BAZAARS OF CAIRO

Where Time Is Without Value and Sales Wait on Patience.

BARGAINING AS A FINE ART.

Polite and Loquacious, the Oriental Shopkeeper Will Haggle Over the Price of an Article From Dawn Until Dark-A Sample Transaction.

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He is the selfsame fellow still, the Cairene merchant, as in the days of Haroun-al-Raschid. He squats in cross legged contentment as of yore, amenable only to the loquacious system of bargaining dear to the heart of the oriental. The western tourist, foolishy regarding time as of value, will lose all equanimity long before he has completed the smallest transaction. If his knowledge of the east and his patience suffice and he begins negotiations early enough in the day not to be driven forth as the merchant sets up his shutters at nightfall he may obtain the article be seeks at a just and equitable price. If he gains possession of it in less than the accustomed time be will certainly have paid more than its mar-

ket value. Vagamundo, the western traveler experienced in the ways of the east. catches sight during a stroll through the bazaars of an Arabic blade that takes his fancy. It hangs high at the top of the open booth, on the raised foor of which serenely squats the proprietor, with folded legs. Vagamundo, as from the merest curiosity, pauses to run his eye over the countless articles, suggests with a half stifled yawn that the scimitar looks like what might be a convincing weapon in the hands of an enemy, ventures to hope that the merchant is enjoying fine weather and strolls leisurely on. The hopkeeper continues to puff drowsily at his water bottle until the westerneris all but out of earshot. Then he anpears suddenly to awake and drones out a languid invitation to return. Vagamundo pays no heed to the summons for some moments, gazes abstractedly upon the wares displayed in another booth, then wanders slowly back. The merchant hopes that the traveler is enjoying the best of health, invites him to squat in the bit of space not already occupied by himself or his wares, offers a cigarette and falls to discussing the state of the cotton crop in the delta. By the time the second cigarette is lighted he turns the conversation deftly to the scimitar and remarks that though it is hung among his wares rather for ornament than for sale it is possible he may some day tire of beholding it and part with It for-perhaps 1,000 plasters. Vagamundo, puffing reminiscently for a time, recalls having heard a friend express a desire to obtain such a weapon for, say, 75 plasters or so and wonders, after all, why that friend should care for so useless an article. The shopkeeper regrets that the two prices named do not more nearly coinide, trusts that the inundations will if subjected to a similar strain. The the tracks and nail them down.

merchant for his disinterested hospitality and saunters away. The shortest instant before he is finally lost from view in the surging stream of bazaar loungers he is called back to learn that the merchant is of the opinion that the new land tax will work more effectively than the old, that the scimitar is probably worth only 780 plasters and that some of the eucalyptus trees in the Esbekieh gardens are to be removed. With all due respect to Cromer Pasha Vagamundo doubts the practicability of his latest scheme of taxation and hopes that his friend may somewhere run across such a scimitar at 100 plasters.

ghile. Vagamundo expresses his de-

from his recent attack, thanks the

Thus the transaction continues; a third, a fourth, even a fifth time Vagamundo returns. By the sixth visit he has dropped the fiction of a friend and openly offers 225 plasters for the blade, and the shopkeeper arouses himself sufficiently to take the weapon down for inspection and expresses a willingbess to part with it for 275.

Over newly rolled cigarettes the negotiation proceeds, now touching upon the prevalence of ophthalmia, anon skirting the matter of scimitars, their manufacture and price. Speaking of imitars, the merchant suspects that for the one in hand he would be satisfied perhaps at 250 plasters. Vagamundo lays that sum-which both recognized from the beginning as the just price-on the mat between them, grasps his newly acquired property and amid protestations of lifelong urchin. "It's only fair to tell you that friendship from the merchant, takes

his departure. Manchester business men and Chiago captains of industry, scorning ach childish methods, have dived into the maeistrom of the bazaars of Cairo with the avowed intention of "doing ness" after the manner of today and the west; but all in vain. The Calrene shopkeeper will hurry in his ransactions for no mortal man. Let be pulsating westerner press his mercenary suit too forcibly and he distorers to his surprise, and perhaps ren to his dismay, that the merchant east displays his wares and quats by day among them merely as recreation and amusement and that the notion of selling anything is farbest from his thoughts.—Harry A. Pranck in Century.

