a large SPRING and SUMMER STOCK, we will sell for the next two weeks our entire stock of DRY GOODS. CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, &c. at greatly reduced prices. Call and be convinced before purchasing elsewhere. J. H. PLAUT & BRO. feb26

HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS, HICKMAN, KY. DEALER IN Italian and American Marble, MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES. HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work. Orders from the country promptly filled.

B. C. Remage, DEALER IN Italian and American Marble, MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES. HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work. Orders from the country promptly filled.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE'S COLUMN. DR. JOHN BULL'S Great Remedies. DR. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vendor of the CELEBRATED S.M. TONIC SYRUP. FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER or CHILLS AND FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the cure of Ague and Fever, of Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southwestern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion, that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

THE Knoxville Whig and Register learns that since Senator Brownlow's return to Washington, his health has considerably improved, and is now better than it has been at any time for several years past. The Franklin (Tenn.) Review states, upon the authority of several gentlemen, who witnessed the performance, that a young man of that town last week ate at one meal two hundred and eighty-one oysters. He was eating for a wager. His death has not yet been announced.

THE corn crop of the United States for 1870 was 1,100,000,000 bushels, a gain over last year of more than five bushels to the acre. The hog crop is a little over 20,000,000 tons—15 per cent. less than that of 1869.

WHITE labor is in demand for the cotton and sugar plantations near New Orleans. The Picayune says orders are continually received from the cotton and sugar planters for white labor, and that white hands will be employed to a much greater extent than ever before. This is the result of the unreliability of "colored" labor.

THE persistence with which rich men don't die is discouraging to deserving heirs. The Tribune remarks that the wealthiest citizens of New York are all of an age when most men are too infirm for affairs, and yet they are not only able and vigorous, but actively engaged in conducting their immense business. William B. Astor is nearly 78; Alexander T. Stewart, 70; Cornelius Vanderbilt, 70; Daniel Drew, 71; Peter Cooper, 70; George Law, 73; while the majority of the millionaires are over 60.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla. A GOOD REASON FOR THE CAPTAIN'S FAITH. Read the CAPTAIN'S Letter and the Letter from His Mother. BENTON BARRACKS, Mo., April 30, '66. Dr. John Bull—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, and the healing and beneficial qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case: I was wounded about two years ago—was thirteen years of age, and had a chronic diarrhea and scrofula, for which I received your Sarsaparilla. It cured me. I have for ten years recommended it to many in New York, Ohio, and Iowa, for scrofula, fever sores, and general debility. Perfect success has attended it. The cured effected in some cases of scrofula and fever sores were almost miraculous. I am very anxious for my son to again have recourse to your Sarsaparilla. He is fearful of getting a scrofula article, hence his writing to you for it. His wounds were terrible, but I believe he will recover. Respectfully, JENNIE JOHNSON.

THE New York papers announce the death of Mrs. Jane Leonard Martine, aged ninety-one years, the first lady who went up the Hudson river in a steamboat. The circumstances of the trip are as follows: Her husband was taken sick in Albany, and as the symptoms were serious, she was desirous of reaching him as soon as possible. In those days passage was made in small sloops, and was consequently a work of time; and the anxious wife, hearing that a ship propelled by steam was about to make its trial trip up the river with the corporation of New York on board, and that it was to make the passage in a marvellously short time, made known to that body the circumstances in which she was placed, and asked permission to accompany them. It was at once granted.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER, SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1871. Outrages Upon the Indian by White Men. There has been a strong suspicion that many of the acts of violence by the Indians have been done in retaliation for injuries inflicted upon them by white men. Recently proof pretty conclusive has been obtained upon this point. Mr. Gibson, the Indian agent at the Osage Agency has addressed a letter to Vincent Colyer, in which he complains of the outrages committed by white men in Kansas upon the Indians under his charge. He states that Indian families who had built themselves houses, and cultivated the land, and were in process of becoming civilized, had been "forced to abandon their improvements and virtually driven back to savage life." Here is one instance: "As recently as the middle of December last, all the members of an Indian family were permitted to dress themselves in their houses and all its contents burned. They were beaten with revolvers, their lives threatened, if they did not leave the country, and they were marched to the woods, and left to starve. The entire outrage was perpetrated by the Campbell family and their friends, who were incensed beyond measure because Musher had become a citizen, and was likely to enter the claim of a live stock for four years, and had improved it with a good cabin and outbuildings. He had about twenty acres under cultivation, and had planted fruit trees, etc. This was his only crime. He was a quiet and peaceable man. This Dr. Campbell jumped this improvement about one year ago, and has been carrying on the warfare till now to force Musher away from his home. A short time since the court granted Campbell an order against Musher, even preventing him from cutting his firewood on his claim. This is an example of the justice afforded to a citizen of Indian descent by the courts of the State—at least of this part of it."

