

## HORSES FOR FOOD.

### AN EQUINE SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

Sorry Looking Victims Turned Into Meat for Human Consumption - A Flourishing Western Industry.

CHICAGO letter to the New York Herald says: The slaughtering of horses for human food is now a recognized Western industry, and the authorities have shown no disposition to interfere with it. In fact, the City Health Department of Chicago says horse meat, from a sanitary point of view, is superior to that of beef for the reason that horses do not have tuberculosis. There is a horse slaughter house at Hammond, Ind., and several in that vicinity, and there is also one here, the most extensive of the lot. The main cause of complaint against the Chicago shattoir is that the horses slaughtered there are broken down and emaciated animals, and many of them are said to be afflicted with disease. Comparatively little of this meat is sold here, the



WHERE HORSES ARE SLAUGHTERED FOR FOOD.

bulk of it going to Europe, and, as a consequence, the Consuls representing Germany, Belgium and France have made complaint to the State Department.

The slaughter house in Chicago is a den of horrors, foul and ill-smelling. The very atmosphere can breed nothing but disease, and even though the meat were sweet after killing it could not remain so amid such surroundings any length of time. There is practically no attempt at cleanliness.



HOW THE HORSES ARE KILLED.

and the odors that arise from the place are beyond the powers of definition. The victims are invariably ringboned, spavined, decrepitated in every way, weak from hunger or disease. From this inferno are sent out barrels of meat for the people of Belgium, Antwerp, Paris and other cities



THE PACKING HOUSE.

of the continent. As the slaughter house is located just outside the city limits of Chicago the city authorities can do nothing, even were they so inclined, while there is no State law on the matter that can be invoked in prevention of the business. Only the Government of the United States can interfere.

This Chicago packing establishment is located on the open prairie and consists of two large, unpainted buildings and several sheds. One of the large buildings is used as a stable and the other is the abattoir proper. The stable is not used for the care and comfort of the animals that are to be slaughtered. They simply lie or stand around until death claims them. There is no danger of their getting away. Many of them cannot stand, and running would be an exercise far beyond their powers. Death is a welcome relief to most if not all of them, and never a whimper or a whinny is heard. One hundred horses per week are slaughtered here, and they are bought for \$1, \$2 or \$3 each, the majority of the purchases being made at

auktion. Huddled together in a corral these miserable creatures await the sharp blade of the axe that puts an end to their sufferings forever. The meat is packed in barrels and then sent beyond the sea.

A more uninteresting place than this slaughter house cannot be imagined. It is simply a long, low, one-story shanty nearly one hundred feet in length and about forty feet in width, divided into two rooms by a light wooden partition. In one of these rooms, the one to the west, the horses are killed, skinned, dismembered and hung up. It is not an inviting apartment, but on the contrary is one calculated to destroy a man's appetite forever, so far as eating meat is concerned. The floor is slippery with blood, while all around lie parts of animals that have been slain awaiting the hanging up process. In the centre is a rack on which are constantly hanging innumerable quarters of horse meat, with portions of equine skeletons disposed everywhere. The actual slaughter of the horses is little short of absolute murder. An incline leading from the outside runs into the shed, the floor of which is fully three feet higher than the ground, and the victim walks upon this until he is well inside. He then passes under a raised

## FASHION FANCIES.

### THREATENED RESURRECTION OF THE HOOPSKIRT.

A Tendency to Individual Ideas as to What to Wear - Fall Wraps and Capes - Black Horse-hair Hats

NO longer doubt it, writes a Paris correspondent; woman has issued her personal declaration of independence. A revolution is at hand. The slaves of the tyrant fashion are toiling, and the dressmaking dynasties tremble in their shoes. They are to rule no longer. It is the strictly personal style which is to be the fashion.

The movement began in England, where women have always been allowed a free choice concerning the style of their dress. Some fair young



THE HOOPSKIRT OF 1850, WHICH THREATENS TO RETURN TO FASHION.

dame with a vein of originality conceived the idea of the picture hat, built after the fashion of some famous painting, and wore it, notwithstanding the fact that it was not mode. This slight departure from established rules spread far and wide, and it has now come to Paris.

Frenchwomen are quite open to the suggestion of individualism in fashion, and women in prominent social positions who are fair, clever and admired have become advocates of the new thought. They are now taking the "ideas" for the works of art in the wardrobe from the picture galleries. The great masters, whose works decorate the Louvre, are made the arbiters of what is worn.

The rule is to try the various styles, and when one is accepted, it should be worn at least two seasons.

Another chronicler of fashions asserts that the hoopskirt is bound to be with us again before another six months. We can only hope, adds the Chicago Times-Herald, that the first woman to reappear in one will not share the fate of her unfortunate sister who wore one in the streets of New York in 1840. She was arrested by the police.

### FALL WRAPS.

It seems such a pity to be obliged to cover the pretty bodies of this season with a wrap of any sort, and were it



A NEW FALL CAPE.

not that the wraps are so very enticing the fashionable girl would be apt to shiver along the avenues with no protection from the winds, says the New York Recorder.

