

GATHERED SMILES

RHAPSODY OF A YOUNG LAWYER.

Here at my roll-top desk I sit and bend me o'er a legal tome and have a pleasant sense, to-wit, that I am really quite at home. The peace we cannot understand has claimed my spirit more and more; I yield at last to its demand—I like the interesting law. The steady drone of city streets floats gently through my window-pane; if I look out, my vision meets the sunshine and blue sky again. I much prefer these heavy books. Hark—some one enters at my door—a lovely lady, by her looks—I like the pretty, fluffy law. "Ah, pardon me," the lady says. "A legal question bothers me." But all this time she does not raise her heavy veil the least degree. Imagination takes me fast through fame, romance, and fees galore—ambition realized at last!!! I like the fragrant, juicy law.

She adds: "I've just got my divorce from Bill and now I want to know when can I marry Jack? Of course, you understand how these things go." "To-day," sigh I. Says she: "Your fee?" "One dollar." "Here—I'm glad I saw your sign. Good-day." Thus exit She. I like the dreary, heavy law.—Green Bag.

SO LONG AGO.



Auntie—There you see the church I was married in.
Niece—Ah! I suppose it is a ruin, now, auntie.

Task Advantage.
"There is nothing in this business of being patient," remarked the humble cow.

"What is the trouble now?" queried the sheep.

"Why, I thought I'd be patient and stand under the shade tree all day without moving and I'm a sinner if a lot of village loafers didn't come around and try to play quots on my horns."—Chicago Daily News.

Not the Same at All.
Harry—Clara, dearest, you are the only woman I ever really and truly loved.

Clara Dearest—You said that very same thing only last week to May Blossom. She told me so herself.

Harry—True, but that was only a dress rehearsal; this is the first performance.

POOR BILL



"Bill has given up the cold water cure. He is taking the hot air cure now."

"Why?"
"He's got married!"—Chicago Journal.

Of Two Evils.
Millner—And madame will not take zis beautiful and so cheap hat! But why?

Customer—My husband doesn't like it, so I suppose I must change it.

Millner—But, madame! Why not change ze husband?—Cleveland Leader.

A Sixth Sense.
Bobby—Sister must be able to see in the dark.

Mother—How so?
Bobby—Because last night, when she was sitting with Mr. Staylate in the parlor, I heard her say: "Why, Tom, you haven't shaved!"—Judge.

The Slipper Shopper.
Mrs. Bacon—I saw Mrs. Hamm shopping for slippers for her husband, and I heard her ask for a pair made out of banana skins.

Mrs. Egbert—Never heard of such a thing?
"No, nor I; but she said her husband wanted something he could slip on easy."—Yonkers Statesman.

MUST HAVE BEEN.



Uncle—I've brought a nice book for you, Bobby. It's about a beautiful girl who slept and slept, and no one could wake her.

Bobby—Was she a servant, uncle?

Rather Discouraging.
Mr. Slim (hunting for a new boarding-house)—Is the lady of the house in?

Servant—No; she's gone for a policeman.

"What are the terms for board here?"

"Cash."

"I mean how much a week?"

"Ten an' 15 a week, 'cording to room."

"I presume she makes a reduction for people who stay a month or two."

"I don't know. No one ever stays that long."—New York Weekly.

"Honesty the Best Policy."
They were interviewing the crafty manager of the "get rich quick" syndicate.

"But don't you believe that honesty pays?" asked the interviewer.

"I certainly do," chuckled the manager. "It pays us. For instance, as long as the young men and women who answer our advertisements keep up their agreement to send us \$10 weekly we are that much better off."—Chicago Daily News.

THE ONLY WAY.



Brown—Jobson is the wealthiest man in town, and he made it all by writing poetry.

Green—Impossible!
Brown—It's so. A rich widow who doted on poetry became infatuated with the stuff he wrote, and married him.

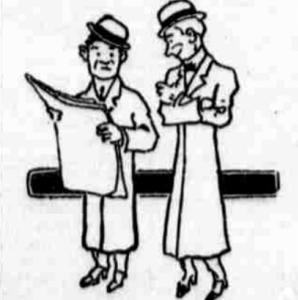
Chapter I.
"Break it gently," he implored. The burglar's assistant had reached the window, but could not open it. "I'll hander knock a pane out," he whispered, hoarsely.

Hence the exclamation with which our narrative opens.—Cleveland Leader.

The Play.
Manager—Now, as to the moral quality of the piece, we wish that to be very conspicuous.

Playwright—By its absence?
Manager—Oh, when it comes to mere details of method, we leave everything to you, of course. We don't care how you manage it.—Puck.

