## DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901.



## Ghe Sacred City of Morocco.

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EZ, MOROCCO, Sept. 25,-Like most Oriental cities, Fez-or shaped valley, formed by low hills whose slopes are covered

with orchards and orange groves and whose tops are crowned by the ruins of ancient fortifications, the distant view is wonderful. The town is still surrounded by old turneted and battlemented walls, so lofty that nothing within them is visible from outside but the tops of the tallest houses and the slender minarets of countless mosques, shining against the cloudless blue of the African sky like the spears of an advancing army. Through the valley winds the Wad el Jubai, a branch of the Sebu river, which it joins a few miles north of the town; and all along its banks are ruined edlfices of every description--broken col-umns and stone aqueducts of Roman times, cells of hermits, dervishes and other religious fanatics of later date. domelike tombs and dilapidated forts You remember that during the Middle Ages Fez was one of the largest and tain in its court-yard, by which the drains are constantly flushed. But all this waste water has no connection most magnificent citles of the Moham-medan world, renowned for its schools with the sewerage, or rather the lack until, by and by, a leisurely eunuch of it, and the closet of each house is shows his face at the little sliding panel and scientific institutions, its splendid buildings, seven hundred

mosques, and the finest library then in existence. After the removal of the court to Morocco, this city gradually But in the eyes of Western Fas, as the Arabs know it-sit- Arabs it is still a place of paramount unted at the head of a funnel-shaped valley, formed by low relles. Entering the town through a narrow

Bedouins.

Berbers.

out their heels at passers-by and eccasionally half-tamed lions and leopards in charge of their keepers. These monarchs of the desert are in great demand in Moreceo, for housesilt in one of the lofty towers that flank the walls, you find that the latter are what westerners call "a bluff," hold pets, by those who can afford to pay the price, It is said that the sul-tan has seven enormous lons, not tamed at all. They are kept securely chained by day; but at night they are being not nearly so formidable as they appear, but fast failing to decay. Be-fore this point is reached in your travels, you have become accustonied to the strange people of Northern Africa, let loose and permitted to range the court yard, in order to guard the royal clothed and unclothed; and stately Moors, ragged Jews, naked negros, harem. A standing army could not be better protection, for no lover is likely lepers, snakethose beasts, nor any frail to brave charmers, Arab steeds and dromedaries Fatima to run away. of the desert, no longer astonish you. The thing that strikes you first in Fez. How can one describe a place when there is nothing with which to com-pare it? The houses are all flat-roofed and generally three storied, with blank "strikes" with staggering force, is the appalling smell, which seems to have come down from the days of Muley Edris, who founded the place A. D. 808, and to have been gaining in a. D. so, and to have been gaining in strength and vigor ever since. The ex-planation is easy. Like all Morocco towns, Fez possesses a system of drainage and an abundant water-sup-ply-nearly every house having a foun-

walls toward the street. High up in each-too high for eyes to see intosmall wooden gratings are set, to admit the air. Each immense dwelling, which is practically a prison for its female inmates, has only one narrow door of heavy wood, strong enough to withstand a siege and always securely barred. When one wishes to enter, he pounds upon it with the hilt of his dagger, a stone, or any convenient missile

a hundred to one, the applicant is not admitted-never unless the master of and needs no sign-board to locate it. Next you are struck by the extreme marrowness of the streets, many of which are mere foot paths in which two the house is present and receives him in person. The street door opens into a long, narrow, stone-payed hall, from which other barred doors lead to the bersons could not possibly walk abreast. Though Fez is now-days the commercial emporium of the desert, its principal business streets are bareinner court-yard. Here all is bloom and beauty, the music of birds and the plashing of fountains. A wide corridor, tiled and columned, the "lights" of the ly ninc feet wide. Considerable trade is carried on by means of caravans with adjoining countries to the south harem spend their days, cating sweetmeans and twanging suitars. On the flat top of each house is a shade-root, trellised and covered with vines. Here carpets are spread in the cool of the day, the ladies of the family congregate and their lood accords to enton their and east, as far as Timbukto; and on the other side, to the sea and to Eu-rope, by way of Tangler. Hence the narrow ways are packed, not only with people of every race and color, but with many beasts of burden, including and their lord ascends to enjoy their company, his long pipe and the anties victous camels that snarl and strike out their heels at passers-by of dancing girls, story-tellers or jugglers,

Owing to the narrow streets, the height of the houses, and the habit of stretching trellises, covered with vines, across from side to side, the sun never touches the ground in Fez, except in a few isolated spaces. The consequence is that its naturally dark-skinned citizens, being rarely exposed to the full light of day, have complexions which remind you of partially decomposed po-tato sprouts in a dark cellar. For miles you walk under the denve shade of these arbors, all canopled with dust and cob webs. The so-called streats run in straight lines, the entre length of the town out all of the town, and all are paved with round stones, the size of cocoanuts. As these lanes are never swept and every householder throws his slops and refuse out of doors, one must pick his way wit exceeding care. The Wad el Jubai, (River of Pearls.) divides the city into two parts, the new and the old. The latter, called by the Arabs Fas el-ball, lies on the right side of the stream; Fas el djedid, the newer portion, on the left. By the way, as you value your life, drink no water while in this Holy City! The "River of Pearls" is fordable in every part, the resort of every four-footed and two-legged beast in the placed just inside the street entrance, and inquiries what is wanted. And then, place; it receives all the drainage of

drinking water supply.

