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 DISPATCE.) ALGIERS, March 4 .- Although the environs of Algiers are enchanting in their uniqueness of architecture in villa, palace, khoubs and tiny Arab villages nestling beneath olives and palms, the larger human interest will always be felt by the stranger in what may be seen within the fine boulevards and ancient, unmodernized streets of "the white city upon the hillside." Nor will you have to wander in search of this, The great Boulevard de la Republique, the chief street of Algiers, faces the harbor, and on the city side are innumerable massive structures for marine, governmental and commercial purposes. Rue de la Liberte and its continuation, Rue Bab Azzoun, run parallel behind. Rue Bab el Oued is a sort of extension of these, leading around the base of the promontory on which the city is built, to Fort Neuf and the near town of St.

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, innumerable tortuous thorough ares, with defined boundaries in Rue Porte Neuve on the left and Boulevard Value at the right, ascend sinuously over a triangular quarter to the Kasbah, the ancient citadel, poised at the extreme point the promontory, and the angle, perhaps 500 feet above the sea. Within this triangle are found the densest native population, the strangest architecture, and all manner of scenes in the everyday life of the people of more thorough Oriental coloring than can be witnessed in any other equal space in Algiers, Tripoli or Egypt.

A MAZE OF ACTIVITY.

The splendid Place du Gouvernment with its fine border of trees is fairly between the two extremities of this triangular maze of Algerian thoroughtares and activities. On two sides of the square are masses of car-riages day and night. All lines of tramway and omnibuses center here. The hundred thousand or so Arabs below the Kasbah, stream through it at least once a day. Trains from the desert and outlying villages must pass this way. People reaching the quays, coming from the harbor, passing to and from different portions of the city, the military in countless squads and detachments, members of foreign embassies, countrymen with preduce for the markets, citizens going to and from the markets, in fact, every manner of being and interest centered here, must at some hour of the day or night

nid in making up the studies thus presented. So taking your station among the little Arab bootblacks of the Place du Gouvernment, a few hours of quiet observation will show you more of Algerian character and life than could be told in an entire book from the most graphic pen; while no art could ever paint the movement and action which lend such vigor, color and feeling to the curious contrasts crowding upon the sight. In no city that I have ever visited are found such startling contrasts both in nationality and costume. It seems as though representatives of every nationality and condition on earth were here, and, within an hour's time impressed your sight and thought with the sharp distinctions of varying civilizations, as well as conditions,

FOR AULD LANG SYNE.

five minutes when an American tramp printer edged up beside me and "nicked the office" for auld lang syne, to which, I pledge you, my heart made me respond with more than ordinary liberality. Near him, against the wall, lounged a Malay sailor. my left loitered a clean bloused Chinaman, just landed, and gazing with his sad, soiled eyes as though for an available laundry stand. While within a radius of 10 feet square were grouped three Turkish merchants in earnest conversation, two Russian travelers, like myself interested as onlook-ers, a Kabyle man and woman with big, scared eyes, as though they were lost, a Church of England curate, with a pale, consumptive face, two American sailors, dirty and drunken, scenting only Algerian possibilities of vice, and, more power to the little runt for his explorative prowess, a tiny hump-back, sallow and shaven, wearing a stiff cap with the well-known red band of the Salvation Army, who deferentially handed us a pulp-paper "dodger" on which was badly printed in English, French and Arabic, "Salvation is Free!"—"Fly From the Wrath to Come!" upon the reading of which the two American sailors started alersly toward the harbor, as if absent from their vessel without leave, and fearful of apion and punishment.

But let us watch these strange and varied tides of human travel setting past us in all directions. This group comprises a half dozen Mozabites. They are Syrians by descent, and are believed to be identical in race with the Scriptural Mozbites. They are the fiercest money makers of Algiers, and are butchers, grocers, bakers, anything for riches. Their greed is prompted by a curious ambition. This is to gain independence and return to their homes at Hammada Chebks, a little casis surrounded by lofty rocks in the most arid and burning portion of Central Sahara.

A MOZABITE'S AMBITION.

