

### THE HAUNTED PALACE. By EDGAR ALLAN POE.

The Longest Way Home.

BY NORMAN DUNCAN.

In the greenest of our valleys By good angels tenanted. Once a fair and stately palace-Radiant palace-rears its head. In the monarch thought's dominion, It stood there; Never scraph spread a pinion Over fabric half so fair.

Banners yellow, glorious, golden, On its root did float and flow (This-all this-was in the olden Time long ago), And every gentle air that dallied, In that sweet day. Along the ramparts plumed and pallid, A wing-ed odor went away.

Wanderers in that happy valley Through two luminous windows saw Spirits moving musically, To a lute's well-tun-ed law. Round about a throne where, sitting, Bosnburgerers Porphyrogene, In state his glory well belitting, The ruler of the realm was seen.

said the doctor

gravely, "it was my narrowest escape."

"Tell me the story," said I, much in-

exclaimed.

"

terested.

of that life,

And all with pearl and ruhy glowing Was the fair palace door, Through which came flowing, flowing, flow-

And sparkling evermore A troop of echoes, whose sweet duty Was but to sing. In voices of surpassing beauty. The wit and wisdom of their king.

But evil things, in robes of sorrow, Armiled the monsuch's high estate; (Ab, let us mourn, for never morrow Shall dawn upon him desolate!) And round about his home the glory That blushed and bloomed. Is but a dim-remembered story Of the old time entombed.

And travelers now within that valley Through the red-litten windows see Vast forms that move initiatically. To a discordant melody: While, like a ghastly rapid river, Through the pale door A hideous throug rush out foreven And laugh—but smile no more.

"They will not hear me,' I thought They will not come to help me." "The light shone out from the surg ery window again. Then lights ap peared in the neighboring houses and passed from room to room. There had been an alarm. But my pan was breaking up! Would they find me in

time? Would they find me at all? "Lanterns were now gleaming on the rocks back of my wharf. Half a dozen men were coming down on the run, bounding from rock to rock of the path. By the light of the lanterns 1 saw them lauch a boat on the ice and drag it out toward me. From the edge of the shore ice they let it slip into the water, pushed off and came slowly

In whatever direction 1 set my face I

fancled that the open sea lay that way. "Again and again I started, but upon

each occasion I had no sooner begun to crawl than I fancled that I had mischosen the way. Of course I cried for

help, but the wind swept my frantic

screams away, and no man heard them

The moaning and swish of the gale, as

it ran past the cottages, drowned my

cries. The sleepers were not alarmed.

"Meanwhile that same wind was

through the opening lanes of water, calling my name at intervals. "The ice was fast breaking and moving out. When they caught my hail they were not long about pushing the boat to where I lay. Nor, you may be

sure, was I long about getting aboard." "Doctor," said I, "how did they know that you were in distress?" "Oh," said the doctor, "It was Tom-

my's father. He was worried, and walked around by the shore. When he found that I was not home ho roused the neighbors." "As the proverb runs," said I, "the

the Chicago dressed beef storehouses longest way round is sometimes the close beside the railroad. And near scores of lakes in Southern Wisconsin shortest way home." "Yes," said the doctor, "I chose the may be seen the gigantic icehouses in which lee is stored in hundred thou-

longest way."-Youth's Companion.

#### Belt Made of Pennies.

One of the most original of belts and also a necklace were finished during the week for a woman who is enthuslastically interested in Indians and their progress. An Indian silversmith did the work, which was in copper, and after it was completed the material for a gown was selected and made up to go with the ornaments.

and in the beautiful red of the copper

after it had been worked, delightfully

These latter were of fanciful disks of copper, the copper used being all United States pennies. There were thirteen large disks in the belt, each made of twelve pennies. An idea of what was required was given the Indian workman, and he made his own designs. The necklace was of smaller disks, each made from a penny, but thinner and larger in circumference. and made in a design to match the belt. The necklace was rather long. falling to the bustline. The disks were not flat, but raised a little in the centre,

effective.

there were it was a puzzling maze,

"He led so cleverly that we crossed without once sounding the ice. It was i zigzag way-a long, winding courseand I knew the day after, though I to perceive it at the moment, that only the condition of the ice made the pas- ahead. A moment of thought persuadtage possible. After midnight, when ed me that the best plan was the bold-

be seen.

window to guide me, and I pushed out from the shore, resolute and hopeful. I made constant use of my gaff to sound the ice. Without it I should have been lost before I had gone twenty yards. From time to time, in rotten places, it broke through the lee with but slight pressure, then I had to turn to right or left, as seemed best, keeping to the general direction as well as I coald all the while.

