

Rhodes and Rain.
Among the stories in the duchess of Aosta's book is one relating to the celebrated statue of Cecil Rhodes which stands in the main square of Bulawayo. The empire builder is figured in contemplation of his achievement, with head bared.
The whole district had been grievously plagued by drought for over a twelvemonth, when the natives got up a great agitation and marched in enormous numbers to the square, and, thronging around the statue of Cecil Rhodes, insisted that it should immediately be given a top hat.
They said that "Heaven respects this great creator of empire too much to send the needed rain while he stands there bareheaded."

ECZEMA SPREAD OVER HANDS

101 S. Boots St., Marion, Ind.—"First the eczema started on my fingers, then spread all over my hands. It broke out in tiny blisters, then would get dry and crack and swell so I could not have my hands in warm water they hurt me so badly. I could not do all my work. The itching and burning were terrible. The more I scratched my hands the worse it made them. They were so bad I could not help scratching them and would walk the floor they annoyed me so. I could not sleep, lost many nights of rest on account of the eczema. My hands were not fit to be seen and I kept them wrapped up and wore mittens that I made out of old linen.
"I was about one year using remedies, then I saw an advertisement in the paper saying that Cuticura Soap and Ointment were good. I wrote at once for a sample. Then I bought one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Before the second box of Cuticura Ointment was gone my hands were well and have remained well ever since." (Signed) Mrs. G. W. Sharp, Mar. 21, 1914.
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Trials of Teaching.

Mrs. Hitch was having some trouble with a little fellow in her spelling class at Claysville.
"B-e-d, spells bed," she explained, over and over again; "b-e-d, bed. Do you understand?"
"Yes'm."
"Well c-a-t spells cat, d-o-g spells dog, and b-e-d spells— What did I tell you b-e-d spells?"
"Dunno."
"Don't you know! You don't know what b-e-d spells after all I've told you!"
"No'm."
"Well, once more, b-e-d spells what you sleep in. Now, what do you sleep in?"
"My drawers!" triumphantly exclaimed the urchin.—Cynthia Democrat.

Two Porches.

Kathleen Jones, aged four, made mud pies on Mrs. Reed's steps.
"Run away, dear," said that lady. "Go and play on your mamma's porch."
"But mamma has just scrubbed hers all nice and clean and she don't want me to dirty it up."
"Perhaps I like to keep my porch clean, too."
"Huh!" said Kathleen. "I didn't know your porch was clean ever."

A Thing the Wealthy Miss.

The rich and proud needn't think they have all the pleasure there is in life, never experiencing, for instance, the delightful thrill that comes when the lawn mower breaks down hopelessly.—Ohio State Journal.

SISTER'S TRICK
But it All Came Out Right.

How a sister played a trick that brought rosy health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale:
"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous, physical wreck, yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it.
"One day my sister substituted a cup of piping hot Postum for my morning cup of coffee but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the 'coffee' tasted fine but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more.
"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more tireless, got a better color in my sallow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health-giving, nerve-strengthening life-saver she had given me in place of my morning coffee.
"From that time I became a disciple of Postum and no words can do justice in telling the good this cereal drink did me. I will not try to tell it, for only after having used it can one be convinced of its merits."
Ten days' trial shows Postum's power to rebuild what coffee has destroyed.
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.
Postum comes in two forms:
Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.
Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.
The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.
"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

