What It Costs to Put One Through the New York Boarding Schools.

SOME VERY ODD CHARGES.

Church Pew Hire and Fees for Chaperons Swell the Bills.

HIGH-COST PRIVATE TEACHING.

Art and Music at From \$2 to \$5 Per Hour for Instruction.

GIMNASIUM WORK IN LONG DRESSES

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH, I New York is the girls' boarding school city of America. There are in the neighbor hood of 50 boarding schools for girls, nonsectarian in character, big and little, fashionable and plain, and they have about 1,000

western and Southern cities send by far the largest number. As a rule the local schools in the large cities are recruited from the smaller towns in their particular vicinities. As, for instance, those in Boston draw from the New England States; those in Pittsburg from Western Pennsylvania, and those in

Chicago from Iltinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. There are many reasons why New York holds supremacy as a boarding school center. The metropolis offers special advantages to the girl who can afford to pay for them. If she wishes to study music here are the great teachers, singers, players, conservatories, choirs, organs, concerts, oratories and the opera. If she intends to make a special study of art, here are the great private picture collections, the exhibitions, art schools, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the studios of the greater painters.

French the Language of the Schools. These advantages, not the schools themsolves, are what attract so many girls to New York. A metropolitan boarding school is very little different from a weli-



GYMNASIUM PRACTICE ()

Physical Culture. appointed institution of a similar character in any large city. The curriculum is the same in the main, and the teachers are generally equally well-equipped and efficient in their methods. As a rule all the schools ndeed in New York the day pupils form by

far the greater number of scholars.

French is usually spoken during school bours where it is possible. The classes are equally divided into primary, intermediate and advanced departments, which answer to the primary, grammer and high classes in the common school system. The last course either "finishes" the girl's school education, or it prepares her to enter the women's annexes of Harvard or Columbia, or else one of the leading colleges for women, such as Smith, Wellesley or Vassar. The course is always laid out with special reference to the length of time the girl expects to continue her studies. These methods are the same whether the school be in New York or San Francisco, Boston

The Cost of Boarding Schools The cost of tuition, save in certain branches which I shall refer to later on, varies in this city from \$700 to \$900 a year. This generally includes school books. some schools a further sum of \$50 is required for the use of the books, chemical apparatus, etc. Laundry is charged for at cost prices. Here is a list of terms which has been adopted by the six highest-priced hearding schools in this city. It will make

Board and tuition in all branches, \$900. Sent in church, use of plane and laundry

my meaning plain:

upils expected to furnish towels, table okins, single sheets and pillow cases, deposit is required to meet incidental expenses approved by parents.

The terms for instruction in music, drawing dancing and riding depend upon the masters employed.

The poorest girl fares precisely the same as the richest in the classroom and in the dining halt, and the primary pupil pays the same as the advanced pupil who is preparing for college, so far as the classroom, tu-

ition and board are concerned.
It is the "extras" which vary in price according to the means and desires of the To learn what these "extras" and how much they cost, I have visited half a dozen of the largest schools in the city

and have received special information from

The Cost of a Seat in Church.

The cost of a sitting in a church depends entirely upon the place of worship. In many of the leading churches the sittings are tree and sents are regularly assigned to applicants who make a weekly contribution ording to their means. In other churches, such as Dr. John Hall's and St. Thomas sittings vary from \$5 to \$30. I select these churches because they are the most fashion-able of their classes. There are four young indies in a Fifth avenue school who pay \$30 each for sitting in a pew in the latter church, while in Dr. John Hall's church the proprietress of a leading school only tays \$30 for a pew which she places at the jisposal of her pupils. There are pews in Dr. Hall's church, however, which rent for quite as much money as any in St. Thomas

is from \$15 to \$25 a year. Some schools do not charge anything. In many schools the principal hires the music teachers, and they give single and class lessons in the school building as desired. The cost of lessons varies from \$2 to \$5. When the teachers are selected by the principal the pupils have little choice, but in most of the high riced schools the girls are at liberty choose a master for themselves. Dr. George William Warren, Dr. S. B.

Mills, Prof. J. B. Halvley, Dr. Dudley Buck, Harry Rowe Shelley, S. P. Warren, Prof. C. B. Rutenbee, Signor Belari, Richard Hoffman, Dr. Bruno, Oscar Klein and others of this class sometimes give lessons in their studios to single pupils who are escorted thither by chaperons. The cost of these lessons is seldom less than \$5 each and the lessons are only half an hour in length.

Library Books and Lectures. Most of the schools have excellent libra-ries of their own and give their pupils lec-tures from well-known special authorities without extra expense. In music such authorities as William J. Henderson, of Columbia College, Mr. Krehbiel, Walter Dam-rosch and Dr. George William Warren are

among the lecturers.

