MULAI ABD-EL-AZIZ

# (Special Correspondence of the Deseret Nexes by Frank G. Carpenter.)

of Morecco. He is the ruler of the best part of northwestern Africa, and his empire is almost one-twelfth the size of the whole United States. More than 10,000,000 Berbers and Moors look upon him with reverence, and the great powers of Europe are courting him with a desire to get hold of his country and trade.

montry and trate. THE SULTAN IN 1907. The latest photograph of the Young marks now the before me. It repre-sents a tail athietic young man, clad in a long white burnous, the garment with the sentemen of Morocco. By parts white sentemen of Morocco. The parts is the sentemen of Morocco. The parts is the sentemen of the picture. The parts is use 26 years of age, and he parts is use 26 years of age, and he parts is the strength of full-blooded path. He has a muddy white com-picton and his face, which is slightly bested, bears the marks of smallpox, which he had years ugo. He has a which he had years ugo. He has a preference of the picture of the sentence preference of the sentence of the picture of the sentence preference of the picture. He has rather is black is 50 thin that it does not picture of the sentence of the sentence of the picture of the picture of the sentence of the picture of the sentence of the picture of the pi



THE SULTAN, From His Latest Photograph Given to Mr. Carpenter.

not worth the candle. He is fast losing prestige with his own people by con-sprting with foreigners, and were it not for his position as regards the Mo-hammedan religion he would have to step down and out

RELATED TO MOHAMMED.

All the rest of the Mohammedans of the world acknowledge some kind of al-legiance to the sultan of Turkey. This is so of our Moors and of the 50 odd million Mussulmans of India, and also of the lesser number in Turkey and Evol. These Moors will not let that

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SACRIFICES FOR HIS PEOPLE.

The emperor of China has a number of days when he goes out in Pekin to the Altar of Heaven and performs sac-rifices for the whole Chinese nation. This young sultan does the same by kill-ing a sheep on every Balram, or Mo-hammed easter. At this time every good Moorish family is supposed to of-rer up sacrifices, and it is estimated that as many as 30,000 sheep are killed on that day in the city of Pez. The sheep are brought in from the sur-rounding country, and mutton rises in places to such an extent that a good fat ram or ewe will bring \$30. If it were so in America the market would surely be cornered. The emperor of China has a number

ram or eve will bridg \$30. If it were so in America the market would surely be cornered. The sheep killing is started by tho sultan, surrounded by a large con-course of people. One of the holy preachers first sings out a sermon, after which the sheep is handed over to his markety. He cuts its throat, and as the blood gushes forth the bands play and the cannons thunder. The news is sent out all over the city and thereupon the sacrificing begins, extending to all parts of Morocco. Bairam is the great festal occasion of all the year. The Moors then come out in their good clothes, the soldiers have new uniforms, and the people, who. If so do Mohammedans, have been tasting throughout Ramazan, which is their Lent, give themselves up to re-joicing. The chiefs of the various trues are then supposed to send pres-ents to the sultan, and in the past vast sums have been so received. Some tribes bring money often running into the thousands of dollars, some horses, and some slaves, a negress being a common stift. 

the thousands of dollars, some horses, and some slaves, a negress being a common gift. During the present year the gifts were few, and the horses poor. This was the result of the recent rebellions, and was brought about by the assocla-tion of the sultan with Europeans and the jealousy and distrust with which his people regard him.

THE SULTAN AND THE CHRIS-TIANS.

TIANS. Indeed, the sultan's tastes seem to be Christian rather than Mohamme-dan. He is fond of western methods, and he would, if he could, introduce them into his empire. He has made some attempts to do so, but his peo-ple object, and this is one cause of his unpopularity. He is, notwith-standing, an independent young man and persists in courting the favor of the foreigners. I am told that he spends a part of every day with Europeans, and that he is not at all exclusive in his selection of them. One high class Moor complains to me that his majesty allows common mer-

One high class Moor comparis to his that his majesty allows common mer-chants and other tradesmen to come to the palace, and others tell me that he has spent millions of dollars on all sorts of foreign nicknacks which some of his Christian friends have begged him to buy.

### HIS GOLD CAMERA.

One of his extravagances is a cam-era of solid gold, which cost him \$10,-600. At the same time he bought \$2,000 worth of printing paper and \$33,000 worth of other supplies. His photographic outfit, in addition to the camera, cost him all told \$35,000, a large part of which went, as a mat-ter of course, into the pockets of those who ordered it. Another extravagance is a bedstead ter of course, into the pockets of those who ordered it. Another extravagance is a bedstead of crystal mirrors with pendants like a chandelier. I understand that he sees three images of himself whenever he crawls into bed, and that the pen-dants jingle when he turns over. The sultan has bicycles made of aluminum, and he delights in play-ing bicycle polo with his friends. He learns all sorts of games easily, and can do no end of bicycle tricks. He will ride up a steep bank and down again, and in his polo games he has ruined several fine wheels by crushing into the walls. The sultan has a number of auto-mobiles, a London hansom and a coach of state. There are no roads in this country, and these things are practically useless. His gold coach, which cost many thousands of dol-lars, now lies outside the palace at the mercy of the weather. IN DEBT ON MILLIONS A YEAR. IN DEBT ON MILLIONS A YEAR.