The population of Fez is today probably not far from fifty thousand, though it is difficult to say with certainty, as no census has ever been taken. Cen-turies ago it is said to have had more than half a million cliffens, a hundred thousand houses and seven hundred The shops are mere cells, elethe shops are mere constrained the ground and so arranged that the merchant, sitting all day long with his legs carled under him, can reach anything in his stock without cetting up As may be fulwithout getting up. As may be im-agined, he does not carry a heavy line of goods. Fine carpets, silken fabrics, woolen cioth, girdles, sashes, slippers, Moorish leather-work, swords and das-gers, wrought gold and jeweled ornaments are sold. All are made by skilled workmen, in cellars beneath the tiny shops and brought up on demand. There are a great many of these shops, besides a multitude of bazars and at least two hundred caravanseral, or Arab hotels, wherein "accommoda-tion for man and beast" is decidedly in favor of the latter. There are still upwards of two hundred mosques in Fez. each with its tall, painted minaret; and when the way to Mecca happens to be obstructed, the western Arabs find that a pligrimage to this "Holy City" answers just as well. Every morning at daybreak you are awakened from your "beauty-sleep" by the mugzin cry. Pitched in a clear, high key the Muslim confession of faith resounds like a silver bell. "La liaha il' Al-lah; wa Mohammed er-rasool All-ah!" It is the call to prayer. Echoed from minarct to minarct, every Moor in the city

hears it and instantly soreads his felt cloth on the ground for the perform-ance of his orisons. Standing Meccawards and bowing to the earth, he roes through the set forms of his religion, no doubt as devout in spirit as any Christian who ever called upon the God of his imagination. It is said that tichest-gold-embrcidered cloth. Around

the city, and is the general source of the | Mohammedan soldiers die with a smile | the lower edge are eighteen golden conupon their lips-because themare going straight to the paradise of their dreams where are houris galore and an eternity of cheroots, coffee and sweet The largest morque now standing 14 Fez is El Caroobcen-an immense alfair, containing three hundred onyx pillars, a dozen gates, two splendid fountains in its marble-payed court and a glass lustre holding five hundred lamps-the spoil of some Christian church. It has also something unique in mosques, viz, a covered place where women may participate in the public prayers-a privilege not accorded to the sex ir, any other Mohammedan place of worship. But this vast sanctuary, a comparatively deserted, the favorite being the smaller mosque built by Sul-being the smaller mosque built by Sulnow venerated as a saint, whose re-mains were buried within it. The latter has the fines; and loftlest minaret in all the country and is held so sacred that any criminal may find complete protection within it. No matter how protection within it. No matter how atrocious his crimes, if he can once set atrocious has critics, if he can once sit foot within the portals of this mosque he is safe from punishment, being tai-der A'lah's care, and not even the sul-ian may drag him out. It is not so easy, however, to gain the refuge, be-cause the 'Holy riouse' is barred by chains stretched across the streets lead-the stretched across the streets lead ing to it and guarded by soldiers, to keep away Jews and "dogs of unbe-Hevers" generally. The door of the mosque is arched in colored plaster, and the door itself is very elegant, in pink and gold carving, the design in-cluding the Moslem creed. Entering, you come first into a carpeted ante chamber, with whitewashed walls, surrounded on all sides by mattresses, like an ordinary Moorish slitting room. Fe yond this is another similar apartment, and then the tomb, in the third room. In the middle of it stands the venerated sepulchre, shaped like a great chest, about four feet high, canopied with the self optic high a count

sers; around the top are fourteeen t similar pattern, and in the center is of similar pattern, and in the center is a tailer one, all reputed to be of solid good. The walls are completely covered with gold-bryidel hangings and celling exquisitely carved and painted in arabeaque designs. Hundreds of lan-terns and chandellers, of glass and gilt, are ruspended from the celling. There are besides about two hundred lamps, like large tumblers of glass and all, filled with oil in which wicks are font-ing. One Moorish lantern is eight fore hig. One Moorish lantern is eight feet high, and a candicatick, tailet than a man, carries eighteen lights. Among other adorhments are two large "grand ther" clocks, and half a dozen round, ided clocks, hoaring the names of andon makers. Near the sarcepingus a richly ornamented arm-chest, and front of it the pulpit of the imam, no thus, while facing Mecca, faces so the shrine. It is believed the angel duried is wont to visit this holy place on that to time, in human garb, and any visitor has had the rood luck to any visitor has had the rood luck to when the hem of his garment, his en-ry into paradise is assured. When a loor is going to war, he first visits als tomb. He takes from the arm-hest a golden sward whose scabbard is dustared with diamonds, emernids and other precious stones, and reads upor its glittering surface in ruby letters Gah-allah Hohammedare ah". There is no God but God and Mohammed is his messenger. Then he prostrates himself to the ground until his face touches the dust while he says his prayers, whose refeats is "Aba's Akbar-God is great

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The body of the mosque, beyond the tomb, is completely ornamented with local tiles, not unlike the Alhambra, in Grenada. The prevailing tint is blue, which, intermingled with white and gold, looks cool and inviting. It is need less to may that eacreligious shoes have tiles, all foot-covernever trod those ings being left outside the door.

FANNIE B. WARD,



