Second Part

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THE LATEST IN DANCES

Most Popular Ones Selected by Dancing Masters.

MAXIM GLIDE EASILY LEARNED.

It Is to Be the Fashionable Dance This Winter—The Manhattan, a New Polka, and the Trovata Are Two of the Best Submitted—Many Other Good Ones Considered.

The Maxim glide is to be the fashionable dance this winter, says a New York special to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It is the creation of Oskar Duenweg of Terre Haute, Ind. The new dance has to recommend it simplicity of movement. It was presented to the American Society of Professors of Dancing and was given the sanction of that body. The Maxim glide is so easy, indeed, that upon seeing it executed once the ordinary observer with little knowledge of the graceful art can duplicate it successfully. The dance, as illustrated by its author, Professor Duenweg, begins with a military schottisch position—that is, the man and the girl facing the same direction, the man's arm just touching the girl's waist, while her left hand rests on his shoulder. Her free hand grasps her train, while the man's disengaged left rests on his hip. In the first part of the dance count four to each bar of music; in the second part, only two. The man with left foot balances forward and back, starting in fifth position, while the lady counterparts with right. They take three walking steps forward, then repeat the first step, the man with the right, the lady with the left foot.

In the second part, counting two to each bar of music, they dance the two-step to schottisch time.

Professor Duenweg, after illustrating his dance, said that he based his hopes of success for the Maxim glide on its extreme simplicity.

"People, society people especially," he said, "won't take the trouble to learn new dances if they are at all difficult. This they can get up and dance after seeing it gone through once. The dance is really just a walk and a two-step. I regret to say that society does not waltz any more. It won't take the trouble. When waltz music is played they twostep, and when a twostep is on the programme they romp. This makes the invention and selection of new dances no easy matters, for we know that people won't learn dances chosen by the convention if they are difficult to learn."

The Manhattan, the new polka by Professor George Prutting, Jr., of Hartford, begins with the couple in a promenade position. Polka one step forward with left foot, then one forward with right foot, make a complete turn and polka; then dance the glide polka, ending with three half turns and repeat first movement.

The trovata, the third dance, submitted by T. A. Holland of Springfield, Mass., is danced to polka-mazourka time. Taking a promenade position, the couple varsovienne—three steps and point—forward. Gentleman then varsoviennes back of his partner to the right and then repeats movement to left. The couple then varsovienne forward together, take a waltz position and complete the dance with a plain mazourka.

Besides these three, the convention has considered the Columbian three-step, by Frederick W. L'Amoureux of Binghamton, N. Y.; the wayside gavot, by Helen C. Way of Hartford; the gavot waltz, by D. B. Brenneke of Indianapolis; follow on, a charming dance for children, by Adolph Newberger of New York, and new German figures by George Prutting, Jr.; Walter Curtes of Utica, Henry Kramer of Los Angeles and William Pitt Rivers of Brooklyn.

HAWAII'S TRADE IN FROGS.

Imported to Eat Insects, They Are Now Exported For Money.

Hawaii has commenced exporting frogs to the mainland, says the Honolulu correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean. The industry, which was started at first to rid the islands of pests, has now become a paying one.

Frogs were introduced into Hawaii only a few years ago by the agricultural department to get rid of insect pests which were injurious to vegetation. Later a Hilo man imported six dozen for breeding purposes. From the latter stock the frogs now exported have come. Shipments of 1,000 frogs a month are now being made to San Francisco and will be increased, for the supply does not now equal the demand.

Many of the frogs are also sent to Honolulu for hotel use. They sell for $1 a dozen in Hilo.

To Be a Sculptor.

Mariette Benedict Thompson, the granddaughter of the first Bishop Potter of New York, is entering the field of sculpture at Florence. She is in the early twenties and as yet has never been in America, having been born in Paris.

BIG NEWSPAPER HOARD.

Enormous Mass of Files the British Museum Will Store at Hendon.

His majesty's office of works is just beginning at Hendon, England, to raise a house in which tons of newspaper files now at the British museum will eventually be deposited, says the London Chronicle. There is a whole newspaper land in the museum, a land from which a file of almost any modern English paper can be dug out. Space gets more valuable at Bloomsbury, and this building is necessary at Hendon for the storage of "newspapers and other printed matter" rarely required for use.

That is the definition which a parliamentary statute applies to the purposes of the Hendon annex. It also requires that the "newspapers and printed matter so removed" shall be made available on due notice being given at the museum. In other words, the newspapers at Hendon will be brought to London for reference when they are needed. Needless to say the files that are constantly being needed will not go there at all. Under the copyright act copies of newspapers and periodicals, as of books, must be sent to the British museum. The newspaper mountain which this has produced can, in the trite phrase, better be imagined than described. In fact, it could not be described, because much of it is buried away in the basements of the museum. The figures as to the sets of newspapers and fortnightly and monthly publications received there are, however, sufficiently eloquent.