> the condition of the ice was worse than the worst I had feared. "'Ah,' thought I, with a wistful

"There were lakes of open water in

ing upon a mis-step.

gown of golden brown cloth was bought which exactly suited the ornanents. The work was so entirely satisfactory that the originator of the idea immediately ordered another belt and necklace for a friend. Indian workmen do not always work by scale, and the disks of the second necklace were slightly larger than those of the first. my situation was one of extreme peril, I realized that the way had been dow. I should have, at least, a star to and the chain was made longer to give dow. I should have, at least, a star t it a better proportion. The woman

**REFRIGERATOR CARS MADE** THE BEEF TRUST POSSIBLE

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# Development of the Chicago Stock Yards --More Than a Billion Pounds of Dressed Meat Leave the Windy City Annually.

### 13+13+-- +5++5+

Chicago's meat industry had its real | rails from the West, to be unloaded, origin in the refrigerator car, some- fed, watered, rested and sold at the what more than a score of years ago. yards, thence to be dispatched East or The Capital Union Stock Yards Transslaughtered for local consumption. fer Company was chartered in 1865, The value of the cattle handled increased in eight years from \$40,000,000 of magnitude. But it could never have to three times that sum. Last year 15,000,000 animals, with a value of and market for Chicago and a "clear- \$2\$3,000,000, were handled in the

To-day the cattle, sheep and hogs A steer weighing 1200 pounds contravel Chleagoward at express schedains about 880 pounds of useful produles, in "palace stock cars," and it is Only about 600 pounds of this is no remarkable achievement for a man directly salable as meat. In shipping to land a herd of 2000 animals in the pattle on the hoof it is necessary to pay yards in a single day, so that they reight on the whole 1200 pounds. Abilmay be disposed of at once at "the top ity to slaughter in Chicago and save of the market." The old way of sendthe freight on 600 pounds gave the ing in cattle and taking the best price Western man an advantage the Eastobtainable has passed. To-day the erners could not meet. The attack farmer watches the price of beef, and on the Eastern market was begun in when it goes up rushes his cattle at Boston. That city was soon won over limited train speed to the yards and entirely to the Western packers. Then sells out before the drop comes.

New York was invaded, and after that For the handling of these cattle the the rest of the world was brought into original 300 acres has increased to 500, line. The Chicago slaughter houses, 450 acres of which is paved, most of were doubled and doubled again. Acre it with brick. In these clean, brick-450 acres of which is paved, most of after acre was covered with new build- paved pens (which number 13,000) ings designed for use in the industry. there are twenty-five miles of water trough. There are 250 miles of rail-Thousands of men were put to work at road track in the yards, four miles of construction in Packingtown, which was built on the western edge of the unloading platform with chutes, twenstock yards. Other thousands went to ty-five miles of street, ninety miles of work in the cities which the packers water and fifty of sewer pipe, 10,000 invaded, building storage houses and hydrants and a water works having wholesale markets, first in the big six artesian wells running down 2250 feet into the earth and supplying cities, then in the smaller ones, until wherever one goes to-day he finds 6,000,000 gallons of water a day.

FOUR STEERS EILLED EVERY MINUTE.

The day has gone when the leading packers are willing to give out figures which will show the extent of the enormous business which they are carrying Refrigerator cars are expensive. on. The statistics which follow, how-There are many trunk lines of railever, are from a recent authority, and road running east from Chicago, and represent the second largest of the no one of them could afford to build establishments making up the so-called and own enough refrigerators to carry "Big Six." The buildings occupied by the output of the big packing houses. the firm, and which are in the heart of "Packingtown," cover sixty-five acres The leading packers built the cars for themselves, and, having the cars, were of ground. They range from one-story able to ship by what line they would, sheds to eight-story smokehouses and and charge the railroads a stiff price warehouses, and aggregate 150 acres for the rent of the cars. Competition of floor space. This company employs 18,433 men, to whom is paid a weekly was found to be a useful means of seeping down freight rates, and the wage of more than \$200,000. packers used it freely. To-day more than 20,000 refrigerators are in use car-

