

A PEEP AT ALGIERS.

Wakeman Describes His Wanderings Through the Enchanting WHITE CITY UPON THE HILLSIDE.

Startling Contrasts in Nationality and Costume.

STRANGE SCENES OF EVERYDAY LIFE

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.)

ALGIERS, March 4.—Although the environs of Algiers are enchanting in their architecture in villa, palace, khoubas and tiny Arab villages...

From these streets as a base, and in a measure a division line between the new Algiers of the French and the remaining old Algiers of the Arabs...

A MAZE OF ACTIVITY.

The splendid Place du Gouvernement with its fine border of trees is fairly between the two extremities of this triangular maze of morning theories and activities...

FOR ALL DANGERS.

I had not stood contemplating the throng five minutes when an American tramp printer edged up beside me and "clicked the office" for auld lang syne...

A MOZABITE'S AMBITION.

In this little blistering beanie, containing about 20 square inches, are countless cultivated gardens and five populous cities...

Breakers' Celebrated Boys and Children's Clothing.

These fashionable makers have prepared a number of exclusive and beautiful spring suits for boys and children that surpass even their previous productions...

Little Boys' Suits for One Dollar.

Made in two pieces of solid goods. Come to the People's Store.

Our Spring Kid Gloves.

Now open. Fine quality, 6's, 7's, 8's, 9's, 10's, 11's, 12's, 13's, 14's, 15's, 16's, 17's, 18's, 19's, 20's, 21's, 22's, 23's, 24's, 25's, 26's, 27's, 28's, 29's, 30's, 31's, 32's, 33's, 34's, 35's, 36's, 37's, 38's, 39's, 40's, 41's, 42's, 43's, 44's, 45's, 46's, 47's, 48's, 49's, 50's, 51's, 52's, 53's, 54's, 55's, 56's, 57's, 58's, 59's, 60's, 61's, 62's, 63's, 64's, 65's, 66's, 67's, 68's, 69's, 70's, 71's, 72's, 73's, 74's, 75's, 76's, 77's, 78's, 79's, 80's, 81's, 82's, 83's, 84's, 85's, 86's, 87's, 88's, 89's, 90's, 91's, 92's, 93's, 94's, 95's, 96's, 97's, 98's, 99's, 100's.

THE FASTS OF LENT

As Celebrated in Europe in the Years That Are Past and Gone.

THE MORTIFYING OF THE FLESH

Strongly Insisted On in the Early Days of the Church.

RULES THAT WERE DECIDEDLY RIGID

The receipt to the Roman Catholic Bishops from the inquisition, empowering them, in all dioceses visited by the epidemic, "qui hoc tempore non Europam modo sed quicquid regionem pervenit"...

THE FRENCH TROOPS.

Here come several detachments of the military. They are shifting guards at the different forts for the sake of discipline. In advance is a little squad of mounted officers.

THE KEY TO AFRICA.

As one sees these splendidly drilled and disciplined men disappear down the Rue de la Casbah, one can understand, in fact, every manner of being and interest centered here, must at some hour of the day or night find its outlet in the studies thus presented.

THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In the early Christian Church wine was as much forbidden as meat to those who were fasting. If, in one of his encyclicals, the present Pope were to say, like Mr. Goschen, "I eat my eyes upon wine"...

A VARIETY OF RULES.

The rules concerning Lent varied greatly in different localities for several centuries. A writer in the fifth century mentions that in certain places it lasted only three weeks.

THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In the eighth century we find Theodulf, Bishop of Orleans, reproving those who began their fasting Lent at 3 o'clock without waiting for mass. In the same century Charlemagne made matters a little easier for his courtiers, who might not eat until the ninth hour, but then at successive tables, according to their rank...

THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The most interesting exceptional rule connected with abstinence is the one that exists in Spain. It seems that at the time of the Crusades all who contributed a fixed annual sum were dispensed from certain days of abstinence by a Papal Bull, and this dispensation has never been withdrawn.

THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Our stock of watches, chains, rings, pins and earrings is well selected and very complete, and our prices are 20 per cent less than elsewhere for strictly first-class goods, at Hauch's jewelry store, No. 295 Fifth ave. Established 1853.

TOGETHER, AND SOMETIMES, BUT NOT ALWAYS, FROM ABSTINENCE.

Members of the Greek Church may take neither meat, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, wine, nor oil on any Wednesday or Friday in Lent...

IN DAYS OF OLD.

It is interesting to remember that, when the rules about fasting were far stricter among Roman Catholics in England than they are now, such a thing as eating fish during Lent was unheard of...

ANOTHER MODERN INNOVATION IS THE TOLERANCE OF CUSTOMS.

Another modern innovation is the tolerance of customs. A little tea or coffee with a few mouthfuls, which are not to count at all, at breakfast time, as well as the "half meal," which, with certain restrictions, is allowed under the title of Colation, later on in the day...

MEYER'S ANSWER FILED.

He Says the Money Was Given to Haughey on Account of the Glee Company.

The answer of George W. Meyer, trustee of the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company, to set aside certain judgments held by him against the William A. Baeder Glee Company, was filed yesterday.

ONE WATCHMAN ENOUGH.

Proceedings Taken to Relieve a Boat of One of Its Guards.

Judge Acheson, of the United States District Court, yesterday issued an order on George W. Parker to show cause why the steamer Little Ache should not be discharged from the Marshal's custody.

TAKEN CARE OF FOR AWHILE.

The Anti-Cruelty Society to Provide for Little Thomas Edwards.

In the habeas corpus proceedings of Megan Edwards, taken against her father, Sarah Ann Edwards, to recover their 11-year-old son Thomas, Judge White yesterday directed that the boy be placed in charge of the Anti-Cruelty Society for the next six months.

A VERDICT AGAINST KREBS.

In the suit of H. P. Krebs for use of J. R. Mellon, against Thomas Davison, an action on a contract for the purchase of property, a verdict was given yesterday for the defendant.

TO-DAY'S TRIAL LISTS.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Christian vs. Miffin township; Wallace vs. Munhall & Co.; Gallagher et ux vs. Holt et al.; Lucas vs. Metropolitan National Bank; Hartman and son, Chapman, executor; Hucksstein vs. Nunnery Hill Incline Plant Company; Morton vs. Ablet et al.; Fulmer vs. Horough; Heston vs. Belmont; Dennison; Giridrow, for use; Crickank; Lamb, executor, vs. Stone et al.; Wagner vs. Stone et al.; Shively vs. Stone et al.; ux vs. Gardner; Courin vs. Molsied et al.

Notes From the Court House.

A VERDICT for the defendant was given in the suits of Fred Hartman and son, Chapman, against Harry C. Miller for damages for loss of construction of a pipeline through the property of the defendant, a verdict was given yesterday for \$122.50 for the plaintiffs.

Adjoined Sale of Elessor Estate.

Corner of Jackson and Webster, A. J. Pentecost, Auctioneer, 413 Grant street.

Life-size Crust for \$3.00.

A life-size crust for \$3.00, or 12 cabinets or one \$210 market for \$1, at Aufrecht's Elite Gallery, 516 Market st., F. Bring children.

A FAIR DAY'S WORK.

The Number of Hours of Toll Fixed by Custom or Contract for LABOR IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

WORKERS WHO ARE KEPT STEADILY AT THEIR TASKS FROM 17 TO 18 HOURS.

WITHOUT TIME FOR REST OR SLEEP.

There has been of late so much agitation and discussion as to what does, and what does not, constitute a fair day's work, that the report of the Master's representatives with respect to the hours of labor in Europe and the United States, come to hand very opportunely, and afford convenient means of comparison with the hours of labor that prevail in Britain.

