

There are fewer farm mortgages relatively in Utah than in any other state.

A mountain elk was recently shot at Bucyrus, Kan., although there are no mountains in the state, and elk were never plenty there.

The 44 United States owe, collectively, \$224,000,000, and they pay to the holders of state securities \$10,000,000 a year as interest.

Wrecks in Southern waters are less fatal than others, because, explains the New York Telegram, owing to their temperature nearly all who can swim or hold on finally reach the shore.

In order to prevent "rear-end" collisions a Western railroad has issued an order that every passenger train must have a flagman on the rear platform constantly, and this flagman must not leave his post to eat or sleep until he is relieved by some one capable of standing watch.

A Texas jury struck for fees which amounted to fifty cents apiece. The Court ordered the fees paid and then fined the jurors \$2.50 each for contempt. The jurors really seemed to come out losers, but possibly, suggests the San Francisco Examiner, the satisfaction they acquired was cheap at \$2.

According to the senate committee on immigration the Italians in the United States send home \$20,000,000 every year. And yet Italy complains of a scarcity of money! King Humbert ought to encourage emigration. He gets more out of the immigrants than he does out of the stay-at-homes, taking man for man.

The latest statistics show that there are 821,400 men engaged in the operation of railroads in the United States. This implies a force three-fourths as large as that of Germany, six times as large as that of Great Britain, and more than thirty times as large as that of our own country. "It is undeniably the most intelligent and effective labor element in the world," avers the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "and it is also, as it deserves to be, the best paid, its annual wages being twice as great as those of the same class of workmen, or in fact any other class of workmen anywhere else under the sun."

The Czar of all the Russias understands how to propitiate popular favor when he travels abroad, observes Frank Leslie's Weekly. On his recent visit to Denmark his baggage, which filled about fourteen cars, consisted of three hundred large trunks, one of which contained nothing but imperial presents, which were distributed with lavish hand. Danish functionaries of all sorts and grades were decorated with crosses and ribbons; the assiduous attentions of the police were rewarded by diamond rings; gold watches and chains were bestowed on the telegraphers and station-masters, and a special largess of ten thousand francs was distributed among the servants of the palace in which the Czar temporarily resided. The poor, too, were remembered in gifts in large sums of money. All this is delightful for the recipients of the imperial bounty, but possibly these extraordinary displays of generosity would not be necessary to overcome a popular dislike if the Czar were a little more liberal in his methods of government and in his conceptions of individual rights.

Australia has a Chinese question which seems to be giving considerable trouble at present. The northern part of the vast island which lies within the tropics is settling up very slowly, and there is a disposition to force matters by encouraging Chinese to enter upon the lands, which are said to be very productive. There are now three Asiatics to one European in the section mentioned, and the Sydney Herald says there is nothing in the existing state of things to promise an alteration in the ratio with the growth of population. Naturally these facts cause apprehension, for there is a belief that if the Asiatic gets a good foothold in the north he will inevitably overrun the southern part of the island. The remedy proposed to overcome the difficulty is federation, but, strange to say, the spirit of experiment, which is so rife in Australia, makes such a movement almost impossible. Each colony is working out problems of government, and most of them have for their object the amelioration of the condition of the laborer. But while they are experimenting John is crowding in, and the first thing the experimenters know he will have crowded all the avenues of labor and make a reform without revolution impossible.

## AMONG THE MOORS.

### SULTAN MULEY HASSAN'S BARBARIC EMPIRE.

Morocco Steadily Retrograding, the Riffs Being the Terror of the Land—Romance of the Present Sherceef.



THE throne of the Emperors of Morocco is their horse, and their pavilion is the sky." So boasted Sidi Mohammed, the father of Muley Hassan, the present Sultan. The Sultan, indeed, is nominal lord of all, but nominal, not actual, says a writer in the New York Tribune. He sets Governors over the provinces and wrings from them such taxes as he will and there the functions of his administration end. So long as they pay lip-service to the Governor and render the tribute of gold that is required of them the tribesmen may do as they please.