In one year this firm handled in Chicago 1,437,844 cattle, 2,658,951 sheep rying meat products from Chicago, and and 3,928,659 hogs. Much of the product of these was consumed in Chicago. being carried out from Packingtown mour & Co. own more than 10,000 of in the endless string of wagons which run from the warehouse to the city by day and night. One hundred and eventy thousand six hundred and eighty-four carloads of dressed beef and other meat products were shipped from the city, much of it for Eastern consumption and export. Nearly 300 priords a day were shipped by this one firm of the Chleago packing houses. The largest single day's killing by this

firm was 55,140 animals-10.973 cattle, 16,911 sheep and 27,256 hogs. In the enormous cold storage house which adjoins the abattoirs is room for the carcasses of 15,116 cattle, 18,000 sheep and 47,460 hogs.

per cent .- nearly one-half, in fact-The complete slaughter and dressing is killed in the packing houses about of a steer in this house-from the the Chicago Stock Yards. In 1901 time it is knocked in the head in the more than 3,000,000 cattle were shipped pen till it has been beheaded, hung up by the heals ekinnad d. spilt



New York City .- Small capes always | face vell. They cannot understand make desirable wraps for mild weather why these tissues should be strained wear. The very stylish May Manton closely over the face. Their argument one illustrated is adapted both to the is that the modish veil should be loose-

WOMAN'S CAPE.

makes part of an entire suit. The stole

fronts are trimmed with drop orna-

for the medium size is three and one-

one and five-eighth yards forty-four

Woman's Shirt Waist.

had too many. The stylish model il-

lustrated in the large drawing includes

the latest features in the graduated

box pleat and the wide tucks that ex-

tend to yoke depth. The original is

fourth yards twenty-one inches wide

minates in stole ends.

yards fifty-two inches wide.

silk.

ly draped over the countenance, hanging like a valance from the hat of toque, and never dragged tight over the face. It is not meant by this that he veil must necessarily be gathered under the chin or balloon out with a gust of wind. It must simulate looseness, however, and not be drawn like a. mask over nose and cheeks.

#### Velvet Tea Gowns.

Tea gowns of velvet are at present onsidered smarter than those of diaphanous materials, because of the lovey lights and shades that fall on the ong lines, giving a most artistic effect. The various shades of garnet, and especially those of purple, are the favorites, because so effective; royal purple, heliotrope and mauve show up lovely in the draping, which must be on the picturesque order. The princess model is the favorite, but the front is either flowing or draped, and, in addition to costume and to the separate wrap, but the long train, the front is made long as shown is of tah colored cloth and enough to hide the feet.

Hats Grow Smaller,

ments, but the edges and seams are Smaller and smaller grow the hats simply machine stitched with corticelli displayed for early spring wear. The The cape is cut to give the ef- turban with turned up brim is more fect of a pointed yoke at the back, and and more popular all the time. For the with circular portions that fall over moment, when the hat is not made of the shoulders and are joined to the some soft material, the brim is faced centre portion with inverted pleats at fronts and on centre back. The neck or "frayed silk." so that no harsh lines is finished with a flat collar that ter- will come against the face, and the brim at the back is so narrow that all The quantity of material required the hair is seen.

### Ribbon Grapes.

The ever-present grapes are made of inches wide, or one and five-eighth ribbons and sold in bunches for ornaments. One bunch is made of black ribbon, each grape being as large as a Woman's Shirt Waist. Shirt waists are among the desirable full, and there is a knot of bright green things of which no woman ever yet ribbons at the top. Another bunch of grapes is made of green ribbon, and it has a knot of white ones at the top

Finished With Narrow Borders.

Many of the new spring goods are



#### extremity, peacefully sleeping around T was a very narrow escape." me-the slow, cruel approach of it, "Crossing the harbor?" closing in upon every hand, lying all about me, and hidden from me by the "Yes," said he, with a laugh, then

night." The doctor paused. He looked over the quiet water of the harbor.