So far as regards laws regulating the number of hours a man shall work, the great majority of our representatives in foreign lands have the same story to tell—that such laws are non-existent. Of the different States forming the empire of Germany none have any special enactments on the subject, the Imperial Legislature alone being competent to deal with it, and that body has left adult labor entirely unregulated, except in forbidding the employment of women in certain kinds of work, and enacting that employers may not compel their workmen to ply their vocations upon Sundays or feast days, only where the special nature of an industry precludes the work being postponed or interrupted.

LONG HOURS AND HARD WORK.

Very little information is vouchsafed as to the actual working hours in the countries where freedom of contract remains unaltered; but we are not left quite in the dark. We learn, says a writer in Chambers' Journal, that a Turkish working day lasts from sunrise to sunset, with certain intervals for refreshment and repose. In Montenegro the laborer works between 5 and 6 in the morning, knocks off at 5 o'clock, and works on till noon, rests until 2, and then labors on until sunset. This is in summer. In winter he commences working at 7:30 or 8, rests from 12 to 1, and works uninterruptedly from that time to 5 in the evening. The rules respecting skilled labor are theoretically the same, but considerable laxity prevails in practice.

In Serbia the principle of individual contract prevails in every case. In Portugal from sunrise to sunset is the usual length of the working day. With field laborers and workmen in building, the usual working day begins at 4:30 or 5 in the morning and ends at 7 in the evening, two to three hours' rest being taken in the middle of the day.

In Belgium the average day's labor in the brickworks, 16; the cabinet makers of Brussels and Ghent are often at work 11 hours a day; tramway drivers are on duty from 12 to 12 hours, with a half and a half at noon; railway guards sometimes know what it is to work 10 1/2 hours a stretch; and in the mining districts women are often kept at work 12 and similar heavy labor for 13 or 14 hours.

THIRTEEN HOURS A DAY.

The normal work day throughout Saxony is 13 hours, with 2 hours' allowance for meal taking. In Baden the medium duration of the working day is 12 hours, but in some cases it far exceeds this, often rising to 15 hours in stoneware and china works and cotton mills; in sawmills to 17 hours; while in the mining districts, where the shift system is in vogue, work for 24 hours, and then have 24 hours free; and in too many of the Baden factories Sunday work is a duty from 12 to 12 hours, with a half and a half at noon; railway guards sometimes know what it is to work 10 1/2 hours a stretch; and in the mining districts women are often kept at work 12 and similar heavy labor for 13 or 14 hours.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN STATES IN WHICH THE LABORERS' UNION IS THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT.

The only European States in which the laborers' union is the only establishment in the working hours of the working time are Austria, Switzerland and France. In the first named the factory hands must not work more than a day, exclusive of an hour and a half for refreshment and recuperation; and in mines the actual working shift is limited to 10 hours; but these rules are liable to modification in the case of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Commerce; while in special cases the Industrial Officer of the district is empowered to suspend or relax the rules in the working hours for a period of three weeks or less. A permanent extension of time has for some reason been given by the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Commerce; while in special cases the Industrial Officer of the district is empowered to suspend or relax the rules in the working hours for a period of three weeks or less.

SUNDAY LABOR PROHIBITED.

In Switzerland working days must not exceed 11 hours, with one hour's interval, comprised between the hours of 5 A. M. and 8 P. M. during the months of June, July and August, and between 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. during the remainder of the year; the time to be regulated by the town council. On Saturdays and holidays the workshops must be closed for one day, exclusive of a temporary prolongation of the working time obtainable in cases of necessity, "but not simply to suit the convenience of the employer." Sunday labor, except where it is absolutely necessary, is prohibited together; and under no circumstances is female labor permissible on that day. On ordinary days any man having a household to look after is free to leave the shop one half hour before the mid-day rest.

THE HOURS OF ADULT LABOR IN FRANCE.