These Riffans, or Riffs, who have been making trouble at Melilla, form such a tribe; and they are perhaps of all the most independent, as well as decidedly the most savage. Their home is in El Rif, the range of hills that runs parallel with and near to the Mediterranean coast, from the Muluya River to Cape Spartel. They are the Ishmaelites of that Ishmaelitic land, their hands against every man and every man's hand against them. Woe to the stray traveler who falls into their hands. He would fare better in a camp of hostile Comanches, or as the Apaches' prisoner of war. Every studied horror of torture will be his; every revolting outrage that savage passions can conceive. Even the other Berber and Moorish tribes have a dread and a loathing of them and use the name of Riffan instead of "wolf" to frighten children into obedience. In appearance the Riffan men are fierce and uncomely, with tattooed faces often, and long, unkempt hair and beard. Their strength and endurance are marvelous. They are fine horsemen and good good shots, and in battle display the



WAZAN, THE HOLY CITY OF MOROCCO.

utmost disregard of danger. The women, unlike those of other Mohammedan tribes, go about freely unveiled, their faces and arms tattooed with outlandish designs in many colors. The women visit the towns and purchase such things as they and the men need, the men never venturing to put themselves so nearly within the grasp of what little law there is in Moghreb-ul-Aksa. As for law among the Riffans there is none, save to steal, to torture and to kill and never to die in bed!

One is startled to find on landing in Morocco, so close to the centers of European light and learning, a land so utterly barbaric. Here is an empire of more than eight million people, with vast cities and a land of incomparable fertility, with not a wheeled vehicle save the one coach which the Sultan owns but never uses. Nor is there any progress made toward better things. On the contrary the whole Nation seems steadily sinking deeper and more hopelessly into the mire. Nothing of Morocco can be hoped for in the way of great social progress in this country till the minds of the men have been raised and their estimation of women vastly changed. In Morocco



THE SHERCEEF OF WAZAN.

the position of woman remains unspeakably deplorable. Morocco is so deeply sunk in the degradation of sin that it is impossible to lay bare its deplorable condition.

In this country the only vice which public opinion seriously condemns is drunkenness, and it is only before foreigners that any sense of shame or desire for secrecy about other vices is observable. The taste for strong drink, though still indulged comparatively in secret, is steadily increasing, the practice spreading from force of example among the Moors themselves, and as a result of the strenuous efforts of foreigners to inculcate this vice. As yet it is chiefly among the higher and lower classes that the victims are found, the former indulging in the privacy of their own homes and the latter at the low drinking dens opened by the scum of the foreign settlers at all the open ports.

One woman has, however, risen to a commanding rank in Morocco and still exercises a sway rivaling that of the Emperor himself. This is the



THE YOUNG SHERCEEF OF WAZAN.

Sherceef of Wazan, an English woman by birth. The Sherceefs of Wazan have ever been at least the equals, perhaps the superiors, of the sultans of Fez, to whom they are nominally subject. Wazan is the holy city of Morocco, and one of the holiest in all the Mohammedan world, and its Sherceefs are descended directly from Fatima, the Prophet's favorite daughter, while the Emperor himself is descended merely from some collateral branch of Mohammed's family. So the Sherceef is reckoned the holiest man in all Islam and his spiritual authority is recognized by the faithful everywhere, in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, India. The latest generations of these potentates have been invested with not a little romance. It is told that the grandfather of the present Sherceef lived to be more than 100 years old. At the last, when he lay dying, the elders asked him to name his successor; for there is no law of primogeniture in Wazan. The old man answered in the oracular manner in which his inspired utterances had always been made: "The child that playeth with my staff, he shall away the scepter." Now it happened that one of his slaves, an African woman, was standing just outside

the door and heard this. She, hearing the old Sherceef's words, instantly seized, unnoticed, his gold-headed staff and placed it in her bright little son's hands, and when, a few moments later, the aged Sherceef died, the Taibian elders came out to search for his heir. And the first they saw was the little mulatto playing with the staff. Wherefore they obeyed the saint's command and bowed down before him as the new Sherceef.

