

MARKET OF ALL NATIONS.

A COSMOPOLITAN SCENE ON LUDLOW STREET, NEW YORK.

A Picturesque Gathering of Curious People. How the Orthodox Hebrews Select Their Sabbath Food—The Habits That Always Follows a Crowd.

Have you ever been in the vicinity of the Ludlow Street market on a Friday morning? Well, if you have not you have missed a sight. Ludlow Street market comprises that portion of the city bounded by Hester and Canal and by Essex and Orchard streets. Every Friday, from sunrise to sunset, it is the liveliest neighborhood in this city.

The yells and whoops of an army of Comanches or Dunybrook fair itself never furnished the noise found here every market day, as Friday is called. The sons and daughters of Israel flock from all portions of the city, and mingle with the dozens of the down town districts. Hoboken and Jersey City send their delegations ready for bargains, and before noon the street is impassable. Ragged jackets and scant wraps mingle with seal skins and silks, while white bearded patriarchs jostle elbows with the bright eyed and red lipped Jewish maidens and their swartly, stalwart brothers and fathers, all keen for a bargain and totally unconscious of the picturesque feature they make in the middle of Gotham.

THE UNLEAVENED BREAD.

Every man, woman and child bears a basket, and they are out for material for their Sunday dinner, the "Kosher" food for the "Shabes" table, killed and cured according to rites prescribed when the race was young. Notwithstanding the semi-religious errands of the market, the traditional shrewdness of the race is the chief feature of the bargaining.

The first places visited by every one of the market men and women are the stands where the hanches, or unleavened bread, is sold. The loaves are first given a thorough inspection, and then the price is asked. This is followed by an offer of a cent or two lower, and after haggling a few minutes, a purchase is made. There is reason for the haggling and the close inspection.

The hanches loaves, like other productions, are subjected to a rejuvenating treatment before being offered for sale, when they are stale, and knowing ones can tell this by looking them over carefully. When not fresh the loaves are squeezed and handled so as to make them soft, then scented to prevent the sourness from being detected, and then put on the stands.

The purchaser feels of the loaf, smells it, and then balances it in his hand to see that it is not under weight. Then it is turned over, as though it were some precious metal instead of a five cent loaf, and then the driving commences. The dealer is told that he is nothing short of a highwayman—that the same article could be purchased somewhere else for half the money.

The fish stands are highly important, for every orthodox Hebrew must have fish with his meat on Shabes. Here, also, the fish is regularly driven and the inspection thorough and searching. Like the bread, the fish, too, are sometimes doctored. They are perfumed, the gills painted red and plenty of salted ice water thrown over them to make them fresh and firm, and it takes a good judge to detect the deception.

SELLING TRINKETS AND PRAYER BOOKS.

These, with most stands and noisier standard the thousand and one fakes, take up every available inch of ground, sidewalks and even the middle of the street. Vendors were strung along the gutters and display vegetables, salads, potatoes and all other articles of food, including milk, sausage, that meet so dear to the "Kosher" palate. Not alone do the vendors confine themselves to eatables. Everything from a turk back comb to a diamond is on sale, and its merits are hawked in half a dozen languages: for this is a cosmopolitan gathering. There are Polish and German Hebrews, Germans, Hungarians, French and Italian housewives out for a bargain, besides the keen but dirty rabble that always gather from no one knows where, whenever there is a crowd.

Small boys, with tattered trousers and torn coats, but dressed as a hawk, dodge in and out selling collar buttons and matches. Tattered old fellows vend second hand clothes, old cloaks and ancient hats; altogether forming a scene of indescribable confusion.

One of the old time characters is an ancient and wretched looking woman, who usually sits on an old ash barrel and in cracked tones invites the shoppers to buy some "Shabes lights," the wax candles used in their religious observances.

Another character is a venerable old man, who parades Essex street on a market day with never more than four brooms on his shoulder, faintly crying out his goods.

But there is another class of wares on sale. They are supposed to furnish sustenance for the spiritual nature, as the other does for the physical. On every side on small stands are prayer books, to gellin, or prayer beads; chabok or tallis, for the rabbinic prayer robes; misrach, channuka lights, Talmud, etc. One thing in particular is noticeable so far as the religious articles are concerned, and that is that the buyer pays high prices for them without a murmur.—New York Star.

The Editor's Visitors.

To the person who comes into our office saying, "I know you're awfully busy and I won't stay long," we desire to present the assurance of our most distinguished consideration. But to the person who comes in saying this, and then sits on the corner of our desk and thinks with his lungs by the hour, we desire to say that nothing would give us more ineffable pleasure than a few of his brilliant flashes of silence, accompanied and interspersed here and there with a deep, cooling draught of his distinguished abstinence.—Washington Post.