In 1900 the number of such sets contributed by London was 1,226; by provincial England, Wales and the Channel islands, 1,664; by Scotland, 288, and by Ireland, 222. These figures show a total of 3,400 sets, representing 220,369 single numbers of papers and kindred publications. The number of sets in 1890 was 2,472 and the single numbers of papers 170,838, a striking increase in the ten years. However, there has been a slight drop. For 1901 the sets numbered 3,170 and the single numbers 208,582. Last year the number of sets was 3,222, comprising 199,067 single numbers. When colonial and foreign newspapers are added it will be seen what a harvest flows to the museum. Every twelve months it literally gathers into its now well filled vastness huge loads of printed paper. Yet so carefully kept are the files that they can readily be consulted, even when they are purely local papers.

HUNGRY FOR DOG MEAT.

Filipinos Appeal to Authorities For the "God Given Luxury."

Broiled dog, fried dog and sundry other forms of dog are considered delicacies by the Igorrotes of the northern province of the Philippines, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle.

According to advices just received at Washington Colonel E. C. Carter, Manila commissioner of public health, has received a gentle hint from Provincial Governor William G. Peck, at Baguio, Benguet, not to waste this "God given delicacy."

His appeal is couched in the following terms:

"I know that some of the departments under your charge are killing dogs and throwing them away to get rid of them. Now, my people, you know, consider dog a God given luxury.

"Will it not be possible in one way or another for you to send me 100, 200 or 500 dogs that you want to get rid of to San Fernando, where I will have Igorrotes waiting to bring them over the trail to me here in Baguio?

"The feast subsequent to such an event would make gods and men wonder. Now, see if we cannot make such an arrangement."

It is understood the request will be cheerfully complied with by Colonel Carter. Manila is full of stray dogs, and he would give something handsome to get rid of them. The natives and Europeans there don't seem to consider them gastronomic luxuries.

Tribute to Nat Herreshoff.

Who makes the yachts that lead the way?
It's Herreshoff.
Who spurns aside the salty spray,
And mocks the dolphins at their play,
And proudly flaunts his pennants gay?
It's Herreshoff.

Who knows his art from top to keel?
It's Herreshoff.
Whose boats the lightest zephyrs feel,
Or 'neath the tempest safely reel,
And thrill responsive to the wheel?
It's Herreshoff.

Who helps the Yankee crews to win?
It's Herreshoff.
Who makes it just a waste of tin
For Lipton and his British kin
To come across and take a spin?
It's Herreshoff.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A RAILWAY'S NEW MOVE

Erie Road's Plan to Promote Its Employees.

AN AGE LIMIT AGREED UPON.

Recently Engaged Clerks Who at the Age of Thirty-five Have Not Made Records In Their Work Are Requested to Resign—Action Taken to Protect Old Men.

The Erie railroad has promulgated an order calling for the resignations of all clerks recently engaged who at the age of thirty-five have not advanced, says the New York American.

The resignations must be forwarded to the offices of the company within a few days, because the officials feel that there is no chance for men who at thirty-five have not demonstrated their executive ability.

The men who are doomed to leave are those who have entered the company's employment since May 1, 1901, and in an apologetic way the officials say that there are comparatively few who will be affected. In the future, however, no man who has reached the age limit will be given employment in the clerkship grade by the big railroad.

"Men who have become thirty-five without succeeding at something else have little chance to take up railroad work," is the explanation of Secretary Granville A. Richardson.

President Underwood, however, does not put it in the same way. He says:

"The road owes a duty to men in its employ for the major part of their lives. It is constantly making provision for these men. It is an injustice to them to have men who have seen their best days in other lines enter our employ. It is to protect our old employees that the order is issued. It is fair to assume that a man who has worked at some other business for the better part of his life is too well grounded to be of special value to a railroad company. The aim is to employ young men who wish to make railroading their business."

"The employment and training of railroad employees is a great problem, which can best be appreciated by those who are frequently the victims of bad judgment in railroad offices. This is what we are trying to remedy," said Secretary Richardson.

"We do not say that a man who has been in the railroad business for some years is useless at thirty-five if he has not advanced, for he has at least learned the routine. The fact that he is still in the business, however, shows that there has been some defect in the system that kept him when he was young. He should have been dropped long before.