The Sherceef grew up with rather advanced notions. He took to traveling in foreign parts and then paid long visits to England, France and Italy. When he discarded sandals and began wearing boots of French manufacture the faithful opened their sleepy eyes in holy horror. Then he threw aside the turban and was presently dressed throughout in modern European style. Worse than this he took to smoking cigarettes and drinking champagne. For a descendant of Mohammed to drink intoxicating liquor was an unprecedented apostasy. But Muley Sidi defended himself. "It is true," he said, "that the wine in the bottle is intoxicating. But when I pour it into my glass it becomes as harmless as water!" And this explanation was generally believed.

These eccentricities, however, were only the beginning of the trouble. Down at Tangier the holy man made the acquaintance of a comely young English woman named Emily Keene, who was a governess in the family of the British Minister, and began making love to her. Well, he was a mulatto, but a prince and very rich, and she was ambitious. So she accepted him and, after he had divorced all his other wives, was married to him in good English fashion. And she made him sign a solemn bond to take no other wife, but to conduct his domestic affairs on the English plan; and if he broke this bond he was to give her her children and \$25,000 cash down and \$5000 a year for life. And finally she was able to sign herself "Princess of Wazan." To all this the love-sick Sherceef eagerly agreed, and for a number of years he kept his pledges faithfully. Two sons were born to them and their home at Tangier was an ideally happy one.

After many years, however, he broke the bond. He married a Moorish girl at Wazan, and tried to divorce the English woman. But the English woman had a mind of her own, and it was a more clever mind than his. She defeated his attempt to divorce her, retained her title of "Princess of Wazan," kept her two sons, made him settle the succession upon one of them, and forced him to pay her the full indemnity and annuity. Then, of course, she refused to share his household with the new wife, and so went away and lived in a house of her own, where she maintained a princely court. She did not actually quarrel with him, however, but let him visit her occasionally for a friendly chat, and her two boys kept on the best of terms with

him. A year or two ago Muley Sidi died. But, true to his word he named as his successor the eldest son of his English wife, Muley Ali, who thus became Grand Sherceef of Wazan. This is a clever and promising youth, who inherits much of his mother's English spirit, and, indeed, is still much under her influence, for, as dowager Sherceef, she is now a most important personage. She educated him in European style so far as sciences were concerned, but in Oriental style so far as religion and customs went. He was, even before his father's death, greatly beloved and revered and often consulted as a prophet or miracle-worker.

### Winter Millinery.

Importations of winter millinery are made up of round hats with the Napoleon brims turned straight up in front, introduced in the spring; cocked hats, three-cornered and four-cornered, with the brim rolled back against the crown, and those with cleft brims; and of bonnets in small, close shapes that add little to the size of the head.

Velvet is well employed in millinery, both for hats and bonnets, and satin, satin antique and felt form the foun-



ONE OF THE LATEST MODES IN HATS.

ation upon which is heaped the brilliant trimmings and upon which is set the startling price. Mercury trimmings, Valkyrie garniture of marvelous wings, spangled stuffs, jet and steel are employed in the decoration, together with velvet roses and mink or sable bands and tails. The newest veils are black, with dots or a border of white.

### Matabele Women.

The women in Matabele Land who are thought to be handsomest are those who are fattest. The wives of King Lo Bengula and chief men are fed and cared for with a particular view to rapid increase in avoirdupois. In their own country the Matabele men will not work because of their military training and the dread of losing prestige in the eyes of their Mashona slaves and "dogs," but in the South African diamond mines far re-



MATABELE WOMAN.

moved from the influences which prevail at home, they have made the very best workmen.