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Causes of Crime. An interesting pamphlet has been issued in New York for the purpose of presenting certain views on the responsibility of society for the cause of crime. Incidents of this kind are some facts concerning the causes themselves. Of seventeen thousand criminals in the penitentiaries of the different States in 1868, ninety-seven per cent. had never learned a trade; twenty-eight per cent. could not read; and eighty-two per cent. were under the age of twenty. In the common jails of New York State in 1864, again, seventy-two per cent. had not learned a trade; forty-nine per cent. were left orphans before they were fifteen years of age; thirty-two per cent. could not read; and fifty per cent. admitted that they had frequented grogshops and worse places, and used liquor and tobacco. Of two thousand and one hundred and ninety criminals who had been under the care of Mr. Byers, Chaplain in the Ohio Penitentiary, seventy-four per cent. had never learned a trade; sixty-four per cent. could barely read; and fourteen per cent. did not know their letters. In Upper Canada, the report of the Provincial Penitentiary mentions drunkenness as one of the two chief causes of crime. Of forty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-three persons confined in the New York City prisons, in 1867, thirty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight confessed that they were "intemperate." In the course of some remarks upon the facts presented, the New York Evening Post remarks: "What class of contributors most filled up our penitentiaries? The answer of these statistics is: those who have the habit of using intoxicating liquors, and those who have not been taught a trade. Even the most respectable are, as a class, less criminal, than the class of drinkers, or the class of persons forced to live on their wits, as it is called, because their parents have not taught them some useful trade. Now here are two causes of crime, the most frequent, it seems, which parents have almost entirely within their control. Teach your child a trade, and you lessen its chances of becoming a criminal enormously, as the statistics show. Moreover, every child from the use of intoxicating liquor, and again you increase very greatly the chances of living a virtuous and useful life."

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In-growing Toe Nails. [Bestwick's Medical and Surgical Journal.] This most painful of the diseases of the nails is caused by the improper manner of cutting the nail (generally of the great toe), and then wearing a narrow, badly made shoe. The nail begins to grow too long, and rather wide at the corners, is trimmed around the corner, which gives temporary relief. But then it begins to grow wider in the side where it was cut off; and, as the shoe presses the flesh against the corner, the nail cuts more and more into the raw flesh, which becomes excessively tender and irritable. If this state continue long the toe becomes more and more painful and ulcerated, and fungus (proud flesh) sprouts from the corner points. Walking greatly increases the suffering, till positive rest becomes indispensable. Treatment.—We omit all modes of cutting out the nail, and all other cutting or torturing operations. Begin the effort at cure by simple application to the tender part of a small quantity of the most refined castor oil, as found in drug stores in a fluid form, though sometimes in powder. There is immediately a moderate sensation of pain, constriction or burning. In a few minutes the tender part is relieved, and the nail is softened or mummified, and it ceases to be painful. The patient, who before could not put his foot to the floor, now finds that he can walk upon it without pain. By permitting the hardened, wood-like nail to remain for two or three weeks, it can be easily removed by soaking the foot in warm water. A new and healthy structure is found firm and solid, below. If hereafter the nails be no more cut around the corners or sides, but always pursued in across the front end, they will in future grow only forwards; and by wearing a shoe of reasonably good size and shape, all further trouble will be avoided.

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Common Schools in Kentucky. So far, we have discovered nothing in the transactions of either House which indicates a disposition to amend the existing school laws of the State. After a great deal of squabbling and referring, the legislation of last session did produce a bill which is by long odds, in the opinion of everybody who has had anything to do with it, even worse than any of its predecessors. If it continues in force the effects will be to drive every teacher worthy of the name from the profession. It lengthens the period of teaching while it really diminishes the already scant compensation of the teacher. While this is the case men and women who are really worth anything can and will find more remunerative occupations, and leave the field to persons who are content to suffer gradual starvation at twenty or thirty dollars per month. If the amount derived from taxation will not admit of the payment of more generous sums, the revenue for educational purposes should be increased by other means. While Kentucky, under the legislation of last session, has three cents per annum for each child of the "school age," new States like Nevada aside over sixteen dollars for each child. In the amount paid for educational purposes we are behind every other State in the Union except North Carolina. It is a burning shame that such is the state of affairs in Kentucky. That we need a school law gotten up by experienced educators, men who give us that even if in order to pay for the wants of the public by actual contact with children and with teachers. If we cannot have that let us find out if possible what State in the Union has the best system of public schools, and then give us that even if in order to pay for it we have to build cheaper state houses and fewer locks and dams.—Big Sandy Herald.

THE Cincinnati Gazette says: The number 27 seems to be a fortunate one for the German armies. On the 27th of September Strasburg capitulated. On the 27th of October Metz surrendered. On the 27th of November the Prussians achieved important victories over the army of the Loire and the Garibaldian forces in the Department of the Vosges. On the 27th of December commenced the bombardment of Moltke's Army, the first of the Parisian forts assailed, and which soon yielded to the enemy. And now comes the intelligence that on the 27th of January the terms of the capitulation of Paris were agreed upon. If, now, after the three weeks' armistice which has been arranged, the treaty of peace should be concluded on the 27th of February, as is not improbable, the chain would be complete. Verily, if this is a sign of things to come, the important enterprises of the Prussians will be completed in a very short time. The coincidence is, to say the least, remarkable and noteworthy.

THE Jews. Some one has this to say of the Jews: "The poliflex people in the world are not the French, but the Jews. They are malnourished and reviled; many countries they are despised of civil pride and social rights, yet they are everywhere polite, affable and insinuating. They are remarkable for industry and a mastery for them, and by the time they reply soon and inform me of your best terms. I am, sir, most respectfully, JULIUS P. CLEMENT, M. D.

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