

Women Who Make Riding and Driving Their Chief Occupation

HOWEVER much automobilism may attract them, women are still faithful to riding and driving as recreation. In the dull season for both recreations in Manhattan the owners of horses and those who are merely patrons of the livery stables or the riding 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 women are riding and driving more this season than usual.

At the open air shows about New York this fall women will be as conspicuous as exhibitors as men, especially at the smaller 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 onlookers.

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 exercises they performed in concert, which included dismounting and mounting on each side of the saddle, were very creditably done. But as for horse shows the custom of the women agrees with the rule of Manhattan's most exclusive riding club that reads: "Only young girls under 14 years of age will be permitted to ride astride in the ring or with the park class."

and boots. She wears a derby hat and tan gloves and resembles a boy at first glance. It is only at small shows near her home that this young woman rides so attired. She is fond of breaking in colts and dresses in the mannish way to gain greater freedom of movement. On winter mornings this Amazon of the saddle trains her nags at the Riding club in her unconventional attire, but she wears a habit in the rides to music or with the park class.

Ordinarily the women who ride, whether they are professionals or amateurs, dress in the habit of straight lines and tailor made coats, while they wear black derbies or sailor straw hats. Black is the general

color, but in the summer a few frays, browns or blues are to be noticed, or a "tub" suit, and there is a variation in the hats, which may be of the three-cornered military sort in felt, straw or shiny leather. The silk hat is only seen occasionally in classes for hunters with women up.

When a woman has both to ride and drive during the afternoon at an outdoor show she comes dressed for the saddle, and while certain lightning changes of costumes have been noticed, as a rule she drives in her riding habit. When a driving coat or mackintosh is slipped over it the attire is very fitting for a reinswoman, particularly in a class for gigs or for high stoppers before a sporting tray. There is

a trim, cozy air to the suit that helps the style of the turnout with the public, whether or not it so impresses the judges. In appointment classes for harness horses to be shown before a lady's phaeton the blue ribbon has gone many times to the woman in a riding habit—an award that is most unpopular always with the defeated exhibitors.



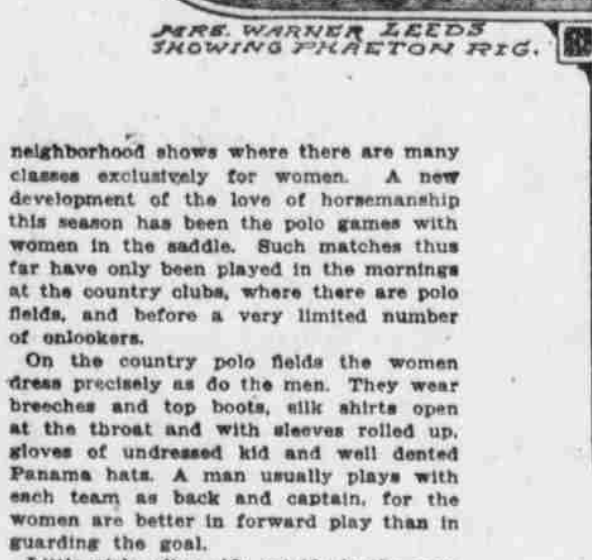
JUDGING WOMEN'S SADDLE HORSES



MRS. CHARLES L. PRATT EXHIBITING A SHOW HORSE



MISS EMILY K. BEDFORD WITH DONKEY AND BLITZEN



PERE WARNER LEEDS SHOWING PHAETON RIG.



MRS. W. G. ROELKER OF PROVIDENCE, ON THE BOX.



MISS MARIAN HOLLOWAY TAKING A FENCE.

Old-Time Buffalo Trails Still to Be Seen

IN ANCIENT days, in the soft, chalky soil of Kansas, buffalo trails were sometimes so deeply worn that the buffalo as they passed along rubbed their sides against the walls of the trail, and over the herd, moving steadily onward at a slow walk, hung clouds of fine dust, a chalky powder as fine as plaster of paris, but yellow or cream colored.

When undisturbed the buffalo usually traveled in single file, often the nose of each great brute close to the hindquarters of the one ahead of it. Groups of buffalo followed established paths, and sitting on a high hill, overlooking some river or little prairie lake, one often saw the buffalo in long lines stringing in from all directions. For the most part the trails led to water, or perhaps to some favorite crossing place on a stream. If they led toward a river, many of them would be parallel or nearly so, or they might converge toward some point where the descent of the bluffs was gradual and easy, for the buffalo always chose for himself the easiest way.

Far less conspicuous than any other of the memorials that he has left is the buffalo wallow. This was simply a place where in the heats of summer, or when greatly pestered by insects, or when tired by last winter's tattered coat which he had not yet gotten rid of, the buffalo threw himself down in some damp or wet place and rolled until covered with mud and water. The process has often been described and is well understood. The practice is not peculiar to the buffalo, since in the heats of summer the elk, and bears, and probably many other animals bathe themselves in this fashion. Some times a buffalo wallowing on a soil which was white, or nearly so, emerged from his bath a 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. L. 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 timber. Sometimes, too, the buffalo coming from such a bath coated with thick mud, dried off quickly, and the clots of dried mud clinging to the long hair of head and forelegs, rattled curiously against each other as the animals galloped away, to the mystification of any inexperienced pursuer.—Forest and Stream.

