DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.

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80 PER CENT

of all chronic headaches are due

to some form of eye trouble, re-

quiring glasses as the remedy. Other disorders, arising from an

r Representatives

HOW THE PEON TRAVELS IN MEXICO HOW THE PEON TRAVELS IN MEXICO.

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The term "peon" has become familiar o Americans. It is frequently seen in wint and is known to refer to a low classof the Mexican population. Though the meaning of the word is generally understood, still there are many things connected with the people to whom it applies that are new, and interesting because of their uniqueness. Among these is their manner of railroad travellng.

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A person need not cross the Rio Grande to get a fair idea of this the lowest stratum of Mexican society. By passing through the train that is to bear him into the land of Porfirio Diaz, as it stands on the American side, he may learn much by inference. The empty cars tell a silent story but one that can not be misinterpreted. Each shows the class of people that daily occupy it-whether rich or poor. Some, highly furnished and conducive to ease and comfort, give evidence of existing wealth, or even opulence. The absence of all conveniences in others speak of a population whose lives are narrow and whose enjoyments are crude. The varied equipment of different coaches demonstrates the fact that the caste element is thriving in Mexico, and that there is but hitle followship between the

On the Mexican Central, and on nearly all other railroads in the Republic, there are three grades of passenger accommodations, the first, second and third class. The fare varies with these that of the third equaling half the first and that of the second being intermedi-ate. The third class is furnished es-pecially for the lowest, or peon, population, and affords interesting subjects of study. The second class also is pecullar to the country and smacks of peonage:

To get an adequate conception of a To get an adequate conception of a second class car in Mexico, imagine one with all the upholatering torn off the seats and these turned backs together and securely nailed. Place them for enough apart that, sitting on one, the fost can hardly each the part in front feet can hardly reach the next in front Take the carpet from the aisle. Un-fasten the blinds from the windows and substitute lattice shutters for them. Smash all the mirrors; remove the smoker and give free use to the cigar and battle-ax plug, though no cuspidors are in evidence; melt the fee from the water tank and fill it with water that are in evidence: tastes of the troples: cover the interior with a dull, dark paint, and append to all this the fact that there is but one tollet for both series, and you have no exaggerated picture of second class ac-

commodations in Mexico. The third class has some distinctive features. It contains no double seats A continuous bench, narrow and bare on each side, extends its entire length. In the center are two others, with backs together, running nearly from door to door, thus forming four long seats and two aisles. The windows are without shutters and there is no attempt at inside decoration. It is wanting like-wise, in all the other conveniences notleeably absent in the second class car. To make this tour of inspection of

the train is a good introduction to visit to the Mexican capital. It giv It gives foretaste of that which afterwards natiseates.

Twenty minutes before the train starts a few Mexicans with large bun-dles of bedding tied up with rope, or a sack or two of "what not," push their baggage in at the door. They place it on one of the seats, throw open the win-dows take out their tobacco and brown . paper, and settle down in perfect con-tentment. Nearly all wear the broad-

med, high-crowned sombrere, some anned, high-crowned sombrero, some elt and others of straw. Their other cles of dress, however, are much r the style and quality of American kmen-heavy shoes and coarse hing-while a few have on the white on garb of the peon. Many carry ols, prominently exposed. Ten years these were soldom seen in the posthese were seldom seen in the pos-don of the natives and have been oduced by foreigners. Baing on the utler they show in their appearance influence of American custom,

(fier reading the city of Chihuahua e may begin to study real peon life, on there south its native coloring mains unchanged by contact with ens. Each hour whirls into view new acteristics of peonage, all of which displayed to advantage and in a ot form on the train or from its southbound passenger stops at

The southbound passenger stops at ihuahua about 9 o'clock in the even-g. The station is thronged with a otley crowd. A rush is made to get ata in the peon car, of which, gen-ally, there is but one, and from its pearance at threes it would seem at it does the service of two br three, iten, in point of crowdedness, it re-mbles a corral of close-penned sheep, boarding the train, the better to cure accommodations as are avail-le, the people have assistants. They irre inside, open the windows, and, inside, open the windows; and the articles are sufficiently small their baggage through from those hand it up from without. At the eps-a swaving and pushing in the tempt to get the numerous unwieldy indies inside. When the rush is over i manner of paraphernalia, ixee, grips, rolls of blankets, nall pleces of furniture, bas-STER. boxes, grips, rols of blankers, small pleces of furniture, bas-kets of fruit, and well filled sacks are piled upon the seats. In the corners and under the seats are fettered chickns. More often, however, these are arried concealed by the blankets of the men or the "rebozos" of the wo-men. When a family moves to another settlement, they take their household effects and board the train, and are soon set down in their new home. Ac-companying this confusion is a tumult sounds outside, coming from the stas on venders, the criers of the lunch inters, the pleas of the beggar, as passes from window to window all