The capes are perfect loves, and keep right in the first rank of favor with women in general, for there is, nor can there be, no more comfortable covering than a loose cape. The sleeves are still tremendous, one of the most marked features of the fall bodies, and a jacket, even with the fullest kind of a sleeve, seems cramped and out of order. One hates to crowd and push a lovely big sleeve, all soft folds and puffs, into a coat sleeve, no matter of how big proportions; there is sure to be more or less crushing.

Velvet is, as was predicted, in especial favor for fall wraps—but more of this later; there are no end of lovely

confections already seen in this rich and universally becoming fabric.

The sketch shows one of the new capes in a dull, slate-colored Lyons velvet, with such a wonderfully thick pile, and showing such beautiful white lights. It is circular in cut, falling from the shoulders in rich folds, and bordered with straps of cream white broadcloth. Broad revers and a high rolling collar of white have strapped edges. A double clasp of pearl ornaments the front. With this is worn a flat, flaring brimmed hat, of warm, tan-colored braid, simply but modishly trimmed with long, spiky wings of bronzed greens and reddish browns. This toilette is made complete when worn with a frock of cream-colored broad-cloth, as is shown in the sketch.

### WOVEN HORSEHAIR FOR HATS.

Woven horsehair remains a rage for hats, and figures largely in the millinery notions for fall. Black horsehair

chapeaus are trimmed elegantly with rhinestone buckles and a single perky up-flare of flowers. In many cases



HAT OF WOVEN HORSEHAIR.

the trimming is very simple, but in the hat of this material that the artist presents here the trimming is abundant. First, there is in front a large Louis XV. bow, made of rose pink ribbon overlaid with black guipure whose fancy edges extend beyond the ribbon. The bow has double loops on each side that droop over black ribbon arranged in puffs on the brim. In front a few malmaison roses with buds and foliage show.

### COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The muslin collars and cuffs have had their day, but for the fall and winter silk, velvet and satin ones will take a prominent place among detachable dress-trimmings. On a Parisian model of lustrous black corded silk is a large sailor collar of black and white plaid taffeta silk. The collar ends in square tabs in front, instead of shawl-points, and is edged with two narrow white crope frills, with rosettes in each corner made of narrow black velvet ribbon. There is also a neck-band of the silk, with two very large velvet rosettes on each side. Black or green velvet sailor collars are self-lined, or they show a gay reverse side of bright Tartan plaid cherry silk, or flower brocade in small patterns.

### CHIC HATS FOR AUTUMN.

The fall hat differs from the summer one in one particular very strongly. Whereas the summer hat had to be picturesque or lose all claim to distinction, autumn headgear has to be merely chic. Broad brims, crowns of many indentations and the like are tabooed, and the trim little shapes which are most capable of developing into the "chic" beneath a skillful milliner's touches have taken their places.

### TRIMMINGS.

Fassemblerie waist trimmings are imported, and are very handsome and expensive. There is a standing collar of points, the entire sections for covering the shoulders and tops of the sleeves, with a long point for the front and sides shaped like an Eton jacket, with a complete back of the garniture.

Prices paid for opals range from zero to \$125 per ounce

## WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPION.

### Career of the Young American Who Beat the World's Best Players.

Henry Nelson Pillsbury, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who won the international chess masters' tournament at Hastings, England, has up to the present



H. N. PILLSBURY, CHESS CHAMPION.

enjoyed only a local reputation. His career as a chess player has not been of the brilliant order, but rather one of constant advancement. Pillsbury is twenty-two years old, and his chess playing dates from his sixteenth birthday, when he first learned the moves of the game at which he has now proved himself to be the international champion.

Addison Smith, a leading member of the Boston Chess Club, became interested in the young man shortly after he began to play, and Pillsbury was not slow to take advantage of Smith's valuable experience. He became an active member of the Boston Chess Club, and enjoyed a reputation among Boston enthusiasts as a coming player.

Pillsbury's first important success was gained over Champion Steinitz, who unsuccessfully tried to concede him the odds of pawn and move. He was entered in 1890 in the American Chess Congress, receiving odds from Burrill and other leading players. Young Pillsbury defeated Stone at events with a score of 5 to 2. He also played a match with Barry, a strong New England player, winning by a score of 5 to 4.

All of the leading devotees of the game played at Hastings. The champion Lasker, Tschigorin, Blackburne, Burn, Bird, Gunsberg, Tarrasch, Vergani, Tinsley, Von Bardeleben, Teichmann, Albin, Mason, Janowski, Pollock and several others, among them Walbroit, also a very young man, like Pillsbury, played. Lasker was looked upon as a probable winner, with Tschigorin, Steinitz, Blackburne and Tarrasch as dangerous rivals, while Pillsbury and the others were in the dark-horse category.