"Yes," he said, repeating the short, It was a quiet evening-twillightnervous laugh, "it was a narrow eswith the harbor water unruffled, and cape. The sun of the afternoon-it had the colors of the afterglow fast fading shone hot and bright-had weakened from the sky. We were sitting by the the ice, and a strong, gusty wind, such surgery door, watching the fishing a wind as breaks up the ice every boats come in from the sea, and our talk had been of the common dangers

other side-back of the church and to the left?" said the doctor. "Under the big rock?" said I. "With

the little garden in front and the lad going up the path?" "Aye," said the doctor. "Some years

ago, when that sturdy little lad was a toddler in pinafores he was taken sudlenly ill. It was a warm day in the spring of the year. The ice was still in the harbor, locked in by the rocks at the narrows, though the snow had all melted from the hills, and green things were shooting from the earth in the gardens. The weather had been fine for a week. Day by day the harbor ce had grown more unsafe, until, when rommy, the lad you saw on the path. was taken fil, only the daring ventured

to cross upon lt. "Tommy's father came rushing into the surgery in a pitlable state of grief 'I'll be glad enough to get there.' and fright. I knew when I first caught tight of his face that the child was ill. 'Doctor,' said he, 'my little lad's

wonderful sick. Come quick!" "'Can we cross by the ice?' I said. "'Tve come that way,' said he. "'Tis the enough t' risk. Make haste, doctor, sir! Make haste!"

'Lead the way!' said I.

was too intent upon the matter in hand perate. I determined to return, but I his experience and acquaintance with of the ice behind as with the path

spring, was blowing down the harbor to the sen. It had overcast the sky with thick clouds. The night was dark. "Do you see the little cottage on the Nothing more of the opposite shore than the vaguest outline of the hills-a

blacker shadow in a black sky-was to

"But I had the lamp in the surgery

"As I proceeded, treading lightly and cautiously, I was dismayed to find that

glance toward the light in the window,

my path; there were flooded patches, sheets of thin, rubbery lee, stretches of rotten 'slob.' I was not even sure that a solid path to my surgery wound through these dangers, and if path

strewn with pitfalls, with death wait-

To wear with the necklace and belt "Had it been broad day my situation would have been serious enough. In the night, with the treacherous places all covered up and hidden it was deswas quite as unfamiliar with the lay

breaking up the ice. I could hear the cracking and grinding long before I felt the motion of the pan upon which I lay. But at last I did feel that mass of ice turn and gently heave, and ther I gave invself up for lost. 'Doctor! Doctor!' "The voice came from far to windword. The wind caught my answering shout and carried it out to sea.

uct.

and it soon grew to be an institution been more than a slaughtering place ing house" for live cattle destined for yards. other markets save for this invention.

teither safe for me, who followed, nor guide me. easy for the man who led.

"'My boy is dying, doctor!' said the mother, when we entered the house. Oh, save him!"

"My sympathy for the child and his parents-they loved that lad-no less than a certain professional interest which takes hold of a young physician n such cases, kept me at Tommy's bedtide until long, long after dark. 1 need not have stayed so long-ought lot to have stayed-for the lad was safe and out of pain, but in this fartway place a man must be both nurse and doctor, and there I found myself, It 11 o'clock of a dark night, worn out, and anxious only to reach my bed by the shortest way.

"'I thinks, sir,' said Tommy's father. when I made ready to go, 'that I wouldn't go back by the ice.'

"'O, nonsense,' said I. 'We came over without any trouble, and I'll find my way back, never fear.' "'I wisht you'd stay here the night.'

said the mother. 'If you'll bide, sir, we'll make you comfortable."

"'No, no,' said I. 'I must get to my own hed !

"'If you'll not go round by the shore, tir,' said the man, 'leave me pilot you across."

"'Stay with your lad,' said I, some what testily. 'I'll cross by the ice.' ""Twill be the longest way home the night,' said he.

"When a man is sleepy and worn out he can be strangely perverse. I would have my own way, and, to my cost, I father led me to the landing stage, put I gaff in my hand and warned me to be sareful-warned me particularly not to take a step without sounding the ice ahead with my gaff, and he brought the little lesson to an end with a wist-

ful, 'I wisht you wouldn't risk it.' "The tone of his voice, the earnestness and warm feeling with which he spoke, gave me pause. I hesitated, but the light in my surgery window, shining so near at hand, gave me a vision of clean and comfortable rest, and I out the momentary indecision away from me.

"'It is a quarter of a mile to my surgery by the ice.' I said, 'and it is four mlles round the harbor by the road. I'm going the shortest way."