Women's feet are growing larger.
Prussia has a woman master watch-maker.
British factories employ over 200,000 women.
Jane Addams mothers thousands of slum children.
One-third of the clerks in the United States are women.
Women in New York are not allowed to work after 10 p. m.
There are only 55,580 more men than women in New York state.
Great Britain has 70 women paper-hangers and four bricklayers.
There are over 25,000 women chauffeurs in the United States.
Only 19.5 per cent of the women in the United States are unmarried.
Over 5,000 women received instruction in German universities last year.
The tobacco factories of this country employ 90,619 women and children.
The average wages earned by women throughout Great Britain is \$1.75 per week.
The daily hours of work for women laundry workers is unlimited in 18 states.
Women workers in Birmingham, England, must sew 354 hooks and eyes on a card to earn a cent.
New York state has 41,633 women teachers in its elementary and secondary schools.
Nearly 200,000 women and children are employed in the cotton mills in the United States.
In Philadelphia a baby is born on an average of every 12 minutes during the day and night.
In jam, confectionery and tin box factories of Great Britain many women earn only \$1.50 per week.
Nurses in the St. Louis hospitals are only required to be on duty nine hours out of 24.
The chair of biblical literature at Vassar college is held by Miss Eva Olive Dutcher, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
In the event of a civil war in Ireland and the homes will be protected by an armed corps of women.
The average pay of all the women school teachers in the United States is \$51.51 per month.
Girls can earn as much as \$11 a week in New York city making flowers of satin and velvet ribbon.
The first Greek theater in the United States was built by Katherine Tingley at Point Loma, Cal.
There are over 300,000 women in Great Britain earning less than \$3 for a full week's work.
The first female aeronaut was Madame Tibe, who made an ascension in a balloon at Lyons, France, in 1874.
India has 9,412,642 girls under the age of 16 who are wives and 302,425 under the age of six who are married.
Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, made her first aeroplane flight recently in Paris.
Eighteen-year-old Nellie Gilbert is the only girl mail rider in Arkansas and makes a 25-mile-trip three times a week.
Mrs. A. R. Jacques runs a 500-acre farm in Gray county, Kansas, from which she harvested 10,000 bushels of wheat this year.
Miss Nelda Jaeger, recently appointed to the bench in Tacoma, Wash., is the only woman police judge in the United States.
Madame Pavlova, the Russian dancer, is offering \$1,500 in prizes for three new dances which she will introduce next season.
On the ground that they would be unable to handle disorderly persons, women are refused licenses to operate taxicabs in London.
Mrs. Cecelia Bruno has been elected treasurer of the school board of Hazelton, Pa., and will receive 2 per cent of all moneys paid out.
A bill has been introduced in congress which imposes an extra tax of 25 per cent on the income of American women who marry titled foreigners.
Mrs. Cornelius Giddings, of St. Louis, has been engaged as director of lunches in the Pittsburgh public schools at an annual salary of \$2,500.
Over 8,000,000 women are now engaged in gainful occupation in the United States, which is over 18 per cent of the female population.
Miss Katherine Kurth, of Philadelphia, has offered to sell all or part of her beautiful hair to start a fund for a home for lonely girls.
Mrs. S. P. Westcott, of Pelham, N. Y., recently made her 98th trip across the Atlantic ocean and incidentally celebrated her 98th birthday on board the ship.
The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, claims that the only way to effect economic reforms is to establish home hotels for working girls.
New South Wales is considering the advisability of removing the sex disability for representative institutions, including parliament and municipal councils.
Commissioner of Labor Lynch, of New York, has changed his mind about excluding women from holding positions in the new state bureau of employment and has ordered that they be allowed to take the examinations.
Several English women of title are shopkeepers. Lady Decies (mother-in-law of George Gould's daughter) is marketing a patent medicine for influenza, and Lady Sackville specializes in artistic lamp shades.
The medal of the American School Peace league has been awarded to Mrs. Kathrina Trask, of Saratoga, N. Y., whose book is a most stirring appeal for world peace.
A bill before the Hungarian diet which, if it becomes a law, will compel the women of that country to render military service in time of war elsewhere than on the battlefield.
Miss Alice F. Banta, of Elizabeth, N. J., is at present acting as a physician for a big mining company at Nome, Alaska, but will, in the fall, return to Los Angeles, where she has a lucrative practice.
Miss Christina Mullaney, of New York, has patented an emergency covering or hats, made of waterproof paper that can be secured to the hat by the customary hat pins.
The present crown of the English king was originally made for Queen Victoria, at her coronation, in 1838. The principal jewels were taken from older crowns. The most noted stone is the great ruby which was given to the Black Prince by Peter the Cruel, after the battle of Navarrete in 1367. It was also worn by Henry V in the crown encircling his helmet at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.
A fur seal commission, consisting of Edward A. Preble, assistant biologist of the United States biological survey; W. H. Osgood, of the Field museum of natural history, Chicago, and Dr. G. H. Parker, of Harvard university, has been sent by the government to the Pribilof Islands this summer to ascertain the condition of the seal herd, and to study various economic and scientific questions connected with its administration.
Sweden claims a population of 5,638,181 persons.

