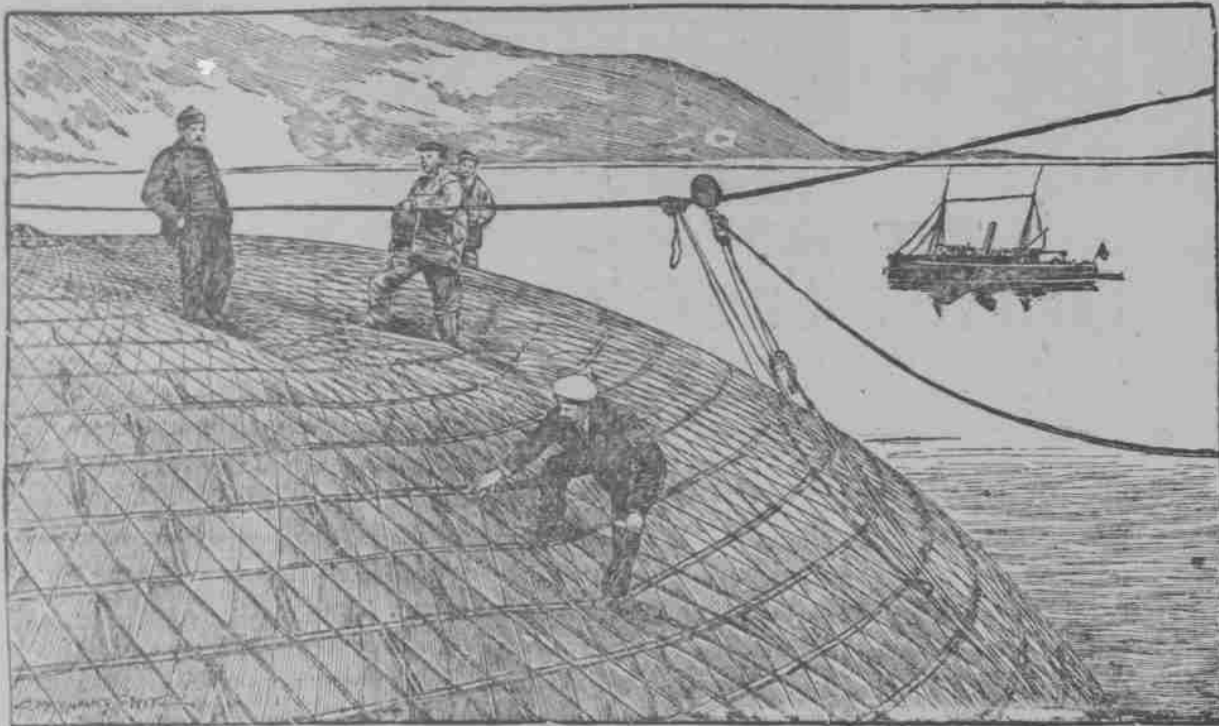


LOATH TO ABANDON HIS FAVORITE SCIENTIST TO THE UNCERTAIN MERCIES OF AN ARCTIC LIFE, KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN IS FITTING OUT ANOTHER EXPEDITION, HEADED BY ERNST ANDREE, TO SAIL AGAIN OVER THE ROUTE.



TO SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

Another Expedition Soon to be Sent Out by the King of Sweden.

Has Andree reached the pole in his balloon, or has he perished in the frozen Polar wilderness? On July 11 three years will have passed since the daring explorer set out with two equally fearless companions in a balloon that was provisioned for four months. Since that day practically nothing has been heard of him.

It is true that on July 15 a pigeon that had been killed was found to be the bearer of a message from the exploring party, but this letter had been written several days before and gave but little information. As the result of this long silence scientists in general have come to the conclusion that the three men have perished in the Arctic wilds, and that their bones are buried beneath the eternal snows.

While this is the opinion that is generally accepted, however, there are a few persons who are still able to feel that there is a possibility that the members of this party may be alive. Among these is Herr Ernst Andree, the brother of the explorer, and he has recently prepared no elaborate article setting forth for the world the reasons why he is so confident that his brother will return before the end of the present summer. He admits, however, that if the summer months pass without tidings from him, even he will be compelled to give up all hope.

The publication of this article has done much to revive interest in the fate of this famous explorer, and the King of Sweden, who is extremely interested in all efforts to penetrate the polar mysteries, has announced his intention of sending out another expedition to search for the missing men.

