



SANTA FE.

A City Whose Past is of Great Interest...The Cathedral Built 300 Years Ago.

Peculiar People Who Dwell Among Ruins and Relics--Dusky Red Men and Boys in Blue.

Correspondence of the Denver News. SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 8, 1883.—Did you ever visit a city of the past and linger so long amid tumble down old ruins that you began to feel as if you were yourself a representative of dead ages? If you have undergone this fortune you will be able to appreciate our feelings, when tired and dusty, with weary eyes and aching limbs we dragged hotel-wards, after "doing" Santa Fe, the Mecca of tourists, who revel in antique things. Perhaps it is very beneficial for persons, at least once in a life time, to make a pilgrimage to a town composed of ruins and relics; but it is most dreadfully wearying, and last evening when we returned to the hotel we felt as if we had lived a few hundred years, and bright, active, good-natured Denver seemed a long way off. Santa Fe is a city not of the present or future, but of the past. People do not tell you of what they are doing, nor of what they are going to do, but over and over again you hear of what was away back in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. After a little this sort of thing grows wearisome to the average American, who prefers the new to the old, but for a short time it seems very good to drop out of the hurry and confusion of a nineteenth century city and find yourself in a place that speaks plainly on all sides of its antiquity. The hotel is about the only thing that is not old, and some of the visitors are altogether too ancient for the comfort of the guests. The first place that the tourist hears of and consequently the first place one starts forth to see is the cathedral of St. Miguel. The most credulous cannot doubt that the building is old, dirty and tumble-down—a regular ruin. The sign on the door, "King of the hill twice in the year." Admission, 25 cents, "is the only modern thing one sees. The bell is rung and a youth, J. A. Ancheta, (the brightest and most wide awake Mexican we have seen,) makes his appearance, pockets the quarters, ushers you in and begins his story. You are informed that the bell you have rung was made in Spain in 1596. It is a good long while ago, but it is old looking and cracked enough to give a proper coloring to the story. Ancheta informs you that the cathedral was erected in 1582, destroyed by the Indians, and restored in 1710. The gallery and several of the beams are from the original building erected 150 years ago. The cathedral is of adobe, it looks as if a good, hard push would tumble the dirt right down, but it has stood the storms of centuries. The exterior presents the appearance of being little better than a dirt hut, but the interior is more interesting. There is an old confessional used in 1710, and one feels a sort of reverence in looking at the tiny cell which has listened to the penitents of centuries ago. Did they do foolish, wicked deeds as do the inhabitants of the earth to-day? It seems hardly possible.

There is a sort of hole in the wall, a place not high enough for a door, nor is it a window, peering into it, you see that it leads into a low, dark room, and your mind informs you that here was the place where the dead were deposited during service. Turning from this rather gloomy subject, he picks up a hurdy-gurdy and prepares to make a most awful noise, and tells you that during holy week this is used instead of the ancient bell. Around the altar are pictures of all ages, two of which, you are informed, are between six and nine hundred years old. The building is not generally used for service and it is probable that it will be kept as long as possible without repairs. It is interesting enough to repay one for a long and tedious trip. A fine school for boys and the convent for young women are close at hand in fine buildings surrounded by queer old gardens, walled in by high brick or adobe fences. Going from the hotel to the cathedral you pass through the old quarter which is laid out after a fashion remarkable for its startling originality. There do not seem to be any streets and all over the whole city it is difficult to tell when you are on the sidewalk or on somebody's gallery, and if particular care is not used you find yourself wandering into a back yard. Doors and windows are wide open half the time and everything wears a sort of free and easy air. A Mexican woman sees you looking curiously at her adobe dwelling, she throws open her door and bids you enter; hospitably they offer you. None are too poor to do that. Yet they are a queer set, these Mexicans. The women wrap a shawl, usually a black one, around their heads, and the much talked of beauty of their similar drapery worn by the Mexican authorities is lost sight of when the mantilla is a dingy old shawl and the dark-eyed Spanish maiden is a copper-colored old hag. The very children are old—everybody is tired, the children are born tired, and you cannot get information from any one. They are all polite enough, but the probability is if you inquire that they require long answers your informant will go to sleep before he has told you all you want to know. The Mexican, both men and women, drop down on the sidewalk (if there happens to be any) in the streets or on the doorstep. The burros look weary, only now and then throwing anxiously at the kick. It cannot be the climate, for the air is clear and bracing. No one seems to know exactly what is the matter, but everybody wears a sort of listless, dreamy air.

