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I also repair watches and clocks, clean and regulate them, and make them run like new. Other kinds of damaged jewelry is also repaired and satisfaction is guaranteed. My charge for repair work is cheap—dirt cheap—considering the quality of the work. A trial will convince.

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TOM DILLON, Sr., Prop'r.
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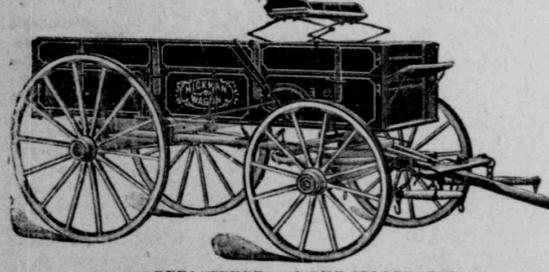
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We have taken an advanced position in the GROCERY BUSINESS. We come to you with prices that no other RETAILER can equal. We come to you with goods new, clean and the best "quality" direct from the manufacturer and producer. We come to you with the best MEATS in Hickman. We pledge our prices to be the lowest it is possible to place on the best quality of GROCERIES, such as we sell.

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HICKMAN WAGON CO.



MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
HICKMAN WAGONS,

NEW RAILROAD

The Charleston and Mississippi River railroad, with which Courier readers are familiar, is progressing slowly but surely. Concerning the proposed new line and its connections the Charleston Courier, speaking authoritatively, says: "Mr. O'Bryan, who represents the Charleston and Mississippi River railroad, has been here several days negotiating right-of-ways with our folks, across whose land

they propose to build the r. line. They have secured right-of-way from the river at Hickman to Charleston, with the exception of 1 1/2 miles. Considerable of the right-of-way north of Charleston has also been secured and if that north from the Frisco is hard to get, they will strike a bargain with the Frisco and run on that line through Commerce to the bridge.

If you want photographs, go to Rose-dale. You can always find him at the stand.

COAL EXPERIMENTS.

Tests inaugurated at Portsmouth, England—Experts Study Effect of Submerging in Salt Water.

Some curious tests with coal are now being made at Portsmouth, the object being to ascertain to what extent, if any, it is improved by being kept for a certain time in salt water.

Twenty-one tons of coal taken from the same heap were first divided into three parts, two of which contained ten tons each, and one one ton. One of the ten ton lots was next divided into five parts, each containing two tons, and these, after being placed in five perforated boxes, were sunk in the sea. The other ten ton lot is also to be divided into five parts, each containing two tons, but instead of being sunk in the sea these are to be kept on land and will be covered with tar-paulin. The one ton lot was burned a few days ago, and a thorough test is now being made of its qualities as shown by combustion.

In 12 months the coal in one of the submerged boxes, and also that in one of the boxes which have been kept on land, will be compared, and the result will be compared with that which was obtained when the one ton was burned a few days ago. In this way the scientists and the naval authorities of England are confident that some new and important facts can be learned in regard to the qualities of coal.

DOGS BLOW THE BELLOWS.

Blacksmith in New York Adopts Novel Labor-Saving Device—Intelligent Animals at Work.

On an uptown street on the East side of the city, says the New York Mail and Express, hundreds of people daily pause at a blacksmith's shop to watch three large and intelligent Newfoundland dogs, which are employed by the brawny smith to work the bellows of the forge of his shop. In one corner of the shop is a wooden wheel about eight feet in diameter and wide enough for a dog to stand in. When the wheel is at rest the dog stands in much the same position as the horse in a child's rocker, with his head always turned toward the forge awaiting orders. When told to "go ahead" the beast on duty at one starts on a brisk trot, which makes the wheel turn around rapidly and by means of a crank and lever the power is conveyed to the bellows.

The dogs work willingly and with such intelligence that people are never weary of watching the efforts of the animals to keep the smithy fires bright. Each dog works in the wheel for one hour and then rests for two. They cost their owner about two dollars a week each to feed, and he estimates that they save him \$12 a week, as otherwise it would require the services of two men or a small engine to do their work.

TROLLEY HOMES.

Car Corresponding to the House Boat a Possible Development from Present Conditions.

Now that parlor cars and sleeping cars on trolley lines are established we may be privileged to speculate a bit as to what will come next as an annex of the broomstick train. Suppose we hazard the guess that it will be the trolley house—first cousin to the house boat, says the Boston Transcript. By the building of spurs and side tracks in delightful spots at country or seashore at a fair and far distance from the main lines resting places for these moveable dwellings could be comfortably managed. At one of them a trolley house might remain for as long a time as contentment was the staying power and when this burning out the trolley pole might be put in contact with the wire and the trolley house trundled away to pastures new. Of course, this is merely the roughest outline of a possible development of the electric car, but it is the pleasantest part upon which the lay mind can dwell. Details of it, like the securing of suitable drinking water and the training of every tenant of one of these dwellings to be his own motorman may as well be left to the consideration of those whose business it would be to perfect them.