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S TRIALS.

Extravagant Demands on His Skill, Patience and Good Nature.

A photographer meets with many strange characters and is a witness of many curious incidents. In a recent informal talk before the Society of Amateur Photographers, Abraham Bogardus, the veteran photographer, told a number of amusing stories of incidents that happened to him in the course of his forty-one years' experience in the studio and dark room. He prefaced his talk with a few sarcastic remarks regarding young men who write long screeds in photographic papers on how to take photographs, whom the experiences of a single day "under the skylight" would cause them to wish they had never been born. He then went on to speak of the unreasonable demands which many sitters make.

"At one time," he said, "a lady brought three children, two boys and a girl, to me, to have their pictures taken. They came all prepared, with a doll for the girl and a gun and a hobby horse for the boys. Well, there was a row at the start. Both boys wanted to mount the horse. We got that settled after a time, but only to strike a new trouble. Of course you all know that the nearer together you group the objects to be photographed the better picture you will get. Well, this woman was a genius in her way; she did not want her children grouped close together as other people's were, but she wanted the little girl taken in the middle of the room and the boys off in opposite corners. Of course I told her it could not be done, whereupon she said: 'Well, Mr. Bogardus, I have always been told that you were very accommodating. I have been to three or four photographers and they all told me the same thing. I don't see as you are any more accommodating than the rest of them.' At another time a man, an Irishman, of course, wanted a carte-de-visite, and he wanted it 'life size.' Some people, by the way, never seem to understand the difference between 'full length' and 'life size.' I told him that the plate wouldn't hold it. 'Then take it with the legs hanging down,' were his instructions. Gen. Logan, who used to sit for me, did not often joke, but he did occasionally. He came in one day and saw hanging on the wall a picture of a man whom he greatly disliked. He turned to me and said: 'I see you take pictures of everybody.' 'Yes,' was my answer; 'that is what I am here for.' 'I suppose you would take a picture of the devil if you could get him to sit for you.' 'Of course, I suppose I could run off a good many of them in Washington!' 'Yes,' he replied; 'that's the best place in the world to sell them.'

"An old lady once came to me who wanted a picture, 'full face, but a little three cornered.' I once asked Dr. Tyng if he would not prefer a side view, and he replied: 'No, sir, I am an upright man. I don't turn to the right or left for any man.' But amid all the fun we also see some very sad things. I remember once a woman came in with a bundle in her arms which when unrolled proved to be the dead body of her little baby, which she wanted photographed. I remember once one of our venerable judges came in with his wife. I took both their pictures. He was perfectly satisfied with his, but she did not seem exactly pleased with hers, said it was too old. The judge turned to her and remarked: 'Well, mother, if you wanted a handsome picture you should have begun thirty years ago.' That settled it; she had nothing more to say. A lady came to me once to make an appointment for a friend who, she said, was very difficult to suit. She had tried dozens of photographers and had never been suited. Of course I promised to do the best I could for her. At the appointed time the lady came. She was old, and weighed at least 200 pounds. Her skin looked like a boiled lobster, and she was clad in low neck and short sleeves. I did not wonder she was never suited. Well, I did my best, but when the picture was made she agreed with me perfectly that it did look horrid. She did not order any of them."—New York Tribune.

Looking for Her Pocket. "I see you have been poking fun at women's pockets," said a lady friend to the Stroller. "I am glad of it. Why, it has got so now that a woman has to get out a search warrant to find the pocket in a dress when it comes home from the dressmaker. We had a funny case in point in our women's missionary meeting at the church. The leader of the meeting had just finished reading a most affecting appeal from our lady missionary in Caffraria, and there was a solemn pause of expectant attention till some sister should feel moved to speak. Presently a white haired old lady—a mother in Israel—rose slowly and feebly to her feet. All eyes were turned upon her, and we waited to see whether she wished to make a few remarks or lead in prayer. One hand, incased in its wrinkled black kid glove, went fumbling and groping among the folds of her skirt. After a long pause she drew out a clean handkerchief still in its folds, and then with an air of relief, slowly sat down again. She had only risen to find her pocket."—Chicago Journal.

Willing to Oblige the Jury. An amusing line was spoken in Judge Garrison's court, in Camden, the other day. A gawky Jerseyman was on the witness stand, and, instead of speaking so that the jury could hear him, he persisted in mumbling his answers to his counsel. Finally the judge said: "Will you kindly speak so that these gentlemen can hear you?" pointing to the jury. The up countryman turned around and found the twelve men all in an attitude of strained attention. His face thereupon lighted up with a half grateful and half flattered expression, and he replied: "Why, certainly. Are they interested in my case?" And from this point on he made a better witness, feeling, as he did, that he had an audience that wanted to listen to him.—Philadelphia Press.

