



YOUNG WOMAN COBBLER.

She Can Do All Sorts of Jobs, from Stitching a Seam to the Pegging On of a Sole.

Mrs. Nellie Harmer, of Grand Rapids, Mich., would almost as soon peg new soles on a wornout pair of shoes or patch the uppers as play the piano, and she can do both and do it well in either case.

Mrs. Harmer is the only woman cobbler in Michigan. Indeed, she has never heard of another woman who can do the work she does in this or any other part of the country. True, there are a great many girls and women who are employed in the big manufactories to do certain parts of the work in the making of a pair of



WOMAN COBBLER AT WORK.

shoes by machinery. But Mrs. Harmer is just as good a cobbler as her husband, who was taught the trade by his father when he was a boy, and Mr. Harmer takes pride in acknowledging this fact. She can and does do all the work of a skilled cobbler, from the stitching of a ripped seam in a lady's kid shoe to the fitting and pegging of a sole on a cowhide boot. And she is doing it every day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harmer came to Grand Rapids from Canada, their native home, ten years ago, and Mr. Harmer opened a little shop. Being an industrious and competent workman he soon had more business come to him than he could conveniently take care of without some help. He found difficulty in securing the help he wanted, and that's how Mrs. Harmer happened to learn the cobbler's trade.

Mrs. Harmer has worked on a bench beside that of her husband for the last seven years, and has aided materially in building up their business. They now occupy a large store, and not only operate their repair shop and manufactory, but keep a stock of goods on sale.

Mrs. Harmer is a pretty brunette, well educated, and her modest demeanor and sunny disposition leave the impression of a happy childhood and a finely molded character. A part of the store in the rear of the shop is fitted up for living apartments, and their tidy appearance and general homelike aspect reflect the domestic contentedness and tranquility of the Harmers. Here are an upright piano, a well-fitted bookcase, fine pictures on the wall, and other fixtures of a happy home.

Mrs. Harmer is not yet 30 years of age, and is the mother of three bright children, two boys and a girl. She said she did not "stick to the last" as a necessity for a living. Her husband was plenty able and willing to provide comfortably for the family, but she liked the work and to feel that she was helping to build up the business.

REAL WORKS OF ART.

The Latest Marriage Certificates Are Characterized by Beauty and Originality.

Up-to-date marriage certificates are artistic affairs, written on parchment, showing the best pen and brush work of the illuminator, bound in fine levant covers, and cost anywhere from \$15 to \$30. The marriage certificate is an important legal document and with its sacramental and sentimental value makes it worthy of the work put into it. More and more of these artistic certificates are being made, and with the parchment foundation they will resist the effects of time.

In general style the certificates do not vary. There are two materials used for them—parchment sheepskin, which is the most durable, and vellum calfskin, upon which alterations can be more easily made in the text, a disadvantage in a legal document of any kind. The covers are of flexible levant, in a churchy red, lined with white watered silk, and the parchment leaves are tied in with heavy white corded silk ribbon, fastened at the two ends of the cover, tied in the center. The leaves are slipped in, and there may be as many as desired.

Upon the first page appears the certificate, fair, clear and unfolded. This is entire, with the signature of the clergyman and witnesses. Other pages which may be added receive the names of the guests present, if they also care to add their names as witnesses.

In some cases the modern certificate is a present from the clergyman to the couple he is marrying, but this is not frequent.—Chicago Journal.

Quicklime Prevents Dampness.

A bowl of quicklime kept in a damp cupboard will dry the air, but it must be renewed occasionally, as it loses its power.

MISS CATHERINE GOGGIN.

Chicago Teacher Who Has Succeeded in Bringing Tax-Dodging Corporations to Time.

One of the most prominent women figures before the Chicago public today is Miss Catherine Goggin, who, with Miss Margaret Haley, has been so deeply instrumental in forcing the recent decision of the Illinois supreme court calling for the taxing of the intangible values of corporate bodies in Illinois.

The fact of this sudden interest on the part of the public is only another proof of the adage that "nothing succeeds like success." A year ago Miss Goggin was one of the targets of abuse and censure in court before the state board of equalization, and on the part of a considerable portion of the public at large. Everywhere she met the innuendo and half-hidden criticism that she was engaged in a work that was not the business of a woman, in the first place, and certainly not the affair of a woman who had come from the pay rolls of the Chicago public schools.

But Miss Goggin, says the Chicago Tribune, was not of a stock that quits under discouragement. She is of Irish parents, but was born in the Adirondacks, near Lake Champlain. Her father was a farmer, having emigrated from the south of Ireland, and being the first member of his family to leave the Emerald Isle. Her mother was a native of the west of Ireland, and she, too, was the first of her family to emigrate. While she was still a child Miss Goggin's parents moved to Chicago, and it was in this city that she received her education.

She was graduated from the old Central high school in West Monroe street, and her first term at school-teaching was begun in October, 1872.

It was in 1898 that Chicago school-teachers became interested in an increase of salary. By the movement they began the board of education was induced to make a new schedule, which provided that such teachers as had been employed for ten consecutive years in the school should receive at least \$1,000 a year. The increase was to be from \$75 a month the first year until in the tenth year of service \$1,000 should be reached.