To forgive a fault in another is more abline than to be faultless oneself. George Sand.

FACTS ABOUT BABIES.

Seme That Surprised and One That Pleased the Professor.

"I never knew before I had one," said the professor of physics to his bachelor assistant, "just how closely our science could be applied to a baby. I have been astounded at the following true conclusions:

"As two similar bodies vary in weight as the cubes of their dimensions, I find that a baby two feet long should weigh just about one-sixteenth of a man five This Honor Was Claimed by Two feet high; also that, as the surfaces of two similar bodies vary as the square of their dimensions, a baby as before would have about one-sixth the surface of the man. So the extent of surface proportional to weight in the baby is vastly greater than in the adult. In fact, a square foot of the baby's skin would shield just one-third the substance of what a square foot would on an adult.

"Arguing from this and knowing that the rate of cooling of a solid depends on the extent of surface, I found that a baby got cold quicker or warm quicker when exposed to a fire than a man; also, as any living body is higher in temperature than the surrounding air and has to lose heat continuallythe rate of loss depending on the surface-it is readily seen that a baby, in order to keep up normal temperature, has to furnish more heat in proportion to its weight than man, and therefore has to eat more in proportion to its weight than man. To prove that a baby gives out an enormous amount of heat, keep the heat from escaping by wrapping a heavy blanket around it. In a half an hour the temperature under the cover will be almost unbearable to the hand, and the baby will be found covered with sweat.

"The same knotty problem comes up when the baby is bathed. You know yourself how cool you feel when you bathe in a cold room in warm water, but in very little of it, so that most of your wet body is out of the water on heard of, according to this other story, account of the heat of your body being taken to evaporate the water? The away level stretch between Albany baby suffers much worse on account and Schenectady in thirteen minutes

"But I find one encouraging thing in this peculiar geometrical problem of year mentions having done better than the human form. I find that if a dress is made for my little daughter two feet high and one for her mother five feet high, it takes only one-sixth the cloth to do it, although the dresses were made in exactly the same style." -Lawrence Hodges in Chicago Record-Herald.

Big and Little Ships. Speaking of the problem of unsinkable ships, the New York Commercial

says: "Few people outside of practical shipbuilders and navigators understand the difference between a large vessel and a small one in point of structural strength. The strongest vessel that floats in the water is a common rowboat. One can take an ordinary rowboat and carry it by the ends or it can rest on cleats under each end without breaking in the middle. But the strongest man-of-war or ocean liner that floats today would break in two not be so late this year as last and larger a vessel the weaker it becomes reaches again for the tube of his nar- in this respect, and for this reason present danger in those remote days. many apparently good ideas which The present standard gauge is said to light that the khedive has recovered work out well in model form have fall- have been originally established by ed utterly when applied to large vessels."

Billions of Beans.

cakes, weighing about sixty five pounds tern. The result was that often inte from which the oil has been extracted, goes for the most part to Japan, which the train was ditched. It took a bad tenths of the product. Japan also took ple were killed, so runs the tradition, over 100,000 tons of beans in natural to bring about the testing of car form. Some beans!"-New York Trib wheels by tapping them.

Champion Mean Man. "My husband is a very mean man

wife to the woman around the corner. "He has a deaf ear, and every time I try to call him down he acts as if he train one day, so the story goes. There didn't hear me."

Why don't you talk into that?" "He won't tell me which it is," wailed the wife.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Honest Child,

shall give you a kiss."

"Teacher, I didn't know there was to be a reward," responded the honest my big brother did them sums."-Pittsburgh Post.

Took Her Time. "Thought you were going away to-

"Couldn't buy a ticket" "Nonsense. The ticket office is nev-

"No; but there was a girl at the window ahead of me."-Washington Her-

Has a Great Field.

