

# IN THE PUBLIC EYE

## NEW MINISTER TO PORTUGAL



Henry Sherman Boutell, who has represented the Ninth district of Illinois in the national congress for the past 13 years, but who failed of re-nomination last year, has been nominated by President Taft as minister plenipotentiary to the new republic of Portugal, at an annual salary of \$10,000. He succeeds Henry T. Gage of Los Angeles, Cal., who recently resigned the mission because of ill health and to look after his private interests in southern California.

Mr. Gage was appointed minister to Portugal in December, 1909, and was in charge of the legation at Lisbon when the monarchy of King Manuel was overthrown and the republic of Portugal proclaimed in May, 1910. He returned to the United States soon after that event, and never has been personally accredited to Dr. Braga, provisional president of Portugal. Since then the affairs of the American legation at Lisbon have been conducted by Mr. Lorillard, secretary of the legation.

At the state department it is declared that the appointment of Mr. Boutell to the Portuguese mission involves no change in the status of the diplomatic representative of this government at Lisbon, and makes no change in the diplomatic relations between the United States and the new republic. According to this statement, Mr. Boutell will continue in the same relationship to the provisional government of Portugal as the charge d'affaires whom he succeeds.

Several members of the diplomatic corps maintain that the appointment of the new minister to Portugal is, to all intents and purposes, an official recognition by the United States of the new republic of Portugal, regardless of the view of the state department officials on that point.

## SILENT MAN OF THE SENATE



The silent man of the United States senate is Winthrop Murray Crane of Massachusetts. Mr. Crane, Mr. Penrose and Mr. Wetmore could not be called babblers, but they are noisy and disorderly compared to Crane, and their economy of speech becomes wasteful prodigality measured by his standard of conservation. Crane would prefer to talk with his hands if he could make himself understood that way. The Massachusetts senator hates any kind of a racket. One could not imagine him banging a door, wearing squeaky shoes or summoning a page by clapping his hands. No sound heralds his approach as he comes down the senate corridor. He does not walk, he glides about. When not gliding he is sliding, and when not sliding he is fitting. The only thing disturbed when Crane comes into the senate or goes out is the atmosphere—he makes a slight draft,

that is all. It is not seriously believed that Mr. Crane can walk through a door without opening it, and yet the faculty he has of appearing suddenly, noiselessly and unexpectedly in places where there has been no sign of him an instant before, almost invites the conviction that he is more an apparition than a man and a senator.

When the clerk of the senate starts to call the roll, Mr. Crane is not in the chamber, and yet when his name is reached—and it is only a short way down the list—his voice answers "Here." Senators turn to look, and he is gone! Perhaps the swinging door leading to the cloakroom is still gently oscillating, if so it is the only sign that Mr. Crane's corporeal body had been there a moment before and that his voice did not come through the skylight.

## MAYOR IS OUSTED BY WOMEN



The women of Seattle, Wash., exercising their political power for the first time, recently ousted from office Mayor Hiram C. Gill and elected as his successor George W. Dilling. While the women did not accomplish this work alone, they were in a large measure instrumental in bringing it about, so much so that the result would have been different had they not voted. Gill was elected mayor of Seattle a year ago by a majority of 3,300. Women were then denied the right of suffrage, but in November were clothed with that power. Almost from the start Gill's administration came in for sharp criticism.

As soon as the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution was adopted last November the movement to "recall" Gill under a provision of the city charter and elect a successor to serve the unexpired term took form and the women entered into the campaign with enthusiasm.

The campaign was a bitter one. Half the women of Seattle who were enfranchised in November qualified as voters by enrolling their names and to them is due the fact that in the recent election the majority of 3,300 given to Gill a year before was reversed and his opponent, George W. Dilling, was elected by a plurality of 6,231. The number of women registered exceeded 20,000.

