

SIX NEW DANCES IN FASHION

International Conference of Dancing Masters Sets Stamp of Approval on Them—Some Statistics.

Paris. Although the five-step Argentine is to be the dance of the season, the international conference of dancing masters, meeting here, has bestowed its approval on five other dances.

The "Pas des Auteurs" is a topical dance which, beginning with a group movement, finishes very slowly. There is a Russian dance known as the "Lukinskoff". Spain is represented by a pas de quatre, while King George's coronation is responsible for the "Royal" step, said to be full of majesty and grace; the United States contributing a languorous dance known as "Sleeping Love".

M. Giraudet, the president of the conference, presented some dancing statistics. In dancing for five minutes to three-four time 1,200 steps are taken, equal to fifty-two yards. During an evening's dancing the polka would be equivalent to a walk from the bank to the marble arch; a pas de quatre would bring the dancer to Hyde Park corner; a waltz to Piccadilly circus; a joyous two-step through the Green park to Buckingham palace; finishing up with a galop and a double Boston, which would bring the dancer to Hammersmith.

Men who do not dance will be surprised to learn that during a five-minute waltz no fewer than 650 words can be exchanged with one's partner.

"The five-step Argentine," said Mrs. Adele Collier, a London dancing teacher who was present at the conference, "is a combination of a Boston and a one-step danced sideways to a quick waltz tune. The Argentine Tango, which has no fewer than eight changes in the sixty-four bars of the three-four time music, is still more effective. In this dance the man dances by the side of his partner, his right arm round her waist, holding her right hand. The woman holds her left arm in front of her partner and clasps his left hand."

VERY LUCKY WHEN CLAMMING

Minnesota Shell Buyer Gets Valuable Pearls Whenever He Turns His Attention to Fishing.

Winona, Minn.—Robert Lueck of this city spends much of his time in buying clam shells for pearl button factories. Only occasionally does he try clamming, but he has taken from the river more valuable pearls than any other individual engaged in that work this season. He boasts that every time he clams he makes a "find."

Lueck in one "rooking" recently uncovered two of the finest pearls yet taken from shells in the big stream. He had dumped into the kettle his first haul in several weeks, and was cleaning the shells when a perfect 18-grain pearl rolled out of one of them. A few moments later while those collected about him were admiring his "find" another pearl was uncovered, not quite perfect, which weighs 14 grains. The two pearls are of excellent luster, and jewelers who examined them say they should bring between \$800 and \$1,000.

With the finding of the two pearls Lueck's total for the season was brought up to seven. The other five were sold for \$385 and his season's profit from pearls will reach nearly \$2,000.

WILLS \$2,000 TO OLD HORSE

Mrs. Ellen Mulvill of Chicago Leaves Bequest for Care of Aged Animal—Never to Be Worked.

Chicago.—A bequest of \$2,000 for the care of an old horse, with further directions that it never be sold or worked, is contained in the will of the late Mrs. Ellen Mulvill, who for many years lived at 4521 Indiana avenue.

Richard W. Clifford, former judge of the Circuit court, who is executor of the estate, said that it was the first time to his knowledge that provision had been made for a horse in a will filed in Chicago.

The clause referring to the care of the horse reads as follows: "I give and bequeath the sum of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars to my executor to be used and expended in the care of my old horse for the period of twenty (20) years. I direct that the horse be never sold or worked, and whatever remains out of the \$2,000 shall be divided among my sisters and brother."

Mrs. Mulvill had owned the horse for nearly seventeen years and was much attached to the animal. She left an estate valued at \$170,000.

Marriage Is No Handicap. Ottawa, Kan.—To prove that being married is no handicap to education or social life in school, the married students of Ottawa university have perfected the organization of a benefactors' club, and, in violation of a recent order to segregate the sexes at chapel exercises, marched in with their wives and took their seats in a body. As they came in they gave their yell: "Pink and white; pink and white. Oh, benefactors, they're all right." There are ten couples in the club and eleven children. The latter are honorary members of the club.