In this little blistering beehive, containing about 20 square miles, are countless cultivated gardens and five populous cities, and to some time come back here and idle and dream, the Mozabite will work and starve half a lifetime. You cannot mistake him in Algiers. He is darker than the Arab, not so black as the negro; his skin has the appearance of continuous oiling; he wears a white turban, but is chiefly distinguished in dress because of invariably wearing a sort of sleeveless tunic, called the gandoura, which falls straight to the knees, like my blue denims tunic when I was a eountry boy, nearly 40 years ago. The stripes and zig-zags in this garment are something marvelous. His wife wears the adjar or well, like the Arab women, but her haik (shawl or wrap) which covers her head, falling nearly to her feet, is of blue and white checked stuff, similar to that worn by negresses in Algiers. These Mozabites have with them a bevy of Kabyles, who are in from the farther Atlas range of mountains with animals for the shambles. They are butchers; are on their way to the abbatoir at Hamma, along the shore to the

prices in excited banterings. Swaggering at their heels are a dozen or more navies from the grim old German manof-war in the harbor. They have sat all night, drinking and singing, and nothing worse (all honor to the German man for it!) in the case de Bordeaux, just across the Place there. They have fair skins, curling beards, clean, honest faces, these gay fellows; and though a little rosy from the wine and the choruses, pass along civilly, keeping as good step as could be expected, and, hand in hand, are still softly singing as Germans only can sing that bundeslied of magic tenderness and power, "Bruder reicht de Hand zum Bunde!"

THE BRITISH TOURIST.

Following these are the entire members of an English family, a round dozen altogethbenefit of the glorious winter climate; are dressed sensibly in honest woolen stuff, and, better than all, are walkers, every one of them. They learn something when they travel; for anyone with brains enough to see

and Place de Chartres; and you may find any day hundreds more like them as helpers there. They are indescribably ugly, with bodies, tremendous heads huge necks, lumpy

cheeks and square jaws, nos-trils flattened back almost in a line with the facial angle; and lips like a pair of ebon-ized conch shells. Their haiks are always of the blue and white cheeked variety, in-tensifying the luster and depth of color of their coal black skins. Some of them are verled, giving them an air of monumental covishness and skittishness.

Beside the haik and veil, little should be said about their costume. Below the haik are cascades and cataracts of garmentary all-sorts. Two wear the bright red cast-off trousers of the French Zouaves. A pair of cavalry boots ornament the feet and legs of a third. The rest are barefooted, and their feet are like huge claws. But the poor creatures were born in the jungles below Sahara. They have not been free long. They are sunny tempered and brave. They They are sunny tempered and brave. They clatter and jabber along with a good deal of independence and dignity. You or I, under like conditions, might not make even so much out of life in Algiers.

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. Following these come three or four small bodies of chasseurs, and then there are seen six companies, or parts of companies, of the infantry. In three of these companies a small proportion are Arabs. One whole company is composed of native soldiers, even to the officers. And in this trifling excial administration here. Algiers is one of France's 19 military "regions." Each one of these "regions" is supposititiously occu-pied by an entire army corps. But the Nincteenth Corps, that of Algiers, com-prises between 60,000 and 70,000 available

In many French regiments each company holds a few natives, during our own Civil War Wisconsin and Minnesota troops had a few Chippewa Indians among them distributed through each company, or occasionally Tirailleurs indigenes, and three regiments though we are well aware that some very of Spahis, are the only ones composed exclusively of native troops. The former are called Turcos, and are similarly organized to the native infantry in India, and the latter are used for outpost service, each man being provided with a small piece of land for cultivation, free of taxation. No native soldier can rise above the rank of captain, so distributed, and so well treated, that danger from uprising is almost wholly eliminated. These fellows have a fine, manly look, and their military bearing is given added interest by their oval faces, sparkling eyes, closely-cropped black beards, and their light and elastic step.

