Abbeville Progress

J. W. O'BRYAN

PHONE 248.

The newest dance is called the grape juice wallow.

The joy ride continues to add to the summer's tragedies.

A man may be self-made, but it takes a wife to finish him.

Except for the words and the music ragtime songs are all right.

Picture post cards from vacationers further infuriate the stay-at-homes.

You don't have to go to a cabaret show in a cab, but many people do.

Getting killed in an automobile accident is a poor kind of Sunday diversion.

France claims the cocktail as a French invention. France is entirely welcome.

New Yorkers are to pension two old street car horses. Why not pension them all?

For our part, we'd be glad if all the waiters agreed never to accept a tip under $900.

Aviation is suffering just now from machines that show no improvement in flying qualities.

A German professor says that New York seems almost tranquil after a brief stay in Chicago.

Rabbits are said to be fond of turnips, but the rabbit never did qualify as an intellectual giant.

Farmers are planting turnips, not because anybody eats them, but because it is a habit farmers have.

Anyhow, it will be too cold in the wintertime for some of the styles, so fashion reformers can take hope.

A Chicago doctor says eating onions will restore lost hair, but we had rather our bald-headed friends remain so.

An inquirer wants to know what is good for potato bugs. He shouldn't worry about that, but leave it to the bugs.

After all, about the only way to keep a man from telling you his troubles is to start in and tell him yours first.

It is cruel to muzzle the dogs, complains one dog owner. Oh, well, let us tie the children in the basement, then!

A Princeton student admits that he corresponds with 16 girls. But as soon as he begins to earn a salary he won't.

Now a serum for the mumps has been discovered. This is what might be described as swelling medical triumphs.

An aviator expects to break the world's altitude record with three passengers. All they get out of it is the altitude.

All things considered, moving the crops every fall is a greater problem than moving the contents of the flat every spring.

A man who bought a hop farm in California through a mail-order house found that it was a swamp where frogs abound.

Laplanders never suffer from cold feet, but, on the other hand, they do not wear silk stockings, or any other kind of stockings.

Hereafter French aeroplanes intended for war use will be provided with heavy armor plate. Pneumatic cushions and reliable springs are more needed.

One young woman who disobeyed orders aboard ship was locked up and will have to stand trial. How different is seafaring from matrimony!

A man in New York, seeking to escape an asylum, offered his poetry as evidence of his sanity. The average court would need no stronger proof to the contrary.

Now a New York medical scientist says that tall buildings cause tuberculosis. It is now in order for another one to come forward and declare that low ones induce the mumps.

In the catastrophic matter, though it is anything but a joking matter, it may be said that in the way of human slaughter it is nip and tuck between the automobile and the aeroplane. The iceberg isn't in it.

Wedding rings are worn much narrower than formerly. Consequently they are cheaper. So look out for a boom in matrimony.

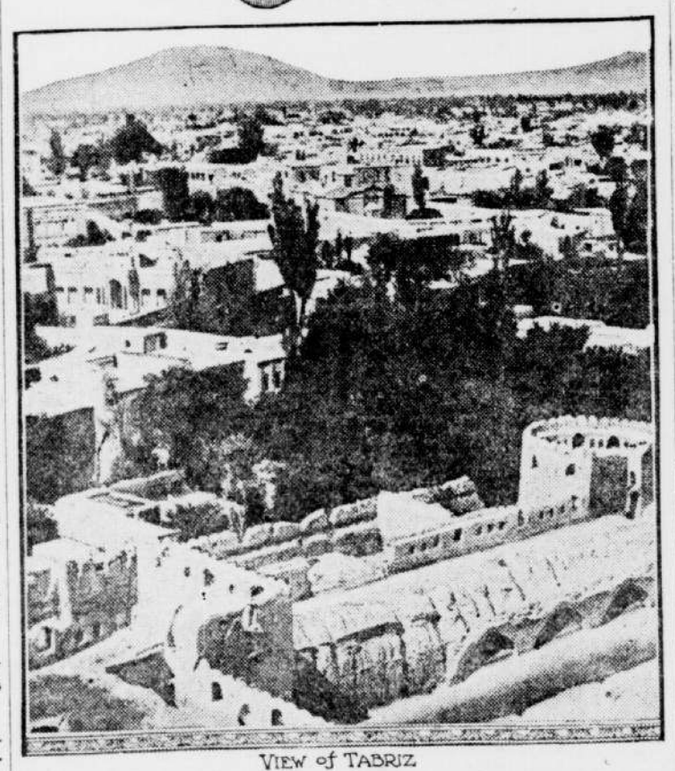
Married men who go joy riding with other men's wives may perhaps plead that they do not wish to endanger their own wives' necks.