Wife Was a Boxer. Chicago.—Albura Lippert admits there has been trouble in his home ever since he taught his wife how to box. Albura can no longer complain without being invited to fight. A divorce has resulted.

APT AS SMUGGLERS

Women Show Remarkable Ingenuity in Getting Pets Through.

One Was Detected When "Baby" Barked and Another Was Caught Giving Animal Drug to Prevent Its Making Noise.

Dover.—The days when bold, bad smugglers ran their boatloads of rum and brandy and tobacco into secret coves and caves on the seashore are gone. The smugglers of today are women, and their cargo is often dogs.

The devices which they are now adopting to evade the customs officers and the quarantine law of the land are as ingenious as they are amazing.

Twice women have been charged here with attempting to smuggle dogs in by concealing them in pockets in their underclothing. They would have succeeded in their intentions, too, but for the dogs having yelped and betrayed their mistresses.

But popular—and often successful—as is this hidden pocket dodge, it is commonplace beside some of the methods of dog smugglers which have recently been attempted at Dover.

"A woman, a nurse and an infant in long clothes," said a customs officer, "boarded the steamer at Calais. They immediately shut themselves in a cabin, and were not seen again till Dover was reached, except by the customs men on board, who were quite satisfied that they had no contraband with them."

"At Dover, however, when the party was coming ashore, the 'infant,' whose head was completely muffled in lace and muslin, barked.

Here is another story, the would-be smuggler in this instance being a man:

"A traveling rug on his arm excited suspicion. He was stopped and the rug examined, and found to contain three little pockets, in each of which was a valuable tiny dog.

"He was fined \$75 and the dogs were put in quarantine."

The sailor to whom I spoke once happened to glance inside a cabin, occupied by two women passengers to Dover, just before the customs men entered it.

One woman was giving a little dog a whiff of something out of a bottle—probably chloroform; the other was busy making up a "parcel" of wraps, etc. A cushion was thrown carelessly over the insensible dog, and the officers did not trouble to look underneath it.

When the women left the boat they had the dog concealed in the parcel, which had been "passed."

And these by no means exhaust the means which women employ to smuggle their pets.

They suspend them in bags from their necks. Women who do this a few years wear well buttoned up coats or else plenty of furs.

They put them in big pockets of loose "overcoats."

They carry them in their muffs, one hand holding the dog inside the muff. This is a frequently tried trick at seasons when muffs can be worn without exciting suspicion.

"We catch about one a month," an other customs officer said, "but for every one we do 'spot' twenty or thirty must escape us.

"If a dog does not bark or wriggle at the wrong moment and if it is so skillfully tucked away as not to impede movement, a woman who has her pet hidden somewhere in her dress is practically certain to pass us scot free.

Women, it seems, rarely trust to the smuggling powers of their men folks where dogs are concerned. This, at first sight, may seem curious, for a man could very often get a dog safely, ly through in one of his big pockets.

But perhaps the reason lies deeper. The following Bhavian dictum is regarded as a truism by the customs officers:

"A man is generally more honest than a woman; if you challenge him, and he has contraband, he usually owns up."

EARL FAILED WITH CHICKENS

During Bankruptcy Proceedings Yarmouth Tells Court of Failure on Farm—Looking for Job.

London.—During the bankruptcy proceedings against him, the earl of Yarmouth told the judge that he tried to make a living at the poultry business after his wife, who was Miss Alice Thaw. Harry H. Thaw's sister, divorced him. He said he sank the \$5,000 a year his wife had settled on him in the poultry farm. Then, utilizing his experience with broilers and squabs he appeared in a farmyard play, "The Chicken House," but that failed, too.

Yarmouth, whose intimates call him "Bloated," told the judge further that he has signed bills to money lenders for \$85,000 on which he had received only \$12,000, the balance being applied to interest, commissions and costs. His income at the moment is \$1,500 a year, he said, but he is looking around for a job to supplement it.

Mayors Fine Themselves. Commerce, Ga.—The mayor of Commerce fined the mayor pro tem the other day and the mayor pro tem in turn fined the mayor in the mayor's court. The offenses in both instances was automobile speeding.

