schools are away, but they are followed

to all the most popular resorts by divisions of the city establishments. The summer trade at such places is a fair gauge of the situation, and according to the proprietors class. women are riding and driving more this

season than usual.

OWEVER much automobiling may and boots. She wears a derby hat and attract them, women are still tan gloves and resembles a boy at first faithful to riding and driving as glance. It is only at small shows near recreation. In the dull season for her home that this young woman rides so both recreations in Manhattan the attired. She is fond of breaking in colts owners of horses and those who are merely and dresses in the mannish way to gain patrons of the livery stables or the riding greater freedom of movement. On winter mornings this Amazon of the saddle trains ber nags at the Riding club in her unconventional attire, but she wears a habit in the rides to music or with the park

Ordinarily the women who ride, whether they are professionals or amateurs, dress At the open air shows about New York in the habit of straight lines and tailor this fall women will be as conspicuous as made coats, while they wear black derbies exhibitors as men, especially at the smaller or sailor straw hats. Black is the general



MRE. WARNER LEEDS SHOWING PRACTON RIG.

neighborhood shows where there are many classes exclusively for women. A new development of the love of horsemanship this season has been the polo games with women in the saddle. Such matches thus far have only been played in the mornings at the country clubs, where there are polo fields, and before a very limited number of enlookers.

On the country polo fields the women dress precisely as do the men. They wear breeches and top boots, silk shirts open at the throat and with sleeves rolled up. gloves of undressed kid and well dented Panama hats. A man usually plays with each team as back and captain, for the women are better in forward play than in guarding the goal.

Little girls often ride astride in the open air show competitions, but it is rarely that a woman does so. At one of the shows there was a drill by a class of young girls who rode astride, and the gymnastic exerclass they performed in concert, which in- color, but in the summer a few grays, a trim, coachy air to the suit that helps that reads: "Only young girls under 14 classes for hunters with women up. years of age will be permitted to ride When a woman has both to ride and is most unpopular always with the de-

with the ends cut square and in breeches steppers before a sporting tray. There is for their expenses; and the professionals, in the ring. Whatever their class, if pos-



cluded dismounting and mounting on each browns or bives are to be noticed, or a the style of the turnout with the public, side of the saddle, were very creditably "tub" suit, and there is a variation in the whether or not it so impresses the judges. done. But as for horse shows the custom hats, which may be of the three-cornered In appointment classes for harness horses of the women agrees with the rule of military sort in felt, straw or shiny leather, to be shown before a lady's phaeton the Manhattan's most exclusive riding club The silk hat is only seen occasionally in blue ribbon has gone many times to the

astride in the ring or with the park class." drive during the afternoon at an outdoor feated exhibitors. The "astriders" are usually either from show she comes dressed for the saddle, and

woman in a riding habit-an award that

Women who go to the shows only to the far west, where they have learned to while centain lightning changes of cos- drive usually wear something elaborate ride on the ranges, or women who have tumes have been noticed, as a rule she and fetching in the way of costume. In pronounced views on the physical value of drives in her riding habit. When a driving the phaeton classes the woman always look appear as pioneers of the coat or mackintosh is slipped over it the their prettiest. There are three degrees of method. An exception is a Riding club attire is very fitting for a reinswoman, women who drive and ride—the amateurs. young woman who rides in a long coat particularly in a class for gigs or for high the semi-amateurs, who will accept a check they win and \$25 to display a horse or pair and hats for a phaeton appointment com- they are very flashy in charging the jumps shore kin tell yo' in a few words. It jest



who expect at least \$50 for each blue ribbon sible all don their finest afternoon gowns the hunters are not to be surpassed, for

MISS MARION HOLLOWAY TAHING A TENCE.

big shows and the four or five women by revealing a vacillating will. Able trainamaeturs who have especially strong era of hunters say they know as they take stables do the same. Several of these off when a horse is coming down with traveling amateurs are young girls, and them, and possibly the horse has some they are as skillful in driving or on horse- way of knowing when its rider has a weak back as their cousins or brothers. Some courage. of the gig horses most noted for high Women drive pairs about as often as stepping and dash in the shafts are owned single horses at the country shows and and driven by these girls. The married they drive tandem more often than a fourwomen of the big show circuit usually in- in-hand. Yet at certain neighborhood trust the management of the strings to shows, such as Piping Rock, there are their husbands, who share with them, according to the conditions of the class, the men. The women now have their own

MISS EMILY H. BEDFORD WITH DONNER AND BLITZEN.