Nearly two years after this schedule had been adopted questions were



MISS CATHERINE GOGGIN.

asked why it had not been put into effect. The answer of the board of education was that it had no money. To the further question of why it had no money, a Chicago newspaper undertook a reply, to the effect that millions of dollars of taxable values were secreted every year by corporations and that the state board of equalization looked on approvingly.

At the time Miss Goggin was president of the Chicago Teachers' federation and Miss Margaret Haley was one of the vice presidents. Their interest had been aroused and the federation in January, 1900, chose the two women to make an investigation on behalf of the federation. The two women were granted leave from school and their salaries were to be paid by the teachers in the federation.

The two women had not been at work long before they discovered that the allegations of the newspaper were true. As this proof became apparent, Miss Goggin began to feel some of the uncomfortable possibilities of her position. Comments upon the work were indulged in on all sides, and everywhere she met evasions of issues. Information against capital stock and franchises was arranged and taken before the state board of equalization, to which body Miss Goggin offered to make oath to the showing. The board did not avail itself of the offer; instead, when an attorney found occasion to express the opinion that both women "should be thrown out of the window," the board of equalization found much amusement in the chivalrous utterance. And it was a third-floor window, too.

But instead of becoming a sacrifice, Miss Goggin was one who made application for a writ of mandamus to compel the board of equalization to spread the capital stock and franchise valuations on the tax rolls. On May 1, before Judge Owen B. Thompson, in the circuit court of Sangamon county, this order was issued, and on appeal the Illinois supreme court has sustained the judgment of the lower court in every respect.

This, in brief, is the story of the public work which Miss Goggin has made of importance to every taxing body in the United States. It has brought her a notoriety which she does not relish, but a satisfaction, at the same time, which is not to be measured. Through it all she has been calm and quiet, forgetful of much of the hard road which she traveled to success in her efforts.

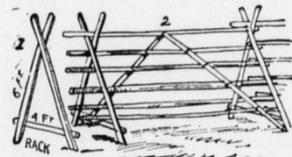
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

ECONOMICAL FENCING.

How an Ordinary Rail Fence Can Be Made to Last for Years Without Repairs.

A great many farms in Kentucky and in other states have rail fences, which will not turn stock and which give the owners a great deal of trouble in keeping the rails on the fence and the stakes in the ground. In our section we have solved this question by the use of a little wire and some ingenuity. We have made out of our old rail fence a new fence, which will turn any kind of stock and which costs very little cash outlay, compared with other fences. I believe it is the only fence I know of that you begin to build from the top, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer, in preface to the following directions:

Tools.—A pair of wire pincers or pliers, a grubbing hoe, a rack made of 1 by 3 strips 6 1/2 feet tall (Fig. 1), to



POOR MAN'S FENCE.

hold your top rail, and, lastly, but most important, a bale of No. 12 black wire, as pliable as you can get.

Material.—1. The stakes should be 6 1/2 feet long, made of locust, oak, walnut or any timber that will last. These stakes do not have to be perfectly straight, as this is the great advantage of this fence, to use material that cannot be used anywhere else except in a woodpile. 2. The braces, which are wired to the center of the top rail (Fig. 2), and extend to the ground between the stakes, should be 6 1/2 feet long. Make them from anything from two to three inches in diameter. They need not be put in the ground, as your rails will hold them in place. 3. Rails can be used from the old fence, straight or crooked. When you take a rail to wire it to the braces, if it leaves a hole let it be. You can put a piece in the hole. You will lose too much time to select every rail.

Building.—Set up two stakes and wire together where they cross, then dig holes for them to go into about four feet apart. This is your beginning. Temporarily brace these stakes with a brace or rail, which should be as straight and as sound a one as you can pick up. Now use your rack for holding the end on the ground while you dig the holes and wire the other stakes. Put the rack about two feet from the end of the top rail and then set up your stakes against the top rail. Dig holes for them opposite the rack's feet, put the stakes in, wire together where they cross under the top rail, then put on another rail, lapping about 18 inches, and so on until you have put this way about ten or twelve panels. Then go back and put on your brace, as shown in Fig. 2, to keep the fence from pushing backward and forward lengthwise.

When you have put on all of your braces, begin at the bottom to put on the other rails, tie with wire to the bottom of the braces, lap the rails eight to twelve inches, laying bottom rail until you are at the end of your stakes; then come back, take the next rail, wire to the braces, and so on until your panel is complete. A hundred pounds of wire will build from 70 to 85 panels, according to the size of rail.

TOO CONSERVATIVE.

Disinclination for Change Has Frequently Injured the Best Interests of Our Farmers.