Manners of Americans.

The real test of the manners and morals of a nation is not by comparison with other nations, but with itself. It must be judged by the historical, not by the topographical standard. Does it develop and how? Manners, like morals, are an affair of evolution, and must often be a native product, a wholly indigenous thing. This is the case, for instance, with the habitual American courtesy to women in traveling—a thing unparalleled in any European country, and of which, even in this country, Howells holds his best type in the Californian. What takes the place of it among the Latin races is the courtesy of the high bred gentleman toward the lady who is his social equal—which is a wholly different thing. A similar point of evolution in this country is the decorum of a public assembly. It is known that at the early town meetings in New England men sat with their hats on, as in England. Unconsciously, by a simple evolution of good manners, the habit has been outgrown in America, but parliament still retains it.

Many good results may have followed imperceptibly from this same tendency to decorum. Thus Mr. Bryce points out that the forcible interruption of a public meeting by the opposite party, although very common in England, is very rare in America. In general, with us, usages are more flexible, more adaptive; in public meetings, for instance, we get rid of a great many things that are unutterably tedious, as the English practice of moving, seconding and debating the prescribed vote of thanks to the presiding officer at the end of the most insignificant gathering. It is very likely that even our incessant self criticism contributes toward this gradual amelioration of habits. In that case the wonder is that our English cousins, who criticize themselves quite as incessantly, move so slowly.—Harper's Bazar.

A Large Pendulum.

The longest pendulum on this continent swings in the technological school at Atlanta. It is a heavy pear shaped piece of iron attached to a brass wire forty-two feet long. The upper end of the wire is pivoted in a steel plate so as to cause the least possible friction. The swinging of the pendulum gradually describes a circle on the floor in a direction following the sun, showing in this that "the earth do move." Directly under the pendulum is a large circle divided into twenty-four parts, of fifteen degrees each, to correspond with the hours of the day. The north pole is placed directly under the pendulum and the meridians of longitude meet there. The parallels of latitude make smaller circles inside the first.

Dr. J. S. Hopkins, president of the school, who made and put up the pendulum, performs the experiment as follows: The iron is brought to the edge of the circle in the meridian of Atlanta and let swing across. Apparently it goes straight across, but gradually it traverses the circle in the direction taken by the sun and opposite to the revolution of the earth. The pendulum not being directly over the axis of the earth, does not move in exactly the same time as the sun, but falls behind some hours a day. It is said that if it were at the north pole, where it would traverse the circle in exactly twenty-four hours, and at the equator it would not traverse it at all, for gravity would operate to prevent.—Atlanta (Ga.) Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Treating the Brain.

The brain has generally been regarded as a part of our organization which lies entirely outside the sphere of operative interference by the surgeon. It is not generally known that the matter of the brain itself is non-sensitive, and that persons have recovered from severe injuries of the head in which several ounces of brain matter have actually been lost. Professor Ferrier, in a recent address on the functions of the brain, points out the interesting fact (to which, it may be added, surgery itself has been leading up) that in the near future it will be justifiable enough for surgeons to attempt to cure certain brain affections by the actual handling and examination of the great center of the nervous system. Such a view of matters certainly forecasts a veritable triumph of the healing art, for it need hardly be said that there are no cases in face of which medicine stands more hopelessly than many forms of brain disease. Today operations are successfully performed which but a few years ago were regarded as essentially fatal in their nature. It is not too much to predict that brain surgery will form a department of the medical art of the future from which great things may be hoped for in the interest of suffering humanity.—Herald of Health.

Cloth Made of Glass.

Ever since its invention glass has been found to be available for numerous purposes as a decorative material, but it was reserved for modern ingenuity to conceive and carry out the idea of weaving it into cloth. Not long since a Frenchman of an inventive turn of mind discovered that it was possible to make a kind of cloth from glass, or rather from glass and silk, the latter forming the warp and the former the wool. The process of weaving is very slow, and of course the product is expensive, but not more so than other fabrics in decorative novelties in which wealthy people indulge themselves. As the pattern of the material is worked in the glass, which may be of any color or variety of colors desired, its brilliancy may readily be imagined.—New York Telegram.

A Good Old Irish Man.

When George IV complimented Lord Eldon, after a Christmas dinner at the Pavilion, on the strength of his head, the chancellor quoted, amidst the general applause of an appreciative company, the famous old Irish maxim: "Keep your back from the fire and don't mix your liquor," which had been communicated to him by Mr. Dundas, who received it from the jovial Duke of Rutland.—London Truth.

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