The majority of the Mexicans do not work, and yet the shopkeepers assure you they have plenty of money. They gamble a great deal and perhaps much of the filthy lucre is used now in that way. Santa Fe is most lively at night. Gambling is played in the saloons, gaming rooms are brilliantly lighted up, men and women saunter up and down the streets and until past midnight the revel is kept up. There are very few buildings which are modern or handsome. The houses for the most part are built around a square with an open court or plaza in the center. The adobe walls are very thick, and the houses are delightfully cool in summer and comfortably warm in the winter. The ceilings are low, and in many houses the floors are rough and uneven. Many of the gardens are beautiful, fruit trees seem to grow finely, and numerous orchards are seen around the city. The bishop's garden is one of the beautiful and interesting places which is visited by nearly all tourists, and the cathedral of St. Francis is a place not to be neglected. Here may be seen the old and the new. The old building 150 years old is being torn down and built over by a splendid stone structure. One very strange thing about the new building is that over the new portal is the Hebrew word Jehova.

A priest who has traveled much in Europe, said he never before seen nor heard of a Catholic church with a Hebrew inscription. This new edifice will be very handsome and quite a relief to the tourist, who sees old things until, as a bright young lady expressed it, one almost feels the moss grow over them. Indians are to be seen on the street every day. Not the noble red man of one's imagination, but the dirty, miserable specimens of real life. Few of them speak English, but if you ask them the price of the wares they sell, they can find plenty of ways of letting you know, all about the bargain which will bring them the wherewithal to purchase fire water and law dry ornaments. Their dress is a sort of mixture. They wear pants, and sometimes coats, but either in cap, sash or a sash, and they wear the same old thing until, as a bright young lady expressed it, one almost feels the moss grow over them. Indians are to be seen on the street every day. Not the noble red man of one's imagination, but the dirty, miserable specimens of real life. Few of them speak English, but if you ask them the price of the wares they sell, they can find plenty of ways of letting you know, all about the bargain which will bring them the wherewithal to purchase fire water and law dry ornaments. Their dress is a sort of mixture. They wear pants, and sometimes coats, but either in cap, sash or a sash, and they wear the same old thing until, as a bright young lady expressed it, one almost feels the moss grow over them.

Fort Marcy is one of the comparatively modern things of Santa Fe. Only one regiment is quartered there now and they seem to be taking life very easy. This morning at 6 o'clock the cavalry drilled, and at 9 there was a dress parade. It is not improbable that the boys in blue find time to hang heavily upon their heads and some times they so far forget their country as to indulge in a lively flirtation with the female tourists who are here to-day but gone to-morrow. For even soldiers are only poor weak men, and everybody knows how seductive brass buttons always prove to romantic young women who forget to recall the fact that soldiers as well as sailors have numerous weaknesses. The tortio millennium is a thing of the past and the exposition soon will be. It was not a very big show. The art gallery was quite interesting. The pictures were old, awfully old, and evidently took a sort of artistic license. There was a picture of Adam and Eve in the garden. The father and mother of the human race were attired in the raiment nature had provided, but the evil one wore boots, which would seem to indicate that there were shoemakers at a very early period. Another exhibition of this artistic license was seen in a picture which represented a woman standing upon the ground, and her arms were raised to the top of what was supposed to be a very tall tower. Evidently the painter whose brush produced this picture lived at the time when giants peopled the earth. The pictures were old, at least they looked ancient, but they were faithful to look upon, and we felt very thankful that Denver was only a quarter of a century old, and that the art gallery at the Exposition contained new, fresh, clean canvases, instead of works of masters whose antiquity dates back nobody knows or cares how far.

Santa Fe is interesting and old, but old age brings many disagreeable things in its train, and while it is a very pleasant thing to linger for a while in the grave of the past centuries, it would be tedious enough to drag out an existence in a place whose past was its all. Before one had lived twenty-five years it could not be wondered at if one imagined Noah and the other Biblical heroes were personal acquaintances. L. P. H.

The Secret. The Baltimore News, says it is preposterous to speak of substantial success without intrinsic, unquestioned merit. St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, is a most precious and valuable medicine. Its immense sale is due to its merit.