ARAPAHO AND SHOSHONE.

Indian Tribes Have Distinctive Designs for the So-Called Parfleches Made by Them.

The slight differences of styles which occur are well exemplified in the style of painted rawhide bags or envelopes, the so-called "parfleches," writes Prof. Franz Boas, in the Popular Science Monthly. Mr. St. Clair has observed that the Arapaho are in the habit of laying on the colors rather delicately, in areas of moderate size, and of following out a general arrangement of their motives in stripes; that the Shoshone, on the other hand, like large areas of solid colors, bordered by heavy blue bands, and an arrangement in which a central field is set off rather prominently from the rest of the design. This difference is so marked that it is easy to tell a Shoshone parfleche that has found its way to the Arapaho from parfleches of Arapaho manufacture. In other cases the most characteristic difference consists in the place on the parfleche to which the design is applied. The Arapaho and the Shoshone never decorate the sides of a bag, only its flaps, while the tribes of Idaho and Montana always decorate the sides.

Canal is Profitable.

During the month of July, 3,307 vessels, measuring 454,573 register tons net, used the North sea and Baltic canal, against 3,217 ships and 413,466 tons in the same month of 1902. The dues collected amounted to 211,501 marks, against 198,719 marks.

BACK TO THEIR LAVA BEDS.

Gallant Modoc Indians Allowed to Return After Long Exile from Native Rocks and Hills.

The last gallant remnant of the once glorious tribe of Modoc Indians are soon to depart for their homes in the lava beds of the state of Washington, says the Baxter Springs News. For nearly 30 years they have resided on their little reservation in Indian Territory about ten miles south of Baxter Springs.

This tribe was at one time the bravest of the brave, and made the most heroic stand for their liberty ever made by any tribe or nation. With a small body of chosen warriors they "stood off" or held at bay the entire army of the United States for many weeks. They killed Gen. Canby, commanding the United States forces, and killed and wounded more soldiers than there were members of their tribe. They were finally conquered, and after hanging Capt. Jack, their head chief, and four others, the balance of the tribe was corralled on the lands in the territory. Every member was allowed 40 acres of poor land, and they were informed this was all they could expect, or, in other words, they must "root hog or die." All of the old historic members of the tribe are dead, except Princess Mary, the sister of Capt. Jack, and old Lu-ke-el-tu, now 105 years old, the bow and arrow maker of the tribe. Capt. Jack, Steamboat Frank and Scar, Faced Charlie, Schack Nasty Jim, and all the old landmarks of the tribe have gone to the happy hunting grounds. Their bones repose in a strange land, far from their native rocks and hills, where their forefathers are buried.

VOLCANOES.

Outbreak of Subterranean Fires Can Be Counted on to Occur with Considerable Regularity.

Mount Vesuvius was active again last month, after a long period of infernal rumblings, but its activity was neither strange nor unexpected. Although not in a state of continual eruption, this volcano pours forth lava with unusual frequency. Its most disastrous eruption was rivaled last year by the explosion of Mont-Pelee in Martinique. Within twelve months Stromboli, in Sicily, Santa Maria in Guatemala, Colima in Mexico, and less known volcanoes in Samoa and other parts of the world have been active.

The outbreak of the subterranean fires, says the Youth's Companion, can be counted on to occur with considerable regularity. Year in and year out the newspapers will contain just about so many reports of volcanic life; just as, one century with another, the number of disasters from flood and storm will average the same, shipwrecks will recur with unchanging frequency, and crimes of violence will repeat themselves with substantial uniformity.

To the student of statistics the round of repetition seems to go on unceasingly, this year repeating last year, and so on back to the beginning. But as Howells has well said in one of his wise and philosophic poems, the round is spiral and each year finds the human family a little higher in its struggle upward, even though the phenomena of inanimate nature may persist with apparently unvarying regularity.

TEMPLE IN JAPAN.

Some Are Sacred to the Spirits of Dead Children—Visited Mostly by Bereaved Mothers.

There are many peculiar temples throughout Japan, those sacred to the spirits of dead children being, perhaps, as odd as any. These temples are mostly visited by sad mothers. One of these at Kioto, says an exchange, contains hundreds of small wooden Buddhas, arranged on shelves, sloping back, row upon row, and covered with the baby clothes of infants who have died under a year old. At Osaka is another of these children's temples. Here, too, are hung everywhere children's clothes offered by the mothers.

