

## WALKS ABOUT LIMA.

Some of the Sights of the Ancient Capital.

Special Correspondence.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 7.—The sojourner within these gates finds it difficult to believe himself living in the latter part of the nineteenth century, so strongly do all the surroundings savor of vice-regal days. Those vice-kings of Spain left their imperious marks upon everything and there is hardly a street, park, public garden, church or government building that was not named, planned or erected by one of them. Beginning with the great Plaza Mayor, or principal square, which covers nearly nine English acres, we find that the handsome stone fountain in its center, surmounted by a bronze statue representing Fame, was built in 1653 by order of a viceroy. One of the earliest viceroys erected the enormous cathedral that faces one side of this plaza, with three great doors, and stands at an angle. In the middle of three centuries its towers were burdened with gold and silver and jeweled articles of church service and ornaments; but a few years ago, when most of its treasures were removed and converted into money by a greedy republican government, in its dark crypt are the stone coffins of the two Pizzeros, the vice-viceroys who reigned here in 1660 and 1661. The enterprising tourist may go down and explore the gruesome place by the dim flicker of a tallow-lamp; and if he is curious enough inclined to the payment of a moderate fee, to the southeast, the stone cover will be removed from the coffin and the moldering bones of the saintly remains will be shown him.

buildings are generally of one story, some more than that two, and the lighter material that can be had together. One can hardly believe that the apparently massive towers and buttresses of the extensive churches and convents of Lima, built during the period between 1600 and 1700, are not tied together with thongs, plastered over with mud, painted and stuccoed; but such is the case. Some of them, dressed in elaborate costumes, look like the tombs of carved stone, but one small summer shower, such as our northern cities are subject to, would reduce them all to skeletoons.

### BARE AND GHASTLY

as that of the late Mr. Picardo in his stone bed under the cathedral.

The ancient cemetery of Lima, where the houses are flat, often made of poles, over which is spread a matting of shredded palm leaves, and supporting a layer of ashes and dried lime, is a sight about as ghastly as the fog. More common, however, the roofing is of boards, overlaid with adobe; and one is struck by the fact that the roofs of these houses, which last a few years are, when most of its treasure removed and converted into money by a greedy republican government. In its dark crypt are the stone coffins of the two Pizzeros, the vice-viceroys who reigned here in 1660 and 1661. The enterprising tourist may go down and explore the gruesome place by the dim flicker of a tallow-lamp; and if he is curious enough inclined to the payment of a moderate fee, to the southeast, the stone cover will be removed from the coffin and the moldering bones of the

when the Andes poured out streams of precious metal that were thought to be exhaustless; for since these later days of poverty, the miners have been compelled to depend upon the surreptitious sale of household treasures, heir-looms, keepsakes, and even rich old fashioned garments which their grandmothers wove in the quiet of their homes. They are to be seen in the streets, and the tourists cannot do better than go on tours of inspection and perhaps convert some to coin.

### SILVER INTO JEWELS

In antique settings, which may sometimes be bought for a trifle of their real value. From the Plaza Mayor the street called San Lazaro leads down to the river Rimac, where it is crossed by an ancient bridge. This was built in 1600, and in the year 1650, by order of Marquis Montes Claras, the then reigning viceroy. It has six arches, with deep recesses on each side, and is said to be the oldest bridge in the city. Some of them, dressed in elaborate costumes, look like the tombs of carved stone, but one small summer shower, such as our northern cities are subject to, would reduce them all to skeletoons.

should oppose the law. He furnishes cannisters, feeders and a certain amount of fat cattle in the fall of the year. The cannisters have no name to mention, the feeders are not killed at all and the grass-fed cattle furnish only a moderate amount of suet.

The suit used for oleo comes from the same steers on the farm and it is from this same herd that the cattle are taken.

Anybody has no need to complain it is the farmer, but he does not complain because he knows that any small loss he may sustain is made up a hundred times over by his neighbor, the dairyman or by the dairy department of his own farm. No permanent good ever comes to a community from a fraud, which oleomargarine sold as a substitute for butter is no exception.

Fraud will help rascals for a time but they always mean loss to a community. The eternal laws of God are against fraud of all kind and in the end visit those who punish men on those who commit them.

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