RAILROAD ECONOMY. Heavier Equipments and a More Substantial Road-Red Now the "Hobby." Indianapolis Journal. Managements of both eastern and western roads are now worrying their brains of where they can economize in operating expenses; office expenses on most roads have been reduced to a minimum, both in salaries and the number of men employed, and the managements are trying to get the most out of the carrying capacity of box cars; now 40,000 pounds is the standard, and some roads are building cars of 50,000 pounds capacity. The weight of a passenger car has been increased from 25,000 to 45,000 pounds, and the parlor cars now used weigh 75,000 pounds. With this there is a corresponding increase in the weight of the carrying capacity of box cars; now 40,000 pounds is the standard, and some roads are building cars of 50,000 pounds capacity. The weight of a passenger car has been increased from 25,000 to 45,000 pounds, and the parlor cars now used weigh 75,000 pounds. With this there is a corresponding increase in the weight of the carrying capacity of box cars; now 40,000 pounds is the standard, and some roads are building cars of 50,000 pounds capacity.

GAMBLING LICENSED. No More Fortunes to be Made by Police Dignitaries. Sacramento Bee, Aug. 6. Various members of the police department are at present in the position once occupied by Othello. Their occupation is gone. No longer will the coin of the realm be left at the "vanishing point" to swell the purses of the finest police force in the world. No longer will the mysterious "sack" assert its potent sway. This morning the board of trustees determined that the city should receive the money which, it is asserted, has heretofore been going into the pockets of some who should be the last to obtain it. They came to the conclusion that gambling is an evil that cannot be beaten. The love for speculation is inherent in mankind, and humanity in general takes to games of chance as naturally as a Western Union "pig" operator does to blunders. So this morning, at the meeting of the board, an ordinance was read by Mayor Brown, and passed unanimously, which licenses gambling dens and makes the owners contribute to the city treasury, in the place of assisting in the support of defenders of the peace. The ordinance goes on to say that every place where games of chance are run for money must pay a license of \$100 per quarter, or \$50 per month, invariably in advance. All such games must be conducted on the second story. Minors are prohibited from playing at these games, and the owners must not allow them to enter. If they do, they are liable to a fine of \$200, or 90 days' imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment. Trustee Nielsen wanted the words "except during fair week" inserted after the second-story clause, probably thinking that the city wouldn't wear its usual smiling countenance if roused and all the other costly amusements of that costly season were not allowed to go on openly and above board. The mayor demurred, however, and the point was not pressed. The ordinance was then unanimously passed, to go into force immediately. It can safely be asserted that, though many good citizens will object to the city licensing an evil of this character, the majority of the people will applaud this action and uphold the trustees therein. All the statutes in the world will not stop men from gambling, and if they are to persist in the practice, the city should receive the gain, and not any of its officials. Besides, this act will not lure any more to the green cloth than go there now. Men love that which is forbidden, and observers in this line assert their belief that as many go into gambling dens now as would if the doors were thrown wide open, and everybody invited to enter.

*Among the most efficacious of remedial agents are the medicinal preparations from the laboratory of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. Taxes Imposed on the Genial "Drummer" in Various States. A question of special interest to society relates to a new departure in commercial affairs of comparatively recent date. Under the old regime, when merchants remote from the great centers of trade wanted to replenish their stock, they had to make a journey to the city where they dealt. These journeys could be far from easy, but in that case there was great uncertainty in regard to quality of goods, and prices were frequently unsatisfactory. The business of the commercial traveler, therefore, grew out of the necessities which surrounded the wholesale and retail business, and has been of incalculable benefit to all concerned. The commercial traveler virtually takes the stock of goods of the house he represents with him to his customers. The buyer sees the goods, learns the price and purchases understandingly. He saves the expense of a trip to the city and also saves his time, often of more importance than the money required to make the journey to market. Having saved money he is in a position to offer his goods to his customers at a reduced figure, and hence society participates in the advantages received by the visit of the commercial traveler. A number of states have taken an eminently wise view of the subject, and commercial travelers are invited to visit them and transact business with their citizens free of taxation. These states are New York, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. It may be well in this connection to show what other states are doing to hamper commercial travelers and deprive their merchants and citizens of advantages which other states have secured by adopting a wise and liberal policy. In Delaware the state tax is \$25.00 a year; the District of Columbia charges \$200 a year, and Florida \$25.25 a year. Georgia has no state tax, but her cities do now follow her example. Atlanta's tax is \$100 a year, and Augusta's \$3 a day. Louisiana has a state tax of \$25 per month, to which Baton Rouge adds \$25 per annum and New Orleans \$50 per annum. Maryland levies a tax of \$12.75 per annum on those doing business of \$1,000 or more, and prorate it upon the business of \$10,000 and over being taxed \$150. Michigan levies a tax of \$50 per annum. Montana one of \$25 a quarter, New Mexico one of \$250 per annum, and Nevada one of \$25 a month for each county. North Carolina \$100 a year, except those dealing in liquors, who must pay \$200 a year. Several of her cities levy an additional tax. In Wilmington it is \$3 per day. Pennsylvania has no state tax. But in most of her counties there are local taxes. Philadelphia has the credit of discarding of levying the heaviest tax in the country. An evasion of tax is a misdemeanor punishable with a fine of \$300 and imprisonment for thirty days. In South Carolina there is no state tax, but Charleston taxes drummers \$10 a week, Beaufort \$10 a year, Columbia \$1 a day, and Georgetown \$1 a day. Tennessee does not levy a state tax,