A course in any of the laboratories of the A course in any of the laboratories of the great medical colleges or of Barnard College costs \$30. An additional deposit of \$30 is required when a desk is given to a pupil. This sum is returned to pupil when she gives no the desk and the apparatua after deducting for breakage.

Drawing is taught in almost all of the schools by a teacher who comes twice a work and instructs the sitting drawing class.

week and instructs the entire drawing class at once. For this there is a charge which varies from \$1 to \$3, according to the teacher. Some schools have painting teachers, who instruct advanced pupils in the school building. The charges are from \$2 to \$4 a lesson. Certain of the leading



A Girl's Room.

schools have the entree once a season to the private collections, such as belong to Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, and during the lives of their owners they were allowed to visit the collections of Miss Catherine L. Wolfe and of Mrs. R. L. Stuart. All of the schools visit the exhibitions of the Academy of Design, the Water Color Society and other producers of paintings. Sometimes the managers give free tickets of admission, but oftener the regular prices are charged. These, together with the ticket of the chaperon, are paid by the girls. Frequently such artists as William M. Chase, J. G. Brown, F. S. Church, Homer Martin and John La Farge throw open their studios for the inspection of art loving girls. Of course the Metropolitan Museum of Art forms a central attraction for the student of art, and frequent visits

The Cost of Higher Art Work. Advanced pupils who prove themselves possessed of talent are sometimes accepted as students by the great artists in their studios. They pay from \$2 to \$5 an hour for instruction, depending upon the size of the class. It costs nothing to study at the Metropolitan Museum, but a girl must show

talent and experience.

Courses by lessons in the Art Students' League and in the National Academy of Design cost from \$8 to \$15 a month, depending upon the class the girl enters. Lessons in flower painting and china decorating are wer painting and china decorating are given in the schools by special arrangement and cost from \$2 to \$5 each, the pupil furnishing her own chinaware and paying the which varies from \$1 to \$5, according to the character of the work.

Athletic training never was so thorough as it is now. All of the schools have gymsome descriptions, and one school is building the finest private gymnasium in America. Here not only Swedish and Delsartean work taught, but exercises in fencing, in gymnastics ma-chines, similar to those devised by Prof. Sargent, of Harvard University, and used in the Berkeley Ladies' Athletic club of this city, in lawn tennis, archery and in military drill are given.

This Delsarte work is interesting and even short skirts, and the movements are not the ordinary calisthenics. They wear their ordinary school dress, save that they discard corsets, and that their waists are loose blouses. They sit down, stand up, go up and down stairs, walk, turn around and walk back, stand absolutely still and sit ab-solutely still. These are their movements, and they are given to bring out grace and repose. And they do it, too.

Exercise in Everyday Costume, The girl who is taught to be graceful i the gymnasium when she is clad in short skirts might appear very ill at ease in ar evening costume in a drawing room, but the oupil who learns to be graceful in common everyday posture, in her everyday dress, can be graceful anywhere. These exercises are part of the school curriculum and no extra expense attaches to them.

There are active exercises, however, that do cost money. There is a swimming school for young women uptown where \$ is charged for a course of 10 lessons. Sor pupils avail themselves of this. Bicyc riding is taught in any one of half a doze bicycle schools at \$5 a course of five or more lessons. Bicycles then can be hired to practice at from 75 cents to \$1 50 per hour. Some girls try them. Horseback riding is taught in the various

riding schools. The cost for class instrucion is to an hour. This includes the hire of the horse. Horses can be hired for from \$2 to \$3 an hour, and where a class goes out riding a riding teacher accompanies them. Girls are allowed to go shopping once or twice a week with a chaperon, whose ex penses they jointly bear. Once a week they also are allowed to go to theaters or to the opera. In all cases they share between themselves the expenses of the teacher who In all cases they share between ecompanies them. In most schools the girls are required to keep a cash book and

exhibit their accounts once a week. For clothes, amusements and other like expenses, the freedom of the girl is directed entirely by the liberality of her parents, and as a rule the principals seldom interfere except to prevent wastefulness and extravagance. Girls from 8 years of age and upward are admitted. The school terms nerally begin October 1 and end late in May or early in June.

BENJAMIN NORTHBOP.

Broken Measures. Life is full of broken measures, Objects unattained Sorrows intertwined with pleasures

Losses of our costliest treasures Ere the height be gained. Every soul has aspiration Still unsatisfied Memories that wake vibration

Of the heart in quick pulsation, At the gifts denied. .We are better for the longing Stronger for the pain; Souls at ease are nature wronging

the harrowed soi come thronging Seeds in sun and rain Broken measures, fine completeness In the perfect whole:

In the perfect whole; Life is but a day in fleetness,— Richer in all strength and sweetness, Grows the striving soul.—Sarah K. Bolton in New England Magazin

MR. Moses PRICE, of this place, has been troubled with rheumatism time. He says Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured him and that the Balm has no equal. Honecker Bros., Loraine, O. One lady cyclers. Allegheny claims a good share of them, and if the judges in a contest application will relieve the pain. 50-cent bottles for sale by druggists. were to visit "the ring" in the Allegheny

LADY CYCLERS. Pittsburg Has Lots of Them Who Love a Spin on the Wheel.