Magazines are said to have originated in France, but that country should not be blamed for the custom of putting a girl in a bathing suit on every magazine cover.

Now a Boston physician inveighs against fat babies. As such an infant is the embodiment of happiness, comfort and content, and gives out by the power of suggestion that life is one long, well-fed smile, there will be a general revolt against this scientific dictum which would dispose of so potent a factor in the world's peace and contentment as the fat baby.

Kissing is an expensive pastime. One man was fined $33 for kissing a mule, and a woman was sent to jail for 30 days for kissing a man.

Life in Land of Shah



VIEW of TABRIZ

THE best idea of oriental bazaars is furnished by the arcades of European and American cities; yet there are many points of difference between the bazaar and the arcade. For example, the passage in the bazaar is much narrower than in the arcade; it is a passageway for animals and vehicles, as well as for pedestrians; bazaars are never more than one story high; they are lighted only by circular holes in the arched roof; the fronts of the little shops on either side are entirely closed by rough wooden doors; the shops are very long in proportion fronting on the passageway is exceedingly narrow.

One curious thing about the bazaars of Persia is that all the shops of one kind are grouped together, and so we speak of "the cloth bazaar," "the hat bazaar," "the shoe bazaar," Mary A. Clarke Colquhoun writes in the Springfield Republican. There are both wholesale and retail stores, but there are no department stores, as in the United States. Nor is there such a thing as a general grocery or dry goods store. One grocer keeps spices only; another tea, coffee, sugar and so forth; one dry goods merchant will sell you muslin, another broadcloth, another silk. There are no large manufactories in Iran. It is common to have a small factory and a shop together or side by side. All the metal utensils used in the country are made of either brass or copper. These substances are hammered into shape; a stroll through the bazaars where this work is going on gives one the impression that pandemonium has broken loose. To an American it is astonishing to see the very small quantity of a thing that can be bought in Persia. Spices are inexpensive, and the spice merchant will weigh out an infinitesimal amount, so that even the very poor can have flavorings and seasonings in their food that would otherwise be impossible to them.

Fare of the Persian Cafeteria.

Different kinds of bread are made in the bazaars. One kind, which is especially liked by the people and which can be obtained fresh at almost every hour of the day, is called "non-i-sangak," literally littlestone bread. It is made by pouring the dough on very hot pebbles, which bake it quickly and give it a crisp crust. Of course, it is thin, not more than a quarter of an inch in thickness. The sheet is about a foot and a half wide by two and a half long. Near the bazaar where this bread is baked you will usually find a place where mutton chops are being cooked on skewers over a charcoal fire. Any one desiring a lunch will buy from the baker a sheet of the thin, crisp, freshly baked bread, then a few "kabobs," as the chops are called. Wrapping the chops in the bread, he will proceed on his way, eating his lunch as he goes. "A Persian cafetria," as a missionary friend of mine calls it.

As you walk through the bazaars or stand to examine or purchase goods, especially if you are a foreigner, you must expect to be jostled, not only by crowds of curious pedestrians, but also by caravans of horses and donkeys and even of vicious camels. You will perhaps have to wait, also, for the shopkeeper to finish his prayers before he can attend to your wants. Foreigners usually go to the bazaars, not to buy things, but to see oriental life; and in the bazaars are to be seen many interesting phases of it. When you really wish to buy anything you will find the peddler, that supreme nuisance of America, your best friend. He will bring to your door anything that you wish to see and give you all the time that you desire in which to examine it. You must needs be a haggler to deal with any merchant in Persia, but usually you can make a better bargain in the quiet of your own home than you could make in the bazaar.