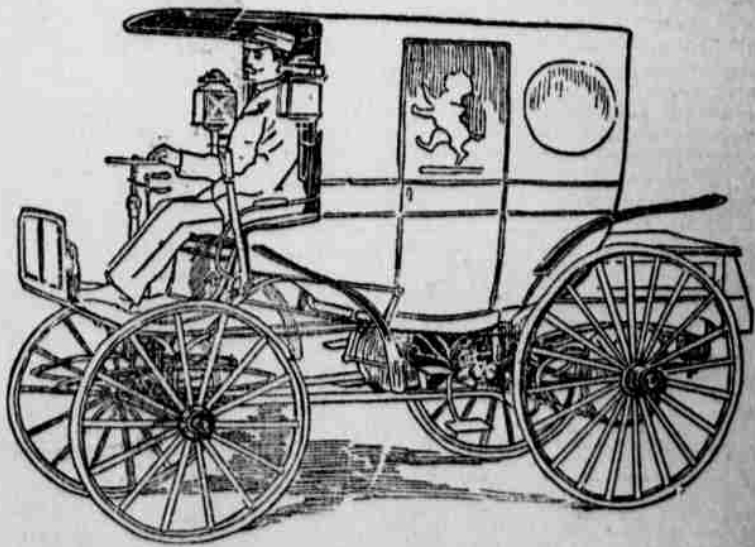
Pillsbury's victory against such an array of talent is therefore the more remarkable, as he was pitted against men whose experience in tournaments and matches was calculated to at least overcome the younger and less experienced players.

Pillsbury is an active member of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and on his departure for the scene of his great victory was the recipient of a cordial demonstration at the hands of that organization.

### A New Illuminant.

Some day we shall, perhaps, settle on a universal domestic illuminant. Will it be acetylene? If so, we shall want a shorter name for it, but that can be shelved for the present. Acetylene is said to give a flame ten or twelve times brighter than an ordinary gas jet, or four and a half times brighter than the very best gas burner can yield. Moreover, acetylene gives out much less heat than gas, and very much less vapor. Add to these advantages the fact that acetylene can be liquified with ease, and kept in liquid form, and you have the claims of acetylene in the 'rough. It is curious that acetylene has become commercially possible as an illuminant by developments in electricity with which it will now have to compete.—New York Journal.

### A HORSELESS CARRIAGE IN NEW YORK.



It came from Paris, says the Detroit Free Press, and is used by a New York firm for delivering goods. A petroleum air engine provides motive power and its maximum speed is sixteen kilometers an hour. The inventor claims that the wagon's running expense daily is less than half that required in keeping of a horse.

The wagon's appearance does not differ materially from that of those now employed. The engine is concealed in a square wooden box in the rear and is said to be almost noiseless. A crank in front guides the vehicle with accuracy and three brakes keep it under control. The tires are of rubber and the wagon is light, stanch and trim.

## How a Great Steel Ring Was Made.

The steel ring for generator No. 3 at the Niagara Power Company's new plant is now at the shop of the Westinghouse Company, and is attracting a great deal of attention from steel men, as well as from electricians. It is regarded as one of the very finest pieces of work ever turned out. It was forged at Bethlehem, Penn. The ring is considerably the largest of the kind ever cast. It is eleven feet seven and one-eighth inches in diameter, about five feet high and weighs 27,000 pounds. It cost over \$8000.

The making of the ring was an exceedingly difficult task. A nickel steel ingot four and a half feet in diameter at the bottom and six and a half feet long was cast. A hole was then bored through it lengthwise. A block of the proper weight was then cut from the ingot, and the cylinder thus obtained was heated, and, under a hydraulic pressure of 14,000 tons was expanded to the present size. It would be just like cutting from a lead pencil a section half an inch long, boring the lead out of it and then expanding the wood to a ring an inch in diameter.

The ring had to be forged to a perfect circle, and in such a way as to prevent the possibility of weakness in any part, for, when the tremendous pressure of Niagara is brought to bear on the turbine, which will turn the ring, it will revolve around the armature at the rate of 250 revolutions per minute. The electrical energy thus obtained will be 5900 horse power.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### Richest American Woman.

An interesting sight for the people of Bellows Falls, Vt., the past summer was to watch Hetty Green, the woman whose fortune is way up in millions, returning from a shopping tour with a small package of tea, a pound of crackers and a bag of flour in her arms. They considered Mrs. Green a good citizen, and said that she paid her taxes with commendable promptness, but she would not submit to the slightest extortion. She had the water cut off from her house at the cost of



HETTY GREEN.

great personal inconvenience because she thought she was charged too much for it.

### A Large Tooth.

While workmen were excavating a ditch in a swamp on the farm of C. E. Percival, in the southeastern part of Champaign County, a few days ago, they dug a huge tooth which has attracted considerable curiosity and the attention of scientific people. The tooth measured ten inches in length, four inches across the face of the crown and weighed seven and one-half pounds. When it was brought to this city it was compared with a plaster cast of a mastodon's tooth in the University of Illinois, and it was found to correspond almost exactly with it.—Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

Andrew Fields, a Kentucky day laborer, who can remember Jackson's victory in New Orleans and who worked for Henry Clay, and Uncle Charley Basco of Pond Creek, W. Va., claim the age of 105 and 103 respectively.