How This Boy Mohammedan Monarch Looks, Acts and Rules-He Favors Christian Ways and is Losing Caste With His People-He has a Solid Gold Camera, an Aluminum Bicycle and a Bedstead of Crystal Mirrors-A Peep into his Harem and at his Slave Girls and Wives- The Sultan's Religious Character -How he Kills a Sheep for the Nation-His Government and his Officials Who Bleed the People.



THE WALLS OF FEZ. CHIEF CAP ITAL OF THE SULTAN

him 10 times what it is worth, and his minister and foreign friends ab-sorb the profits. They are already rolling in luxury, and every one about him steals both from him and his people

I am told that the whole income of Abrocco has gone into extravagant expenditures. The empire pays some-thing like \$5,000,000 a year and is now several hundred thousand dollars in debt.

One of the Europeans here tells One of the Europeans here tells me he thinks that the sultan has salted down a pretty penny of this for a rainy day, and another courtier says that he is, strange to say, almost mean in the expenditures which come out of his own immediate treas-ury. He will quibble about an outlay of \$100, if the money is to be paid down on the nall, and, at the same time, will dash off, without thinking, an order for one of his custom houses to pay a sum of \$10,000 or more.

THE MOORS DISGUSTED. Any one who understands the jeal-

Any one who understands the jeal-ousy and hatred which these Moors have for Christians can easily see how unpopular such actions on the part of their sultan must be. The better classes are no fools, and it is hard for them to respect even a sultan who does such foolish and irreligious things. They are opposed on Moham-medan grounds to pictures and photo-graphs, and it is almost impossible to get them to pose before the camera. With this view the sultan's golden kodak is in striking contrast, and the fact that he is really a good photog-rapher does not better the matter. They do not approve of his buying a yacht, and having it carried inland to Fez to be played with on the little river near there, and they are angry at the crown he ordered at a cost of \$100,000 or so. It is against the Mo-hammedan religion for the sultan to

is not so bad as is the case in Siam, where the king marries his sisters. SULTAN'S SECONDARY WIVES.

The customs of this country as re-gards the monarch are much the same as those of several principalities of the gards the monarch are much the same as those of several principalities of the far east. The king of Siam can call any woman in the country to serve in his palace, no matter if she, be wife, mother or daughter; and the emperor of China selects his wives from the daughters of the Manchu nobles, who are sent into the palace to be picked over. I was present in Pekin when the present emperor marined three wives, the old empress dowager making the selection. The sultan of Morocco is frequently presented with second wives or concubines by his tribal chiefs. The girls are often sent up for his approval, and especially at Balram, and he can select such for his household establish-ment as may take his fancy. In addi-tion to this he has a large number of coal black negresses who have been purchased from time to time in the lo-cal slave markets, and also other wo-men imported from the orient. INSIDE THE PALACE.

#### INSIDE THE PALACE.

The suitan has many palaces. He has quarters in nearly every town in his dominion and the governor's establish-ment here in Tangler belongs to him. He has three different capitals; one in southern Morocco, one in central Mor-occo and another at Fez. The latter is the largest, and everything there is managed on a vast, scale. The palace is surroynded by walls. It is in the Dar-el-Makhzen, where all the govern-ment officials live. The buildings con-

tain no end of bed rooms and living rooms, as well as a large kitchen and dairy. They swarm with servants, both male and female. The kitchens are managed by negro cooks and among the other men servants are the 'men of the bath,'' 'men of the tea'' and 'men of the water.'' There are also 'men of the bed'' and 'men of the mat.'' The bath men have to do with the imperial chamber, the tea men make the imper-ial tea, using the best of the green leaves and scenting them with mint. The bed men have charge of the sul-tan's tent when he camps, and the mat men bring his prayer rug and spread it out for him when his times for prayer come. In addition to these there are negro men slaves who take charge of the sultan's horses and mules; there are others who walk behind him when he goes out for an airing to flick off the flies, and a third set who carry the imperial parasol to shut out the rays imperial parasol to shut out the rays

### WAITED UPON BY WOMEN.

In the harem itself, or rather in his In the harem itself, or rather in his own private apartments, the sultan is attended by women only. His servants are concubines and slaves. Like the men servants, they are organized into classes, and each slave has her special job. He has "girls of the wash bash." "girls of the soap" and "girls of the towel." There is one set of females who help him at his bath and another whose business it is to serve his meals. His majesty now eats alone, although. His majesty now eats alone, although, as long, as his mother was alive, he took his meals with her. He eats with his fingers, and I doubt not in so doing considers himself more cleanly than

you or I. The Mohammedans have a saying that every one knows whether he has washed his fingers, but no one can tell who has washed the knives and forks. drums upon this at times, its motor having taught him to play. The suitan is well educated from a Moorish standpoint. He can recite a great part of the Koran and is well up in Mohammedan law. He gets papers from all parts of the world and has a clipping bureau, which furnishes him with extracts on all matters relating to Morocco.