## NEGRO NAMED FOR HIGH POST



One of the leading negroes of the country is William Henry Lewis of Boston, who was nominated by President Taft to be assistant attorney general of the United States. From obscurity and from the lowly conditions of a slave he has thus risen to his present position of trust and responsibility. He was born of slave parents in Berkeley, Va., in 1863, while the Civil war was raging in all its fierce intensity. At the age of 23 he went to New England and entered Amherst college, where he made rapid progress in his studies and became captain of the football team. He was the class orator at commencement, and won two of the main prizes of the college. He then entered Harvard, where he upheld his record of proficiency in his studies and developed into an athlete. For two years he played center in the football team and was later one of the coaches. On being admitted to the bar he began the practice of his profession in Washington and during the administration of President Roosevelt was appointed assistant district attorney.

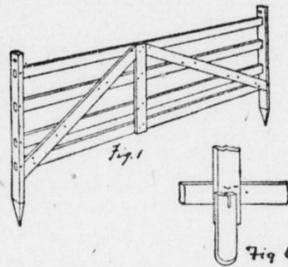
## MANNER OF CONSTRUCTING PRACTICAL SHEEP HURDLES

Great Objection to More General Use of Devices Seems to Be Their Liability of Blowing Over—Materials to be Used.

The great objection to the more general use of sheep hurdles seems to be their liability to blowing over. I submit illustrations of some that offer less resistance or are better fortified against the effects of the wind, writes Richard H. Mitchell in the Country Gentleman.

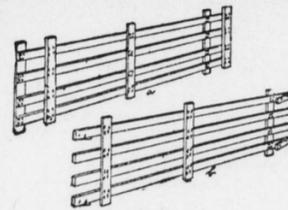
Fig. 1, while not strictly a movable hurdle, is, nevertheless, considered as such, and is the one in most common use. I can only give measurements from memory, but should say that they were 10 feet long and 5 feet high when set up. The figure shown is made of sawed stuff, but they are more often made of split saplings; the construction, however, is precisely the same. Holes are made with a bar, and they are set end to end and pinned together at the top. These, like those supported on the A crutch, form a perfectly straight fence, which is not so proof against the force of the wind as one built zig-zag or worm fashion.

In Fig. 2 I have shown two panels that are intended to be set up in this



manner. The left-hand end of panel b slips in the right-hand end of panel a, and a section of the fence is shown in Fig. 3. These panels are supposed to be 10 feet long and 4 feet high, and the lumber 1 by 5-inch stuff, but these dimensions can be varied to suit the idea of the user. With these dimensions, however, the distance between the end uprights on panel ought to be 11 inches. On panel a the end uprights ought to be 15 inches from either end. This ought to make the fence worm about 4 feet. As can be readily understood, more or less worm will be given to the fence by moving the second upright from either end in panel a.

A panel using wire instead of lumber seems desirable, and in Fig. 4 I have shown one that seems to me the most desirable, as combining the great-



est strength with the least surface, and with the surface low. The panel, as there shown, can be used on the A crutch. Fig. 5 shows it modified, to meet the requirements of a worm fence. By substituting a post in the place of the end uprights, you have the Fig. 1 forms.

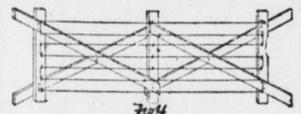
In Fig. 5 you will notice that I am not satisfied with cleats, but have introduced a bar sliding in a slot on the front side of the end upright and on the back side of the second upright. This makes a complete lock, and seems to me quite essential on that style of fence. I should also recommend the same device on the board



panels, as on uneven ground one end might spring up and allow the panels to separate.