while extending his hat in suppli ition, and the earnest solicitations of be "cargadores." "Polo!" sings out a isty-voiced female as she shoves into our face a plate of fried chicken erved with cooked rice. "Enchiladas uenas!" is shouted on the other side. ou are almost tempted to purchase ntil you see that the euphonious brase is applied to a dish of tortillas laced in a bath of red pepper and laced onions, and, to the unitiated, s hot as the essence of fire, "Cafe con cheil" calls out the man with a tray cups of black coffee as he pushes rough the crowd toward some prostive customer leaning from the car The milkman elbows his way de and offers the unsavory con-ts of his can at three cents a cup, ides, there are fruit, rope, and curlo calers each with his high sounding tch words

In this city you get the first glimpse of that important functionary in Mexi-an society, the "cargador," or carrier, Judging by his cheap leathern sandals, scant clothing, and hungry appearance. the occupation is not very lucrative. He stands at the landing begging paron-age, and carries off upon his back values, trunks, and all kinds of freight, often the amount equals five hundred bunds in weight. He wears an apron partially tanned hide, which he folds and converts into a cushion to ease the pain of his burdens. If his trustice, as he is registered by that number the city records.

When the train pulls out quiet is res-ored. The occupants of the third class ar arrange for the pight. How readily adapt thomselves to these hard conditions, and what contentment! Smoking is the universal diversion and luxury. You feel to excuse their excesce use of the cigarette as it appears be their only source of comfort, Both men and women have a quantity of to-bacco tied up in a rag, handkerehlef, or ontained in a small box. For paper the lowest generally use corn husks. The place becomes hazy with smoke, and tends strongly to drowsiness,

It is a wonder how they can find est under such circumstances. But It is a wonder now they can now rest under such circumstances. But they seem to do so. Becoming slepy, if there is room, they stretch them-selves upon the benches and soon are in objivion. If it is crowded they bol-ster themselves up with their baggage and show are an according on further and sink into a cencerful siep. During the night a prolonged stay in the cur would not be appreciated were it not for the entertaining exhibition that it esents. The windows are down, there but little ventilation, and the air is out. Personal cleanliness is not pecu-lar to these people, and the car is belittered by the waste of so many crowd ed together, and hefore morning the place is a stench. With the break of

day they arouse themselves, stretch roll and light their cigarettes, and anxiously wait for the next station that they may buy their "enchiladas."

I had read of many devices resorted to by the beggars of Italy to touch the sympathy of tourists, feigning sickness, lacerating the flesh, etc., but was hardly prepared to see a similar condition in Mexico, At Toreon my attention was attracted by a piteous petition from the side of the car: "For el amorde Dioa dame un contavito." (By the love of God give me a cent). It came from a man lying upon the ground and lean-ing upon his elbow. His matted, coarse hair, streaked and smeared face, filthy and tattered shirt and trousers, and bars formed a spectacle fit to excita pity. He was dragging himself along as though his lower limbs were par-alyzed, stopping to hold out his hand when any one chanced to look toward im, and continuing to moan out petisometimes only moving his lips, as though too weak for audible utter-ance. As the train started I looked him again. He was sitting upright asantly chatting with a companion.

The occupants of the peon cars, as they come and go, reveal, in a trip from El Paso to the Mexican capital, the varied characteristics of the lower classes in different sections of Mexico. This is especially noticeable in their temperament, their language, and their nanner or dress. In the north, having ome in contact with American life and inciple, the inhabitants are more lib-al in their views than they are farer south. They are more independent-inded and less given to strong prejues. In the mining districts, the states Durango and Zacatecas, the desperburning that zacatects, the desper-or element is more apparent. In past res the place has been too far from the centers of Spanish power in the both to have felt its subduing and velling influence, and too remote from the northern frontier to have been afcted by the more peaceful Amrican irit. The men, many of them vicious appearance, come armed into the ain. Again the change is manifest as the capital is neared. It was the an-cient seat of peonage and Spain has left hor imprint upon her former vassals, They are submissive, sycophantic, and

lispirited. The language, likewise, undergoes a modification. The farther south the more perfect becomes the pronuncla-tion, the purer the dialect, in fact, the more nearly it approches the Castilian, until, it is said, in no place in America there better Spanish-American spok-

quently seen, or, at least, the clothing of native make is often after Ameri-

can pattern. But farther south all things are strictly noon-sandals of raw-hide or leather, tronsers and shirts of white cotton goods, and wideimmed hats of straw.