Morocco. FAST LOSING HIS POWER.

FAST LOSING HIS POWER. The suitan has a cabinet, consisting of a grand vizier, a secretary of state, as secretary of the interior and a secre-tary of war. He has also a chief cham-bents of the interior and a secre-tary of war. He has also a chief cham-bents of customs. He has had an army of 10,000 or 15,000 men. and at these as many as 20,000 troops in differ-ent parts of Morocco. I understand that the soldiers are armed with good verses of their guns. Within the past fear the armiy seems to have grown weaker and weaker. The behave grown weaker and weaker. The perdicaris and the enforced ransom on a part of the suitan by Raisuli, to-gether with the foreign complications, have made his majesty so unpopular that his support is drifting away from him his power is, indeed, on the wine, and it remains to be seen whether or in time he will not have a successor. FRANK C. CARPENTER.

## ALL THE WORLD

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BEHIND THE SCENES WITH THE YOUNG SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

and forks. Before cating the sultan laves his hands in scented warm water, and he repeats this custom at the close of his meal. His food is so cooked that it can be easily broken, and much of his meat is served in small bits. His chief meal is at midday. He also takes some-thing on rising, and a light supper in the evening.

A HARD-WORKED YOUNG MAN.

As far as I can learn the sultan has a soft snap. He works only in the morning, and devotes the afternoon to his foreign friends, to playing polo, bil-llards, bloyeling or in any other amuse-ment which may suit him, while his evenings are spent with his numerous family. He rises early, drinks a cup of coffee and then says his prayers. In doing the latter he faces Mecce, and goes through all the motions, according to the most rigid Mohammedan rules. He has a mosque in his palace grounds

to the most right about the palace grounds and goes to church every Friday.

and goes to church every Friday. At the close of his morning devotions his malesty goes from his palace to the great sulfdings where he holds his court, and where the various officials have their offices. Here he enters a small room which is off by itself and sends for such of his ministers as he desires to see. He leaves his work largely to his officials and does no more than he can hele. At noon he stops and has dinner, after which he takes a smoke and a sleep, rising about 3 o'clock. He frequently has music in his palace and he is said to play well on the violin and guitar. He has more than 100 musicians and all sorts of in-struments. He has a piano and he

the evening.

Egypt. These Moors will not let that sultan send a representative here. They acknowledge no allegiance to him, and hey consider that only the family of this young man has the right to the tille of cammander and ruler of the faithful.

athrui. Indeed, Mulai Abd-el-Aziz is about the most blue-blooded monarch on with He is the thirly-sixth lineal de-sendant of All, the uncle and son-in-iaw of the prophet Moharhmed, and he is the fitteenth monarch in his own dy-masty. His father was the famed Mulai Hassan, who was sultan for 21 years, during which he ruled with an iron hand. When about to die he chose this son to be his successor, although he had other and older brothers. Mulai's mother was a Circassian slave import-et from Turkey. A RELIGIOUS HEAD.

#### A RELIGIOUS HEAD.

A RELIGIOUS HEAD. The suitan of Morocco is the high friest of the religion of this country as well as its chief executive. He is called the great Iman, and is like the emperor of China in that he prays for all. He is also somewhat like the czar of Rus-sh, who is head of both church and state

Site of the sultan's chief elements of tirength is the power of conferring thesings which has come down to him from Mohammed. He is supposed to have this direct from God, and if any foreign thing he subscribes to costs

THE SULTAN'S HAREM. A Moor's home life is not supposed to be known outside of his immediate family, and no European has ever seen the sultan's harem. I doubt whether any Mohammedan man ex-cept his own eunuchs has ever cross-ed its threshold and it would be very improper to ask his majesty as to the health of the multudinous ladies of his household. Nevertheless gossip gets out in one way or another, and I am able to give you some pictures of Mulla's harem. By the Mohammedan religion he

By the Mohammedan religion he has the right to four wives, and no end of concubines. His palaces are large and the sultan himself lives on the first floor, in a suite of big rooms, at the four corners of which his wives have their anartments. Each wife

at the four corners of which his wives have their apartments. Each wife has her own establishment, but all are subject to the rule of certain slave women called arifas, negro concubines who were especially favored by Mulai Hassan, this sultan's father. The sultan's real wives must be chosen from the different branches of the royal family, so that the sultan is forced to marry his cousins. This

Nurseries.

\$100,000 or so. It is against the an-hammedan religion for the sultan to wear a crown, and his people especi-ally objected to his coronation coach. THE SULTAN'S HAREM.

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