At the open air shows, especially if in a fox-hunting country, many women ride in the jumping classes who do not exhibit in any of the other classes. They ride extremely well, and in the hunter classes do not get nearly as many falls as the men. The big raking hunters, often rush their fences, but the women seem always cool and brave. One opinion why the women do not get as many bad falls as the men is that they let the horse be its own pilot. while a man may come a cropper by forcing his mount. "Throw your heart over and your horse will follow you," said Asheton Smith, and the remark is typical of the way women take their fences. As to seat and hands, the women who ride curred."

The woman professionals go to all the their horses by fumbling with the reins or

notable classes for teams driven by weduties and pleasures of driving or riding coaching club and a spring parade at Central park, as well as outings as far as Tuxedo, while the number who drive coaches or breaks on the roads near their country houses is constantly increasing.

## She Was Brief

In a Tennessee court an old colored woman was put on the witness stand to tell what she knew about the annihilation of a hog by a rallway locomotive. Being sworn, she was asked if she had

seen the train kill the hog in question. "Yassah, I seed it."

"Then," said counsel, "tell the court in as few words as possible just how it on

"Yo' Honah," responded the old lady, "D at the open air shows and do not bother tooted an' tuck him."-Success.

## Old-Time Buffalo Trails Still to Be Seen

against the walls of the trail, and over the them by their droppings, so that the soil and probably many other animals bathe herd, moving steadily enward at a slow there is now far richer than elsewhere on themselves in this fashion. Some times a walk, hung clouds of fine dust, a chalky the prairie, for the buffalo chip deposited buffalo wallowing on a soil which was white, powder as fine as plaster of paris, but yel- in the trail never grew dry and hard as or nearly so, emerged from his bath a

crossing place on a stream. If they led broad land of the west. toward a river, many of them would be Far less conspicuous than any other of for the buffalo always chose for himself the Asiest ways.

my fals of ancient days—he may wonder threw himself down in some damp or wet pursuer.—Forest and Stream

N ANCIENT days, in the soft, why they stand out so brightly green place and rolled until covered with mud chalky soil of Kansas, buffalo upon a prairie that in late summer is sere and water. The process has often been trails were sometimes so deeply and yellow. The reason is obvious. Mill- described and is well understood. The worn that the buffalo as they ions of buffalo traveling for uncounted practice is not peculiar to the buffalo, since passed along rubbed their sides years over the same paths have fertilized in the heats of summer the elk, and bears, When undisturbed the buffalo usually trodden into the soil and reduced to powder traveled in single file, often the nose of to nourish a subsequent growth of grass. each great brute close to the hindquarters. It is not surprising that these trails of the one ahead of it. Groups of buffalo over the hills are noticed by travelers who followed established paths, and sitting on are whirled along in the railroad trains of a high hill, overlooking some river or today, nor that they inquire what they little prairie lake, one often saw the buf- may mean, nor that when their significance falo in long lines stringing in from all di- is explained the thoughtful inquirer should rections. For the most part the trails led consider with interest and wonder the to water, or perhaps to some favorite changes that have taken place ever the

parallel or nearly so, or they might con- the memorials that he has left is the buf- ing from such a bath coated with thick verge toward some point where the defalo wallow. This was simply a place scent of the bluffs was gradual and easy, where in the heats of summer, or when