AND THEY CAN RIDE FAST, TOO. One Enthusiastic Girl Who Threatens to Do a Century Run.

FAIR COMPETITORS OF THE WHEELMEN

The popularity of cycling among the ladies of Pittsburg and Allegheny is daily attested by the great numbers of them on the streets and in the parks, and its healthfulness is manifest in the clear complexions and smiling countenances of the riders. It is estimated that 1,000 ladies and girls ride by cycles here, and as the physicians are prone to prescribe such exercise for their patients the number will continue to increase until the will continue to increase until their will cutturn the gentleman was unable to stop and ran his wheel over his wife and then fell. The lady was crease until they will outrun the gentlemen in point of numbers.

While there are perhaps a score of strong and fast riders in the city, Miss Nellie Hunter, of the East End, so far has about the best record as a rider. She will take a tour with gentlemen and is liable to leave a number of them strung along the road, tired out. So far about 75 miles in a day is about her best record, but she is very auxious to beat it, and no doubt will do so before the season closes if she has her way about it. She wants to go into the century run of the Allegheny Cyclers on Decoration

Day, and if she does she will make a record and fast riders in the city, Miss Nellie Hun-Day, and if she does she will make a record of which she may be proud, as a hundred miles of riding is a stickler for some who think they can ride pretty well.

Decided y of an Athletic Turn. Miss Hunter is a very familiar figure in the East End, as almost every evening among the cyclers and seems to enjoy it he is already teaching his wife to ride a

parks they would quickly decide the matter. That place is swarmed with lady cyclers every evening until 8 o'clock, when the policeman rings down the curtain and all must quit. It is a pretty picture, the gentlemen in their regulation outfits, and the ladies rigged out in navy blue costumes and an experiments. vachting caps, all seemingly in a mad cap,

vachting caps, all seemingly in a mad cap, hurry scurry race for nowhere.

Among the fast and graceful riders who frequent the parks in Allegheny are the Misses Rischer, both of whom are considered experts on the wheel. They are out almost daily, and are becoming well-known figures to frequenters of the park. The circle where the most sport is had in Allegheny furnishes amusement to others than riders, as the benches are always filled with spectators, who seem as much interested as the riders themselves.

A Newy Bidger Takes a Tumble.

A Nervy Rider Takes a Tumble. The ladies have as good nerve as the gentlemen cyclers, as is evidenced by a little incident in the Allegheny Parks Tuesday evening. A gentleman and his wife were attempting to climb the hill to the bridge across the railroad track, but it removed from the wreck and mounted her wheel for another spin, declaring she was not hurt in the least. She was seen around the park for an hour after the fall without

ordinary circumstances just what she would do in an ordinary case. That is the special thing a teacher tries to impress on the minds of his pupils, and then the same teacher goes out and is liable to lose his nerve in the same case.

The Fun of Learning to Ride. the East End, as almost every evening when the weather will permit she is out has only been married about two weeks, but



HE'S A GOOD WHEELMAN WHO BEATS HER.

immensly. She is quite a fast rider and wheel. She promises to be a very apt pu-when riding on Highland avenue sometimes pil. In fact, the East End Gymnasium has

evening. ter does not stop at eveling alone, but is a lover of all out-door exercises in which a young lady can with propriety indulge. As a horse-back rider she stands second to none in the city. She is often to ing the cable cars far behind in her galloping search for fresh air and health also rows, swims, shoots and plays lawn ennis, and all of them she does well and with a vim.

This is a good deal to say of a lady who does not weigh over 120 pounds, but Miss Hunter's friends declare that it is all true and more, as she thinks it boastful to tell all she knows and does in athletics novel. Girls do not wear "bloomers," or I takes to the sport naturally and has fairly grown up in the open air. She was one of the first to ride a safety and had before tried the trievele as a means of rapid loco motion.