FEWER DIVORCES IN COUNTRY

Modern Farmer and His Wife Are Partners and Are Very Seldom Separated—Reason Is Given.

St. Louis, Mo.—"I want to show you why there are fewer divorces in the country than in the city."

The big well fed, prosperous looking breeder from Nemaha county, Kansas, took a reporter by the coat sleeve and led him away from his work at the American royal show.

"You newspaper men have been theorizing on this divorce subject too much already," he said. "It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that this is a country crowd. I want to call your attention to the fact that through out these grounds the farmers, as a rule, are accompanied by their wives. As we walk over the place note it everywhere. You will observe very young couples, middle-aged couples, old couples—they're paired off, man and wife, looking at the cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and poultry and discussing them together.

"Just listen, if you please, while that young farmer's wife talks about the individuality of that Hereford. And don't fail to see that her husband is listening. I'll bet a \$2 dog that they have Herefords from their place and that she knows as much about the stock they are breeding as he does.

"Look all over the place. I don't care where you go, you will find that the one predominating fact in this crowd is the mutual search of the farmer and his wife for enlightenment on the same subject—the farm business. They are partners and the wife is a potent force in the firm. You don't see any silk stockings nor clinging skirts here this morning. No, these country people have something besides physical attractions to occupy their minds, and as I have stated, the farmers and their wives are partners. That is the reason you don't hear much about divorce in the country."

HOW TO RUN TRAIN IN TUBE

Proposed English Scheme Is to Have Cars Slow Down at Stations, but Never Come to Stop.

Portsmouth.—A new system of tube railways was explained to the engineering section of the British association. At first sight it seemed as if the scheme unfounded by an American engineer, Yarrath Lewis, must have some radical flaw in it, but when men like Professor Coker, Captain Sankey, Professor Dobby and Charles Howkley discussed it seriously the interest and importance of the proposal became evident.

Briefly, the idea is to have cars attached at short intervals to a screw shaft running the whole length of the line. On the shaft the thread is varied.

Between stations it is extended, at stations it is compressed. The cars, therefore, slow down when they reach a station, but do not stop. At a speed of three miles an hour they pick up passengers as they go along. No brakes or signals are required.

The speed, it is estimated, would be 25 per cent. higher than in present tube railways, the initial cost only half as great, and the working expenses smaller. The shaft would be worked by power stations at fairly frequent intervals.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that in London a street journey of two miles could only be accomplished at a little more than double a fast walking pace, and added that evidently some better system was required. The engineering advantages of the scheme is that there is no "dead stop" of energy, since when the train halts at a station the slowing up of the cars helps to wind the screw and returns 80 per cent. of the energy expended in quickening up. The system, it was mentioned, can be seen at work at Messrs. Ransomes' works in Ipswich.

PLAYS ROLE OF DON QUIXOTE

Manager of Italian Mine in Idaho Gets Into Serious Trouble by Helping Another's Wife.

Salmon, Idaho.—Milton H. Phillips, manager of the Italian mine at Leesburg, was arrested at Pocatello on the charge of having abducted the wife of Chell Zerkill, a miner.

It is alleged Zerkill was cruel to his wife, who was twenty-one years old, and the mother of a two-year-old child. Phillips is said to have listened to the woman's plea to take her to a place of safety. He was on his way to Columbus, Neb., where he was going to be married. Acting on the impulse of the moment, Phillips bought a ticket for Mrs. Zerkill to Pocatello. Learning that Zerkill was hot on the trail, Phillips took the woman to Salt Lake. Phillips then returned to Pocatello, where he was arrested.

Sympathy appears to be with Phillips, who is credited with having acted in the spirit of a Quixotic knight.

Praises American Army.

Copenhagen.—Lieutenant Becker, of the Royal Danish Life Guards, has returned from a visit to the United States full of praise for the American army. In company with Admiral Togo, the lieutenant watched the army maneuvers at West Point, and he was delighted with the training of the American forces.

