

HICKMAN COURIER.

VOL. 6. ESTD 'LD 1859. HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872. NO. 3.

N. P. HARNISS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, Tinware and Castings

Tenn. and Mo. Iron, Steel and CASTINGS,

Axles, Hubs, Fellows, Spokes, etc, etc, and all kinds of

Woodwork

STOVES, Grates, Tin, Copper and SHEET-IRON WARE.

Job Work

done to order, such as Guttering, Roofing, etc, all kinds of

MILL WORK, BRAZING, COPPER PIPES

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND GLASS

CLINTON STREET, Hickman, Ky.

J. H. DAVIS'

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, etc.,

CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

Particular attention paid to Filling

Orders.

FRANCIS MILLER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Havana and Domestic Cigars,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.

also,

Toys, Notions, Etc.,

Clinton Street, HICKMAN, KY.

Southern Express Company

FORWARD MONEY and Freight to all

points in the United States and the

Foreign; also to all points in Europe.

OVERTON, STEELE & CO.,

Agents.

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.

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

make connections made at Union City

Orders from the country promptly filled.

Nashville and North-western

Railroad

TWO DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS.

Day Passenger—Leaves Hickman at 7 P. M.,

arrives at Hickman at 1 P. M.

Night Passenger—Leaves Hickman at 4 45

A. M. and arrives at Hickman 10 15 P. M.

Close connections made at Union City

with the Memphis and Clarksville road,

and at Nashville with the Louisville and

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1872.

A BILL has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature providing for affording State aid to new railroad enterprises in that State.

UTAH—A bill has passed the territorial Legislature for the election of delegates to a convention to frame and adopt a constitution for the admission of Utah as a State. The election of delegates is to be held on the 29th inst., and the convention will meet on the 19th of February. We presume that the vexed question of polygamy will then be finally settled.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE—Judge Jamison of the Superior Court of Illinois delivered on the 12th, his decision on the test case as to whether woman suffrage could possibly be construed as being legal in Illinois. The decision was entirely against the claims which had been made by feminine ballot-seekers.

THE Carle Mercury says: "Very good is the following from a gentleman in Cincinnati, who seems to be as conversant with the people of Bourbon county as some people thereof are conversant with Bourbon. From his letter we quote:

"WHERE IS MATURITY?—Bourbon county, Ky., is noted for its fine fat cattle, its fast horses, and its beautiful women, but it is not noted for the intelligence of its inhabitants. A rich old farmer had a note payable at maturity for \$300, with two free hold securities for three weeks, but he'd be damned if he could find any such place as Maturity."

A STRINGENT LIQUOR LAW—A bill has passed both Houses of the Illinois Legislature which makes a radical change in regulating the sale of liquor in the State. It enacts that no intoxicating liquor shall hereafter be sold in Illinois without a license, and that no license shall issue unless the party applying therefor shall give a bond in the personal sum of \$3,000, with two free hold securities, conditioned that they shall pay all damages to any person or property by reason of selling liquor under said license, the penalty to be recovered in the name of the State for the use of any person injured by liquor sold by such licensed persons.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS IN TENNESSEE.—The Jackson Whig and Tribune says, that the business and population of that place is increasing more rapidly than ever before in its history. Many men of capital and high social standing are taking up their residence there. There were erected in Jackson, of all kinds, last year, 132 buildings—23 store-houses, all brick but one, and 103 residences. Its commercial and manufacturing business aggregated \$7,000,000.

From another source, entirely reliable, we learn that Brownsville has forty-nine stores, of which between fifteen and twenty are devoted to the sale of dry goods, averaging a business of about \$50,000 per annum each. It claims a population of 5,000, ships annually from 30,000 to 40,000 bales of cotton, has eight churches, two saw and flouring mills, three carriage and wagon manufacturing, and will ere long have railroad facilities unsurpassed by those of any town in the State.

THE BIG MAN OF TENNESSEE—According to the Huntington Republican, Carroll county, Tenn., boasts of the following specimen of humanity in the person of Wm. B. Shaver. He is now sixty years of age and has resided in Carroll county since his boyhood. For his age and size he is sprightly and active. His health is robust and his intellect vigorous. According to accurate measurements, taken a few days since, he measures around the wrist eight and one-half inches; around the calf eighteen inches; around the knee joint twenty-three inches; around the thigh, midway above the knee, thirty-three inches; around the chest five feet, and the waist six feet. His height is six feet five and one-half inches.

From the New York Commercial.

Those Dying Doctors.

All the doctors who saw or had anything to do with the body of General Ketchum, alive or dead, assert that he never died of poison. All the doctors who saw him, either alive or dead, assert that he didn't die of poison. Ergo, a doctor who doesn't see a patient can really tell just as much about the case as a doctor who does. Wherefore these most learned beings should not complain if many think that a patient who doesn't see a doctor is a good deal more apt to get well than a patient who does.

Southern State Bankruptcy.

From the New York Financial.

The reconstruction of the South is bearing prolific fruit in states which long held a repete for being among the richest and most prosperous in the Union. Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, the two Carolinas are struggling well with exhaustion against difficulties which, in some instances at least, promises to shed no bright reflection upon American credit. And yet it is not easy to see how, under the system which has been adopted, Washington, since a result is to be altogether unexpected. The tariff has been framed upon a principle which, if it subserves the interest of a minority in certain states, presses with intense severity upon the South. Any system may fairly be tested by its results; and here, seven years after the termination of the war, we have some of the most pressing, but seriously meditating repudiation or bankruptcy, through inability to meet the claims which stand against them. North Carolina speaks in an uncertain tone.