A Charming Trie of Cyclers, Though Miss Hunter is said to be the best all-around rider the East End has so far produced, she has not left the other young ladies so much in the background as lost to view. She has a number of friends who never miss an opportunity to take a ride with her. Miss Hunter, Miss Flo Banker and Miss Lelia Lloyd form a trio well known, because so often seen together on their safeties, and all are conceded to be very rapid riders. Speed on the wheel seems to run through the entire Banker family. The boys' records are well known, and Miss Flo Banker bids fair become one of the best lady eyelers in Pittsburg. All three of the young ladies named are good hill climbers, as well as speedy on the asphalt streets, and enjoy a

run over the country roads as well as the most confirmed cyclometer crank in the Pittsburg clubs. There are quite a number of ladies in the city who take an annual outing on the wheel, and who enjoy cross country riding immensely. There is some talk of a ladies' cycling club, which is expected to give short evening runs every couple of weeks and one or two cross country runs during the season. Thus the ladies will have an opportunity to invite the gentlemen to go on extended riding trips, instead of being compelled to only accept such invitations

Lady Members of a Wheel Cipb. The East End Gym wheelmen are proud of their ten lady members and are working to add others to the list. The young ladies who went on the run a week ago are Besse Hubbard, Miss A. G. McCleary, Miss Cora R. Wells, Miss Elizabeth Faucett, Miss Agnes M. Gill, Miss Marguerite McQuis-ton, Miss Jennie Hubley, Miss F. S. Davis, Miss Bessie C. Briggs and Miss Annie B. Edleburn.

Since tnese young ladies have told all their friends what great sport it is to go with the boys for a two-hours' ride over a circuitous route, there has been an increased demand for membership, and it will be something wonderful if there are not two or three times as many lady members as are now on the books. The rule that whenever a lady makes one trip with the club she becomes a member, is quite an advantage and will be sure to run up a large membership. So far the E. E. G. wheelmen have stuck close to the asphalt streets to get the lady members trained up to steady riding, but this will not last all summer as the captain is arranging for several cross country runs. Schenley Park will also come in one o programmes, but at present the drives there are a little rough and it would require pretty hard work for the strongest to stand long run in such a place.

Some of Allegheny's Lady Cyclera Since ministers have begun to use the wheel to ride to church, the school ma'ams find no reason why they should not enjoy the healthy sport as well. Some of them have adopted cycling. Miss Lizzie Forsythe, an East End teacher, rides to and from school and same to can't school, and seems to enjoy it as much as any of her pupils. Nor has the East End a monopoly on the

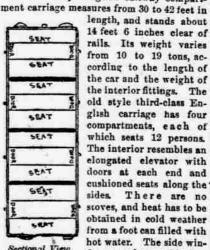
goes at a speed that makes pedestrians' heads swim. That avenue furnishes quite a good course and attracts a score of ladies and twice as many gentlemen every fine

The fact, the last land cythinastal has become quite a riding gallery, the professor having his time well occupied in teaching the ladies to handle their wheels. Charley Petticord has presented his sister, Miss Amelia S. Petticord, with a wheel and now the ladies to handle their wheels. Charley
Petticord has presented his sister, Miss
Amelia S. Petticord, with a wheel and now
has the pleasure of teaching her to use it.
Miss Nallia Pratt is also learning and it.
Miss Nallia Pratt is also learning and it.
Miss Nallia Pratt is also learning and it.

The slightly pointed waist is drawn down
this girl consider further. If she does
The slightly pointed waist is drawn down Miss Nellie Pratt is also learning 'eveling and expects soon to outride her cross-country runs.

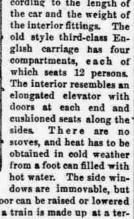
The ladies have a much harder time learning to ride than the gentlemen, be-cause there is only one way to mount, and that is "a pedal mount," something the average 'cycler does not attempt to do for sevweeks, and only then if he is sure his accident policy has not run out. But the mount is soon learned by the ladies. Dismounting is almost as hard. One must slow up a little, then, when the left pedal is down, step off on the left side with the right foot first. It is always well to get off when the machine is going quite slow, but the young ladies are soon expert enough to leap from their wheels while going at a pretty

ENGLAND'S COMPARTMENT CARRIAGES. The System Which Has Been Respo for So Many Sensations. An ordinary English railway compart-

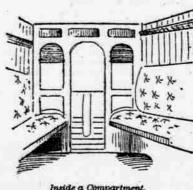


SEAT

SEAT



the one in the door can be raised or lowered at will. When a train is made up at a terminal station the guard, as the conducto is called in England, first locks all the doors on the right hand side of the train. As trains always keep the left hand side on a double track in England and not the right hand side, as is customary in this country, all passengers must get out or in of these compartments at the side next the station. In fact, the locking of the door on the right hand side had primarily for its object the



Inside a Compartment preventing of passengers from eluding the vigilance of the guard when he came to col-

The windows of these compartments have heavy blinds attached to them to keep out the sun's rays on hot days. Each compartment is separated from its neighbors by a partition of heavy wooden sheathing. The noise which the train makes passing over the rails is quite sufficient to deaden any ordinary sound or even screams in one of these compartments. A passenger might stand and hammer at the partition until his knuckles were black without attracting the attention of the other passengers in the next compartment

THE GIRL GRADUATE Will Appear as Sweet as She Ought if She Wear a Simple Gown.