but in Nashville there is a license of \$100 a year, and an evasion is punishable with \$50 and costs. In Memphis the fee is \$10 a week. Texas has recently changed its license law. It now imposes a tax of \$25 on every salesman, with penalties for evasion from \$25 to \$100 fine. In Utah there is no general law, but Ogden city charges \$10 a quarter for a license. Virginia imposes a tax of \$250 a year. For violation of the law the penalty is a fine of \$200 for the first offense and \$500 thereafter. Neither provinces of Ontario or Quebec tax traveling salesmen, but several of the Canadian cities do. In Sorrel the tax is \$10 per year; in Quebec, \$60; in Halifax, \$100. The subject has of late assumed so much importance that it will be brought before the forty-eighth congress and a law will be demanded which will put at rest the whole question. During the last congress a bill was introduced to remedy the evils complained of by Mr. Brewer, of New Jersey, and it will be brought forward again when congress meets. In the case of the Maryland law it was decided to be in effect unconstitutional in that it discriminated against other states. It was argued that all laws are unconstitutional which interfere with commerce between states. "The question," it is said, "is not simply a legal one, it has important sentimental aspects. These taxes are imposed on the internal commerce of the country, which the constitution has forever declared shall be free. They are opposed to the spirit of the age in which we live. They are of the same nature as the old feudal taxation in Germany, when merchants were considered a legitimate prey to every petty baron." What ever else may be said, free trade between states is desirable, and since the constitution provides that it shall be free the states should not interfere.

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HOW THE HAIR GROWS ON THE BALD HEAD. The hair on the bald head grows in a peculiar manner. It is not the same as the hair on the rest of the head. It is shorter, and it is more brittle. It is also more liable to fall out. The reason for this is that the hair on the bald head is not nourished by the same blood as the hair on the rest of the head. The blood on the bald head is not so rich, and it is not so pure. The hair on the bald head is therefore not so strong, and it is not so long. The hair on the bald head is also more liable to become gray. The reason for this is that the hair on the bald head is not so young, and it is not so healthy. The hair on the bald head is therefore more liable to become gray, and it is more liable to fall out. The hair on the bald head is also more liable to become thin. The reason for this is that the hair on the bald head is not so thick, and it is not so dense. The hair on the bald head is therefore more liable to become thin, and it is more liable to fall out. The hair on the bald head is also more liable to become dry. The reason for this is that the hair on the bald head is not so moist, and it is not so soft. The hair on the bald head is therefore more liable to become dry, and it is more liable to fall out. The hair on the bald head is also more liable to become itchy. The reason for this is that the hair on the bald head is not so smooth, and it is not so clean. The hair on the bald head is therefore more liable to become itchy, and it is more liable to fall out. The hair on the bald head is also more liable to become red. The reason for this is that the hair on the bald head is not so white, and it is not so bright. The hair on the bald head is therefore more liable to become red, and it is more liable to fall out. The hair on the bald head is also more liable to become black. The reason for this is that the hair on the bald head is not so light, and it is not so soft. The hair on the bald head is therefore more liable to become black, and it is more liable to fall out. The hair on the bald head is also more liable to become brown. The reason for this is that the hair on the bald head is not so yellow, and it is not so soft. The hair on the bald head is therefore more liable to become brown, and it is more liable to fall out. The hair on the bald head is also more liable to become gray. The reason for this is that the hair on the bald head is not so black, and it is not so soft. The hair on the bald head is therefore more liable to become gray, and it is more liable to fall out. The hair on the bald head is also more liable to become white. The reason for this is that the hair on the bald head is not so brown, and it is not so soft. The hair on the bald head is therefore more liable to become white, and it is more liable to fall out. 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