it did on the prairie, but was at once white buffalo instead of a black one, and more than once people have been deceived by this color and, imagining that they saw before them an albino buffalo, have chased it and killed it, only to find that the color came off on their fingers in white powder. Such an experience was had by Colonel D. I. Brainard of Arctic exploration fame. In the same way, many years ago, I became highly excited over what I believed to be a black elk, which a closer inspection showed to be merely an elk that had been wallowing in a spring hole in the mud, dried off quickly, and the clots of greatly pestered by insects, or when wor- head and forelegs, rattled curiously against dried mud clinging to the long hair of ried by last winter's tattered coat which each other as the animals galloped away. T lay, as one observes those trails-me- he had not yet gotten rid of, the buffalo to the mystification of any inexperienced

## Carpenter's Letter

(Continued from Page Three.)

I have already written something about the khedive's railroad. This begins on his estate near Alexandria, having connection with that city by the state railroad system, and thence runs for sixty miles or more westward, one idea being that it may be extended to Tripoli. Much of the land along the road has been redeemed and a large part of this belong to his highness. He has put up a number of villages here and there in this region; and I am told that the road is paying so well that the track, which was originally a narrow gauge, has had to be widened. His highness is much interested in the road and it is said that he sometimes mounts the locomotive and manages the engine as the train goes over it.

In speaking about this road he told me that he was well satisfied with its present pondition, and that he thought that it might be extended along the coast of the Mediterranean as far as Tripoli and be

I am told that the khedive has made other things is building some apartment houses which have elevators, telephones, electric lights, bathrooms and all other modern improvements. He has a brick factory on one of his estates near and his profits from his cotton and other crops must be great.

Daily Life of the Khedive.

I have made some inquiries about the daily life of the khedive. It is a quiet one, but full of business and hard work from daylight to dark. His highness is an early riser. He is usually out of bed by 6, and his prayers are over shortly afterward. He cate a light meal upon rising and then grin

takes a carriage and drives over his farm one year younger, and the third is Princess for an hour or so. After that he goes to Fathish Hanem, who was born ten years the palace of Ras-el-Teen if he is in Alex- ago. The fourth child is the heir apparent. andria; or of Abdin if he is at Cairo, and He is Prince Mohammed Abdul Moneim, looks over his official business, receiving and he was born February 20, 1899. The such audiences as have been arranged for. next was a girl, brought in by the stork on This takes up the rest of the morning.

In all his meals he sits down at the table Abdul Keder, born in 1902. The khedive's and uses a knife, fork and plates just as children are all of light complexions and we do. He often has guests with him. At they look and dress like Europeans. The other times he dines alone with his wife khedive has one brother and two sisters, all and family. After breakfast he talks with of whom live in Cairo. his friends or family for an hour or so and then goes out for another drive in his carriage. At this time he is usually with some member of his court. He may go again to his farms in the afternoon or he may go back to the palace and attend to certain official business there. His dinner is taken at 7 or 8. This is served in the French style, and is usually eaten in company with guests. By 10 o'clock, or 11 at and is tired enough to sleep like a baby.

Family of the Khedive. I have spoken of the khedive having but a great deal of money within the past Hanem, whom he married when he was tutors watch them day and night, and three or four years. His farm lands have about 20. She is said to be both accom- there is not an hour of their school life plished and beautiful, but, like all Mo- when they are free from restraint. They which Egypt is now having, has added hammedan ladies, she leads to a large ex- are taught to box and fence as well as the greatly to his wealth. He is said to be tent a secluded life, and does not appear ordinary studies. The young khedive investing largely in Cairo itself, and among at the great functions at the palace. She learned his German, French and English is not seen at the khedive's grand ball, there, and he also studied geography, his-She is present, however, all the same, for and law and at the same time in military she has a curtained chamber which looks tactics. He attended fectures on army or down upon the ballroom, and the cur-ganization, military geography, fortificacan see the dancing and firting while she, the whole he has received what would be herself, is unseen. Her majesty has gor-considered a good all around training for

cess Atlatou-lish Hanem, just about

the following September, and two years He eats a substantial breakfast at noon. later came the last baby, a boy. Prince

A Well Educated Man.