FRANKNESS



Asker—Is your wife entertaining this season?
Tellit—Not vvy.—Chicago Daily News.



FASHION'S LATEST FANCIES

MEET NEW FASHION

PETTICOATS IN THE WAY OF TIGHT-FITTING SKIRTS.

Undergarment is Now Made to Cling Closely to the Figure—Some Methods of Achieving Desired Results.

Now that tight-fitting skirts are again in order and long lines are the cry of the hour the underskirt is a most important part of the wardrobe and must be carefully looked after if the dress skirt is to cling in the desired fashion. Some women of fashion, it is true, have abandoned



the petticoat altogether, but this is too much of an innovation for most women, and the fashion is not indorsed by conservative modistes. As little petticoat as possible must, however, be the decision of every woman who examines the new skirts

LACE SCARFS FOR THE NECK.

Provide Protection for the Decorations of the Throat.

One of the dress difficulties of the year is the discoloring of white neck fixings by the black furs which are so much worn. A silk or lace scarf of some kind, to protect the white collar or gimp, is almost a necessity.

Small silk lace scarfs can be had in almost any size and quality for this purpose, and the mousseline, crepe and silk scarfs are also serviceable. Such a scarf is small, covering only the back and sides of the collar, the ends tucking inconspicuously down in the coat front.

Knitted silk scarfs in pale colors and white have come in this year for this purpose. They have silk-fringed ends and look very well, besides amply protecting the spotlessness of the throat decorations.

Scarfs in Favor.
Scarfs will be worn more and more as spring approaches and furs are packed away, so it's well to be prepared.

Very pretty and most serviceable are the new "motor scarfs," made like the knitted or crocheted scarfs, but worn about the neck over the collar to protect it from dust and to give some little warmth. Special spools of silk three times the size of the ordinary spools are to be had for these scarfs, so that the silk will not have to be joined anywhere. Made up in white or any light shade the motor scarfs are most attractive and are to be worn by men as well as women to protect the collar from the dye of a fur coat. They are from four to six inches in width and about a yard in length. A two-inch fringe of the silk makes an attractive finish to this smart scarf.

Newest White Waists.

The newest and smartest white waists are made of crepe de chine, tucked or gathered or plaited quite like those of lingerie, and sometimes decorated with lace or hand embroidery. Such waists are being worn by all the fashionable Parisiennes in place of the lace or lingerie waists, and are considered decidedly more chic. Usually they are made up over a lining of thin taffeta or china silk, which gives them the necessary "body." Without some such aid the crepe de chine waist clings rather unpleasantly to the figure, revealing unbecomingly angles quite as readily and unkindly as a superfluous of flesh, and somehow lacking the air of smartness that one instinctively looks for in a waist intended for wearing with a coat suit.

To Dry Furs.

Chinchilla fur is almost ruined if it has been in a soaking rain and many other furs will have a bedraggled look if not properly dried. It is best to let the water drip from the fur, then hang from a cord near the heat and

and hopes to wear one with success. The fashionable petticoat not only fits tightly throughout its length, but it lacks the flare at the bottom which has been fashionable so long. It is now necessary to strike a happy mean between the aforesaid flare and the uncomfortable slinking in around the feet which is so objectionable in a petticoat. A good way in which to achieve this happy compromise is to have the foundation of the skirt—that is the lower edge—made of a material that has some body, such as a soft taffeta, and the trimming, if it be in the shape of a flounce, made of softer material—lace, chiffon or an intermingling of both. Satin is, of course, softer than taffeta, and the flounce may also be made of soft satin, although lingerie and chiffon flounces are even more fashionable.

Satin petticoats for evening wear are made with flounces of net trimmed with fillet lace, or the flounces instead of being trimmed with lace, have a pattern formed of narrow satin or velvet ribbon made on the lace. A very effective pattern made on a flounce of open net was of squares or blocks, the ribbon being made into a lattice work to make the blocks. Blocks of net so trimmed alternate with those of the plain net.

Other skirts having net or chiffon flounces were trimmed with embroidery done in narrow ribbon. This is a favorite trimming for brocade petticoats. A blue flowered brocade petticoat was trimmed with a chiffon flounce having an embroidery in narrow blue ribbon. Spangles are frequently used with this ribbon embroidery for an evening petticoat.

It is also a fashion of the moment to trim brocade petticoats with flounces of net having an applique decoration which has been cut from the brocade.

Petticoats for street wear are made with very soft flounces trimmed with self-colored embroidery. They match the skirt in every instance except when black is worn, and then sometimes black and white underskirts are used.