American is sometimes seen An among third class passengers, having made the selection as a means of economy or from necessity. Tiring of the unenviable society in which he is placventures to appropriate to himthe better facilities of the car behind. The conductors are very sus-picious of such movements, not having the faculty to discern betwen an un fortunate countryman and a company "aporter." Profiting by the sad experience of many other predessors, how ever, who have fost their positions by unwise sympathy, generally "the other car" sends the weary foreigner to his

proper place, On other lines, where there is less American travel, this strictness is not manifested. If a well-dressed person, by mistake or from desire, gets among the peons, the conductor very generally invites him into another car, "that they do not kill you." MOLCOLM LITTLE.

AMERICAN "SNAPS" IN PARIS,

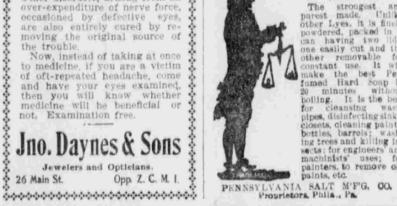
No one will deny that living in Paris this year is somewhat higher than usual; but, even so, it is not now high-er than one would have to pay for the ame quality of entertainment in New York or Chicago. So the salaries paid a some of Director-General Peck's as-ocieties and assistants should leave them very neat little sums of pocket money at the end of the Falr. For example, let me quote some of the official figures with regard to salaries and

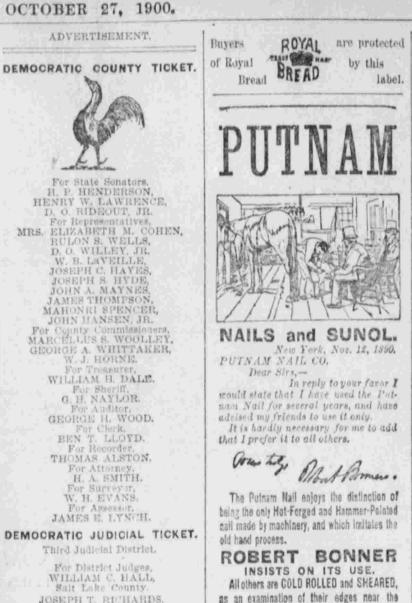
figures with rease, their recent increase, H. A. Smith, director, \$4,800, in-creased to \$6,000, with Paul Blackmar, director of affairs, \$5,100 to \$5,700; A. director of affairs, \$5,000 to \$4,809; S. Capehart, director, \$3,600 to \$4,800 J. B. Caldwell, director, \$3,000 to \$4,800, and J. L. Farmer, assistant di \$3,000 to \$2,400 to \$3,000. Here would rector. seem to be a goodly outfit of general assistants to the commissioner-general, drawing a total salary of \$24,000, and doubtless acting with them is the director general's son, Mr. F. W. director general's son, Mr. F. W. Peck, Jr., listed as an "officer," who has been raised from \$2,400 to \$3,000. Of experts in various departments there are half a dozen or more; draw-ing from \$2,400 to \$3,000, all of whom have had their salaries increased. A librarian (of just what is not stated) draws \$2,600, and a designer draws \$2,280, while four "clerks" have had

\$2,286, while four "clerks" have had their salaries raised, the best paid of them receiving \$2,600. E. J. V. Skiff, director of mines, now receivers \$6,200, with an assistant, W. S. Ward, paid \$2,600; F. E. Drake, director of machinery, receives \$4,800, and his assistant, James S. Anthony, receives \$2,600; while Charles Richards Dodge director of agriculture re-teders director of agriculture re-respondence of the second second second second second second second reterence Dodge, director of agriculture, ceives \$4,500, with J. A. Wilson, as Dodge, expert in agriculture, receiving \$2,000, and W. B. Snow, expert in grains, \$1,800. It would certainly seem that \$8,300 was an ample allowance for a force designed to look after the agri-cultural interests of this country, here. But it should be added that the de-partment of agriculture at Washington has sent here ample appropriations, so that the force whose salaries I have just enumerated, seems to be rather supernumerary, and this is so of a number of these departments of special direction,--Cram's Magazine.

SALVATION FOR THE LIVING AND THE DEAD. Sermon by Elder Charles W. Penrose. Just printed in pamphlet form by the Deseret News. A valuable document to send abroad. Price, 3c; 2 for 5c; \$1.50 per 100.

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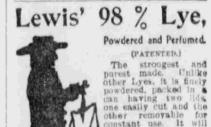


the horse.

handing his smith a Putnam nail while superintending the shoeing of Sunol, will be sent in the form of a half tone, size, 5x8, on thick, white paper, with wide margin, on receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage, etc.

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sects; for engineers' and machinists' uses; for painters, to remove old

paints, etc.

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menald. My book 'How to be Beautiful' will be mailed free to all who will write for it."

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superfluous buir in five minutes, without pain; will not injure the most deheute

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as an examination of their edges near the point will show, and are liable to SPLIT or SLIVER in driving, to injure and perhaps kill

The above picture, from a photo representing Mr. Bonner in the act of