A FEW OF THE CORRECT DESIGNS.

To Blossom Out in Frills and Furbelows Is a Great Mistake.

HINTS ON THE PROPER MATERIALS

(WRITTEN POR THE DISPATCH-) A very serious matter to every girl is the cut of the gown in which she says farewell to alma mater. Naturally, she feels not only that it should be equal to the most im-portant occasion of her life thus far, but this is the first expression she has made of herself through dress, none of her gowns hav-



Of India Silk

ng had such special thought given to them before, and she knows too surely that the girls will all pass involuntary judgment upon it, and that it will inevitably gauge her taste with them.

There are no harder critics in the world than schoolgirls. They are just becoming sensitive to beauty and an ugly thing gives them real pain. Also, they are yet without the basis of experience that enables the rest of us to palliate offenses against taste when recognized. Moreover, the girl herself is anxious to leave behind among her mates an attractive memory of herself as one who expressed beauty h her person. It is a legitimate desire.

Simplicity the Best Form. Simplicity is the approved ideal for the graduating dress, and it is simple gowns only that are provided for their daughters by people of wealth and taste. There is of course some difference to be allowed for be-tween a college girl in the twenties and younger girls in lower grade schools. The college girl usually wears her first train, and there must be an adaptation of design to the more fully developed figure, but simplicity remains the ideal for all, with those who follow the best form

remains the ideal for all, with those who follow the best form.

It happens often that the girl berself, if she is in the habit of selecting her own clothes, without cultured guidance, thinks that this is the time to blossom out in frills and furbelows. She considers, too, that she will be a woman from this on, and thinks a gown which she will wear through the summary and the she will wear through the summary and the second shows to the second shows of this thing she will live to find that she has made a mistake. The gown she will admire on commencement day will be simple over cut by first-class modistes beautiful in form, but without any pretensions whatever. If one has any money to spend on a graduation dress it should not be put into rich material or labor. Give it to a good modiste to cut something artistic or girlish. Elaboration only takes away elegance.

Material for Graduating Gowns. The soft India silks are among the white fabrics most popular for these gowns. Wool crepons will be much used. They are in great variety of weave. Nun's veiling has a charming texture, and there are sibatross cloth and the beautiful mixed wool and silk fabrics with wool finish, that go under many names. Also crepe de chine, gauze, and the dotted organdies or Swiss muslins. The trimmings are principally ribbons and the inexpensive coarse laces so

The charming gown of India silk, o which we give a picture, is made with a full gathered skirt, as this fabric needs wrinkled folds to show its beauty. Around the bottom are four rows of gros grain rib bon, satin edged. The waist is gathered to a belt and confined by a sash tied behind. Round the shoulders is the fall of lace so popular this season, and which is called after Princess Mary the "Teck barbe." The



leeves are composed of the same lace in overlapping rows sewed into the silk sleeve. The lace is gathered into the armhole, where t is finished by a butterfly bow made of four standing loops of ribbon. The ribbon folded passes round the armboles along the

op of the barbe.
The lace for this dress is point d'Irlande or point de gene, the same thing. There are many varieties of this lace. It costs from \$1 a yard upward, according to width; it akes two and a half yards for a barbe.

A Costume of Dimity Gauge. A stunning little costume sure to set the other girls wild is made of "dimity" gauze, sheer muslin covered with snowflakes in paque silk, after this manner. The skirt is of the gauze taken lengthwise in order to utilize the woven bands that are in one edge for a border. It is gathered very full and should have one or more sheer skirts under it rather than silk, as ballet skirts are made. The front of the waist is full and hangs over the belt. The sleeve is a full puff ending above the elbow, where it meets the high glove. Character is given to this dress by its accessories, which, simple and girlish in themselves, make what would otherwise be filmsy artistic. These consist of two rounded sleeveless one over the other, and a large sash The inside jacket is of silk, and the outside

one of velvet. The outlines of the two are parallel. The effect may be given with a single lining if preferred. A ribbon brace-let and rosette finish the bottom of the sleeve.

In putting several white fabrics together, as in this costume, care must be taken to have them of the same tint. In general ivory white looks best with dark skins, and bad complexions. A white-skinned, delicate girl, with color can best wear pearl white-

Wool Must Be Handled Delicately. White wools need the most careful design White wools need the most careful designing, perhaps of any white fabrics, but they usually want it and are ruined. Wool is not of the character to lend itself to small forms and spaces; it has not the flexibility of silk and muslin, yet it is the common mistakes to cut it up into small trimmings, puffs and fine ruffles with rolled edges. Its beauty is developed only by letting it fall ing large soft folds, of its own weight.