Higgins-Our old classmate. Whizwire-how is he getting along in literature? He should be doing pretty well. He had so lively an imagination. Wiggins-Oh, he's doing splendidly now. He's specializing in excuses for married men.-Chicago News.

The true way to conquer circumstances is to be a greater circumstance yourself Old Saying.

EARLY RAILROADS

In the Days When Making a Record Was Quite an Event.

FIRST MILE A MINUTE TRAIN.

Roads, the Boston and Maine, With the Locomotive Antelope, and the Mohawk and Hudson, With the Davy

The first achievements of American railroading are, in the greater number of cases, lost in the obscurity of tradition, and there has sprung up a host of interesting stories that go the ounds like Homeric tales. The honor of having created a record or a custom that is now commonplace has had many claimants in nearly every instance.

Take the first train to run a mile a minute. The Antelope, an engine on the Boston and Maine railroad, according to one of the most cherished of these legends, pulled the first train that made this record. Her run was between Boston and Lawrence, a distance of twenty-six miles, and one day in 1848 she is said to have made ber last fourteen miles in thirteen min-

But it is just as earnestly upheld that the Davy Crockett of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad has this distinction. The Davy Crockett was the pride of the road in her day. It is said that her engineer, David Matthew, loved her better than he did his famtly. But she reached the pinnacle of ber fame locally when in 1832, sixteen years before the Antelope was she covered a fourteen mile straightof that same big proportion of surface. and made one stop for water besides. A letter written by Matthew in that a mile a minute with her on several occasions.

Running an engine at a mile a minute in those days was many times more dangerous than it is now. Threequarters of a century ago the rails were light strips of iron spiked down to all sorts of ties. There were no tie or fish plates then, and in hot weather especially the sleepers and the rails would warp in the torrid sun and pull apart.

Not infrequently the ends of the light rails would curve upward from the track, forming the much dreaded "snake heads" which were the horror of engineers and passengers alike. Many tales are told of "snake heads" springing up under the jolting train, dercing the filmsy car floors and impaling passengers in their seats. Until a remedy was found for these "snake heads" by using better fastenings and more seasoned ties a large force of men was continually employed to walk

Broken car wheels were another ever taking the distance between the wheels of the carts used on English highways. For the same reason, apparently, the first rolling stock was "Beans - what do you know about equipped not with solid wheels, but beans, even in New England?" writes with cast iron models of the wooden an American from Manchuria. "Come wagon wheel, though of smaller dito Dairen and see the beau mills which ameter. These were not submitted to turn out 63,000,000 pounds of bean oil the drop test that is now universal in a year and over 10,000,000 bean and were of a dangerously light pateach. Some beans! The bean cake, rior defects in the casting would pass unnoticed until the wheel broke and country received last year about nine accident, in which a number of peo-

Real time saving in running trains did not begin until 1851. Charles Minot, superintendent of the Erie railroad, was one of those given credit for inabout some things," complained the augurating telegraph signals for the handling of trains,

He was in the cab of a passenger were no double track railroads in those "That's certainly provoking," said the days, and trains had to lie out on sidneighbor. "But one of his ears is good. ings and wait for the train bound in he opposite direction to come along. However long the delay, the train on the siding waited.

On this particular occasion Minot's train took its siding. The operator at the little country station strolled over, nicely," said the pretty teacher, "I remarking that the train in the opposite direction had got stalled on the grade some fifty miles down the line and that it would be two or three ours before she could patch up her lenky flues and get power enough to

limb the bill. Minot was in a hurry, and he decided telegraph down the line that the train he was on would not wait at the siding, but would proceed-for station agents to watch out for the other train and have it wait on the siding nearest the spot where they would meet. The engineer refused point blank to take any such risk, saying that it was against all railroad law and custom. Minot finally discharged him, put him off the engine and ran the train himself to the end of the division, keeping posted by telegraph at each station. Everything worked out just as he had planned and was so satisfactory that he at once inaugurated a system of moving all trains on telegraph signals. -Thaddeus & Dayton in Chicago Rec-

Within oneself must be the source within one of the basis of consolation - is perspiration - Thomas Edison. Marcus Aurelias.