Of course on this skeleton any kind of wire can be used. Personally, I would not use barbed-wire of any sort as a gift. The illustration is intended to show a two-strand twisted wire, placed six inches apart, which is much

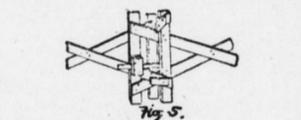
closer than it is used on longer stretches, but that number of wires seems to me about right for a good job. They might be placed closer at the bottom and wider at the top, perhaps. That hurdle (Fig. 4) made with 4-foot uprights and 14 feet from end to end of upright, would weigh about 65 pounds, and cost about as many cents for material. The cost of the



all-board one would not be much different, and it would weigh 49 pounds more.

As to manufacture, I should say, as has already been suggested, that pretty close to where they are to be used would be the best place to make them, as one freight on the material would be saved. Machinery does not enter very largely into their construction; so nothing could be saved in that way. It ought not to require any great skill to saw up boards and nail them together, and also stretch wire on them, if that form was desired.

In drawing these hurdles, I have allowed the center uprights to come down as far as the others; in practice, it might be found better to make them shorter, especially if they were to be set up on uneven ground. The diagonals in Fig. 4, being on opposite sides of inch uprights, will of course be an inch apart where they cross. I should not fill this in, but draw them together in nailing, as it will make the frame all the stronger. Hemlock is probably the best material for making these, and it would undoubtedly last enough longer to pay to have it dressed. If ordered in carload lots, enough would be saved in freight to pay for



the dressing. If the ends of the uprights that stand on the ground were dipped in hot coal tar, they would probably last as long as the rest of the panel.

Fig. 6 shows an iron that I think would be a great help in clinching the nails. A slot is cut in the end of a flat piece of iron, so that it will slip easily on the nail, and it is beveled from the slot to either edge. By slipping this on the nail, the end can be bent over at more than a right angle. The iron is then slipped back, as shown in the illustration, and the nail bent over and driven into the wood, as shown to the right. For fencing stacks and turning corners, both ends of the panels would have to be alike, instead of reversing, as shown in the cut. If this fence should prove reasonably wind-proof, it ought to solve a large problem in fence economy, as very much less fence would be needed if the fence could be easily moved from place to place as occasion demanded.

It would be absolutely wind-proof around a stack if locked with the sliding-bar, and would have the advantage of being movable when the ground was frozen.

**Choking on Oats.**  
Some horses eat so greedily that they become choked on oats. We have one that troubled us in that way, so we often had to send for a veterinarian, who inserted a tube down her throat to dislodge the grain, says a writer in an exchange. Later he told us how to avoid the trouble in this way: He advised us to place a dozen or more smooth stones, the size of a small hen's egg, in the feed box, taking care to have them well distributed through the oats. This compels the horse to eat less greedily, as he must eat carefully to avoid biting on the stones. We had no further trouble as long as we owned the horse.

**Succulent Feed for Cows.**  
One of the most practical ways of supplying succulent feed for cows, when one has only a small herd and does not have ensilage, is by raising roots such as mangels, rutabagas or stock carrots.

## WHERE WOMEN DRAW THE PLOW



A great many Russian peasants are going into western Canada, and as many of them are poorly equipped for farm operations, they work in the co-operative plan. These Russians settle in villages according to their custom in their native land and when there are not enough horses to draw

the plows, the women of the village act as substitutes. It is said to be not an uncommon sight to see a dozen or more women attached to a plow by a long rope on which there are fastened at intervals sticks of wood which may be placed against the breast or across the arms to aid in pulling.

## LEADING QUESTION.



Grace—What lovely sleighing weather, Jack!  
Jack—Yes, it is. Would you like to try it?  
Grace—Dear me, I should be delighted!  
Jack—Do you think your father would lend me his horse?

## EYES WOULD BURN AND STING

"It is just a year ago that my sister came over here to us. She had been here only a few weeks when her eyes began to be red, and to burn and sting as if she had sand in them. Then we used all of the home remedies. She washed her eyes with salt water, used hot tea to bathe them with, and bandaged them over night with tea leaves, but all to no purpose. She went to the drug store and got some salve, but she grew constantly worse. She was scarcely able to look in the light. At last she decided to go to a doctor, because she could hardly work any more. The doctor said it was a very severe disease, and if she did not follow his orders closely she might lose her eyesight. He made her eyes burn and applied electricity to them, and gave her various ointments. In the two and a half or three months that she went to the doctor, we could see very little improvement.