A priest sitting on a mat gives the bereaved mother, for a fee, a shaving of wood with the name of the dead child written on it. This she takes to another shrine, where is a pool of water issuing from the mouth of a colossal stone tortoise. The pool is full of these shavings. They are cast into it just where the water pours in from the tortoise's mouth, and happy the woman whose chip gets well soaked at once. It is believed that this will insure the child an easy passage to Heaven, as the water carries the names to Buddha, who at once calls for them as he reads them.

Buying a Home in Denmark.

Any sober, reliable farm laborer in Denmark, who has saved one-tenth the mortgage value of the little farm he covets—this value not to exceed \$1,100—can buy the land by borrowing the other nine-tenths from a government fund. He gives a mortgage on which he pays three per cent. After five years he also pays one per cent. additional toward wiping out half his debt. When this half has been paid he pays 3 1/2 per cent on the remainder until he owns the land. A cooperative dairy buys his cream and returns to him the skimmed milk for his hogs. The latter go to the cooperative bacon factory, and the local branch of a cooperative egg exporting house receives his eggs.

The Grape Cure.

The grape cure at Wiesbaden has for a long time been an important feature of the autumn season at that famous health resort. The worth of the cure lies in the high per cent. of sugar in the fruit, grapes being from 24 to 50 per cent. sugar, with important elements of acid and water.

A TERRIBLE PENALTY.

Prisoners Sentenced to Solitary Confinement in France Not Allowed to Speak, Read or Work.

The Law Times makes the following comment on the sentences passed on the Humberts, the notorious French swindlers: "Some of the comments in the press on the sentence passed on Mme. Humbert and her husband (the other pair of culprits came off more lightly) betray a very imperfect appreciation of its nature. Five years' reclusion, or solitary confinement as it is understood in France, is not only a rigorous but a terrible penalty. Our own code offers no parallel to it and it is probable that a life sentence of penal servitude in this country would be far more easily endured. The solitude of the prisoner in reclusion is all but absolute. The strictest silence is enforced. Presumably the consolations of religion—whatever that may amount to in so dreadful a situation—are not entirely withheld; otherwise the prisoner is forbidden to speak, even to his guardian. Books are denied and (which must be almost the worst infliction of all) the most complete idleness is enforced; no employment of any description may mitigate the appalling vacancy of days, weeks and years. Half an hour's exercise is allowed daily, in a hood which covers everything except the eyes. This horrible life in death may end in the tomb, but it is more likely to end in the padded cell of the maniac."

WHAT IS A FLAT?

Tired Woman Defines It and Also Tells How It is Distinguished from an Apartment.

"Won't some one please enlighten me as to the difference between a flat and an apartment?" plaintively inquired a woman who had just moved to the city, at an afternoon tea. Everybody was willing to enlighten her, says the Chicago Tribune.

"Why, of course," said one, with an experienced air; "the flat has a set of speaking tubes and whistles and bells and things. When you want to get in you ring the bell and the door clicks, and you go in before the clacking stops. At an apartment house there is a hallway to let you in, and usually an elevator and telephone besides—"

"No, you're wrong," came from a tired-looking little woman in a corner. "Those are only mere surface differences. A flat and an apartment may both have none or all of those things. The only real, heartrending difference is this: In a flat, it is not considered a heinous crime to have children; in an apartment it is. That's all. I've been hunting vines and fig trees lately myself, and I know. None of the fig trees I looked at would tolerate my olive branches; guess they don't grow in the same gardens any more outside of the Bible."

CANCER AND LEPROSY.

Forms of Disease That Still Baffle Skill of the Ablest Doctors in the World.

The king of England has shown special interest in the promotion of researches as to the causes and the treatment of cancer, and generous subscriptions have been made for thorough investigations and experiments, says the New York Tribune. Every step forward for the relief or mitigation of human sufferings from this mysterious disease will be welcomed eagerly. Cancer, advanced tuberculosis, leprosy and rheumatism in its worst forms still baffle the skill of the ablest doctors in the world. It is of interest to note, however, that Prof. Hutchinson, of England, who has given many years of exhaustive study to the origin and development of leprosy, is now even more positive than ever before in his conviction that the eating of fish which has become putrid, or in least in part spoiled, is a prolific agency in the increase of the number of lepers. He sets forth arguments in support of his contention which are so plausible, at least, that health officials all over the globe ought to be persuaded to adopt the most rigorous measures to prevent the sale and consumption of sea food which is in the least degree tainted.

ETIQUETTE ON THE LINKS.

Facts to Be Learned by American Players from English Cousins—Consideration for Caddies.