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ARMORER'S TOOLS.

Fine Relics of Ancient Times In New York's Art Museum.

Very few people are aware that in the heart of modern New York is a complete armorer's shop, writes E. A. Suverkrop in the American Machinist. It is in the basement of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and is equipped with a complete outfit of over 600 armorer's tools. Many of these are very old, baving descended from master to man or from father to son through many generations. Their workmanship is excellent. Where steel faces have been welded to ison bodies the welds are clean and perfect, and the junction of iron and steel is distinguishable only by the difference in lus-

ter of the two metals. The tempering of the steel faces seems to be good and uniform, as netther cracks nor dents are apparent. A cursory glance at these tools will at once apprise us of the origin of many of our modern sheet metal workers' implements. The working faces of all the tools are highly polished, so that they do not "grip" the metal being worked, which it is free to "slide" to the shape desired by the armorer.

Every collection of ancient armor requires technical care for its upkeep. The objects must be kept free from rust, occasionally remounted, and from time to time restorations must be made to preserve these priceless specimens. In order to carry out this work the musuem has arranged the shop referred to so that these necessary operations may be carried on. The armorer's tools once belonged to Daniel Tachaux, but are now the property of the museum. Mr. Tachaux brought them to this country when he came from Paris is 1909 to make some repairs in the museum's collection of armor The outfit consists of over 600 tools and includes nearly 100 kinds of stakes and a great variety of hammers swages, etc.

RECESSION OF GLACIERS.

Northern Ice Fields That Once Met the Sea Are Now Inland.

Some attention is being directed to the fact that the Muir glacier is disintegrating along its face, and there is some speculation as to how long it will continue to present a great attraction to tourists. No one can answer this, of course, for the causes of the unusual movement are not known. Neither is it known with any certainty for how long a time this great ice mass has presented his appearance, which made it

Assuming that the earliest charts of the coast are correct-and there is every reason to suppose they arethere have been very remarkable recessions of glaciers along the Atlantic coast during the last century, so that ice fields that formerly came down to the sea are now a considerable dis tance from it. As, we understand, the earlier charts do not indicate the position of Muir glacier, so there are no means of telling if it has receded.

The cause of the recession of glaciers is not fully understood, but it seems to imply an average amelioration of the climate. Glaciers are fed from snow fields, and if they become smaller only one of two explanations seems possible. Either the snowfall in the higher levels must have diminished or the temperature in the lower levels has grown higher. There are several reasons for supposing that the climate of the north. Pacific zone is becoming gradually warmer, although the change is very gradual. Sir Charles Lyell, the famous geologist, in one of his books speaks of the breaking away of a great ice barrier near Greenland, which occurred if we are not mistaken, in 1846, and says it was one of the most sig nificant events in the modern history of the world .- Victoria Colonist.

Kansas City Star.

A man once arrived at Kansas City with a terrible pain under his belt. "Go for a doctor," said the sufferer, and go quickly."

"What kind of a doctor do you

want?" inquired the messenger. "We have all kinds - allopath, homeopath. hydropath, osteopath"-"Oh," cried the traveler in his agony, any path will do! All paths lead to

A Mixed Quartet.

the grave."-Kansas City Star.

Among other curious things I have heard was a quartet sung simultapeously in four languages, writes a reminiscent contributor to the New York Sun. It was Clara Louise Kel ogg's company in "Martha." Miss Kellogg sang in English, Brignoli in Italian, a German woman in German and a Frenchman in French. The audience never noticed the confusion of

Just the Reverse.

"Beating the sword into a plowshare?" inquired the tourist pleasantly as he halted at the door.

"Beating a plowshare into a sword," responded the energetic blacksmith "I manufacture war relics." - Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bess-Jack said last night that call ing on me was like witnessing a beautiful drama. Tess-What did you say? Bess-1 gave him a senson pass and told him I hoped the play would end happily.-Chicago Record-Herald.

Successful Opening.

Unwedded. Teacher (in grammar class)-What is

a singular pronoun, Johnny? Johnny-One that isn't married yet.