THE KEY TO AFRICA. As one sees these splendidly drilled and ciplined men disappear down the Rue de la Lyre, and notices the gleams of exultation in the on-looking Arab's eyes, the prophetic area as France. That Government has and vespers, nobody was permitted to eat or within five years acquired south and east of drink. Senegal a reach of new territory nearly 1,000 miles in length. And it is no dream that while other European nations are bristling along each other's frontiers, France will meantime gained a vast African empire whose stations, interests and activities shall reach in an unbroken line from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Guinea.

bulging palmetto panniers on their backs, and, chattering beside each one, is a bareheaded, bare-armed and bare-legged black man, with straight hair, fine, determined features, and with splendid form and muscular development. This is the scavenger train of Algiers. Garbage from houses is loaded into these panniers and the litter of I had not stood contemplating the throng we minutes when an American tramp printer edged up beside me and "nicked lite" the streets is also conveyed away by the same primitive means. The men so employed are the Biskris. They were the police, water carriers and all manner of service, water carriers and all manner of service. ing men under the Deys in old Algiers. They are now scavengers, water carriers and men servants at large. These Biskris bear a strikingly similar relation to Algiers that In front of him stood a French priest. To the Gallegans of Spain do to Madrid and other cities of the South. They are the ever-patient, never resent'ul servants of all Spain outside Galicis, their one ambition being to earn and save enough to secure a little choza and patch of land where they may contentedly end their days in the glens on the mountain slopes of the North.

GROUPS OF NATIVES.

So with the Biskris youth from the desert-bordering Algerian village. Subsisting upon dates which he carries in his pocket, he sets out on toot for the "white city," and suffers every fatigue and degree of starvation to reach it. Then, like the Gallegan, he will lead a slave's life for the humblest earnings. His dream, and he will realize it, too, if he earns less than 10 sous per day, is to save as much as \$200 or \$300. and with it return to his birth-land oasis and buy a date-palm grove, and from two to six wives to care for himself and his planta-

Besides all these strange folks who will constantly dancing about you, ready to per-form any diabolical feat, from blacking and shining their faces to plumping an eye out and into its socket, for but I son for each exhibition; thousands of travelers from all nations will have trooped by you, displaying the costume, manner and marked character istics of each; trains of donkeys and camels laden with merchandise for the far villages will have flitted by, hundreds of Kabyles, with leather aprons and shaven heads, their strong wives, unveiled, with long chemises reaching to their feet and girdled at the waist with bright sashes, who work with their husbands everywhere and anywhere, have provided an ample study of these Afri-can hillmen; while thousands of the native Arab men and women have swept by with swish of robes and jingling jewels and anklets, like weird and softly-musical wraiths in white. Most of these were plodding toward some koubah, marabout or mosque to worship. Leaving the strange scenes of the street, we will follow those who are on their way to Djamaa el-Kebir, the Grand Mosque, to pray.
EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers the California Fig Syrup Company. fornia Fig Syrup Company.

Brokaw Bros.' Celebrated Boys and Chil-

These fashionable makers have prepared number of exclusive and beautiful spring suits for boys and children that surpass even their previous productions. Parents desir south of the city, and are volubly depressing ous of having their boys dressed fashionably and in the best taste are invited to inspect these new goods at Sailor's, Sixth and Lib-erty streets. Sole agency for Pittsburg.

> Little Boys' Saits for One Dollar Made in two pieces of solid goods. Come CAMPBELL & DICK.

> COME to Hauch's jewelry store this week for bargains. All goods marked in plain figures, 295 Fifth ave. WFS

THE BRITISH TOURIST.

Following these are the entire members of English family, a round dozen altogeth—
They are travelers; or are here for the self of the glorious winter glisself and the gl

Our stock of watches, chains, rings, pins the world on foot, sees it from the proper level always. Behind them is a score of negresses. They are on their way from the Arab markets, over in the Place de la Lyre and earrings is well selected and very comTHE 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

RULES THAT WERE DECIDEDLY RIGID

The rescript to the Roman Catholic Bishops from the inquisition, empowering them, in all dioceses visited by the epidemic, "qui hoc tempore non Europam modo sed atias Orbis regiones late pervasit," to dispense their flocks from the law of fasting and abstinence during Lent, has reminded the world in general of the fact that in bygone days those observances occupied a prominent place both in private and in publie life. The first thing that will strike anyone who takes the trouble to inquire into the subject, says a writer in the London Saturday Review, will be the immense variety in the methods followed in different countries, at different periods, and under different circumstances; and if the student chooses to enlarge his field, and observe the various "uses," from that of the hibition of the soldiery one can read the entire military policy of the French provinserious-minded young English woman, who those of the Mohammedan, who tastes no food from sunrise to sunset during the whole of the month of Ramadan, or of the Hebrew, who on the six solemn fasts of the year eats nothing from daybreak until the three first | nity for contemplation and research to the stars appear, he will find matter enough to fill a good-sized volume.