PLAYING BALL IN ANCIENT AMERICA

"Pla-na-a-y Baw-aw-aw-ll" is not as new an expression of popular impatience to have some one "start something" as some people may think. Neither is playing ball for a living a strictly modern invention. In fact, thousands of year ago, way down in Yucatan, impatient crowds sat around in ball parks, yelled themselves hoarse, beat one another in the back, and threw their feathered head-gear into the arena in the enthusiasm of the moment, just as we are doing today. Also there doubtless were Ty Cobbs, whose skill in "batting" and "fielding" was such that they could afford to hold up the management occasionally for a few more hundred jaguar skins a year, by threats to quit professional ball and go to farming.
Of course, the game was not exactly baseball. But the point is that it was a ball game, that there were regular ball parks for courts and that there were professionals who played the game for what there was "in it" to them. Mayhap the medium of exchange took the form of jaguar skins, pounds of cacao, fancy feathers, or what not, but it was money all the same, and they could buy with it at the club, or in the market place, as the case might be. They had their peculiar systems of "slang," too, at least in some parts of the Americas, which, translated into English, means about as much to us as ours would to them; all of which is brought out by Franklin Adams in his story "Indigenous Games in Latin America," in the July number of the monthly bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. That the ball game is an ancient institution in the Americas may be gathered from the following:
"The ball game is indigenous to the Americas. Perhaps the first simian inhabitants found true sport in catching the cocoanuts tossed from the tall palms—certain it is that several thousand years ago the ball game had reached a high state of development in the 70 cities scattered throughout Yucatan. On clearing away the matted forests enveloping these marvelous ruins, ball courts were disclosed near the most sacred temples and, from the elaborate hieroglyphics and pictographs ornamenting the walls, much was learned of the complicated character of the sport. Centuries after the passing of these ancient Mayan came the first Spanish explorers who found that a younger race in contiguous territory, the Aztecs, had revived the old pastime into a 'national game,' with a stone 'God of Sport' beaming on every court.
"The peculiarity of these early games was that the ball, when in play was not thrown with the hand but struck by the hip, around which the player wore a protecting pad of leather. At each end of the court was a great stone disk with a hole in the center, and through this orifice the ball was driven before a point was scored. Very naturally a 'lively' ball was used, since rubber trees dominated the forests.
"Old chroniclers marvel at the skill and endurance of the players, for a game was seldom won under four hours of constant play. Such exhausting contests, with a dozen participants in almost constant action, were not for amateurs but professionals. Thus, from the Aztec word 'pilin,' signifying 'ball,' came the word 'mollonquit,' 'one who plays ball for a living.'
"Another form of ball game is played by the Indian tribes of the Cudulari river region in the wilds of Brazil. A carefully leveled field, less than front of the malocas, or large communal houses and daily, at 5 o'clock, the men returning from the day's fishing or hunting, indulge in the sport—not a complicated game like that of the early Mexicans, but one calling for a high degree of skill, as two balls are used, and the players, who drive them with their hands toward their opponents. Yellow tail feathers of the Yapoo bird are affixed to the rubber balls for accuracy.
"The Araucanian Indians of southern Chile play an ancient game with wooden balls driven by wooden clubs. In a clearing, 300 by 75 yards, inclosed by cut branches of trees, these Indians play 'chueco,' which greatly resembles the game of croquet. The game is played from childhood and the players acquire great skill and the matches draw large crowds. The game calls for great endurance and while generally played in two or three hour periods, several days have been known to pass before a decision was reached. To have the play it is not unusual to hear a player cry, 'Am I not a real oat tree?' or 'Is he not a lion's leg?' after a brilliant stroke. Such is Araucanian slang.
The French Feminists.
From Harper's Weekly.
The more progressive members of the French feminist movement are determined upon the herculean task of cleansing the chamber of deputies, says Robert Sneed. They have chosen, however, a more subtle method of attaining their end than what a French suffragist calls "the harsh, cold-blooded logical struggle of our English sisters." A strange and painful act which shook the heart of a real woman. Their method are not those of the militant. They rely on persuasion, the influence which they exert in the home circle. They remember that man is half bear and half child, and they appeal to the child in him. They are above making use of their sex wiles. They prefer to wheedle and mother man, rather than assault him with invective and bricks. Moderation is their motto.
The feminist movement in France has three parties: Those who demand complete civil and political equality with man; those who acknowledge the strength of long established prejudice, and claim only municipal rights; and those whose modest demand extends only to equality in civil rights. In this last party are enrolled thousands of the rich and independent middle class.
An Austrian government bureau has officially estimated the population of that country this year at almost 29,000,000.
GERMAN EMPEROR'S MINISTER OF WAR
General von Heeringen, German Minister of War.