No. genius is not inspiration. Genius

FREAKISH PHOTOS

Moonlight Effects Obtained by Taking the Sun.

TRICK OF THE GHOST FAKE.

Require a Little Care and Simple Apparatus, and It Is Easy to Photograph a Man Inside a Pint Bottle.

graphs by moonlight, the exposure varying from thirty minutes to two hours. The results, however, are rarely satisfactory, owing to the movement of the shadows producing a obtain a moonlight picture of the approved sort-a fine cloud effect with llant light upon water-special preparations must be made.

by the cloud bank one seizes the opportunity to secure a snapshot (the lens being well "stopped down") right thus obtained should be slightly underdeveloped. If all has gone well the resulting negative will supply a picture exactly resembling a moonlight effect. and by carefully gumming a small circle of opaque paper upon the film one is able to print out the "moon" into the bargain.

Photographs in which the snow appears to be falling are usually produced by artificial means. If the subject is to be a portrait the sitter should be garbed appropriately and placed before a wintry background. - When the negative is obtained it should be dried and well varnished, then placed flat upon a table with the film side uppermost. Take a soft toothbrush charged with rather thick india lok and carmine mixed up with water and draw it over the teeth of the comb, which should be held some little distance from the negative. If this operation is carefully managed the result will be an irregular spattering of the pigment upon the varnished film, and when this is dry a print will be produced which been taken in a snowstorm.

may be described in the duplicate exparently impossible feat proceed as rather where the line is to be drawn. follows: First photograph the bottle cusing take care to mark out what will this is developed your friend will duly

This method will be found in practice to explain many pictures which at a "vision fake" arrange a little scene, such as a bare room with an empty bearth, with your model sitting listlessly in the foreground. Make your first exposure on this scene, being careful to mark out on the ground glass screen the space into which the vision must fall. A dark curtain or dark woodwork should occupy this space in the first picture. Now procure a sheet of dead black paper, mount it evenly upon stiff card and with a little Chinese white sketch out an appropriate vision.

If you cannot do this yourself get an artist friend to help you, but see that the sketch is placed in the correct spot-i. e., the spot which you have arranged for it to occupy in the finished picture. When the sketch is finished set it up before the camera, focus and see that it falls within the required boundary upon the screen. Then expose again the plate which has already done duty and-if no miscalculations have been made-an interesting 'vision" picture will result .

The ghost "fake" may be made in exactly the same way, only in this case an appropriate scene-would be a deserted churchyard, with your model posing in an awestruck attitude beside a tomb. In all photographs of this kind the render should bear in mind that a dead black background does not appreciably affect the sensitized plate, but a show plate should be used whenever this is possible, as by this means any slight tendency to "fog" will be obviated. - Scientific American.

Plain Talk From Home. "I ought to be supremely happy," the youth wrote to the home people. don't see much business shend, but I have my diploma and my books."

Whereupon the "old man" wrote "Put the diplomy in a frame, make a pillow of the books, then rise up early mingham Age-Herald. and hit some good hard licks for three square meals a day."-Atlanta Consti-

wishes.-German Proverb.

GRASS LINED BOOTS.

They Are Worn by the Nomadic Lapps, Who Never Get Cold Feet.

While civilized man suffers intensely from cold feet every winter, the Laplander, living in the far north of Europe, has no such trouble. A traveler writes: "Their boots are made of reinfeer skin and are worn very large, and the toes are pointed and curve upward so as to be easily slipped into their skis. "Spook" and "Vision" Pictures Only The Lapp usually fills his boots half full with a peculiar green grass, into which he thrusts his naked feet. He then packs the boots full with more grass, tucks the ends of his trousers Moonlight effects in photography are inside and binds them tightly round generally gained by trickery. Of with many turns of a brightly woven course it is possible to take photo- braid. With these precautions they never suffer from cold feet, and chilblains, corns or such like civilized complaints are an unknown horror to them."