If it is desired to trim wool with ribbon or other silk, a special design should be

or other silk, a special design should be chosen, as wool absorbs and silk reflects light, and the effect of the combination is a sharp contrast. Be sure that there is a reason, such as that given by the tied sash, for the trimming which will be so defined. An elegant border for a wool dress will be one that absorbes light, such as the sewing silk ruche that borders the crepon gown in our

This crepon dress is a model in design and combination. It has a bell skirt with slight train; the waist is cut modestly low over a lace chemisette and is laid in folds and confined by a corselet belt of mixed wool and silk in stripes. Such a belt should always be of richer material than the rest of the garment. The full sleeves are shirred into puffs near the wrist, and are bordered with lace. Sewing silk fringe borders neck and

A Huge Bow in the Back.

The back of this gown is ornamented with a huge bow of ribbon, as shown in one of the figures in this group. For this bow it takes 6½ yards. Sometimes there is added to this bow an end that passes around the front just under the bust, and is fastened again at the back. The ribbon is six inches

Dotted organdie is harmoniously trimmed with ribbon and lace. It must be made over silk, the skirt hanging separate. In a neat design the skirt border is made of two rows of moire ribbon with a valenciennese lace insertion set in between. The waist has a moire sash ribbon passed twice round and tied at the side. The full sleeve falls over a cuff made of ribbon and lace in-

A flowered organdie, with a cream ground, is made over cream white silk. The skirt is



jaboted lace, and lace spread smoothly from the jabot round to the under arm seams.

The sleeve hangs full and the cuff is covered with lace. Tee waists of all these gowns are fastened invisibly. ADA BACHE-CONE.

ANTIQUITY OF RHEUM ATISM. Skeletons That Show the Ancients Were Afflicted With That Disease.

Newcastle, England, Chronicle. A very valuable find of skeletons has been made in Egypt by Mr. Flinders Petrie. who has recently opened a number of tombs previously intact at Medum, belonging to the beginning of the fourth dynasty. This is the earliest known date of Egyptian remains. The skeletons are well preserved, but tender and friable. Some of them bear anmistakable evidence of rheumatic changes and consequently indicate that at that very remote period man was subject to and suffered from this, as is now shown from its ntiquity, venerable disease. No ornaments or objects of art, except occasionally some

rough pottery, or a wooden headrest, found with these remains. The greater number was interred in a contracted position with the knees drawn up to the breast, even when the tomb was long enough to allow burial in the extended position, the body placed on the left side, wrapped in linen cloth, the head always to the north and the face to the east. A few, however, apparently the bodies of the highest class or race, were interred in the extended position, along with vases of stone or pottery and headrests. At this period there is no trace of mummification. The essential difference in the mode of in-terment seems to point to difference of race, and it is probable that the contracted burials are those of the prehistoric race of Egypt, while the dynastic race were in-terred with the body extended. It is exremely interesting to find these contracted burials common at so early a date in Egypt, as a similar mode was adopted by the earliest inhabitants of Great Britain.

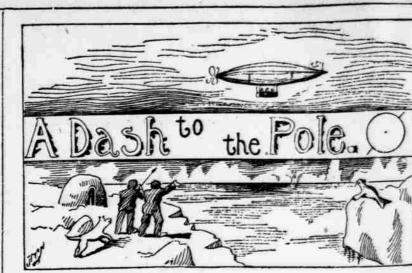
CEREMONY AMONG THE BIRDS. The Love of Display That Exists in Species of the Feathered Tribe.

Newcastle Courier. 1

The singular wattled, wing-spurred and ong-toed jacanas have a queer kind of neeting. They usually go singly or in pairs, but occasionally, in response to a call by one of them, all who are within hearing leave off feeding and fly to one spot, where they walk about with their beautitul wings erect or half open, or waved up and down with slow and measured motion. What these two species both sexes join in the display; but that of the spur-winged lapwing is alto gether peculiar, inasmuch as it takes place with three individuals only. These birds live in pairs, and at intervals during the day or on moonlight nights, one bird will leave his mate and fly to another pair a short distance off. These will receive the

risitor with signs of pleasure. First going to meet him, they place them selves behind him, and all three murch rapidly, uttering special notes. Then they stop; the leader stands erect with elevated wings uttering loud notes, while the other two, with puffed-out plumage, standing side by side, stoop forward till the tips of their beaks touch the ground, and with a low murmuring sound remain for some moments in this strange posture. Then the visitor goes back to his own mound and mate, and ater on they receive a visitor whom they treat in the same ceremonious manner They are said to be so fond of this form of visiting that they indulge in it all the year

OLD houses are frequently infested with roaches and bedbugs. Bugine will destroy them effectually. 25 cents at all dealers.