"'You'll find it the longest, sir,' said

"I repeated my directions as to the treatment of Tommy, then gave the man good night, and stepped out on the ice, gaff in hand. The three hours following were charged with more terror and despair than, doubtless, any year of my life to come shall know. I am morbidly afraid of death. It was not that-not the simple, ustural fear of death that made me suffer. It was the manner of its coming-in the night, with the harbor folk, all ignorant of my

"'I have not far to go,' I thought, 'I must proceed with confidence and a common-sense sort of caution. Above

all. I must not lose my nerve." "It was easy to make the resolve; it was hard to carry it out. When I was searching for solid ice and my gaff splashed water, when the ice offered no more resistance to my gaff than a similar mass of sea foam, when my foothold bent and cracked bencath me. when, upon either side, lay open water

and a narrowing, uncertain path lay ahead, my nerve was sorely tried. "At times, overcome by the peril I Times. could not see. I stopped dead and trembled. I feared to strike my gaff, feared to set my foot down, feared to quit the

square foot of solid ice upon which I Had it not been for the bloch stood. wind-high and fast rising to a gale-I should have sat down and waited for the morning. But there were ominous

sounds abroad, and, although I knew little about the ways of ice, I felt that the break-up would come before the dawn. There was nothing for it but to

go on. "And on I went, but at last-the misand I found myself of a sudden sink-

ing. I threw myself forward and fell with my arms sprend out; thus I distributed my weight over a wider area of ice and was borne up.

"For a time I was incapable of moving a muscle; the surprise, the rush of terror, the shock of the fall, the sudden was permitted to take it. Tommy's relief of finding myself safe for the moment had stunned me. So I lay still, hugging the ice, for how long I cannot tell, but I know that when I recovered my self-possession my first thought was that the light was still burning in the surgery window-an immeasurable

distance away. I must reach that light, I knew, but it was a long time before I had the courage to move forward

"Then I managed to get the gaff under my chest, so that I could throw some part of my weight upon it, and

moment of security to lighten it. I was keenly aware of my danger; at

must round, when the light in the win- been shown at exhibitions in London

dow went out. 'Elizabeth has given me up for the

removed and sent for three more to add to them, and this gave her a bracelet of the copper. The set of belt and necklace cost about \$30.

The only person who was not pleased with the work when it was completed was the Indian. He is a Navajo, and a particularly intelligent man, but he is a silversmith, and he does not believe in working in "the red," as he calls the copper, and which he considers to be commonplace. As a matter of fact, the Indian work in copper is more artistic than that in silver .- New York

# To Arrest Fire in Ships' Holds.

F. W. Goding, United States Consul at Newcastle, England, describes an apparatus for arresting fire in ships' holds as follows: "The apparatus consists of a fairly watertight wooden box or trough, built on the floor of each hold at the lowest point, and as near the centre between the bulkheads as is convenient (in coal bunkers, at the bottom toward one side), and a

small pipe leading from the deck to chance was inevitable-my step was this trough. In coal ships the ther-badly chosen. My foot broke through. mometer tube may serve for the purpose, and when the ship is carrying a general cargo the tube may remain a permanent fixture. The trough is filled with a few tons of a material about

one-half as bulky as coal. This, with some gallons of an easily stored liquid. comprises the entire outfit. The entire cost of fitting a ship with apparatus sufficient for charging the hold six times is estimated at \$100. As the material does not deteriorate with age or exposure to the action of salt water. it may be carried for years, yet is always ready for use in case of emergency.

The Mad Inventor at Earlswood, The mad inventor is the most inter-

esting figure at Earlswood. His workshop, crowded with his inventions, is one of the sights of the country, which the public never sees. Sitting at a began to crawl. The progress was inch bench suspended in mid-air, Mr. James by luch-slow and toilsome, with no Henry Pullen builds model houses and model ships which would tax many saner men with a grasp of mechanics any moment, as I knew, the ice might and a brain behind it. His models of

open and let me in. "I had gained fifty yards or more, and had come to a broad lake, which I

and in Paris. An ingenious kite of his own invention is one of the familiar night,' I thought in despair. 'She has sights in the grounds at Earlswood, blown out the light and gone to bed.' and Mr. Pullen is a painter, too, with "There was now no point of light to pictures banging round his room such mark my goal. It was very dark, and as would not shame a Royal Academicin a few minutes I was lost. I had the ian. Yet Mr. Pullen, artist and invenwind to guide me, it is true, but I soon for, who has made over two thousand mistrusted the wind. It was veering. articles on his mid-air beach, is as it had veered. I thought: it was not possible for me to trust it implicitly. St. James's Gazette.