At the Danish autumn maneuvers a new military bridge invented by Lieutenant Von der Maase will receive its first test. The bridge is designed to enable infantry to cross streams quickly and noiselessly.

PERIL OF COAL DUST

Expert Demonstrates Contention of Explosion.

Pennsylvania Mine Is Wrecked by Touching Off Badly Placed Charge of Ordinary Black Powder—Test Is Object Lesson.

Pittsburg, Pa.—"No amount of writing or talking could be so forcible in the teaching of great lessons," said Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the bureau of mines, when he returned the other night from the demonstration at the government experimental mine at Bruceton, Pa. Covered with mud and looking almost like a veritable miner, Dr. Holmes was most enthusiastic over the experiment, notwithstanding many delays in the preparations.

It was not until after dark that this first "made-to-order" mine explosion really took place.

Standing alone in his laboratory, back in the hills of Allegheny county, a chemist twice touched an innocent appearing button. The explosion failed to materialize. Investigation found the source of trouble, which was readily remedied.

The last shot was touched off by Dr. Holmes. Instantly there was a dull rumble far down in the bowels of the earth. Flames burst from the drift and spurted from the air shaft. The fanhouse went down with a crash. Dense volumes of black smoke poured into the open and the heavens were ablaze.

It was terrifying to the laymen. Fire bosses, mine foremen and superintendents who had heretofore escaped those things unexpected saw what they believed they would some day experience, but would never be able to tell—a real mine explosion.

The government effort had apparently been successful.

It was a test of the explosive properties of the "deadly" coal dust. So enthusiastic was Dr. Holmes, the government's expert, that he made this public statement:

"The great value of this experiment to the mining industry was in demonstrating to more than 1,500 coal operators and mine managers from every coal mining district of the United States the fact:

"That ordinary bituminous or soft coal dust will explode from a charge of black powder badly placed in a mine;

"That dust will explode with a violence sufficient to wreck the mine and kill every person working in the mine, and

"That poisonous gases are given off from such an explosion in sufficient quantity to suffocate and poison any persons in the mine who may have escaped the violence of the explosion.

"The fact that the explosion did not take place until after dark was a disappointment to the photographers and many of the visitors; but the effect of the explosion with the enormous flame which penetrated and rose above the forest trees of this region was so much more impressive at night than it possibly could have been during the daytime that it was held to be fortunate that it had occurred at night rather than during the day.

"The explosion at the experimental mine means further that, having been actually witnessed by so many coal mine operators and managers from the different coal mining states, these men will return to their respective mines impressed not only with the fact that dust will explode from the improper use of black powder, but that many of the explosions that have already occurred in the mines in other regions have been dust explosions and not gas explosions, as they were formerly supposed to be. It, therefore, opens up new lines of treatment looking to the prevention of such mine explosions in the future."

MUCH DAMAGE BY THE FLIES

California Scientist Tells Causes of Mortality Among Babies After Five Years of Inquiry.

Berkeley, Cal.—Ordinary houseflies cost annually 6,000 lives and an economic loss of \$18,000,000 in California, according to a report issued by the University of California.

William B. Herms, assistant professor of entomology, who passed five years in investigations, says flies transmit typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis, "pink-eye," and, under certain conditions, leprosy, erysipelas, small-pox, plague, trachoma, septicaemia, Asiatic cholera, sleeping sickness and other diseases. This they do mostly by planting germs wherever they put their feet.

Thousands of deaths among infants, Mr. Herms holds, will be averted when mothers and nurses keep flies off babies' faces and hands.

Musical Cat Saves Family.

Willimantic, Conn.—A musically inclined cat in the house of Aid James D. Haggerty saved the lives of the entire family the other night. The cat became worried over the smell of escaping gas on the lower floor of the house and gave the alarm by running up and down the keyboard of the piano.

Mrs. Haggerty was awakened and found the house filled with gas from a leaky valve in the kitchen range. Two members of the family were already overcome.

The cat had been taught to strike the keys of the piano when it was hungry.