AN IMAGINATIVE ROMANCE OF ARCTIC EXPLORATION. WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH

BY HERBERT D. WARD.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS,

In a sleeping car journeying from the West to Chicago are six chance acquaintances Millionaire Vanderlyn, of Chicago: Prof. Wilder, inventor of the Aeropole: Sergeant Willtwig, who was with Greely and with Lockwood on their Polar expeditions; Royal Sterne, a technical institute student; Jack Hardy, who is going into real estate in Chicago, and Frederick Ball, an astronomical tutor. Out of a jesting remark a serious expedition to the North Pole in Prof. Wilder's airship is arranged. Millionaire Vanderlyn furnishes the money, Wilder the conveyance, Willtwig the experience, and the three younger men the enthusiasm. Just as they start officers arrive to serve an injunction on Wilder. The action is brought by Hennepin, who claims the airship is his invention. After some exciting experiences the officers are persuaded to desist. The airship gets off, and when over Lake Michigan Sergeant Willtwig remembers that he left his supply of matches in Chicago. Only a few can be found in the pockets of the explorers and they are preserved as if they were gold. Soon a strange? new sickness steals over the party. It is like sensickness, only more severe. While they are prostrated by it they narrowly escape dashing against a mountain top in Canada. All goes well until in the far north they espy a ship in the ice and from it a man is signaling. They throw him some provisions, go on and finally reach the pole.

CHAPTER IX.

THE POLE. "The flag!" cried the Sergeant, dropping his load when only a quarter of a mile away. "Where are my senses? I forgot

the flag." "I'll go back," said Royal. "Wait here,

I'll be right back." The two were still standing there before the disabled airship, stunned by their desertion. Royal ran to the pole set up outside the ship, tore off the glorious United States emblem-the flag of liberty-and hurried back. The Sergeant kissed the piece of silk with the only dramatic action of which he had ever been guilty. But this was a dramatic moment, and he was a soldier. He rolled the Stars and Stripes up reverently, and put them under his im-

mense fur garment. "But what shall we do for a flag?" asked Jack Hardy, in a burst of patriotism.
"Look in the third locker from the top," called back the Sergeant, as he tramped away. "You'll find a flag there." With these commonplace words the hero vanished

upon his uncommon errand. Sixteen days! Only sixteen days! It might have been 16 years to look at them. Two haggard spirits, blasted by the boisterous conflict against jey chasms, blinding snow, terrible wind and deadly cold, starvation and sleepless anxiety, staggered slowly

He who walked in advance had a resolute air and bore his head high. His eyes, fever-ish and bleared with privation, still looked about the desolate "ice-scape" with the unmoving intelligence of a ptarmigan. He sought the sun itself, which no longer rose and fell with the day, but circled endlessly and fell with the day, but circled endlessly
on its parallel course with the maledict
horizon. Here is no rising and no setting,
no night, no day, no revolution, and no
change. Here upon the apex of the globe,
upon the axis of the earth, the prophecy is
fulfilled that "there shall be no more time."

That delusive mode of duration which is
formed in the mind by its own power of observing and measuring passing objects has serving and measuring passing objects has no place here. Why? Because the idea of time refers to the only particular meridian on which a person happens to be placed, and is marked by the distance of some heavenly blinding ice and snow. Around them had from that meridian. But where all stretched an immense plain of ragged, torn

parent time has no existence.

They were now less than a twelfth of a degree from the 90th latitude. Long since the needle in the compass had turned right about face, and pointed steadily backward at the magnetic pole, which Sir James Ross had determined to be at 70 degrees 5 minutes north and 96 degrees 43 minutes west; nearly 1,200 miles south of the geographical Pole, on which these two madmen soon

The last observation placed them within five miles of the 90th degree latitude—within five miles of their stupendous

destination. "Let me stay here until you come back?" urged the tutor after the eleventh day. "By heavens, no!" snswered the Ser-geant with a strong exclamation. He shouldered all of the tutor's traps, almost

the man himself, and with tightened lips set forth again to the north. Not a living thing had they seen in this accursed frozen field; not even a bear, not a bird. They had not even heard a sound of sweet life, except the crunch of their tattered moccasins, or the infrequent word that startled their ear as they uttered it; the grinding of teeth upon frozen pemmican; the suppressed groans of assimilation; the cry of frantic nightmare, mingled with the howling of the everlasting storm that knocked at their sleeping bags. They seldom spoke. They toiled and slipped, advanced and retreated, baffled by unsurpassions of the contract of th able ravines of ice, and advanced again

ever slower, even more doggedly. The Sergeant with the dexterity of an Esquimau quickly cut blocks of snow and fashioned a low hut. This would protect them at any rate, and form a cairn to posit their records in. The tutor crawled into the manhole and the opening was immediately stopped up with a square of SROW. "At any rate," said the tutor languidly,

"it isn't an open sea, and I don't see any hole in the ground. It isn't remarkable, the Pole isn't," continued the young man, sipping his hot tea with great relish. "I m awfully disappointed. am awturly disappointed.