In one respect the theory of the Persian merchant and peddler in regard to buying and selling is the opposite of ours. Instead of giving you a reduction if you buy a large quantity of some one thing, he will almost invariably charge you more in proportion than if you buy a small quantity. The reason is, probably, the lack of small change in Persia and the fact that it can always be disposed of at a profit. I am told that the same thing is true in Constantinople, where, for example, a bridge ticket entitling you to cross a bridge ten times costs more than if you paid a single fare ten times. This scarcity of small change and the consequent value placed on it makes the money changer an important person in the east today, as he was in the time when Christ found it necessary to drive him from the temple.

Foreign Goods in Evidence.

When he carries out his own ideas exclusively the Persian is always artistic. The bazaars in which oriental goods are displayed in oriental fashion are always pleasing. But there is a growing demand for European articles; everywhere in the bazaars one is confronted by cheap broadcloth, cheap cotton goods, shoddy cutlery and glassware and tawdry foreign articles of all kinds. These things, displayed with the native goods, cheapen the latter without themselves gaining dignity by the contact.

Save for one month in the year, the bazaars, even in the capital of 350,000 people, are never open at night. During the month when the Persians fast every day from sunrise to sunset it is customary to do some marketing, some business and much visiting at night. Then the food bazaars, tea shops and so forth are open; pedestrians with huge lanterns of oiled paper and carriages give an appearance of life and gayety to the streets which is quite unknown at other times. To one who has known the quiet of an oriental city the noise of an American city is almost unendurable.

Many occupations which in western lands are carried on in shops are in Persia carried on in the open air. This is due partly to the poverty of the people, partly to the warmness of the climate, partly to the fact that the Persian is pre-eminently a social being, and—with the exception of his domestic life, which is lived in great seclusion behind high walls—he likes to be with his fellowmen.

The only things that are free in Persia are air and sunshine. Water, not only in the cities, but everywhere, is one of the most expensive commodities and one of the most difficult to obtain. The entire water supply of Teheran comes from the snow on the mountains north of the city. It is brought for a distance of many miles in underground water courses.

English Royal Jewels.

King George, says a London dispatch, has a great idea of his responsibility in regard to the jewels at the various royal palaces, and from time to time has them recatalogued and revalued. Those at Buckingham palace were recently assessed and declared to be worth $16,500,000. It is said that there is scarcely an object in the whole collection with which the king is not familiar. New measures of safety have been adopted and it would now be impossible for the cleverest burglar in Europe to make an entrance without attracting attention. An electric alarm was recently added. The police guard around the palace has also been increased.

One Thing He Couldn't Do.

The bartender grasped the man next the stove by the shoulder and shook him until he was awake. "Here, Zeph," he told him, "you'd better go out and get some fresh air. It'll do you good." Zeph merely grunted drunkenly and huddled back in his chair. The bartender tried it again, with like result. "You won't get out, won't you?" he roared angrily. Seizing the unfortunate Zeph by the collar and the seat of the trousers, he escorted him forcibly to the alley. "Get out there in the air and brace up," was his parting advice. "Y' kin put me out if y' like, but"—Zeph straightened up with drunken dignity—"ye can't make me take no air, durn ye!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Explaining the Valkyrias.

According to the old Scandinavian legend the Valkyrias are warlike virgin messengers of Odin, and their name signifies "choosers of the slain." Adin desires to collect a great many heroes in Valhalla, so that when he comes to fight the giants at the end of the world he may be able to meet their forces. He sends the Valkyrias to every battlefield to make choice of those who are slain. When they ride forth on their errand, mounted upon prancing steeds and fully armed, their shields and helmets shed a strange light, which flashes up into the skies of the north and is called by mortals "Aurora Borealis" or "Northern Lights."

HOME FOR SNAKES

Venom Institute of San Paulo, Brazil, Very Unique.

Poisonous Reptiles After They Are Rendered Harmless Are Allowed to Roam at Will in a Wonderful Garden.