Carpenter's Letter

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 belongs 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 condition, and that he thought that it might be extended along the coast of the Mediterranean as far as Tripoli and be made to pay.

I am told that the khedive has made a great deal of money within the past three or four years. His farm lands have doubled in value and the great boom, which Egypt is now having, has added greatly to his wealth. He is said to be investing largely in Cairo itself, and 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 here, 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. He rises at an early hour. He is usually out of bed by 4, and his prayers are over shortly afterward. He eats a light meal upon rising and then

takes a carriage and drives over his farm for an hour or so. After that he goes to the palace of Ras-el-Teen if he is in Alexandria, or of Abdin if he is in Cairo, and looks over his official business, receiving such audiences as have been arranged for. This takes up the rest of the morning.

He eats a substantial breakfast at noon. In all his meals he sits down at the table and uses a knife, fork and plates just as we do. He often has guests with him. At other times he dines alone with his wife and family. After breakfast he talks with 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 the latest, his highness is ready for bed, and is tired enough to sleep like a baby.

Family of the Khedive.

I have spoken of the khedive having but one wife. This is the Princess Ikbal Hanem, whom he married when he was about 20. She is said to be both accomplished and beautiful, but, like all Mohammedan ladies, she leads to a large extent a secluded life, and does not appear at the great functions at the palace. She is not seen at the khedive's grand balls, which are given to his officials and to which something like 1,500 guests are invited. She is present, however, all the same, for she has a curtained chamber which looks down upon the ballroom, and the curtains are arranged in such a way that she can see the dancing and flirting while she herself is unseen. Her majesty has gorgeous apartments in each of the palaces, and she has a little court of her own of which the noble ladies of Egypt are a part. The khedive has six children, two boys and four girls. The eldest is the Princess Selma Hanem, who is now 12. The next is Princess Alistou-lah Hanem, just about

one year younger, and the third is Princess Fatihah Hanem, who was born ten years ago. The fourth child is the heir apparent. He is Prince Mohammed Abdul Monem, and he was born February 20, 1893. The next was a girl, brought in by the stork on the following September, and two years later came the last baby, a boy, Prince Abdul Kader, born in 1902. The khedive's children are all of light complexion and they look and dress like Europeans. The khedive has one brother and two sisters, all of whom live in Cairo.

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 English.

Abbas Hilmi speaks French, German and English, as well as Turkish and Arabic. He went to school in Vienna at the Theresianum, a college celebrated for the education of princes. It contains, all told, about 300 students, and it has herons by the dozens and counts by the scores. The students all live together on terms of equality and they are under rigid discipline. The tutors watch them day and night, and there is not an hour of their school life when they are free from restraint. They are taught to box and fence as well as the ordinary studies. The young khedive learned his German, French and English there, and he also studied geography, history, mathematics and the natural sciences.

Later on he was instructed in politics and law and at the same time in military tactics. He attended lectures on army organization, military geography, fortification building and the art of war, and on the whole he has received what would be considered a good all around training for any monarch. The result is that in such matters he is far in advance of most of the officials of this country, and is well fitted to represent the Egyptians in the dual government of Great Britain and Egypt by 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.

THAT THE ELECTRIC LIGHT HAS ALWAYS BEEN PREFERRED AS A HIGH GRADE ILLUMINANT FOR THE MANSION OR COTTAGE IS OBVIOUS, BUT THE ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION THAT PREVAILED AMONG SOME PEOPLE THAT ELECTRIC LIGHT IS A RICH MAN'S LUXURY PREVENTED THEM FROM ENJOYING THIS MODERN LIGHT AND THE MANY OTHER USEFUL ELECTRICAL DEVICES.

DO YOU NEED MORE CONVINCING PROOF THAN THE FACT THAT 6,000 HOMES ARE CONNECTED TO OUR LINES, TOGETHER WITH THE REDUCED RATE THAT ELECTRIC LIGHT IS THE LIGHT FOR EVERYBODY?

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 INFORMATION CALL OUR CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, DOUGLAS 1062, WE WILL SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

Method of Figuring a Bill With the New Reduced Two-Rate System:

A HOUSE HAVING NINE OR MORE 16 C. P. LAMPS, 60% OF THE TOTAL INSTALLATION IS FIGURED TO DETERMINE THE HIGH RATE PORTION, WHICH IS FIGURED ON THE BASIS OF 1 1/2 K. W. HOURS FOR EACH 16 C. P. LAMP, AT 14 CENTS PER K. W. AND ALL CURRENT USED IN EXCESS OF THIS AMOUNT IS FIGURED AT 6 CENTS PER K. W. A DISCOUNT OF 5% WILL BE ALLOWED FOR PROMPT PAYMENT.

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
LOW RATE PORTION (Excess)—18 K.W., at 6c.	1.08
Total, gross bill	3.60
Less 5% for prompt payment	.18
Net bill	\$3.42

OR AN AVERAGE OF 9 1/2 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.

Omaha Electric Light and Power Co.

Y. M. C. A. Building