thither from every State in the Union. who received it, not caring for this ex- | and of these nearly two-thirds-a little washed and passed on to the cooler tra length, had several of the disks | less than 2,000,000-were slaughtered | takes thirty-nine minutes. Cattle are and dressed in the yards. Eight milslaughtered in the ordinary course of lion hogs of 22,000,009 killed in the business at the rate of 240 an hour, or whole country and 4,000,000 sheep

Ar-

calves. A single railroad brought 67,-000 carloads and others nearly as many each.

sand ton lots to aid the refrigerating.

nearly all of these belong to the plo-

them. Swifts more than half as many.

Lipton, the Anglo-American, Ham-

mond, Libby, each concern has its

own. There are others owned by the

railroads and by the smaller houses

and by special companies, which ac-

commodate those who have not cars

of their own. There are more than 100

firms engaged in the business of pack-

ing meat about the Union Stock Yards,

though the six big ones have the bulk

CHICAGO'S GREATEST INDUSTRY.

Thus it is that of all the beef slaugh-

tered in this country more than forty

of the business.

neers in the field-"the Big Six."

These millions were not the lank, stock, mostly hornless, though numbering many fancy short-horn, and they reached the yards fat and sleck from the feeding farms of Iowa, Illinois, hour at Swift's. Sheep take two min-Missourl, and, in fact, from nearly every part of the country.

Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas raise corn by millions of bushels. The greater part of that corn they feed to the cattle from the grazing country. These corn-fed cattle have made American beef famous. And in the dressing and shipping of that beef at Chicago centres the labor of not only the herd- him, and by deft strokes of many kinds ers of Texas and the short-grass country-all of Western Kansas and Nebraska-but the corn raisers as well, who form middlemen between the plainsmen and the packers.

The farmers are swiftly learning that corn in the shape of good beef is worth the back hone, another divides it into more than corn on the cob. So not halves and another washes it with hot only from the West, but from the South and even from the East, fancy cattle go to Chicago. It is not uncommon for a blooded cow or bull to bring kills a small proportion at Omaha, \$2000 at the stock yards. Farmers Kansas City and St. Joseph.

who ten years ago had not a beef animal on their ground now number their herds by hundreds, and have found that a small herd of fancy stock can be raised and marketed profitably where the long-horn of happy memory would have been an utter failure. Ten years ago the action of the President on account of his name. He has alwould have affected not a tenth of the ready been likened to Paul Revere, rien and women who are reached by it and, like that gallant rider, he deserves to-day.

## FIVE HUNDRED BUSY ACHES.

This meat trade of the country centres not only in Chleago, but in a restricted area in that city, in the old town of Lake. In that area, where last year forty per cent, of the cattle and a third of the hogs of the country were marketed, there has been a stock yard for thirty-seven years. In those years children, and I will tell 'ce, the midthe \$490,000,000 of stock that has been night ride of Thomas Kelly." Or, if stupendous sum of more than \$6,000,- of his riding, we should have to say 000,000, and that is merely the raw material that has come there to be manufactured into meat. The value of the manufactured product is incalculable. The stock yard company's original a poem written about his exploit he stock of \$1,000,000 was quickly subscribed. The yards, as opened in De- Democrat.

cember, 1865, occupied 300 acres of marsh land on Halstend street-the present site. At first the cattle came rude cars, crawling over rough you start out with.

four every minute. Hogs are killed shared their fate, as did nearly 200,000 and dressed more quickly than cattle. From the time that the porker is shackled by the hind legs and hoisted on to the trolley till he has run by the sticker, been cleaned, dipped in scaldlong-horned Texas cattle, that formerly | ing water, split and trimmed till he is met their death in Chicago, but blooded in a temperature of thirty-eight degrees and slowly hardening is only thirty-two and a half minutes. From

600 to 700 hogs are slaughtered every utes longer than hogs for killing and dressing, and 620 are handled every sixty minutes.