In addition to this he has had a large sum of money set aside for reward to those who may bring tidings of the exploring party or any objects that may tend to cast any light upon the mystery of the fate of its members. As the result it is believed that it is quite possible that some information may be obtained within a year, and it is to be hoped that such a prediction may be realized, for it is unquestionably the last chance that will be presented. If another winter passes in silence the explorers must be given up as lost.

For more than half a century explorers have been striving their utmost to reach the Pole across sea, snow and ice. Each explorer has had a different plan, and each has failed, but not one devised a more daring project than that of S. A. Andree, the Swedish engineer and amateur aeronaut, who announced that he was prepared to solve the century old problem with the rigidity of the wind.

He would sail to the Pole in a balloon. For a time the scientific world laughed at the would-be explorer, but he was so persistent in his assertions that this was the only way in which the wilderness of ice could be overcome that the scientists finally decided to listen to him. As

ENGLAND'S NEW MAN IN AFRICA.

Sir Frederick Carrington who has Gone to the Fore is an Expert in all Matters of War.

Ever since the beginning of the war there has been considerable wonder expressed by those who know South Africa and the history of the war in that country, that General Sir Frederick Carrington has not been offered a command before now. However, better late than never, he has at last been called from his comparative retirement at Dublin and has gone to South Africa with a well-picked staff of officers.

General Carrington is an expert of the experts in African warfare. He has been through the Matabele and other campaigns, has commanded colonial troops, and is thoroughly conversant with their handling and diplomatic treatment. He is also thoroughly at home with natives, and is not likely to make any mistake in the conduct of any military operations entrusted to his care.

It is generally understood that General Carrington will proceed to Rhodesia and there take charge of a new contingent to be known as the Rhodesia Field Force,

seen much South African service, no officer in the Imperial service is so thoroughly trusted by the Colonials. They know the man and his ways, he has none of the Pall-mall brusqueness of manner, and although he is a bit of a martinet, he is always just, fair, and considerate.

When the Boers hear that Carrington is in Rhodesia, there will be much consternation among them. They know him by repute to be a fearless fighter and well versed in the methods of the veldt. He takes little or no risks which are avoidable, and he fights practically on Boer lines. For that reason, and others, they fear him mightily.

DINING IN LITTLE EGYPT.

A Fad Which has Struck Society is the Eating of Dinner After the Manner of the Orientals.

Newport, May 30.—A rumor has been circulated in Newport concerning the summer plans of a very prominent society woman recently returned from a trip to Cairo, that makes one desirous of becoming more enlightened as to the domestic customs of the people of the Orient, particularly Egypt. The story is to the effect that the matron in question, who is ambitious and very original, will give during the season a dinner that will be Cairo in every detail, the restrictions being confined even to dress.

The idea, if put into execution, will prove the most novel that has ever been carried out in Newport and will eclipse even the private vaudeville entertainments and cakewalks which have grown monotonous since deprived of their uniqueness.

Dining in a Cairo is a pleasure not to be regarded with indifference from an epicurean standpoint, for the Egyptian women are specially versed in culinary art. The fashionable hour for dinner in the home of a conventional Egyptian hostess is, like our own, between six and seven o'clock in the evening.

Upon entering the dining-room of a Cairo hostess the first thing to attract attention will be a somewhat startling absence of light, other than that provided by the moon or stars. There is no roof.

From the walls there will probably come the cooing of pigeons, as no Egyptian structure is complete without its pigeon cotes. While the dined roof is in execution in Cairo, there are stretched across the tops of the houses poles for the support of a roof in case the family should be able to add this pretentious feature.

The floors are built of earth which is covered with rugs of old and beautiful design, and the unplastered walls are also draped with rugs.

THE TABLE.
The rugs, however, form the most extensive furnishings of the Egyptian dining-room, for there are no chairs, sideboards, china closets and similar accessories as are employed in fitting up the European "same manner."

What serves as the dining-table is a small folding contrivance which supports a very large brass tray. These trays are, as a rule, large enough to accommodate five or six persons. In wealthy homes, however, they are made much larger and sometimes are engraved with the most beautiful Oriental designs. Cushions are placed around the table and upon these the guests sit in a rather squatting posture with the limbs folded under them.

As soon as the family is seated the servant appears bringing a napkin for each person. In the absence of a servant the head of the family assumes these duties. When the napkins are distributed he disappears, soon to re-enter bearing in one of his hands a brass bowl and in the other a pitcher of warm water. Each member of the family in turn stretches forth his or her hands, when the water is poured over them. After the hands are dried and the napkins laid aside the first course is served.