Not only in the actual playing of golf, but in the etiquette of the game, the American players, or some of them, might well learn something from the visiting Englishmen, says the Boston Transcript. An observer of all the games, and a participant in the practice rounds, states that there was a marked difference between the Americans and the Englishmen in their bearing toward the caddies. The Americans, especially the college boys, were impatient if the caddy did not at once find the ball after the drive. The Englishmen did not hurry or worry at all. They almost invariably said "Thank you" when the caddy did a service for which he was being paid. They consulted with the caddy and usually accepted his judgment as of value, even if it was sometimes in error. And they did not run. One of the caddies was sent up the hill at Myopia to indicate the direction of the hole. He started to run up the hill with his heavy bag of clubs, after a sharp command from one of the college boys.

"Don't run, my lad," called out the Englishman for whom he was doing the service, "we've got all the time that there is."

In Crowded New York.

The tenement inspectors in New York city have found over 325,000 occupied rooms which have neither light nor ventilation.

EXHIBIT OF SCULPTURE.

Half Million Dollars Expended on Statuary Display.

BUILDINGS HANDSOMELY DECORATED.

Important Figures in History of Louisiana Purchase Territory and Alleged Story of the Country Shown in Beautiful Statuary.

For the sculptural ornamentation of the World's fair grounds and buildings an appropriation of a half million dollars has been made. The total number of pieces represented by this outlay will be over a thousand. Mr. Karl Francis Theodore Bitter, Chief of Sculpture, has searched out every sculptor of note in the United States to be represented in the work. The general scheme of sculptural ornamentation was passed upon and approved by an advisory committee composed of the three foremost sculptors of this country, Augustus St. Gaudens, Daniel Chester French and J. Q. A. Ward.

The scheme itself is a poetic conception embracing in its working out the history, local color and allegory of the Louisiana territory, dividing the figures and groups into four classes. The first class are the original owners of the soil, represented by the animals that roamed the prairies and forests of the West. Then the Indians, or second owners, are represented, after whom came the hardy race of discoverers, explorers, hunters, trappers and pioneers who wrested the soil from the red men. The fourth and last owners of the land were the more highly civilized men of France, Spain and the United States, the principal actors in its development. The jubilant character of the centennial celebration has also been recognized and a festive note has been struck in the decoration of the cascades and stair-

ways with sportive groups of human and animal forms, nymphs, cupids, horses, dragons and other mythical forms being freely used. But the more serious and significant note prevails in the ornamentation of the approaches to the cascades with statues representing the men famous in the history of the West.

Necessarily Art hill has been chosen as a central point for sculptural effects. On the topmost height of this hill will stand the Art palace, immediately in front of it Festival hall. Much of the sculpture on the former will be permanent work in marble and bronze. The main entrance will be flanked with two pieces in marble representing "Sculpture," by French, and "Painting," by St. Gaudens. Further on in two niches will be statues of "Truth," by Grafty, and "Nature," by Philip Martiny. A large bronze composition representing "Inspiration," by Andrew O'Connor, will surmount them. Other figures representing various art periods as follows: "Classic," "Renaissance," "Oriental" and "Gothic" will ornament the building.



MACHINERY BUILDING.

Festival hall, the exact center of the "picture," will be crowned with a large group representing Apollo and the Muses. The sculpture for the center cascade will be by H. A. McNeil. The fountain from which will issue the waters of this cascade will be known as "The Fountain of Liberty." Twelve colossal groups surround its waters springing from a niche surmounted by figures of Liberty, Truth and Justice, Liberty represented as standing with hands extended pointing to the two side cascades which symbolize the Atlantic and the Pacific. The sculpture of these side cascades will be done by Isidore Kentl and the torrents of the two great oceans will represent the sway of liberty extended by the Louisiana Purchase to all the domain from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Colonnade of States will consist of 14 seated statues of the states and territories embraced in the purchase territory. These statues will each occupy an exedra of 100 feet and will be colossal in size. The exposition management hopes to induce the several states represented to have them eventually cast in enduring bronze.

At the end of the central gazon facing Art hill, will stand the Louisiana Purchase monument. The monument will be a shaft 100 feet high surmounted by a figure of Peace standing on a globe supported by four figures representing the East, West, North and South. At the base of the monument there will be group compositions relating to historical episodes of the Louisiana territory.

At the end of the grand court and near the main entrance of the exposition, will be a monument typifying "The Apotheosis of St. Louis," by Charles H. Niehaus. On a massive architectural base is a heroic equestrian figure of Louis IX, of France, the patron saint of the city, attired in the armor of the Thirteenth century. In front of this figure are four youthful heralds holding aloft the crown and cross of the sainted king. At the foot of the equestrian statue, seated among proper accessories, is a figure typifying the city of St. Louis welcoming her guests.

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