BRAID USED ON LINENS.

Notable Characteristic of the Newest Suits in Fashion.

One of the most noticeable characteristics of the new linen suits that are being made for southern wear is the use of bands of colored linen on the white suits. These bands of linen are trimmed with white cord put on in quite elaborate designs. The suits



Braided Linen Gown.

are also trimmed with heavy white lace and embroidery.

One of the favorite color combinations is yellow linen bands embroidered in white on the white suits. Pale blue linen is also used to trim white suits. Some of the suits are made with medium length coats, having colored bands down both sides of the front and around the bottom. The skirts are also bordered with the colored linen.

lightly beat from time to time. It is even advisable to fan the fur dry. Hard furs, such as mink and lynx, require stiff bristle brushes to smooth the fur. Always stroke in the direction in which the hair lies. The hair will mat if permitted to dry only gradually, and if too rapidly dried the skin will shrink and bulge in places and will be like wet leather that has crinkled and dried. Some moisture can be absorbed with hot towels.

Lace Undersleeves.

No waist is at the moment considered entirely satisfactory unless it has cuffs or lower sleeves of lace. The lace sleeve may reach from far above the elbow or it may be only a deep unlined cuff.

The favorite lace for these undersleeves is fillet, but many other sorts of lace are used. If the lace is lined with black chiffon or black net it brings out the design to great advantage. Black lace of an open pattern, preferably fillet, is lined with white, and so used is extremely popular for the undersleeves and extremely becoming to the hand and arm.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

EVENER FOR FIVE HORSES.

Effective Manner in Which Horses Are Used on Gang Plow.

Herewith I submit a description of how I use five horses on a gang plow, with two of them as lead team, writes a farmer in Breeders' Gazette. Make an evener of ash or oak two by five inches and 20 inches long from clevis to clevis, giving the lead team the 12-inch end and the eight-inch end for wheelers. Fasten an old neck-yoke ring or something similar to the end of the tongue and run a log chain through



Hitching Five Horses to a Gang Plow.

this to A on the evener, using light whiffle trees for the lead team. It is desirable to use a three-horse evener for the wheelers; have a hole for the clevis in the center of the evener and the center horse will pull against the outside ones. Such an evener may be bought at any implement house. The clevis connecting this three-horse evener with the 20-inch evener at C should be a solid piece double clevis which will hold the three-horse evener in place and not interfere with the chain.

If horses weigh less than 1,400 pounds each it will pay to use five horses on a gang plow. With them I can plow six acres a day easily, whereas with four it is hard work to lay over four acres. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back and I am in favor of unloading several straws.

Another method of using five horses with two in the lead is as follows: Make an evener five feet long, giving the outside wheeler four feet and one foot for the two teams that work against each other with chain and pulley.

GREEN MANURING.
Only Legumes Add More to Soil Than Elements Taken From It.

Green manuring is the plowing under of any green crop for the purpose of getting fertility and decaying vegetable matter into the soil. If it is desired to add fertility, then some crop must be plowed under that has in it some fertility that it did not take out of the soil, for it is evident that if the plant plowed under has in it only the fertility that was taken out of the soil, nothing is gained, so far as fertility is concerned. So far as we know, up to this time, only plants that have pods have in them at any time more fertility than was taken out of the soil. Even those plants do not have more fertility than what came out of the soil, unless little knots are found on the roots, which knots are known as nodules. In these nodules are little plants called bacteria, which take free nitrogen gas from the air and make it into a form of nitrogen that can be assimilated by the plants. Such plants when turned under enrich the soil by increasing its nitrogen content. This must be understood by every person that raises a crop to turn under. It is doubtful if it pays to turn under other crops, as in that case the only gain to the soil is the humus, and in many cases the soils have in them enough humus and do not need increased humus content.

Moisture and Mold Destroy Corn.

The drying of corn for seed involves but a few simple principles. If the corn is to be exposed to a freezing temperature, it must be dried out sufficiently so that there will not be left in the germ enough moisture to expand and rupture the cell walls, when it swells in the freezing process. If it is not to be exposed to freezing temperature it must also be dried sufficiently to prevent mold starting. This mold destroys the germ in another way, sending its mycelium into it to eat through the cell walls and destroy the very substance.

The Safe and Sane Farmer.

The farmers with pork and hay and wheat and cotton to sell were not caught under the load when the upset took place in Wall street. The real wealth of the land is still intact. The farmers kept their heads and the country is safe.

Remember the Cows.

After you have been in the house a long time, shut up away from the fresh air, you feel the chilling winds. Same way with the cows. Keep them in as far as you can on these raw days.