Concerning other customs the same writer says: "The Lapps are essenblurred effect in the finished print. To tially a nomadic race and spend most of their lives wandering fancy free among the wild and glorious scenery the moon casting a long line of bril- of their northern home. However, at times no doubt the stillness of the frozen mountains becomes too still. A rather cloudy sunset must be and they turn their herds and start chosen. Then when the sun drops low toward their nearest meeting place. on the horizon and is partly obscured Twice a year they hold these general gatherings-at Easter and midsummer -when they congregate and hold a general fair. It is on these occasions into the eye of the light. The plate that they celebrate their weddings and funerals. The revelries last only about ten days, but many marriages take place between couples who perhaps have never met previously.

"As soon as a Lapp can afford to buy enough reindeer for himself he leaves the parental tent, takes a wife and roams away wherever his heart or reindeer dictates. There are no social distinctions in Lapland. Should a man have no reindeer or possibly have lost what he had be travels with a rich man and helps him tend the herd, but he lives and feeds with them in the same tent and is quite on a social equality until he can afford to start off with his own herd."-Chicago News.

TURKISH VENGEANCE.

It's a Perilous Matter to Endanger the Life of a Sultan.

Within two weeks after the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha, the grand vizier of Turkey, thirty-two men were put to death for taking part looks just as though the negative had in the conspiracy. According to Turkish custom handed down from the Photographs of the class in which time of Mohammed, there is no limit ghosts or visions appear may be "fak- as to the number of lives that may be ed" in several ways. The first of these taken as a penalty for the murder of one man. Even those interested in posure method. Suppose, for example, the remotest degree are liable to the we wish to photograph a man inside a sultan's vengeance. It is not so much bottle which will hold no more than a the number the ruler of Turkey is aupint of liquid. To accomplish this ap- thorized to put out of the way, but

The Turks have a story of one of standing upon a dull black support and the earlier successors of Mohammed with similar background. While fo- whose life was only endangered because of a rock falling down a declivbe the bottle's boundaries on the plate ity near which the sultan was riding by fixing little pieces of gummed paper | with his retinue. Half a dozen of to the ground glass screen of the cam- those in charge of the trip were put to era. Then get your man to stand or death as an ordinary matter of course, sit in a chair upon a black cloth with then half a dozen more who might a smooth black curtain behind him. have remotely known something about Focus upon him so that he falls within the facilities afforded by the road for the boundaries of the bottle, this be- killing the sultan. Finally all the meming easily managed by means of the bers of a secret club or lodge were orgummed paper guides. Finally expose dered executed because it was ascerthe plate which has already been used tained that one of the responses to a to photograph the bottle, and when password was "Will you roll down the stone?"

Despite the protestations of the club members that the words had no significance at all with respect to the sultan first seem very astonishing. To make or the sultan's trip along the road, they were ordered to the scaffold. They numbered 118 in all and died bravely. assuring their executioners to the very last that they were innocent. Later a eunuch who told how the falling of the rock was merely an accident was also put to death for daring to say so .- New York Sun.

> Killed by Light. Those who have studied the strange inhabitants of the Mammoth cave in Kentucky say that the celebrated blind fish from that cavern when placed in illuminated aquaria seek out the darkest places, and it is believed that light is directly fatal to them, for they soon die if kept in a brightly lighted tank. The avoidance of light seems to be a general characteristic of

Starting Something,

the sightless creatures dwelling in the

"While you are in asking papa for my hand in marriage, Philip, I'll be playing something lively on the plane," said the sweet young thing.

"No, I wouldn't do that, Jessica," replied the young man. "You know some people can't keep their feet still when they hear lively music."-Yonkers Statesman.

Sometimes They Are Wrong. "A woman never admits that she was wrong."

"I don't know about that," replied Mr. Meekton. "A number of them seem particularly anxious to prove that they showed pretty poor judgment in selecting husbands."-Washington Star.

Enough to Make Him Rave. "What is the editor of the bealth

hints department raving about?" "A rich woman writes that she gives private moving picture shows in her ome, and she wants to know if they will injure her poodle's eyes."-Bir-

Ite Limitations.

A sweet disposition is a great instioutlon as a general thing, although of Great minds are wills, others only little assistance in driving mules .-Atchison Globe.