It is our present purpose to confine our selves to the consideration of a very small number of the variations in the rules and comprising entire companies. Some regi-ments have entire companies of Arabs, in-cluding officers. But the three regiments of interesting details might be collected concerning those existing among the adherents

BOTH LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS.

In the early Christian Church wine was as much forbidden as meat to those who were the Pittsburg end of the defendant com-In the early Christian Church wine was as fasting. If, in one of his encyclicals, the present Pope were to say, like Mr. Goschen, "I cast my eyes upon wine," and then to forbid its use on days of fasting and abdededness, but claims that they were for the firm, but denies that the judgments were confessed by him to secure individual independent them. stinence, there would, we think, be not a little wailing among the faithful. Very terrible must have been the ancient days of plaintiff to the defendant company from little wailing among the faithful. Very learning among the ancient days of holy week that were classed under the euphonious title of Xerophagy, when the only food allowed was bread and sait, to which in certain localities only, vegetables which in certain localities only, vegetables fourth century, wrote that neither food nor water was allowed to be taken until sunset on fast days. Much later, mass was not thought comes: After all, France holds the said in Lent until 3 P. M.; and until that key to Africa. Algiers alone is as great in was over, as well as the services of none said in Lent until 3 P. M.; and until that

In the eighth century we find Theodulf. Bishop of Orleans, reproving those who began to eat during Lent at 3 o'clock without waiting for mass. In the same century Charlemagne made matters a little easie for his courtiers, who might not eat until he had finished his own meal, and then at successive tables, according to their rank, by Here is a drove of weary donkeys with having the afternoon services at 2 instead o: at 3. In the thirteenth century St. Thomas Aquinas considers it sufficient that the one Lenten meal be not taken till "about" 3 o'clock. In the next century Robert de Brunne censures those who on any day of the year eat before mass-

Me thinketh they trespass full ill. That any day eat, ere they hear mass, But if it be through harder distress. and in the year 1500 the synodal decrees of Paris allowed the single fast day meal to be taken as early as midday.

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, in others six, and in some as much as seven. Then there were centuries in which the Lenten ast was kept on every day of the week. Sunday was omitted in others, and elsewhere there was no fasting on either that day or Saturday. The latter was the rule of St. Ambrose. At the Council of Trullo, held at Constantinople in the seventh century, it was forbidden to fast on Satur-days in Lent. In most places Lent began, not on Ash Wednesday, but on the first Sunday in Lent, until the Latin Church, in the ninth century, added the four days be-ginning with Ash Wednesday. Even then the new custom was long in becoming universal. About 100 years afterward St. Margaret of Scotland enforced its ob-servance among her subjects, who do not appear to have adopted it until then, and 500 years later still, St. Charles Borromeo recognized the Ambrosian use of deterring pass you, the impish little bootblacks are the beginning of Lent until the first

Church the fast days vary greatly in differ-ent countries and even dioceses, and although its Lent now begins or ends on the same days throughout the world, there is considerable difference in the rules for keeping it in certain localities. Then with regard to Advent there is some diversity. In the fifth century it was kept as a general fast of 40 days, from November 11 till Christmas. This custom has so died out that, although in England and Ireland Roman Catholics are made to fast on the Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent, there is no such rule on the Continent except in religious houses, and only in some of those. A curious custom prevails in France of allowing a certain waterlowl that feeds chiefly on fish to be eaten on days of the year on which other flesh meat is forbidden. We think, however, that many people who have once tasted this particular delicacy will not be likely to avail themselves of the privilege a second time.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE,