In Manilla 25,000 women and girls make cigars at average wages of seven cents per day.

From the Nashville Banner.

The Dictates of Common Sense.

It is occasionally urged as an objection to any proposed coalition with the Liberal Republicans opposed to Grant's reelection, that such a coalition would involve the temporary dissolution of the Democratic party, and that numbers of Northern Democrats would, in that event, vote for Grant and with the Grant Republicans. Our answer to this is that the room of all such is better than their company. The Southern States have been deferring to the whims and wishes of the class through successive defeat and disaster ever since the war, and have been trying the heaviest end of the log. The South is ready to form any coalition with patriotic, conservative Republicans which promises success in a national campaign, and with success, the restoration of the Southern States to an equality in the Government, a check to the centralization tendencies of the Democratic party, and the abolition of sectional issues from National and State politics. Not so with the Northern Democratic partisan leader—the politician by profession, whose trade is only office. The difference between this class and the Liberal Republicans is that the latter will consent to a coalition for success and from patriotic motives, while the former, from a selfish motive, would only consent to accept the aid of the Liberal Republicans as a mere gambler, willing enough to hazard a cause where the consequences of failure affect the interests of others than themselves. Assuming the Liberal Republicans to be more desirous, malcontents, they coolly propose to them to outlaw themselves from their own party to become the figment of a minority which cannot make of itself a majority without the acquisition of numbers of independent Republicans from the opposing lines of battle.

There can be no sadder delusion than the dream that these prominent Liberal Republicans are likely to drift into the Democratic ranks. Drifting there would do the Democrats no good, while it destroyed themselves, and brought with them no Republican followers. They could not seriously divide the Republican party by seceding from it, for their potency is in being of and in the party. Leaders of that party, they would hardly consent to become mere followers of another for no higher motive than perpetuating the name of the Democratic party in order that Republican "ins" might be substituted by Democratic "outs." As we have heretofore quoted the argument of our St. Louis contemporary, the Republican, "to do so would be placing their reputation, their records, and all their public acts at the mercy of a power which has been their enemy, and to strengthen the ability of that power to annihilate them by contributing to its triumph. A choice between such a proposal and the alternative of remaining where they are, would be quickly made. Besides, a desertion carries little moral force with it; and if all the great Republican leaders were even willing to take such a step, they would be deterred by the conviction that it would fail of the success which alone could rescue them from excretion."

The Democratic partisan leaders of the North must realize this, and if they do appreciate it, they do not propose to act as honestly and as fairly as the Liberal Republicans, if they shrink from making at least as many personal sacrifices for the common cause. The Democrats of Missouri have been the first in the northwest to lead off in the direction, where Tennessee and Virginia have long gone pointed the way. That this is the true policy, says the Clarkeville Tobacco Leaf, "is so obvious that nothing can prevent its universal adoption but criminal obstinacy. Our Clarksville Democratic contemporary thus adds:

It is true there are many in the Democratic party, who hold out against a sensible policy, but they have been taught, who were unable to change, and who have but one rule to guide their political action—the poor one of consistency, who so point to the apparent divisions in the ranks of the Republicans, as something to give the Democrats courage to enter the field. They should remember that for the apparent breaking up of the Democratic party, and the discussions caused by the New Departure, by the passive policy, and their overwhelming defeat in the State elections, these divisions would never have occurred in the Republican ranks. The reasons for division have existed long—the schismatics have been ready—Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz—but they had to be assured of public support, else it would have been madness to have attempted schism. Even now, far as the breach has gone, far as the leaders have advanced, upon the first sign of closing up in the Democratic ranks they find themselves without support in their own party, where they must expect to find all their support.

From the Hartford Post.

Something Particular.

As the 4:30 train from New York reached Stamford, Saturday, an antique-looking dame thrust her head out of the window opposite the refreshment room door, and briefly shouted "Sonny!" A bright looking boy came up to the window. "Little boy," said she, "have you a mother?" "Yes, ma'am." "Do you love her?" "Yes, ma'am." "And are you faithful to your studies?" "Yes, ma'am." "Do you say your prayers every night?" "Yes, ma'am." "Can I trust you to do an errand for me?" "Yes, ma'am." "If I think you, too, said the lady, looking steadily down on the manly face. "Here is five cents to get me an apple. Remember, God sees you."

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Proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature.

A correspondent of the Louisville Ledger, writing from Frankfort under date of the 12th, gives the following interesting proceedings:

THE MEMBERS' BALL.

Last night is the theme of universal acclaim this morning. It was not only a success, but a brilliant achievement. Over three hundred ladies and gentlemen actively participated in the festivities of the ball-room, to say nothing of the scores who prosecuted the balls or amused themselves in the parlors. The hour and foreign climes and met count anywhere be proved, and the supper is conceded to have been the most luxurious and expensive ever given in Frankfort, and this is saying a great deal, for next to Washington probably no city in this State is more noted for its fine entertainments than Frankfort.

Every delicacy of every season and climate seemed to have been brought into the hall, and the most delicate and varied different styles: fish of a dozen varieties; game from the buffalo down to the rabbit, and from the wild turkey down to the Kentucky partridge; fruits from near and foreign climes, and met count anywhere be proved, and the supper is conceded to have been the most luxurious and expensive ever given in Frankfort, and this is saying a great deal, for next to Washington probably no city in this State is more noted for its fine entertainments than Frankfort.

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