"Railroading principles should be taught while the brain is young. The younger the better, and in the future any man who asks us for employment will have to give a very strong explanation of why he has failed in other capacities if he is anywhere near thirty-five.

"Our idea now is to get as many bright young boys as possible to go on the lowest rounds of the ladder to advance the others to the vacancies that will be made. By always having good material at the bottom it will be possible to advance the various grades as the good jobs at the top are opened, instead of going to other companies to get high salaried men while our own wonder why it happens that way.

"First, we want to protect our old men, and, secondly, make it unnecessary to go to other offices for good employees."

In view of this action of the Erie it is interesting to note the men who have accomplished things after the age of thirty-five.

Julius Cæsar was thirty-nine years old before he received his first important military command.

Oliver Cromwell was a very unimportant figure until he was nearly forty, when he girded on the armor which a few years later began to identify him with England's history.

Christopher Columbus was nearly forty when he went to Ferdinand and Isabella with his plan for the discovery of new continents, and it was not until he was forty-six that he started on his voyage.

General Grant was a town character in the west until he was almost forty.

George Washington had settled back into the indolent life of a Virginia planter when, at forty-two, he was called upon to undertake the great work which resulted in our freedom.

Admiral Farragut was still a navy captain at fifty-four, and it was in the later years of his life that he became a distinguished admiral.

At forty Lord Nelson had done little and was involved personally and politically, yet seven years after he died on the deck of the Victory one of England's most famous men.

William the Conqueror was forty when he was crowned king of England, and he afterward earned his title.

Napoleon at forty and in the five subsequent years of his life was at the height of his career.

Martin Luther was thirty-eight before the world began to hear from him in a way that changed religious history.

Abraham Lincoln was forty-nine when in his discussions in his senatorial campaign the country first heard his antislavery utterances.

PRAIRIE DOGS HIS HELPERS.

Nebraska Farmer to Test Law Designed to Rid Him of His Workmen.

There is great excitement and indignation on the head waters of the Minnecaduza creek, in Cherry county, Neb., over the action of Senator Brown of this district in securing the passage of a bill by the last legislature designed to exterminate one of the industries of northwest Nebraska, says the Omaha Bee.

It will be remembered that Senator Brown secured the passage of an act to exterminate the prairie dog in Nebraska. When they were not exterminated by the owner of the land on which they had their habitat, then it was made the duty of the road overseer to destroy them and charge the expense of same against the land.

Louis Grosmentir, who was one of the earliest settlers on the Minnecaduza creek, near Georgia, Neb., has for a number of years been training the inhabitants of a small prairie dog town upon his farm. As is well known, the most profitable crop that can be grown in this region is alfalfa. For the greatest success in growing alfalfa two things are necessary. First, that the roots of the alfalfa plant shall be infected with a certain fungus, and, second, that the roots shall be able to pierce the soil and reach the water beneath. Mr. Grosmentir made the important discovery a few years ago that this fungus is propagated by the prairie dog and carried by it in digging its burrows through the earth so as to prepare the ground for alfalfa culture. After four years of diligent application he has perfected his system so that his dogs not only infect the soil with fungus, but break through the hardpan in numberless places so as to afford easy access to the alfalfa roots to the all important water beneath.

One of the most beautiful sights ever witnessed in the redemption of the semiarid west is to behold Mr. Grosmentir's town of prairie dogs at work preparing a field for alfalfa culture.

It has just been made known that under the statute passed by the last legislature of Nebraska these beautiful and industrious redeemers of the region are condemned to death. Mr. Grosmentir is taking steps to test the law and for that purpose will consult the most eminent counsel in the state.

AMBITIONS OF JAPANESE.

A Marquis Tells Why They Wish to Fight the Russians.

An interview had recently in Paris with an unnamed Japanese marquis is quoted widely in Europe as being the best expression of Japanese ambitions and desires that has yet been made, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. He said:

"We desire to enter into the lists with Russia because that would assure our race an equality with European nations. Whether you like it or not, you are influenced by the racial type to which we belong and by our color. You cannot conceive the idea that we are civilized and as powerful as yourselves, that we are your equals in the economic, military and social sphere. When the international expeditions were organized during the late war in China the command of the different columns was intrusted in turn to English, German, French and Italian generals. None of you would have been willing to place European troops under the orders of a Japanese general.

"Yet I ask you, why not? Are we inferior brethren like Darwin's gorillas or civilized men having the same claim to social rights as yourselves? Well, then, we desire this war if only to conquer our place in the world, even if it were to bring us no material advantage. If we have the misfortune to postpone this inevitable conflict Russia will prepare for it in such a manner as to become formidable. That is the reason why we wish to fight at once."