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 Buil, and this dispensation has never been withdrawn. As the fee required has become a mere trifle through the deterioration in the value of money (about a couple of shillings), the dispensation has fallen within the reach of most people, and the funds thus accumulated are devoted to charitable purposes The Cistercians, who did so much in the Middle Ages for agriculture in this country, used to fast from September the 14th until Easter, eating neither meat, fish nor eggs. After the Reformation a statute was passed in England enjoining abstinence from meat on Fridays, Saturdays and Vigils; and this was enjoined in the reign of Queen Eliza-It was, however, expressly declared that this was not done with a view to the spiritual edification of her subjects, but in order to benefit the fish trade, and economize the stock of mutton. Even now the Carthusians, who have a large monastery in the South of England, as well as at the Grande Chartreuse and the Certosa near Florence, never eat meat and never buy fish, although they will eat the latter when given to them

Their usual regimen consists of eggs and cheese on Sundays and Thursdays; nothing but bread and water on Mondays, Wednes-days and Fridays, and boiled pulse and herbs on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Their bread, which they may eat every day, is made of bran. The Trappists, again, and certain Reforms of the Benedictines, never eat meat, and the Dominicans only eat it when they are preaching. The Capuchins keep two Lents, the usual one, and another, of about equal length, in the autumn. The

altogether, and sometimes, but not always, from abstinence. Members of the Greek Church may take neither meat, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, wine, beer, nor oil on any Wednesday or Friday in Lent; and throughout the same season, in the Coptic Church, no eating, drinking or smoking is allowed until the service is over in the church at about 1 P. M.

IN DAYS OF OLD.

It is interesting to remember that, when the rules about fasting were far stricter among Roman Catholies in England than they are now, such a thing as eating flesh during Lent being unheard of, and the fast days at other times being then much more numerous than at present, it was very difficult for those living inland to get any fresh fish caucht in the sea and that the potato fish, caught in the sea, and that the potato, to say nothing of certain other vegetables, had not yet been introduced into this country. Tea and coffee were unknown, as also were tobacco and many other little luxuries which tend to make a day of fasting or ab-stinence far from intolerable in modern times. Nor should it be forgotten that eggs were not allowed on fast days in the Middle Ages. Cheese milk and butter were long forbidden. The permission to eat meat at the "one meal" on every day in Lent except Wednesdays and Fridays and the last four days of Holy Week is very modern, indeed,

nor is it universal. Another modern innovation is the tolera-tion of the custom of taking 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 re-strictions, is allowed under the title of Collation, later on in the day. We fear that, laxations may be to those who profess the Roman Catholic religion, they can have no interest to the archeologist, except, perhaps, by way of contrast, in making him wonder the marvellous powers of mediæval insides. But we must tear ourselves away from a subject which offers much opportu antiquary, the historian, and the student of human nature.

MEYER'S ANSWER FILED.

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

The answer of Gregor Meyer, trustee of the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company, to set aside certain judgments held by him against the William A. Baeder Glue Company, was filed yesterday. Mr. Meyer says it is true the judgments were obtained by

A. Baeder Glue Company, and that the de-fendant company is still indebted to plaintiff in the sum of \$10,000, and that L. C. Haughey was not indebted privately or individually to the plaintiff bank.

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 Acme should not be discharged from the Marshal's custody. Parker was an employe on the boat, and filed a libel in admiralty against the boat for his wages. The Marshal took possession of the boat and placed a watchman on board. The vessel, however, had already been seized by the Sheriff of Beaver county for other debts, and he also had a watchman on board. It was thought that one man was enough to guard the boat, and the proceedings were commenced to have it 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 Morgan Edwards and wife against their daughter, 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.