The hours of adult labor in France are regulated by a series of decrees, the earliest of which, promulgated in 1848, enacted that the workingman's day in manufactories and mills shall not exceed 12 hours of "effective labor." In 1851 another decree exempted certain occupations from the limitation; and in 1885 it was officially laid down that the 12 hours' limit was confined to such manufactories and mills as were moved by machinery by day, or by steam or by water, and by night without extension of fire; and that no workshops employing less than 50 workmen should be subject to the law of 1848. Of the 6,000,000 workmen people earning daily wages in France, not more than 1,000,000 are computed to be subject to the provisions of that law; indeed, only inspectors of factories only record 800,000 adults, of whom 41 per cent are women; and it may be accepted that Frenchmen in factories at least are not subject to the law of 1848. In 1851 another decree exempted certain occupations from the limitation; and in 1885 it was officially laid down that the 12 hours' limit was confined to such manufactories and mills as were moved by machinery by day, or by steam or by water, and by night without extension of fire; and that no workshops employing less than 50 workmen should be subject to the law of 1848. Of the 6,000,000 workmen people earning daily wages in France, not more than 1,000,000 are computed to be subject to the provisions of that law; indeed, only inspectors of factories only record 800,000 adults, of whom 41 per cent are women; and it may be accepted that Frenchmen in factories at least are not subject to the law of 1848.

THE AMERICAN WORKERS' MOVEMENT.

The American States are by no means united on the subject of labor legislation. Most of them are content to leave it alone. New York proposes an eight hours legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, workmen and laborers—excepting those engaged in farm and domestic labor, or in the operation of street surface or elevated railroads within the limit of cities, ten hours' labor within 12 consecutive hours, with a reasonable time for meals, except on a day's work with the last mentioned. Connecticut, Pennsylvania, California and Indiana reckon the

LEGAL WORKING DAY AT EIGHT HOURS; IN MICHIGAN, RHODE ISLAND, MAINE, FLORIDA AND MARYLAND IS TEN HOURS LONGER; BUT THE CLASSES IN ALL ENACTMENTS OF THE KIND CONTAIN THE DISTINCTIVE PROVISION, "UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED;" AND ADDENDUM WHICH DOUBTLESS OVERSIGHT BEING THE SEVERAL STATES ARE PROHIBITED FROM PASSING ANY LAWS IMPAIRING THE OBLIGATION OF CONTRACT. LAW OR NO LAW IT COMES TO THE SAME THING WITH THOSE CONCERNED. AS EVERYWHERE ELSE, SO IN AMERICA, THE LENGTH OF A WORKING DAY VARIES IN DIFFERENT TRADES AND CALLINGS, RANGING FROM EIGHT TO 16 HOURS; BUT AS A GENERAL RULE, TEN HOURS IS THE WORKING DAY OF THE UNITED STATES.

As will be seen from the above statistics, the position of British workmen may compare favorably with that of workmen abroad. Of course this remark does not apply to special classes of British workmen, such as those who serve the needs of the traveling public, and who are in many cases unquestionably too long. The skilled artisan in Britain, as well as the agricultural laborer, appear, however, when compared with their counterparts on the Continent and the States, to be in a much better position as regards hours of labor.

Pimples AND Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the surplus. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. It is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that united me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. J. JONES, City Marshal, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa. It is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of the most celebrated cocoa. It is pure and healthy, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

CAUTION Take no one unless W. L. Douglas's name and address is on the bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you direct to factory, enclosing advertisement.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. Fine calf, heavy leaved German and best material. \$3.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. \$3.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. \$3.50 EXTRA VALUE BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

\$3 & \$2 SHOES LADIES. W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR MISSES. Best material. Best style. Best fitting. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

H. J. & G. M. Lang, Fourth and Butler sts. J. N. Frothing, 389 Fifth ave. D. Carter, 73 Fifth ave. E. C. Sipher, 1233 Carson st. In Allegheny City, by Henry Hoover, 108 Federal st., and E. G. Holman, 72 Hebeaux st.