The khedive is well educated, as was his father before him. Tewfik Pasha spoke as good English as I do and the conversation of our audience of today was carried on in

Elnglish. Abbas Hilmi speaks French, German and English, as well as Turkish and Arabic. He went to school in Vienna at the Therethe latest, his highness is ready for bed, sianum, a college celebrated for the education of princes. It contains, all told, about 300 students, and it has barons by the dosens and counts by the score. The students all live together on terms of equality one wife. This is the Princess licbal and they are under rigid discipline. The which is given to his officials and to which tory, mathematics and the natural sciences. something like 1,500 guests are invited. Later on he was instructed in politics

geous spartments in each of the palaces any monarch. The result is that in such and she has a little court of her own of matters he is far in advance of most of the which the noble ladies of Egypt are a part. officials of this country, and is well fitted The khedive has six children, two boys to represent the Egyptians in the dual and four girls. The eldest is the Princess government of Great Britain and Egypt by Emina Hanem, who is now 12. The next is which they are ruled.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## REDUCED RATES FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT

New Two-Rate System for Charging for Electric Light Effective Sept 1.

WITH OUR NEW MACHINERY AND THE PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF OUR BUSINESS WE ARE ENABLED TO ANNOUNCE A REDUCTION IN ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES THAT WILL EFFECT A SAVING OF AT LEAST 20 PER CENT TO APPROXIMATELY 6,000 CUSTOMERS.

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YOU MAY TALK ABOUT OTHER MEANS OF CHEAP LIGHTING, BUT AFTER ALL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IS THE IDEAL LIGHT. IT DOES NOT DISCOLOR OR COVER DECORATIONS WITH SMOKE-"THAT MAKES IT CLEANER." IT DOES NOT CONSUME THE OXYGEN IN THE ROOM-"THAT MAKES IT MORE HEALTHFUL." NEITHER THE SMALL BOY NOR ADULT CAN BLOW IT OUT-"THAT MAKES IT SAFER." IT LIGHTS WITHOUT MATCHES-"THAT MAKES IT QUICKER." YOU CAN PUT LIGHTS IN THE CELLAR OR GARRET, A SIMPLE SWITCH TURNS THEM ON OR OFF FROM ANY POINT-"THAT MAKES IT MORE CONVENIENT." WITH THE NEW REDUCED RATE ELECTRIC LIGHTS WILL BE MORE ECONOMICAL-"THAT'S A FACT." ELECTRIC LIGHT WHEN ONCE USED IS RARELY DISCARDED—"THAT'S ANOTHER FACT."

IF YOUR HOUSE IS NOT WIRED IT OUGHT TO BE. FOR ESTIMATES AND FURTHER IN-FORMATION CALL OUR CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, DOUGLAS 1062, WE WILL SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

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FOR EXAMPLE-A CUSTOMER HAVING TWENTY 16 C. P. EQUIVALENTS CONNECTED HAS USED 36 K. W. HOURS IN ONE MONTH HIS BILL IS FIGURED AS FOLLOWS: HIGH RATE PORTION-60% of 20 lamps equal 12x1.5 K.W. per lamp equals 18 K.W. per month, at 14c. \$2.52 

Net bill .....\$3.42 OR AN AVERAGE OF 91/2 CENTS PER K. W. THE SAME QUANTITY ON THE OLD BASIS WOULD

COST \$4.32, OR AN AVERAGE RATE OF 12 CENTS PER K. W .- A SAVING OF 20%. INVESTIGATE. N. B .- A KILOWATT HOUR OF ELECTRICITY IS 1,000 WATT HOURS. A STANDARD 16 C. P. LAMP TAKES ONE KILOWATT HOUR IN EACH TWENTY HOURS OF USE.

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