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 The father of the boy is to pay all expenses

for his keep, and at the end of that time the Court will determine what further disposition to make of the boy. 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 Trini Lists. Common Pleas No. 1-Christman vs Mifflin ownship; Wallace vs Munhall & Co.; Gallagher et ux vs Holt et al; Lucas vs Metropolitan National Bank: Hartman, executor, vs Pfeil. National Bank; Hartman, executor, vs Pfeil, executrix; Huckestein vs Nunnery Hill Incline Plane Company; Morton vs Ablet et al; Fulmer vs borough of McKeesport; Scanlon vs Denniston; Girdwood, for use, vs Criukshank; Lamb, executor, vs Stone et al; Wagner vs Standing et al; Shovelin vs Schaub; Shaul et ux vs Gardner; Coursin vs Molseed et al, Common Pleas No. 2—Bradwell vs Pittsburg and West End Passenger Railway Company and West End Pas-enger Railway Company; Sampson vs Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company; Petrie vs Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

To-Day's Audit List.

Accountant. Dr. James L. Reed..... H. Hendersou. Jacob Burrey.

Mary Hesner.

Benjamin Trimble...
B. F. Gibson. . Veronica Burrey. . Charles Havis. .J. P. Quinn. . Margaret L. Gibson. Louis ReinemanH. R. Scully. ...Wm. Miller et al. ...Charles Reineman

Notes From the Court House, A VERDICT for the defendant was given in the suits of Fred Hufnagle and John Chapman against Harry C. Miller for damages for al-

eged false arrest. THE suit of Robert Gracey against the People's Mutual Accident Association, an action to recover an accident insurance, is on trial before Judge Slagie.

In the suit of Joseph Childs against the porough of McKeesport for damages for the loss of his house, swept away by a flood, a verdict was given for the defendant. In the suit of Robert McGregor and John Peterman and wife against Fred Gwinner, P.

J. Foley, M. Foley and George Carson for dam-ages for constructing a pipe line through the plaintiffs, property, a verdict was given yester-day for \$112 50 for the plaintiffs. THE suit of Mrs. Barbara Steinbommer against the Pittsburg and Western Railroad company for damages for the death of her usband, is on trial before Judge Stowe, Steinbommer was driving across the railroad track in Allegheny, in February, 1888, when his rig was struck by an accommodation train and he received fatal injuries.

KEEP Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and you insure your life against a consumptive's

Adjourned Sale of Elsessor Estate. Corner of Jackson and Webster, Allegheny, to Wednesday, March 26, at 10 A. M.; five brick houses on Jackson, and one brick house on Webster. A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer

81 Until Further Notice, 81. A life-size crayon for \$3 50, or 12 cabinets or one 8x10 photo for \$1, at Aufrecht's Elite Gallery, 516 Market st., P'g. Bring children.

For \$3 75 at the People's Store. We keep the best kind of boys' clothing. Come see us. CAMPBELL & DICK.

Dress Your Boy in a Good Sunday Suit

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 19 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 reports of Her Majesty's representatives abroad, 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 tellthat 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 unfettered, 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.

In 1886 the Belgian Labor Commission pronounced against any legislative interference with the freedom of workingmen. Neither in Sweden, Denmark, the Nether-lands, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Italy, Greece nor Turkey has the idea of fixing the limits of a working day by law been entertained; while the Roumanians, Bulgarians, Servians and Montenegrins, if they agree in nothing else, are of one mind as to leaving masters and men to make such arrangements as they deem best for their interests.

LONG HOURS AND HARD WORK. Very little information is vouchsafed as to the actual working hours in the countries where freedom of contract remains unchal-lenged; but we are not left quite in the dark. We learn, says a writer in Chambers' Journal, that a Turkish working day lasts from suurise to sunset, with certain inter-vals for refreshment and repose. In Montenegro the day laborer begins work between 5 and 6 in the morning, knocks off a 8 for half an hour, 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 sunset. The rules respecting skilled labor are the-oretically the same, but considerable laxity prevails in practice. In Servis ence rules in every case. In Portugal

from sunrise to sunset is the usual length of the working day. With field laborers and workmen in the building trade the summer 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 winter the hours are from 7:30 to 5, with a short interval of repose. In manufactories the rule is 12 hours in summer and 10 in winter, with an hour and a half allowed for meals.

Eleven hours is the average day's labor in Belgium: but brewers' men work from 10 to 17 hours: brickmakers, 16: the cabinet makers of Brussels and Ghent are often at makers of Brussels and Ghent are often at work 17 hours a day; tramway drivers are on duty from 15 to 17 hours, with an hour and a half off at noon; railway guards sometimes know what it is to work 1914 hours at a stretch; and in the mining districts women are often kept at truck loading and similar heavy labor for 13 or 14 hours.