New York.—One hears daily of charitable individuals with plenty of time and money inaugurating homes for various unfortunate types of humanity, but the most unique establishment of its kind is certainly the Venom institution of San Paulo, in Brazil, where a permanent and comfortable home is provided for poisonous snakes.

The institute is in a part of Brazil noted for its superabundance of venomous reptiles, where the loss of life from snake bites became so serious that something had to be done by the government to cope with the situation.

Large bands of men, wearing thick boots, leggings and gloves for protection against grassed districts round about the institute, armed with long thin tubes, terminating in two semi-circular claws, which are controlled at the end nearest the body and can be opened or closed at will.

By this means they are able to grasp the snake by the tail without any danger to themselves.

As soon as a snake is caught in this manner it is unceremoniously thrust into a basket, where, together with a writhing, coiling mass of its brethren, it is conveyed to the home.

A large conservatory containing long rows of glass covered boxes, similar to the glass cases used in greenhouses for growing tomatoes, is used as a sorting place for the large quantities of reptiles which are brought into the house every day.

Each case is labeled with the particular species of snake it contains, so that when the day's "bag" is brought in, it is a comparatively simple matter for the expert naturalist to grip each with the above described instrument, and, recognizing its species, put it in the proper receptacle.

The next stage in this queer place is what is called the operating table. Here, under the personal supervision of a fully qualified doctor, garbed exactly as the surgeons in the operating room of a hospital, with the long white overall, fine rubber gloves and so on, the snake is robbed of its poison—termed "serum"—and rendered harmless.

One man grips the snake firmly by the tail; which is no easy task, for it will wriggle and twist and turn in a manner that would tax severely the strongest wrist; whilst the doctor forces the jaws open with a surgical instrument until he gets hold of the bag containing the poisonous serum.

A small glass dish is held directly beneath the bag, and the doctor proceeds to drain it of its contents. Each snake yields something like 30 centigrammes of serum, which, in appearance, greatly resembles ordinary milk.

When the operation is over the snake is taken away and placed in a large garden, from which escape is a matter of impossibility.

Of course, it would be more cruel to turn the poor, defenseless snake adrift into the woods again, for he would be entirely at the mercy of his enemies and soon succumb. So this garden, which contains almost everything Mr. Snake would find in his natural elements, trees, shrubs, long, thick grass, pools and a stream where he may disport himself on warm days, is provided by the institute.

BABY IN VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAIR

For the first time in history, the presiding officer of the United States senate the other day shared his seat with another person. That person was Master Thomas Marshall Sutherland, three and a half years old, son of Rev. A. D. Sutherland of Berkley Springs, Va., who was once Mr. Marshall's pastor at Columbia City, Ind. The child was named for Mr. Marshall and is a great favorite with the vice-president.

TO ROOF OF WORLD

Leading Scientists Ready to Attack Himalayan Peaks.

Notable Array of Eminent Men Selected for Dr. de Filippi's Expedition Collected at Genoa Preparatory to Departing.

Rome.—Dr. de Filippi's expedition to the western Himalaya and Karakoram is now completely organized. The equipment and provisions have been procured in London, and will be shipped to India within the next few days. The scientific apparatus is being collected at Genoa and will leave for Bombay with the expedition in an Italian liner.

The following members will take part in the expedition:

Dr. F. de Filippi, organizer and responsible leader; Commander A. Alessio, royal Italian navy, lecturer on theoretical goedesy in the University of Padua, second in command of the expedition, in charge of the geodetic-astronomical work and of pendulum and magnetic observations; Signor G. Abetti, lecturer on astrophysics in the University of Rome, assistant astronomer in the observatory in the Collegio Romano, who is to assist Commander Alessio in his work, and will undertake astrophysical researches; Signor O. Marinelli, professor of geography in the University of Florence, and G. Dainelli, lecturer on geology and assistant in the Geological institute of the same university, will undertake the geological survey of the districts traversed by the expedition; Signor A. Amerio, professor of physics in the Technical Institute of Padua, lecturer on physics in the university and in the School of Practical Engineering, who will undertake observations in solar radiations and atmospheric electricity; Marchese N. Venturi Ginori, who will assist in the above researches and will undertake studies in photometry, and with Professor Amerio will also take charge of the meteorological station; Lieut. C. Antilli of the military photographic department, who will take charge of the photographical and telephotographical work; J. A. Spranger, B. A., Trinity college, Cambridge, who will act as assistant topographer.