"You will let me take the final observations, won't you?" The tutor spoke teebly.
His frail constitution was shattered. The
commander, who had seen 50 men die be-

side him of starvation and exposure, knew the symptoms too well. He bent over his young companion as tenderly as a father. "Are you warm now?" he asked.
"Almost! If I could only get dry I should feel comfortable. Say, old fellow, I'm sorry I'm done up. You'll let 'em know

"Hush, my boy, of course I will. You'll turn out all right after a couple of days' rest. Don't think about the internal Pole Go to sleep!' The wan face looked back at the speaker

as if pitying his forlorn hope, and then his lips closed. His mind wandered. He dreamt of warmth and dryness, of food and nome, and a happy look came over his pinched face, even as the visions passed. But the Sergeant could not sleep. He threw himself down beside the tutor that his warmth might animate the youth. thought what madness it was to be where thought what madness it was to be where he was, and of the same madness that had killed hundreds, before this boy. He no longer felt the impatience of his self-im-posed mission. He wondered if the world were benefited by his animal endurance or not. He began to perceive that there was folly in his heroism. One life already lay at his door; he went so far as to wish that he had never made this triumphant attempt and then he slept.

The Sergeant awoke. He arose with a The Sergeant awoke. He arose with a start. A taint light streamed through the opaque blocks of snow about him. He felt for the bottle of alcohol by his side, and with care lighted the spirit lamp. He had 20 matches left and he gloated over them as he replaced them in the tin box. These would last him at the rate of one day until he got back. He must henceforth be satisfied with one meal in 24 hours. The lanters had lasted until a short time ago. Then he

made the discovery that he could not spare the spirits for the continual light.

He boiled the water and then awoke his

companion gently. The tutor turned over and murmured in his uneasy sleep the name dearest to the human heart, "Mother!"

The Sergeant dared not let him sleep longer, and aroused him after a few shakes. It took the sufferer a few minutes to re-member where he was. The brain works slowly after it has been partially congealed. When he recognized the face above him and

when he recognized the face above him and
the glassy sides of the igloo, a look of horror pervaded his face.
"Come, old fellow, drink a little of this.
The whisky in it will give you life."
The warmth restored the circulation; the
thin blood gave a feeble hope; the young

man seemed to rally. They breakfasted roy-ally on canned lamb's tongues stewed in onions. The tutor ate as much as he could and began to throw off his deadly stupor. With full stomachs their excitement re-turned. The tutor insisted on being helped up and out with his instruments. They consulted their watches. By correct time they calculated that it was within an hour of 12, but whether night or day they could not

As they walked, the tutor breathed heavily.
"I feel a lack of air," he said. "My head rings. What does the barometer

Sergeant Willtwig looked. The aneroid told him that they were at an elevation of 15,000 feet. Intending to make thorough barometrical observations at the Pole, they had not looked at the sensitive instrument for 120 hours.
"What does it say?" asked the tutor,

after a pause too long to realize a simple figure.
"An impossibility!" exclaimed the Sergeant.

"How?"
"The blamed thing puts us on an eleva-tion of 15,000 odd feet. What nonsence!" The tutor looked grave. Until Ross discovered the magnetic pole in 1831, the northern reigons had played mischief with the needle of the compass. What was there at the Geographical Pole to affect the barometer which, taking account of the minute variations of temperature, never played felse?

"Shake it!" suggested the tutor, letting

floes and blocks of ice. Ground together, these assumed fantastic shapes. At a half mile from where they stood, jutting land stood forth, gray and solitary. Perhaps it was the tip of a mountain peak; perhaps the head of an island emerging from the eternal snow. There was no mark but this in sight-no indication of a remarkable elevation, nothing to show that they had ascended higher than the Cape of Mont Blane.
With feeble hands the tutor, undaunted

by privation and deadly exposure, began to adjust his instruments measurements and calculations. The problems of the Pole are many. The first is to find it. The second is to prove



that you have found it. The measurement of a degree of the meridian at the Pole is in itself reason to get there. Again, the burning question must be solved. To what degree is the earth flattened at the Pole? The tutor's hand shook. Judge how your hand would shake if it should be your lot to discover the largest diamond in the world. Men have gone mad at unearthing

nugget of gold. The Sergeant looked at his companion anxiously. The young man shivered with the excitement and cold. He guiped down s few swallows of brandy and feverishly. From time to time he sat down directly upon the ice. He seemed upheld only by the power of a great purpose. His persistence was ghastly.

[To be Continued next Sunday.]

What is more refreshing than a night's sleep? But you can't sleep in full of hedburs. Bugine will clean the effectually. 25 cents at all dealers.