### Men Were Cheaper Than Quinine.

J. G. Aecles, the inventor of the rapid-firing gun called by his name, was born in Australia, but was brought to this country when a small boy. It is said that at one time he had a contract to build a fort for the Chinese Government in an unhealthy locality. He consented on condition that his house should be built on stilts above the malaria, which was done. He then told the authorities that unless they would furnish the workmen with quinine they would die like sheep. They refused to do so and instructed him to go ahead, which he did with the Chinamen dying all around. Men were cheaper than quinine, and a large percentage of them succumbed to the fever.—Chicago Herald.

### Oh, My Prophetic Son!

African Traveler—"Ha! Here is a sign of civilization at last! My Uncle evidently does business on this street."—Halle.

## GO DOWN WITH THE BRIDGE.

### MORE THAN 20 MEN MEET DEATH

By the Collapse of a Steel Structure in Course of Construction at Louisville.

The middle span of iron and timber falsework of the bridge now under construction between East Louisville and Jeffersonville, Ind., collapsed Saturday morning, crushing to death or drowning between 20 and 30 men, and injuring about 20 more, some of whom will die. Only six bodies have been recovered. Those known to be dead are:

Lester Garlock, Frank Miller, Frederick Miller, Frank Burns, Charles Murphy, Chicago, C. W. Cook, Mantua, O., J. E. Burns, Franklin, Pa.  
The missing are: Henry Pfaff, New Albany; Frank Simmons, Jeffersonville; Russell Dettlinger, W. A. Sharp, A. Soden, J. Kregan, M. Soden, G. H. Henkle, L. Pierce, J. L. Wilson, J. Scott, P. Sheridan, George Lilly.  
The injured are: Albert Moore, both arms broken; G. W. Brown, Irvington, arms broken; D. E. Sheehan, Greenup, Ky.; G. F. Hall, Bristol, Tenn.; Harry Pugh, Mercer, Pa., both arms broken, back hurt and internally injured; Harry Lee, Jeffersonville, cut stomach and injured by shock; Edward Haben, Chicago, slightly injured; T. N. Gallaway, Louisville, ankle broken; John Meyer, Lexington, Ky., leg amputated; Edward Scheers, Pittsburg, Pa., will die; Edward Hildebrand, Northampton, Pa., spinal injury; G. Thorpe, injured about knees and side; E. D. Ford.

For weeks past a large force of men have been at work on the big 500 foot span over the middle of the river. The iron work was all up and was resting on a heavy frame work of piling driven into the bed of the river and securely bolted and braced. That afternoon the last bolts were to have been put in place in the iron superstructure and the gigantic span would have supported its own weight.

The foreman in beginning work that morning, noticed that during the night the "traveler," a huge derrick used for placing iron in position, had been worked loose by the wind and he ordered it drawn back into place. The wind was high and the gentle swaying of the false work gradually increased the traveler off the piles on which it was resting. When the end slipped the whole work trembled and the men, realizing their danger, started for the pier. The central bent was the first to give way and the men on this bent down to be covered by the mass of iron and timber of the other bents, which fell almost immediately carrying with them the workmen who failed to reach places of safety on the piers.

The north bent, the one attached to the Indiana pier, fell 14 minutes after the first and the partial span five minutes later. There were 51 men on the bridge. A few succeeded in climbing to places of safety and were quickly rescued. Others struggled hopelessly and were carried off by the current to sink almost as rescue was at hand. The ferryboats City of Jeffersonville and C. W. Pitt and the life saving crews were soon at the wreck, which completely blocked one channel of the river. Men with broken arms and legs were found clinging to pieces of timber. They were pulled into boats and hurried to hospitals.

After the crash the steamer Hotspur ran up to the wreckage and the crew saved nine men, who were so badly hurt that they could not have kept afloat five minutes. The lives of the workmen were insured for \$1,500 each.  
To whom must be laid the responsibility for the disaster will probably never be known. It is probable that it is but one of those unforeseen accidents that occur in spite of all precautionary measures. General opinion ascribes the cause to the stiff wind that has been sweeping the river all day. It bore with great force on the ponderous frame work, which necessarily became loosened from the constant strain and swaying of the timbers. Earl Manchester, a civil engineer employed on the bridge, said: "The accident was caused by the wind. The piling was strong enough to bear double the weight. The bridge fell like a pack of cards. It became loosened on the Indiana side first and swayed gradually across to the opposite side."