PEARS SOAP IS THE MOST EFFICIENT TOILET SOAP IN THE WORLD. Of all Druggists, but beware of imitations.

WORTHINGTON LINES. ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. Majestic, Apr. 26 3 p.m. Albatross, May 2 2 p.m. Germania, Apr 28 3 p.m. Germania, May 2 2 p.m. Teutonic, May 12 2 p.m. Teutonic, May 20 2 p.m. Britannia, May 7 2 p.m. Britannia, June 4 6 a.m. From New York to Starbuck, 12 1/2 days.

STATE LINE To Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Liverpool. From NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY. Liverpool via QUEENSTOWN. Steamship CITY OF QUEENSTOWN. URBIA, May 3, May 3, June 2, July 2. Sail on Wednesdays from New York, 8 a.m.

ANCHOR LINE. Atlantic Express Service. LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN. Steamship CITY OF QUEENSTOWN. URBIA, May 3, May 3, June 2, July 2. Sail on Wednesdays from New York, 8 a.m.

WORTHINGTON LLOYD S. S. CO. Established 1857. Fast Line of Express Steamers from NEW YORK to LONDON, LONDON and BREMEN. The fine new passenger SAULTY, ALLEN, RIDER, EMIS, FLEDA, WELLS, ELLEN, and LAFAYETTE, 5,500 tons and 6,000 to 8,000 horsepower, leaves NEW YORK for Southampton, England, and Southampton for Southampton and Bremen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"EMPTY VESSELS" SOUND THE LOUDEST

The above adage, which is as true as it is old, illustrates to a nicety the path pursued by certain notoriously high-price, small-fry furniture and carpet dealers. They go into ecstasies over imaginary bargains in trashy chamber suites, when KEECH sells scores of better suites every day at low (if not lower) prices, without even as much as alluding to this fact in his advertisements.

Extremely silly, indeed, are the statements of many of these dealers. Some claim to carry the largest assortment, when you could put their stock into one corner of Keech's Mammoth Building. Others pretend to name the lowest prices, when Keech undersells them every hour in the day. Still others claim to do the largest business, when Keech actually sell more goods in a week than they sell in a month. But why go on? No comparisons are needed. Everybody knows that Keech's is the leading

CASH AND CREDIT Housefurnishing Emporium

In Western Pennsylvania, and we may add, never outdistanced all competition as completely as right now with its

GRAND DISPLAY FURNITURE FOR THE PARLOR

FOR THE CHAMBER

Cherry Suites, Sixteenth Century Suites, Antique Oak Suites, Mahogany Suites, Walnut Suites, etc., in all the prevailing and popular makes and styles.

FOR THE DINING ROOM.

Our assortment of Dining Room Furniture is complete in every respect. Our stock of Sideboards in Sixteenth Century and Antique Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, etc., is certainly the most elegant and expensive ever shown here. The same can be truthfully said of our stock of extension tables and dining room chairs.

A GIGANTIC STOCK OF CARPETS

Will greet your vision on entering Keech's Mammoth Carpet Room. The entire carpet world is here represented. Body and Tapestry Brussels of every kind and description; Moquettes, Gobelins, Velvets, etc., in all the latest and most artistic effects; Ingrains, Oil Cloths and Matings in an almost endless variety.

A MARVELOUS ASSORTMENT OF CURTAINS

In Chenille, Turcoman, Brocatelle, Plain and Crushed Plush, etc., in shades to harmonize with our new designs of Carpets. In Lace Curtains we have all the novelties in Irish Point, Brussels' Point, Nottingham Colberts, Muslin Renaissance, Egyptian, etc. The most complete stock in the city.

Queensware, Tinware, Woodeware, Refrigerators, Stoves, Ranges.

A full assortment of the best makes at bottom prices. LADIES' SPRING WRAPS! MEN'S SPRING CLOTHING! A complete variety at reasonable figures.

KEECH'S CASH AND CREDIT HOUSE, 923 and 925 Penn Ave., Near Ninth Street.