VALUABLE JEWELS IN SHOES

Jewelry to Value of \$6,000 Placed in Footwear Outside of Hall Door to Be Shined.

New York.—Hings and a diamond stikpin, valued at more than \$6,000, were stolen from Mrs. W. W. Jennings daughter-in-law of E. F. Kizer, president of the First National bank of Towanda, Pa., when her shoes, containing the jewels, were placed to be cleaned outside her rooms in the Knickerbocker hotel.

Mrs. Jennings was taking a bath at the time the shoes were put outside the door the other evening. Mrs. R. E. Kizer, her sister-in-law, asked her whether she wished to have her shoes polished, and on her answering in the affirmative they were placed outside. Mrs. Jennings said she had forgotten the little chamolite leather purse containing the rings and \$25 in money was in the toe of the shoe.

Less than one hour afterward when Mrs. Jennings opened the door to see if the shoes had been returned she realized her money and jewels were in one of them. She telephoned to the management to send up the shoes instantly, as there was something important in one of them. The shoes were returned to her, and when she hurriedly dug her hand into the toe of each there was no sign of the rings.

Disarmed, she made a search of her trunks, aided by the other two women. She told the management she was certain she remembered placing the rings in the shoe before she went to take a bath, and when her sister-in-law asked if she wished to have her shoes shined she did not think of what she had done with her rings.

The management of the hotel also made a search of the place where the shoes of the guests are cleaned, but could find no trace of the gems, or even discover any of the porters who even had seen a sign of the chamolite bag.

The women occupied an apartment, Nos. 639 and 640. It is said that the rooms were not near those of any other person's in the hotel.

TOY CLEARS GIRL OF THEFT

Mother Discovers Lost Diamond Among Boy's Playthings, Clearing Girl of Serious Charge.

Pasadena, Cal. Six-year-old Walter Reynolds of South Euclid avenue, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, for some time has been playing with a two-carat diamond setting from his mother's engagement ring, lost over two years ago and found yesterday, thereby clearing a servant girl by the name of Mary Odell, who was arrested and charged with the theft of the stone, in Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Reynolds is now using every method to secure the address of the former servant girl, in an effort to make amends.

Mrs. Reynolds formerly lived on Jefferson avenue, Detroit. One afternoon two years ago, after she had returned from a reception, Mrs. Reynolds placed her rings and other jewels upon her dressing table. She was called out by a neighbor to her front porch, and when she returned the diamond ring, valued at \$300, was missing.

The servant happened to be the only one in the house at the time, and suspicion naturally fell upon her. She was arrested, but later released upon Mrs. Reynolds' refusal to appear as a witness against her.

While little Walter was playing in the nursery at the Reynolds home, his mother saw among his playthings a small object that had a peculiar brilliancy. She examined it and was surprised to discover her lost diamond. How the stone broke from its setting and became a plaything for the child is a mystery.

HERD OF WHITE DEER AGAIN

This Time Two Americans Report Seeing Strange Animals in Inaccessible Regions in Mexico.

Banderson, Tex.—Two Americans of good reputation for veracity, James F. Baker and C. T. Lowder, have returned from a trip down the Rio Grande river 40 miles south of here, and report discovering a herd of several hundred white deer in a mountain valley. The valley is dotted by springs, and thus watered is very fertile, a real oasis in the desert. The deer are reported to be snow white and very gentle.

Reports of a herd of white deer in this locality have been heard for several years from Mexican goat herders, but Baker and Lowder are the first Americans who have come back from this almost inaccessible region and reported seeing the white deer. Baker and Lowder went to that country searching for candleilla weed, which has become valuable because of discovering means to utilize the wax it contains.

Several years ago rumors of a herd of white deer reached the Smithsonian institution and a party was sent out to try and capture some of them alive, but the hunters failed to find the deer.

Guarding California Fruit.

Sacramento, Cal.—In his effort to see that the Mediterranean fruit fly never reaches California, State Horticultural Commissioner Jeffrey has cabled a quarantine order to Honolulu directing that no bananas or pineapples be shipped to California until a method of packing which shall insure that no pest is carried in the wrapping is adopted.