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CANADA'S HUGE GRAIN BINS

Port Arthur Paper is Peeved at the Mention of Kansas City Elevators.
Not the First Time Lawyer Had Slumbered With the Companion of His Travels.
The new senator from Alabama, Francis Shelly White, is a lawyer and has a large practice in his state. Sometimes his work takes him out in the interior, and on one of these trips he was accompanied by his client, and client being a pious man, a deacon in the church to which White belonged.
It was late at night when the darky pulled up his span before the doors of the inn, which was presided over by a lady of generous heart and equal proportions. When he went to the desk to engage a room White was apologetically told that it was impossible, on account of the influx of visitors, to give him a separate chamber.
"I guess I can get a separate bed, then," said he. But to this the reply was the same.
"May I ask who is to be my bed-fellow?" asked White, who did not relish the idea of sharing his couch with a stranger.
"Why," replied the landlady, "it will be the gentleman with whom you came."
"Oh, that's all right then," said White, with a sigh of relief. "He and I are both deacons in the same church and have been sleeping together during the 11 o'clock sermon in the First Baptist church for 20 years."—Providence Journal.
Pass the Vinegar.
A gaily gooned and garrulous housemaid sat down by an acquaintance on a trolley and at once said:
"Hello, Sadie! Where you livin' now?"
"Nowheres," was the reply.
"How's that?"
"I'm married."
"You ain't!"
"Sure thing. Look at that!"
She held up her ungloved left hand in triumph; for there on the third finger was a shining new wedding-ring. Staring at it in wonder for a moment, the other girl asked, "Well, who got stung?"
The Cost.
Owner—What'll it cost to repair this car of mine?
Garage Proprietor—What ails it?
Owner—I don't know.
Garage Proprietor—Thirty-four dollars and sixty-five cents.—Puck.

BY NO MEANS A STRANGER

From the Port Arthur (Canada) Evening Chronicle
Kansas City gains the attention of the New York Evening Post and is given five inches of space in that admirable newspaper by reason of increasing the capacity of a grain elevator there. The Evening Post says: "When the additions and alterations to its huge grain elevator at Kansas City now under way are completed the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain railroad will have one of the largest plants of its kind in the world."
The present capacity of the Kansas City product is one million bushels. When it gains its promised stature and becomes "one of the largest in the world" it will have a capacity of 2,133,000 bushels.
At the mention of grain elevators the twin ports at the head of the lakes prick up their ears and take notice. The name of Lloyd-George at a Tory garden party, or of President Wilson at a bankers' convention catches attention no quicker than the word "elevator" in the hearing of a Port Arthur-Fort William man. Toronto prides itself on its churches; Pittsburgh specializes on millionaires; Chicago has its pork and Boston its pork and beans—as for us, we rise to fame on the bins of our elevators, and he who says "one of the largest" about any old two-million-bushel outfit in Missouri must withdraw the statement or name the place and weapons.
It the Evening Post had said "one of the largest in Missouri," or in the general but expressive American phrase had said "some elevator," we wouldn't have minded it so much, but when it describes this stunted Missouri receptacle as "one of the largest grain elevators in the world" then it is time to kick. Why, two-million-bushel elevators are so common hereabouts that the secretary of the board of trade does not point them out to distinguished visitors. Nothing could show clearer than that what we think of two-million-bushel elevators.
When we have pointed to the 9,500,000-bushel C. N. R. elevator and the 7,800,000-bushel C. P. R. elevator and the 6,500,000-bushel G. T. P. elevator; then to the 3,500,000-bushel Dominion Government elevator which is only the first unit of what is to be a 30-million-bushel plant, by that time the air is so full of millions that the listener would be annoyed if he bothered him with mention of a mere two-million-bushel affair. So we just lump the balance together and describe the grand total of 45-million-bushel capacity already standing at the head of the lakes.
Upon the basis upon which Kansas City got five inches of space in the Evening Post we claim a complimentary writup of at least three columns and in the article we would state that in one respect we are like Kansas City—when it is a question of big elevators we also are from Missouri.
Some Cause for Fear.
The Professor's Wife—The professor is in the laboratory conducting some chemical experiments. The professor expects to go down to posterity.
From the Laboratory—Br-r-r-r! Bang!
The Visitor—I hope the professor hasn't gone!

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
will put you right in a few days.
They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature
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SPECIAL TO WOMEN
The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is
Paxtine
A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.
As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At drugists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.
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READERS of this paper desiring to buy any of the advertised in this columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.
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