The government of India will appoint an officer of the India trigonometrical survey to accompany the expedition and take part in the survey work, and finally, the expedition has secured the services of Joseph Petigax, the well-known Alpine guide of Courmayeur, who accompanied the duke of the Abruzzi in all his enterprises. Professors Marinelli and Amerio and Mr. Spranger will only start from Italy in March, 1914, and will meet the rest of the party in the spring at Leh (Ladakh).

The Italian government has given every possible assistance to the enterprise by officially appointing the greater number of its members and by providing the necessary scientific apparatus. The government of India is giving all its support to the expedition. Besides a handsome subsidy and the loan of a survey officer, it has promised special customs privileges for the scientific equipment.

Women Hear Senator Clapp

Minnesota Statesman Addresses Suffragettes at Hyattesville, Md., Just Before They Reached Capital.

Hyattsville, Md.—Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minesota is here depicted delivering his address to the assembled

Senator Moses E. Clapp.

delegations of suffragettes at Hyattsville, just before they proceeded to Washington to deliver their petitions to the U. S. Senate.

MAYBE THEY'RE WILD PIGEONS

Flock of 300 Thought to Resemble the Supposedly Extinct Bird Passenger.

Pittsburgh.—A flock of supposedly wild pigeons has been located by M. M. Garland, surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh, near his home at Edgewood. The birds have gone to nest in a heavily wooded tract, and efforts will be made to secure several of them alive.

According to Mr. Garland he has been very close to them on three different occasions, and he is positive they are perfect specimens of the supposedly extinct passenger pigeon.

Mr. Garland discovered the birds while hunting through the woods. Hearing their "cooings" at a distance, he investigated and discovered the roost. The birds had just begun building their nests.

CUT HAIR OFF OF 94 WOMEN

Paris Police Arrest Man Suffering From Strange and Peculiar Mania.

Paris.—In searching the flat of a certain Paris sybarite, by name Leramgourg, the police found the hair of no less than 94 women, the whole estimated by a coiffeur to be worth $500 for toupees and postiches.

Leramgourg enticed the confiding creatures to his house and having hypnotized them cut off their hair. His very shaving brushes bristled with what has been described as "the capillary attachment of a female scalp."

PRINCESS MURAT OF RUSSIA

First Photograph Taken in New Garb of the Former Beautiful Miss Stallo of Cincinnati.

Paris, France.—The first photograph of the beautiful Princess Murat of Russia, who was the former Miss Stallo, multimillionaire heiress of Cincinnati. The princess in fancy dress costume is seen with M. Andre Fouquiere dressed as a Chinese mandarin. M. Fouquiere, who on his recent visit to America was in conference with President Wilson at Washington, is the well known leader of French society, and is probably the best dresed man in France.

Princess Murat and M. Fouquiere.

BARS HER FROM THE PULPIT

Netherland Reform Church Won't Let Dutchwoman Pastor Preach in Pulpit.

The Hague.—Miss Gerling has just taken the degree of doctor of divinity at the University of Groningen. She is the first woman to be graduated with that honor in a Dutch institution of learning. Now the question before the public is: "Will she be allowed to preach?"

If she were a Baptist there would be no difficulty about it, as the Baptists have set aside the prejudice against women preachers. It was in the Baptist church that Rev. Anna Shaw was allowed to preach. Miss Gerling, however, belongs to the Netherlands Reformed church, which still closes its pulpits to women.

Slit Trousers for Men.

Sandusky, O.—Twenty-two custom cutters, attending the International Custom Cutters' association meeting here, wore trousers of white flannel, the legs of which were slit to a point between the ankle and the knee, under which hosiery of delicate hue was worn. Slit trousers, the cutters say, promise the same degree of favor among the men as the slit has attained among the women.

Is Killed Finally.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Edward Schmidt, an aged capitalist, tried to hang himself at his home here. The rope broke, he fractured his skull and died.