HOMES ARE SCARCE

Lack of Cottages for Rising Generation Is Serious Problem.

Many Married Couples Are Forced to Wait for Many Years for Habitation—Engagements Last Many Years.

London.—The Chelmsford laborer who was forced into a workhouse because there is no cottage procurable is no isolated victim of the dearth of rural houses. It is quite a common thing in the country for marriages to be postponed for years solely owing to want of houses.

Close to Dunmow is a notorious marriage-less district, and in spite of a number of would-be village benefactors. In a number of Huntingdonshire villages engagements of ten and fifteen years' standing are common. The couples either wait indefinitely till a cottage is available or migrate to the towns or emigrate. An observant motorist through the eastern midlands could soon reckon up a hundred vanished homesteads still traceable by either ruins or rectangular foundations covered by the work of worms and moles.

Only wealthy landlords can afford to build cottages. The duke of Bedford, in Cambridgeshire, the duke of Buccleugh, in parts of Northampton and Huntingdon; the university colleges, and, best of all, the ecclesiastical commissioners have built many good cottages for moderate rents, and have done it in spite of financial loss. Some smaller landowners have done their best to erect cheap cottages. There is one notable and most successful example near Salisbury, where the use of local concrete has solved the problem; but in general every other village in the remoter parts of the country is short of cottages. Here other local bodies have built, but in almost all cases the rents are more than laborers can pay.

Local bylaws prevent buildings. They permit the folk to live in unhealthy cottages; they permit overcrowding and all sorts of insanitary conditions, simply because they dare not turn out the inhabitants. At the same time they enforce the letter of absurd regulations upon anyone desiring to build, and so discourage enterprise. Beyond all question the rural birth rate is immensely diminished by the progressive want of cottages. A gardener with children finds his services absolutely unobtainable, and "no encumbrances" has become a cardinal virtue.

The only solution of the great national question is the cheap cottage. A member of a leading firm of builders said to a representative of this journal that if cottages were standardized they could easily build £120 cottages by means of concrete slabs, but absolute standardization would be necessary. Comfortable cottages have recently been built in some of the new intensive gardens for £50. With these French gardeners are delighted, but the English workmen will not accept a home of wood and corrugated iron.

TO OUTDO MADISON SQUARE

Successor of Famous Garden to Be Mammoth Affair—To Be Known as "Broadway Gardens."

New York.—"Broadway Gardens" is to take the place of Madison Square Gardens, which has been sold, and shortly will be razed and replaced with business structures. Announcement has been made by the architects for the new arena that the company organized to build it will be incorporated next week with \$1,500,000 capital.

The mammoth structure will occupy the entire block on Broadway between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and will extend back to within 100 feet of Eighth avenue. In every way it will be larger than Madison Square Gardens. The main entrance will be on Broadway, and the rest of the Broadway frontage will be occupied by a store and office building six stories in height. On the Forty-seventh street side will be a theater on the ground floor, with a seating capacity of 1,100. Two theaters, a winter garden and a covered garden will occupy the roof.

The arena will seat about 30,000 persons. It will be 350 feet in length by 156 feet in width. Underneath the arena will be another one of the same size, available for show purposes. The sides will be constructed, as far as feasible, of glass and steel. The names of the men interested in Broadway Gardens include those of theatrical men, exhibitors and a circus man.

Bull Goes Thieving Bear.

Seattle, Wash.—Bears have been troublesome to ranchers near Valley, Wash., but hereafter they will keep clear of the farm of James E. Short and his red bull with short horns and long tail.

Recently a black bear invaded the Short place, and in the moonlight Short saw the bear climbing out the pen with a squealing pig dangling from its mouth. As Short emerged into the open to shoot he saw his bull rush at the bear.

Bruin dropped the pig, and as he side-stepped the bull's rush he slapped the letter on the jaw. This enraged the bull, and he turned and caught Bruin on his horns and tossed the 120-pound brute over the fence, where Short shot him. He had been badly injured.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

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