The normal work day throughout Saxony is 13 hours, with 2 hours allowance for meal taking. In Baden the medium dura-tion of labor is from 10 to 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 the workers in sugar refineries, where the is the rule. In Russian industrial establishments the difference in the working \$3 & \$2 SHOES LADIES. hours is something extraordinary, varying from 6 to 20. "It is remarkable that these great divergences occur in the same branches of industry within the same inspector's district, and among establishments whose produce realizes the same market price." The only European States in which the law controls, or pretends to control, the disposal of a grown man or woman's time are Austria, Switzerland or France. In the first named the factory hand must not work more than 11 hours a day, exclusive of an hour and a half for retreshment and recuper-ation; and in mines the actual working shift is limited to ten hours; but these rules are liable to modification with the joint consent of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Commerce; while in special cases the Industrial Officer of the district is empowered to permit a temporary increase in the working hours for a period of three weeks or less. A permanent extension of time has for some reason been given by ministerial ordinance to spinning mills and silk factories, by which the hours of labor have been lengthened to 12 and 13 hours re-

spectively. SUNDAY LABOR PROHIBITED. In Switzerland a working day 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 clock. On Sat-urdays and holidays the workshops must be closed two hours earlier. Exceptional and temporary prolongation of the working time is obtainable in cases of necessity, "but not simply to suit the convenience of the em-ployer." Sunday labor, except where it is bsolutely necessary, is prohibited altogether; and under no circumstances is feminine labor permissible on that day. On ordinary days any woman 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 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 "effectual 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 machinery in motion by day and night without extinction of fires; and that no workshops employing less than 21 hands in any one shed came under the law of 1848. Of the 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 people earning daily wages in France, not more than 1,000,000 are computed to be subject to the provisions of that law; indeed the inspectors of factories only record 359, 000 adults, of whom 41 per cent are women; and it may be accepted that Freuchmen in factories pass at least 14 out of every 24 hours in the factory; while the workers outside, such as carpenters, masons and labor-ers, work for any number of hours inclina-

tion may prompt or necessity compel. AMERICAN WORKERS' HOURS. The United States are by no means united on the subject of labor legislation. Most of them are content to leave it alone. New York pronounces eight hours a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, workingmen and laborers—excepting those engaged in farm and domestic labor, or in the opera-tion of street surface or elevated railroads within the limit of cities of more than 100, 000 inhabitants; ten hours' labor within 12 consecutive hours, with a reasonable time Jesuits, on the other hand, during the long course of years which they devote to severe study, are usually dispensed from fasting to Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave.

FINE diamond jewelry, lowest prices. Go to Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave.

WFS

for meals, constituting a day's work with the last-mentioned. Connecticut, Pennsylvania, California and Indiana reckon the

legal working day at eight hours; in Michi-gan, Rhode Island, Maine, Florida and Maryland it is two hours longer; but but, as a general rule, ten hours is the work ing 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 ply to special classes of Brisish working, such as those who serve the needs of the traveling public, and whose hours are in many cases unquestionably too long. The skilled artisan in Britain, as well as the

Pimples

agricultural laborer, appear, however, when

ompared with their cotemporaries on the

Continent and the States, to be in a much

better position as regards hours of labor.

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

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TON to LONDON, by Southwestern Railway Co., 2½ hours. Trains every hour of the summer season. Railway carriages for London await passengers Southampton Docks on arrival Express steamers from New York. These steamers are well-known for their speed, comfort, and excellent cuisine.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. MAX SCHAMBERG & CO., 257 Smithfield street, 4,18,79.

Maryland it is two hours longer; but the clauses in all enactments of the kind contain the distinctive provise, "unless otherwise agreed;" and addendum which doubtless owes its being to the fact that by the American Constitution the several States are prohibited from passing any laws impairing the obligation of contracts. 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 work-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 ecstacies over imaginary bargains in trashy chamber suites, when KEECH sells scores of better suites every day at as 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

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