AN AMERICAN SHRINE

S. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Dear to U. S. People.

In the Language of Canon Hensley Henson, in His Farewell Sermon There, It Is a Link Between England and Republic.

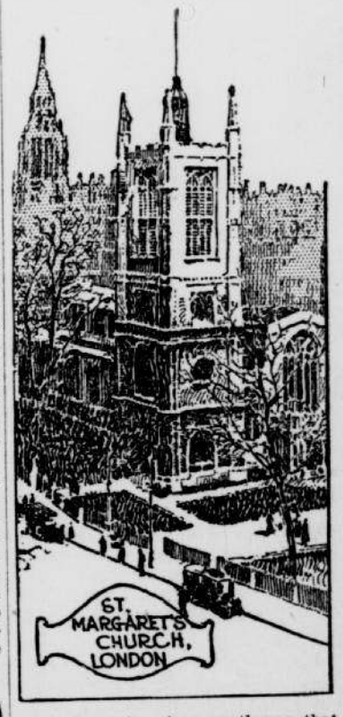
London.—In his farewell sermon in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, Canon Hensley Henson said:

"This church is a link between ourselves and the great American republic—for reasons partly historical, for here is the grave of Sir Walter Raleigh, the most romantic of those Elizabethan heroes who first laid the foundations of the English-speaking nations in the new world; here worshipped the Puritan statesmen who broke that tyrannous power which had driven the founders of the United States across the stormy and unknown Atlantic, and here sleep the wife and daughters of Milton, the poet, who, perhaps more than any other, has impressed himself on our American kinsmen, and partly personal, for it is the case that my predecessor, Dean Farrar, was widely known in America, and that I myself have formed many friendships in that country. St. Margaret's beyond other English parish church is dear to Americans, who worship here during the summer in considerable numbers and who come here almost as by natural right when they seek a place for religious self-expression.

"You will remember how the American colony in London came together here for a memorial service for those of their countrymen who had perished in the lamentable shipwreck of the Titanic."

Canon Henson might have amplified his remarks considerably on American associations with this church, which is one of the best known, most popular and most fashionable in London.

Sir Walter Raleigh's grave is beneath the chancel, unmarked, and the precise spot is not known. Dean Farrar has left on record on the great west window one of the chief features, that "the £600 was subscribed in America for the west window without a word more than a casual remark to an American gentleman that Raleigh's headless body lay in St. Margaret's church with no memorial save a small tablet in the chancel."



The tradition of the rector's office is that Raleigh's head, which was placed in Westminster hall after his body was buried, was interred in the grave of his son forty-eight years afterward.

George W. Childs of Philadelphia paid for the Milton memorial—the west window of the north aisle—after an appeal in England failed.

Canon Henson's reference to the Puritan statesmen who worshipped there is explained by the fact that St. Margaret's has been officially recognized as the parish church of the house of commons since 1549.

CATCH A WHITE WOODCHUCK

Rare Little Animal That Is Pet of a Household in New York State.

Jamestown, N. Y.—C. C. Hazzard, Jr., whose home is on the main road between Bemus Point and Ellery, is showing an albino groundhog, in other words a white woodchuck. This animal is very seldom seen, although hunters and others living in the country frequently talk of them.

The chuck exhibited by Mr. Hazzard is a little over a year old and perfectly white except a very few brown hairs at the tip of his tail. Pink eyes further emphasize the albino characteristics.

The woodchuck was caught when but a few weeks old by a nephew of Mr. Hazzard, but escaped. Some time later Mr. Hazzard located the partly grown animal, and after trying to dig him out finally caught him in a steel trap and succeeded in getting him without severely injuring the leg. That night the chuck gnawed out of a box made of inch boards and escaped. Some days later he was again located and caught. Since then he has been in captivity.

The woodchuck has never taken a drink of water, so far as Mr. Hazzard knows, since he was caught. He is kept in a tin lined box for safety.

Falls Three Stories; Unhurt.

New York.—Mrs. Ella Kobach slipped through a hole in the fire escape balcony of her home here and fell three stories into an arm chair. Neighbors found her sitting in the chair in a dazed condition. Her injuries were slight.