There were many narrow escapes. Eighteen men were saved by being on the great stone pier, 70 feet high, when the crash came. A rope ladder was thrown up and the men rescued.

The building of the bridge has been marked by a series of disasters. No less than 56 men have been killed and injured in its construction before the present accidents. Three years ago the Masonic Savings Bank, one of the largest financial concerns in the city was wrecked by holding too much of the bridge's paper and the president of both bridge and bank, Jacob F. Kreiger, was ruined. He soon died and work was stopped. Several months ago arrangements were made with the Big Four and other railroads to furnish the money to complete the bridge and the work was commenced by the Phoenix Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Pa., which contracted to have the bridge up by January 1 next. The accident will cost the contractors \$75,000. The loss of life heretofore has generally been in the caissons.

### SENSATIONAL WORDS.

The New Master Workman Discusses the Conditions Between Labor and Capital.

A reception was tendered the General Master Workmen James R. Sovereign and Thomas B. Maguire of New York, C. E. French of Marlboro and Henry B. Martin, of Minnesota, the newly elected member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor in Faneuil hall, Boston, by the members of the order in the city. General Master Workman Sovereign was the first speaker. Speaking of the hard times, he said:

There is a wheel loose somewhere in our social machinery and the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer and there is rank discrimination in the law against the poor in favor of the rich. During the past twenty five years we have raised two distinct classes of society, the tramp and vagrant on the one side and the dupelet. The tramp is a cross between crime and poverty and the dupelet is a cross between no one and nothing. Society is now being shaken from stem to stern by the labor troubles of the present day. The Knights of Labor are working for the amelioration of the working classes. The workingman with his wife and children provided with the necessities of life is a very harmless fellow, but when his wife and children are starving then is the time to watch that man, for he is liable to do wrong. It is the duty of the government to make it easy for the people to do right and hard for them to do wrong. Henry B. Martin, of Minneapolis spoke next, and earnestly advised organization and membership in the Knights of Labor. Thomas B. Maguire of New York spoke on the land question and humorously discussed the silver and tariff question.

### This Lover Waan't Fired.

During a quarrel at Chicago Charles Kroun was stabbed to death by Frank Bileki. Bileki was calling upon Kroun's daughter, and, being drunk, conducted himself in such a manner that Kroun attempted to put him out. Bileki drew a knife and stabbed Kroun twice through the heart. When placed under arrest by officer Casey he made a slash at him, causing a slight wound in Casey's arm and in the patrol wagon he drew a second knife and slightly wounded Officer Delaney.

The cowboy's lasso is made by cutting a rawhide into thin strips and half tanning with the hair on. These strips are then stretched over a block and braided into a rope, the strands being pulled very tight. The lasso is then buried in sand for a week or two, and absorbs moisture from the ground, which makes it soft and pliable. When taken out of the ground it is stretched out, and the hair is sand-paired off. It is then greased with mutton tallow and properly noosed, when it is ready for use.

### Tariff and Taxation.

Tariff duties and internal revenue taxation on incomes and corporations are exciting public interest, but of quite as much interest are those things which tax the system and require at once an external remedy. On this subject, with special recommendation, Mr. Pierce D. Brown, Bridgewater, Mass., says: "In accidents from all kinds of athletic sports, to reduce sprains and bruises, I have used St. James Oil, and always found it to be most reliable. Also, Mr. C. E. Sande, Mangum, Okla., writes: 'I have used St. James Oil for sprains and rheumatism and would not be without it for anything.' Mr. R. Ledbetter, Denton, Texas, says: 'I have used St. James Oil, and it is the only thing I ever saw that would cure toothache in ten minutes time,' and it is usually prompt and sure for frost bites. All of these communications are of recent date, showing unabated interest."

In the reign of Louis XII. a company gained a monopoly in making sausages.



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