This, in the simplest as well as the most ostentatious Egyptian homes, consists of a sort of bouillon made of veal or native vegetables; there is also a bouillon made of certain Egyptian fruits that is very delicious, but it is seldom served except upon occasions of great festivity. Unlike the bouillon of our land, the Egyptian soup is served in small brass cups instead of china ones.

The second course consists of rice. This is cooked rather soft and served in a big bowl which is brought in and set in the middle of the table.

As soon as the rice has been placed on the table each person is served with a large piece of bread which is very dark, but very delectable. The hostess then takes a handful of rice from the huge brass receptacle and deposits it in the hand of her next neighbor, dipping back and forth until each member of the board has been supplied with a sticky handful of the vegetable. As soon as the hostess is eaten, the hand is refilled until the hunger of each guest is satisfied.

After the rice course the bowl and pitcher of warm water are brought around again and each one is allowed to have a good wash. By the time the hands are again washed and dried, the next course the servant brings in as many individual brass bowls as there are guests, filled with a delicious concoction of chicken, rice and potatoes cooked together and highly seasoned with wines and spices.

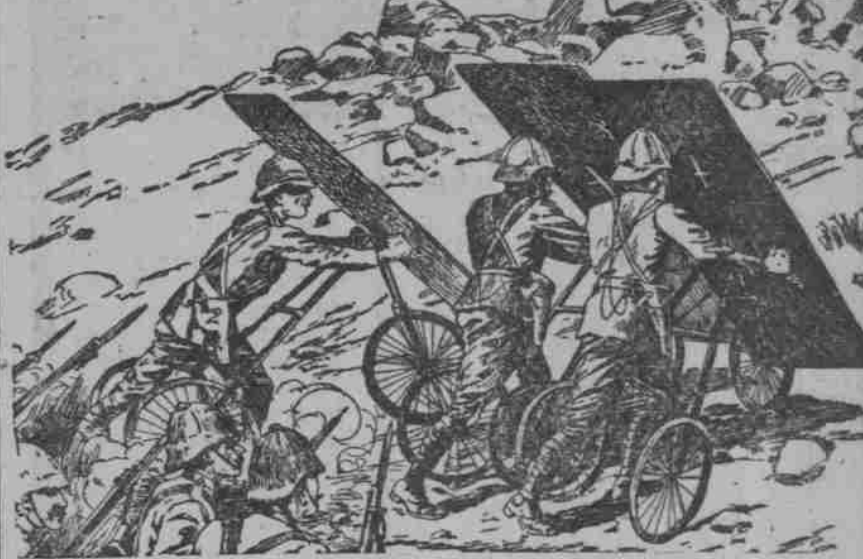
The dishes and the substantial part of the meal. As soon as all have finished, the bowls are removed and then there is another wash-up. Then comes the dessert. This usually consists of dates stuffed with walnuts or figs; or, olives stuffed with some kind of dried fruit. Another favorite dessert with the Egyptians is a fruit much like our prune which is stuffed with almonds and other nuts and served with wine.

The meal is considered finished when the little cups of thick, black Turkish coffee have been drained.

The proper dress for an Egyptian dinner consists of a robe of black cloth which hangs loosely about the figure, being girdled carelessly at the waistline.

The sight of a Cairo dinner scene is at best picturesque to the conventional American or European eye, and it is no wonder that society is in a quiver of excitement over the rumored intentions of one of its leaders to introduce such an innovation during the coming season.

LORD CARRINGTON WILL BE ASSISTED BY A BULLET PROOF BICYCLE CORPS, THE INVENTION OF AN INGENIOUS CANADIAN.



WOMAN'S WORST FOE IS DRESS.

It Kills Her in Spite of the Fact That She Devotes Her Life to it.

In spite of all the devotion of women to dress, it is a sad fact that this very thing has become their worst enemy. Not because the love of adornment is wrong, nor because the wish to be admired is other than natural, but because women cannot be got to discern the great difference between deformity and adornment, nor to perceive that truth and reality must be the right and only foundation of all true art.

Consequently their dress has become a mere tangled mass of materials which they are seeking to clothe, but it is almost necessary for the sake of argument. Beginning at the shoulders, it may be described roughly as an upper part of a nearly straight, oblong shape, supported upon two comparatively slender legs, the narrowest part being at the feet and ankles.

It seems absurd to have to remind people what the actual form is which they are seeking to clothe, but it is almost necessary for the sake of argument. Beginning at the shoulders, it may be described roughly as an upper part of a nearly straight, oblong shape, supported upon two comparatively slender legs, the narrowest part being at the feet and ankles.