It is but natural that farmers should be the most conservative of all classes of people, from the fact that their lives are the most independent and less restricted by the policy spirit than any other industrial class. The farmer's dealings are largely with Providence direct, with no machine-made rules to control his acts or motives. Thus he should, and does, possess a sounder integrity and more stable moral sense than is found elsewhere. This conservative quality has without doubt been a safeguard to the nation at many critical times in our history, when political intrigues and partisanship were rife. It has also been a handicap to the farmers themselves in some instances. Their disinclination for change has at times blocked the wheels which would have advanced their interests materially, had they been more ready to accept innovations. An instance of the truth of which was shown in the antagonistic attitude toward rural depopulation of mail. For a time the opposition was the strongest from many of the farmers themselves. That same movement for extending postal convenience will do much toward making farmers better business men. Quicker to take advantage of circumstances which would promote their interests, or to oppose those that will react against them. Farmers should be the most independent and fearless of citizens, which is their right, and that should not prevent their becoming up-to-date business men.—Agricultural Epitomist.

If potatoes are stored where the sun can shine upon them they should be covered with old sacking, straw or something that will keep the light off them, for green potatoes are not salable.

PROPAGATING GRAPES.

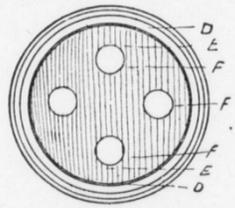
The Success of This Method of Handling Cuttings Repays for the Extra Labor Involved.

With grape cuttings some varieties are more easily propagated than others, and this partly explains the difference in the price of plants. In a favorable season, by procuring the cuttings of certain varieties in the spring, sticking them into well-prepared soil and giving them good care a fair measure of success may be obtained. There are some objections to this method, however. The vines may have been materially injured by the previous winter's cold; or after the cuttings are planted the upper buds may be warmed into life first and attempt to make vines before there are roots to sustain them, and often make a growth of an inch or two from the food stored up in themselves, and then die for want of proper connection with the earth. With me the following method has been quite successful: I use wood of the present season's growth, preparing the cuttings for the fall any time after the sap ceases to flow and before hard freezing weather. I make them six or eight inches long, with not less than two buds on each, and in cutting from the vine cut just below the lower bud, thus leaving the long end of the cutting to mark its position when planted. For convenience I tie them in bundles of 50 or 100, being careful to keep the butt ends even, and place the bundles, with butt ends up, close together in a well-drained pit, dug three or four inches deeper than the length of the cuttings. Cover this with earth until the ground is a little more than level, and as the severe weather approaches throw on straw or other litter to keep them intact from heavy frosts. Early in the spring I remove this litter and give the sun a chance to start the upper buds, the deeper buds remaining dormant while longer in the cold earth. As spring advances examine the cuttings occasionally, but do not transplant till the buds are swollen so as to warrant extra handling. Then set out the cuttings in a row four or five inches apart, butt end down, with the upper bud on a level with the surface of the ground, and pack the dirt around each to exclude the air. By this time the ground has warmed up enough to enable the lower buds to continue their growth, and by the time the leaves appear the roots will be ready to carry them nourishment. I have found this method has more than repaid the extra labor involved.—Prairie Farmer.

DRAINAGE FOR BARNS.

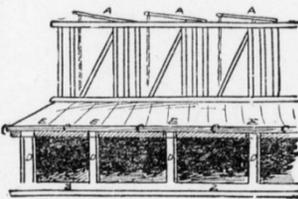
A Simple Method That Will Insure a Building Free from Odors and Clean Animals.

The plans herewith show how a barn may be drained easily by the use of sewer pipe or tile. Stanchions are shown at a a, the stable door at b b, which can be made of any kind of heavy boards, and slopes slightly toward the



UPPER END OF TILE.

rear. The drop behind the cows is clearly shown at c c, and four-inch sewer pipes or tile at d d d directly behind each cow. Hardwood circular blocks fitted into the top of the sewer pipe are shown at e e e. There are holes (f f f) in these blocks through which the liquid manure passes. A



DRAINING A COW BARN.

drainage pipe (d) is shown at g g, and connects with a cistern or sink. If this is not available it can act as a drain. The small cut portrays the upper end of the tile. This method of draining a cow barn will insure clean animals and a building free from odors. If the soil is very sandy, the drain pipe (g) is not absolutely essential.—J. H. Hollis, in Farm and Home.

HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

Pure, healthy milk will not sour or taint prematurely unless under the most adverse atmospheric conditions.

In order to preserve milk in hot weather, aeration, ice and cold water are a mockery unless the cows are kept cool and free from irritation.

One frequent cause of a rapid degenerative change in milk in hot weather—a cause that is too often overlooked—is the overheating of cows prior to milking.

To rush cows into the stable from the pasture night or morning is to excite them sufficiently physically to heat their milk to a feverish point, quickly undermining its quality.

When a farmer ceases to consider dairying simply as "doing chores," but to regard it as one of the most important interests he has on his place, then, and then only, is he prepared to make his cows pay.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—a Congressman's Letter.



Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 8, 1901. Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: Dear Sir—The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured. SISTERS OF CHARITY. This young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat, with good results as the above letter testifies.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

All Over United States Use Pe-ru-na for Catarrh.

From a Catholic Institution in Ohio comes the following recommend from the Sister Superior: "Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character. We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, cold, cough and bronchitis." SISTER SUPERIOR. Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first to formulate Peruna. It was through his genius and per-

severance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country. The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen:— "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing." DAVID MEEKISON. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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