MINES AND MINING

Work on the Arizona copper properties are now in full blast, after a shut-down of about two months.

In the first ten months of 1907 the anthracite coal shipments were 55,661,467 tons, 10,000,000 tons greater than for the same period of 1906.

The Combination, at Goldfield, is now working 450 men, and many leasers round the district are gradually adding to their forces so as to begin the old-style form of activity again.

It was learned last week that the Biscuit Mining company has succeeded in entering into a very favorable contract with the American Smelting & Refining company for shipments of ores.

All but one of the twenty-eight men and boys who were entombed in the Midvalley colliery at Shamokin, Pa., have been rescued. Frank Oriskie, a miner, fell down a chute after the accident and was killed.

The La Sal mountains promise to attract the attention of the mining world the coming season. These mountains are situated in eastern Utah, in Grand county. Gold, silver and copper are the precious metals found in that district.

The secretary of the interior has approved Utah clear list No. 15 for 440 acres of land for the benefit of the state reform school, and clear list No. 13 for 906 acres for support of the school of mines, the lands selected being in Salt Lake land district.

Sixteen miners were put to work last week underground in the Mohawk-Jumbo lease at Goldfield. They are protecting the workings from the swelling ground in the gumbo formation and cleaning out caved workings. The men are working at the lately adopted scale of wages—at the mine owners' terms.

The stock of the Zenoll Mining company is to be listed on the San Francisco and Salt Lake exchange. The Zenoll is a property picked up by Salt Lakers in Nevada, about a year ago. The property produced something like \$50,000 net the first season, and closed 1907 by posting a dividend of about \$4,000.

Prices of metals are higher at the present time than they were in the industrial depression that followed the panic of 1893. In February, 1894, the average price of copper was 9.6 cents; lead was 3.31; zinc, 3.85 per pound, and silver stood at 65 cents per ounce. Today they are 13 1/4, 3.75, 4.80, and 57 1/2 respectively.

The Mary Ellen Mining company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state of Utah last week. The company, which is an American Fork concern, is capitalized for \$100,000, in shares valued at 16 cents, and the incorporators are H. D. Boley, C. D. Hanks, T. M. Allman, W. S. Needman and W. C. Boley.

During 1907 the Daly West Mining company, of Park City, treated or shipped 24,856 dry tons of ore. Of crude ore there were 8,521 tons, which produced 243,961 pounds of copper, 2,289,598 pounds of lead, 369,56 ounces gold, and 367,531 ounces silver, amounting to \$242,959.57 net. The total production amounted to \$771,679.

Salt Lakers are opening up a property two miles west of Palsade, Nevada, that is showing up splendidly. From the work in the shaft, now down fifty feet, they extracted a fifty-ton lot of ore carrying silver and lead that will average anywhere from \$18 to \$160 per ton. The entire face of the tunnel is in ore that will average in the vicinity of 40 per cent lead.

After a rather prolonged, yet most interesting and spirited session, the Montana Mining association perfected its organization and adjourned to meet at Helena a year hence. The chief business of the gathering was the adoption of resolutions expressing fear that unless an independent smelter was built the industry would be throttled; the appointment of a committee to visit with and lay before the president the situation relative to the Northern Pacific land grant classification, and the election of officers.

One of the busiest organizations in the Ely district at present is the Cumberland-Ely company. The company is working every man that can be accommodated at the veteran property, and a hundred or more men could be taken on, and will be taken on next week.

In a few days Rawhide, Nevada, grew from a camp of 1,200 people to 6,000, and there are twenty or more automobiles a day coming in, loaded down with people. Town lots are selling with all the characteristic vim of the early Goldfield and Bullfrog days.

Rapid progress is being made in the installation of the central compressor plant and the big steam power hoist of the Mohawk mine at Goldfield, Nevada, as well as the myriad of minor innovations that have been adopted under the regime of the new general manager.

State Mine Inspector Bell of Idaho has just returned from a trip to the southeastern part of the state and to the Birch Creek mining district, Laramie county. He reports mining rather dull in that section, but many new enterprises are planned for the coming season.

In the Bonneau & Johns well, just north of Virgin City, in section 22, the tools have been lost after driving 500 feet and striking a heavy flow of gas. This gas burned steadily for ten days before being extinguished. The owners are now preparing to put in better machinery.

By a decision of the Supreme court of Mexico, the ancient claim of Jesus Aguirre Navarez to the famous Dolores mine in Chihuahua, is sustained, and the claim of Escobar and Rose declared void. The mine had been sold several times on the Escobar and Rose title.