Can this resemble anything less than an upper part with a sudden constriction in the middle narrowing it to almost a second neck, and supported, not on two legs at all, but on a long single barrel with the widest part on the ground? For that is the outline of the form which unavoidably rises before the mind's eye at the thought of the appearance of any woman.

It is perfectly certain that this compression in the centre of the body, being entirely unnatural and only achieved by outside pressure begun in youth, does incalculable harm, as nature has planned the inside organs to fit into the space arranged without any tapering at the waist line. The exaggerated corset-made waist is therefore produced by a compression sufficient to displace these organs to a certain extent.

If they remained firm and in their places no alteration of shape could be attained for it is useless for people to attempt to deny the displacement. Being then more or less out of their right positions they are unable to fulfill their functions properly and become more or less congested, giving rise gradually to a long string of ailments which constantly tend to become chronic.

There is, however, no possibility of getting rid of this waist compression unless some form of dress visibly two-legged is to replace the skirt. Without it the barrel shape would continue in an unbroken line (like a Noah's ark figure) from the shoulder to the ground, and though this would be no whit more unnatural than the waist-compressed shape, it would be more monotonous and clumsy looking. So the two things, skirts and waist constriction, being interdependent, will forever stand or fall together.

It is not too much to put this even more strongly, for if we picture to ourselves such figures as we daily and hourly see among us with a nineteen or twenty inch waist and think of them unclothed and with two legs, we cannot think of them without a shudder as unnatural monstrosities.

Why women cling to this very strange mode of dress is one of the most puzzling things in the history of the race. No dress can well be more inconvenient for all active occupations than a skirt. It doubles the toil of all who have to work, making carrying anything about

(including a child), and especially up flights of stairs, an actually injurious undertaking, owing to the necessity it causes of hiding the body at an unnatural angle, and consequently throwing the strain on the wrong muscles.

In muggy weather, too, holding the skirt up is most unpleasant and wearisome, and indeed, impossible if the wearer has anything in her hands. And at all times the skirt is singularly ill-adapted to locomotion, owing to its resisting weight against the legs and its liability to twist round them in a wind.

For games such as tennis, hockey, etc., it is so unsuitable as to be positively revolting.

It is curious to note that although of all forms of dress a skirt is probably the most indecent, many women will say they prefer it on account of its decency. Yet a moment's consideration shows that a dress which pretends to conceal the legs and at the same time is so constructed as to uncover them incessantly on the least emergency, is both indecent and suggestive.

Women have a perfect right to adopt a rational dress. It is modest, clean—even in mud—and looks its best on the natural human figure; and as for resembling a man (an objection often brought forward by those who do not clearly know what is meant by rational dress) it is to be hoped the person who has ever



THE VISCONTESS HABERTON IN IMPROVED DRESS.

seen a man dressed as here depicted will come forward at once and say when and where it was!



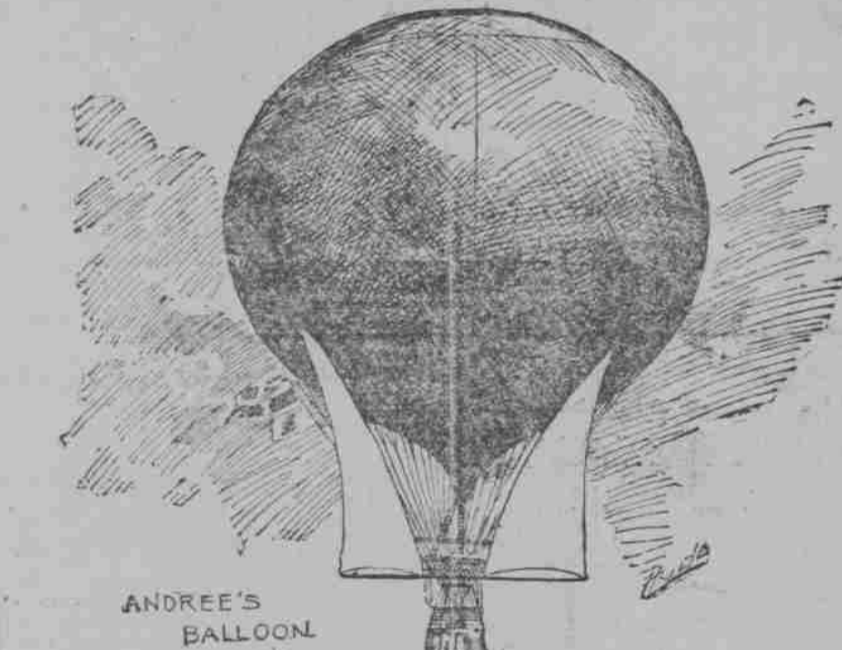
soon he had obtained their sober attention he unfolded his plan in detail.