"Then we had read so much how people had been helped by Cuticura that we thought we would try it, and we cannot be thankful enough that we used it. My sister used the Cuticura Pills for purifying the blood, bathed only with Cuticura Soap, and at night after washing, she anointed her eyes very gently on the outside with the Cuticura Ointment. In one week, the swelling was entirely gone from the eyes, and after a month there was no longer any mucus or watering of the eyes. She could already see better, and in six weeks she was cured." (Signed) Mrs. Julia Csepleska, 2005 Utah St., St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25, 1910.

**Cause and Effect.**  
"Where is Bill today?"  
"Bill is sick in bed."  
"What's the matter with him?"  
"Well, you know that girl of his thinks he doesn't use tobacco. Yesterday he was hurrying around the corner and he ran right into the girl. He had a chew in his mouth."  
"Yes, yes; go on."  
"There were two things to do—hurry by or swallow."  
"Well?"  
"Bill talked to her for five minutes."

**ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**  
The Antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes. Relieves Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sweating feet, Blisters and Callous spots. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Read not to contradict and confute, not to believe and take for granted, not to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider—Bacon.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate, stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

Those days are lost in which we do not good; those worse than lost in which we do evil.—Cromwell.

Constipation, indigestion, sick-headache and bilious conditions are overcome by a course of Garfield Tea. Drink on retiring.

You can often tell what a woman really means by what she doesn't say.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain—cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

There never was a good war or a bad peace.—Franklin.

**PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS**  
Your druggist will refund money if PAIN EXTRACT fails to cure any case of Hemorrhoids, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Even a little trial is a big one if you have no others.

Nature's laxative, Garfield Tea, is made of clean, sweet, health-giving Herbs.

A one sided argument never gets very strenuous.

## Work While You Sleep

Millions of people have CASCARETS do Health work for them. If you have never tried this great health maker—Get a 10c box—and you will never use any other Laxative medicine.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, all druggists, biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

16 PRETTY POST CARDS 10c  
All kinds, big assortment. In Post Cards in 10c for the money taken. THE SULLY & LAMB CO., Boston, Mass.

TAKE A DOSE OF **PISO'S** THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

The Place to Buy Cheap  
—IS AT—  
**J. F. PARSONS'**

**DROPS**  
TRADE MARK  
**CURES**  
**RHEUMATISM**  
**LUMBAGO, SCIATICA**  
**NEURALGIA and**  
**KIDNEY TROUBLE**

"DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substances and removing it from the system.

**DR. S. D. BLAND**  
Of Brewton, Ga., writes:  
"I had been suffering for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could get from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from 'DROPS.' I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kidney disease."

**FREE**

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kind of disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "DROPS." And test it yourself.

"DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, iodine, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "DROPS" (500 Doses) 61-75. For Sale by Druggists.

**SWANSON RHEUMATISM CURE COMPANY,**  
Dept. 20, 100 Lake Street, Chicago.

## How's Business?

THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.  
Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.  
Make this community buy more.  
Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.  
Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.  
That's creative business power.

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT  
—CALL ON US

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## Word-of-Mouth Advertising

Passing encomiums, only over your store counter, about the quality of what you've got to sell, results in about as much satisfaction as your wife would get if you gave her a box of cigars for Christmas.

Advertising in This Paper talks to everybody at once and makes them talk back with money.

(Copyright, 1910, by W. N. U.)

**\$ Aim the \$ Ad. Gun TRUE**

It's hot weather, advertising cool things. Mr. Merchant. When it's cold, heat warmth. You know what people want, when they want 'em. Profit thereby. Send your copy today. Put your ad. in this paper.

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