'As the business of pork and beef packing has incheased the tendency has been to narrow the work of each man down to some single act. Time was when the butcher stuck the knife in the pig's throat, hung him up, gutted reduced him to marketable shape. Today ever hog passes 150 men, each of whom has one thing to do in the process of dressing. One cuts away the

hench hone, another oud bits of hair, and another the "leaf." 'Another splits water. This single firm sells annually more than 9,000,000 hams, most of which are from the Chicago house. It

A Hero Destined to De Unsung

Thomas Kelly, who rode a mile on borseback to give an alarm of fire which saved the village of Luxembourg from destruction, is a hero who is apt to be cheated out of his just rewards to be made famous in verse, but in the first place there is no Longfellow to celebrate his deed in heroic metre, and then minor poets would find it

most difficult to construct rhymes for "Kelly." If Revere had been named Kelly instead of his own cuplications patronymic, he would have been comparatively unknown. It would not sound a bit heroic to say, "Listen, my we attempted to describe the manner something profane or anatomical, which might be embarrassing. We are sorry for Mr. Kelly, but if he wants will have to petition the Legislature to change his name .- St. Louis Globe

The length of a honeymoon generally depends upon the amount of money

## FASHIONABLE SHIRT WAIST.

made of white mercerized vesting, with finished with narrow borders. These dots of blue, and is trimmed with orna- borders are effective on the bottom of mental pearl buttons, but all waisting the skirt or applied in lengthwise materials, cotton, linen, wool and silk straps on the seams of the skirt as well are appropriate.

and pleat. The back is plain and and cottons), as well as sliks, mohaldrawn down in gathers at the waist and flannels. line, but the fronts are arranged to

blouse slightly over the belt. The graduated pleat is joined to the right edge, and is hooked over invisibly onto the left. The sleeves are the new but form wide puffs over the narrow The quantity of material required for

the medium size is four and five-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide.

## A Shirt Waist Suit. "

You; dressmaker will be sure to persuade you, or at least to endeavor to guide you in having her make up a shirt waist suit for you. It is a good nattern for a foulard or summer slik. which will be used as a street gown. The "shirt waist" idea does not necessarily condemn you to this form of bodice. Many of the so-called shirt waist suits show jacket fronts and a narrow walstcoat effect. The back of the bodice is made like a shirt waist, and the jacket fronts are never loose, but are stitched down to the ilning. The elas tic phrase permits a good deal of variation from the titular model, and individual choice can determine in what measure you wish to deviate from the

# **Openwork** Wings.

Winged ornaments are ornamental additions to the spring blouses, both of slik, linen or soft woolen cloth. The butterfly with "sail set" in full flight, or the gauzy dragon fly are favorite models. They are set on the blouse front, or shoulders usually, and the prettiest of the models have open work wings, while the body of the flying figure is embroidered solidly or in out line applications. These pretty patterns are especially suitable for decorating young girls' garments. They rival flower designs in present popular ity. But every one wears them, pro-vided they can secure the novel decorations for the useful blouse.

As to Wearing the Vell. Frenchwomen, while doing justice to four yards twenty-seven inches y american woman's taste in dress, aver or two and one-fourth yards fortythat not all of us know how to wear a ine

as on the bodice and sieeves. They are

The waist consists of fronts, back in all the daintier wash fabrics (lines

Taiting Again Popular.

Old-fashioned tatting is again popular. Many of the new spring walsts, made of the sheerest lawns and mulls, ones that fit smoothly at the shoulders, have insets of tatting in wheel designs all over the fronts, sleeves and stocks. straight cuffs. At the neck is a stock Other new waists have butter colored cut with the fashionable clerical point. lace, combined with pure white lawn, a very smart combination.

Girl's Tucked Coat.

Loose fitting tucked coats are greatly in vogue for little girls and will be much worn during the season to come. The stylish little model shown is made of pongee with trimming of heavy linen lace of the same shade, but all pliable materials are appropriate.

The cont consists of fronts and back, both of which are tucked and stitched with corticelli silk to flounce depth. Over the shoulders is arranged a deep cape collar that is shaped with scalloped outline. The sleeves are in bell shape and can be slipped on and off with ease. The right side of the coat laps over the left, and is closed in double-breasted style with buttons and buttonholes.

The quantity of material required for



medium size (four years) is four and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, es wido.



original design.