For years he had been making a most thorough study of all known observations of Arctic air currents. These observations had been supplemented by two years of experimenting with a trial balloon which was constructed as no air ship had ever before been built. All this was explained with infinite care by the young engineer, and he was so eloquent that he finally actually succeeded in persuading the scientific world that he had solved the problem of Polar investigation. On July 11, 1897, therefore, the start was made from Dane's Island, an island in the Arctic circle north of the Scandinavian coast, and since that time the friends of the explorer have been waiting anxiously to hear from him.

That they have not lost courage during the many months that have passed is one of the remarkable features of the mystery, but the fact that they still believe in Andree's ability to find his way back to civilization is too well attested to be questioned. According to their opinion the balloon reached the Pole in safety, but, on the return trip, encountered a zigzag current that forced the party to land. If this had occurred, they say, it would not be at all strange if it required two or three years for the party to reach a point where they could communicate with civilization.

BROTHER'S THEORY.
It is this theory that is heartily supported by Ernst Andree, and he considers it a most reasonable one. He also insists that it was impossible that anything should have happened to the balloon. This balloon, which he says, was as safe as a railway train, was constructed with a reservoir having a double covering, which made it practically impervious to hydrogen, or at least sufficiently so to keep the balloon afloat for thirty days.

It had a capacity of 58,000 cubic feet and a lifting power, when inflated with hydrogen, of about 4,100 pounds. Besides the three persons the balloon carried provisions for four months as well as a large stock of scientific instruments and three Benton-collapsible boats. The car was capable of instant detachment from the reservoir, and was provided with a sail, as well as drag or guide ropes, which were intended to retard the



progress of the balloon by trailing along the surface. In this way the balloon made a rate of speed about 25 per cent. less than that of the wind, and was, therefore, more capable of being steered than it would otherwise have been.

During the many trial trips that had preceded the final experiment Andree tested his apparatus thoroughly, and on several occasions he found that he was able to sail at an angle of 27 to 40 degrees from the direction of the wind.

When all these facts are taken into consideration it does not seem strange that the most conservative scientists in Europe were fascinated by the plan as outlined by the Swedish engineer, and it is not impossible that the theory that Ernst Andree upholds so tenaciously may after all be correct. Herr Julius von Payer, of Vienna, an experienced explorer and the leader of the party that discovered Franz Josef Land, does not hesitate to assert that there is no possibility that Andree will ever return.



PROF. S. A. ANDREE

which is hardly likely to number fewer than 5,000 men, all or nearly all of whom will be mounted infantry. The object of General Carrington's presence in Rhodesia is doubtless to check any raiding on the part of Transvaal Boers towards the end of the war. It is more than likely, it is even extremely probable, that according to their natural instincts, the Boers will make little incursions, looting cattle, destroying native villages, and possibly any English farmhouses they may come across, with the idea of hampering British progress in Rhodesia. It is to hinder these that the Rhodesia Field Force is to be established. The movements thereof will, of course, depend upon the course of events, and General Carrington's efforts will be specially directed towards this part of the country which he knows well and where he is liked by every individual settler.

There is no danger as to the actual stability or safety of Rhodesia, and there is likewise no foundation for the various rumors current of unrest among the natives. But the presence of a considerable army in the northern border of the Transvaal cannot be without its strong pacificatory effects. It is noteworthy that half of this force will include 2,500 Australian Bushmen recently asked for by Mr. Chamberlain, and they should form a most reliable and handy force on whom implicit reliance may be placed to keep any predatory raid well in hand.

HARD CAMPAIGN.
General Carrington has, therefore, a tough job on hand, but one for which his qualifications and past experience fully justify him. Perhaps with the exception of Colonel Baden-Powell and Sir Charles Warren, both of whom have



THE CAIRO FAD HAS TAKEN FIRM HOLD UPON SOCIETY. AT NEWPORT THEY ARE TO GIVE CAIRO DINNERS; AND IN PARIS THE AMERICANS ABROAD ARE STROLLING THROUGH THE "STREET OF ALL NATIONS," AT THE EXPOSITION—THAT THOROUGHFARE WHICH IS CALLED THE MUSKI.



LADY HABERTON, WHEN IN CONVENTIONAL COSTUME, IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN ENGLAND.