## DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1905.



Life Along Shore-Wonderfully Rich Plantations in Fertile Valleys Between the Deserts.

annonnonnonnonnonnonnonnonnonnonnon

Special Correspondence,

Palpa, Peru, April 29, 1903 .- The rainess region of Peru, which comprises the desert strip between the Andes and the sea, is about 40 miles wide and a thousand miles long. It is locally known as El Destoblano, "the uninhabited," because of the extreme difficulty of exlating there. Wherever a stream from the mountains brings its melted snows sown through the desert, an oasls is opened, which planters have utilized from time immemorial. The Incas themselves were no mean agriculturists, and everywhere they touched the earth, it produced in profusion. Their empire extended north and south 3,000 miles, and east from the Pacific coast about 400 miles, to the vast forests of the Amazon, which their simple tools were unable to subdue. As far back as the conquest, energetic Jesuits made vigorous war upon these deserts, and

conquered them as easily as they had the Indians. Where irrigation is possible, the barren strip produces splendid crops of sugar, coffee and other tropl-cal products; and it is not impossible that industry and capital may one day redeem the whole of it. If half the money that has been wasted in Per-tivian revolutions had been expended in the development of the mines and agri-cultural resources of Peru, and if the soldiers had dug irrigating ditches with half the ardor they have fought each other, there would be no richer country on the globe. The plain of Canate, whose chief town is Pisco, occupies about the

CENTER OF THE RAINLESS REGION.

The celebrated plain is only 12 miles long, but extends in breadth from the Cordilieras to the sea. At its southern and are small swamps, where reeds are cultivated for making the matting which supports the straw roofs of the houses; then comes a barren bit, cov-ered with stony mounds and clumps of late palms, stretching away to th desert. The northern end is entirely different. Close to Pisco are rich pastures for mules, horses and cattle meadows of alfalfa (tropical clover and vegetable gardens, each field sur-rounded by hedge rows of date paims, plive, orange, fig and willow trees. Be-yond are purple vineyards and long reaches of yellowish-green sugar cane, such esetate separated from its neigh-bor by rows of willows. The grapes grown hereabouts are as delicious as those of southern France, and seem to have absorbed the breath of the nearby as well as the sunshine of per sea, petual summer. Great quantities of wine and brandy, called "Italia" and "Pisco," are exported from this place.

and their manufacture is the pincipa industry of the valley. We visited the storehouse of a wine maker and found it to contain nearly a thousand casks, holding 300 gallons. I regret to say that I am unable to give you any fig-dres, having neglected to jot down in my notebook information received on the spot; but the amount of liquor made is marvelous, considering the lim-ited district, a "Italia" is the favorite white wine of Peru, though much too strong for general use; and though a most innocent looking bever age, being colorless as water, contains more intoxication to the cubic inch their dependents than the Peruvians

than any other known liquor, unless it may be the mescal of Mexico. There is a Portuguese planter here who produces three distinct kinds of wine from the same grape; one an ex-cellent variety resembling Maderia, another similar to the best Bu-cellas, and a third much like the inferior Bhine wines. There is also a cellas, and a third much like the inferior Rhine wines. There is also a very fine and correspondingly expensive liquor distilled from a large white grape, flavored with chirimolas, the lat-ter being the most delicious fruit to be found in the countig. All along the beach were immense warehouses where the common "Piscof" is stored in huge red jurs, shaped much like an (ggshell, awaiting shipment to the various ports awaiting shipment to the various ports of Peru and Chill.

ESTATE WORKED BY FORCED LABOR.

The large estates of Canate are mostly cultivated by negroes, assisted by a few Chinamon. They apassisted by a few Unmanner. They ap-pear to be as happy and contented a lot of people as one can find in a long day's journey. Though no longer slaves, their labor is still forced; and though they receive little more than food, poor clothing and poorer lodging, they are at least use of that of medical they are at least sure of that, of medical attendance when III, and exemption from the taxes that so oppress those ho undertake to be independent. Early n the morning, before going to work ill the women and girls repair to the loor of the chapel and sing a hymn of riske upon their knees; and again a un-set when the labor of the day is one, thanking heaven for their lives of ervitude. I think it was in 1821 that the rather ambiguous law was passed which declared that all those then in which declared that all those then in slavery should remain so during life; but that their children should be free when arrived at the age of 56, and the grandchildren born free. The avowed object of this slow process was to grad-ually accustom the slaves to the idea of liberty, and to fit them for it; while at the same time their supress whether the same time their owners might get ready for the change by importing Crinese, whose cheap labor, it was thought, would prevent the negroes from striking would prevent the negroes from striking for too high wages, when entitled to any wages at all. In 1853, however, Gen, Castilla, who was then president of Peru, issued a decree proclaiming the freedom of all slaves. As was antici-pated, the majority of them were un-willing to leave their former masters, o whom they measured is negro to whom they were endeared by almost paternal kindness and the recollections

SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY.

though the cane is backward in matur-

class of country gentlemen they are, hospitable, upright and much kinder to

implies not only artistic design but sound workmanship and sterling quality. A11 **I**IC responsible jewelers STERLING keep it

" Between good sense

and good taste there is

the same difference as

between cause and

Thus the good taste inherent in

Gorham

Silver

is the effect of the good

sense displayed in its

design and manufact-

ure. It is not only

always beautiful, it is

also always useful. The

Gorham trade - mark

à -La Brugere

effect '

are inclined to be. The buildings on the estates are uniformly large and handsome, and a description of one applies equally well to all the rest. On plies equally well to all the rest. One side of the extensive inner courtyard is devoted to the trapiche, or sugar milt, the boiling house, refinery and store-rooms; while the other side shelters the owner's family, in long, lofty and air apartments, all on the ground floor and extremely well furnished. Adjoinin the house is always a chapel, and a res Adjolnini dent priest is maintained, whose duty it is to look out for the spirtual wel-fare of everybody on the estate, from the lord of the manor to the lowest dependent LIFE AT THE HACIENDAS. Life in these isolated communities is

by no means disagreeable. Everybody rises very early, takes a bit a bread and cup of coffee, and goes about his or her especial avocation, the master riding over the fields and the mistress attending to the house affairs. At 10 o'clock a. m. breakfast is served; and the meal invariably consists of soup, eggs, poached or fried and garnished with slices of fried banana; variou dishes of meat and chocolate. At of childhood; and therefore the condi-tion of things was not perceptibly changed. It is calculated that the "keep" of one of these negroes costs his o'clock comes dinner-soup, fish, a roast, some vegetables, well garnished with ahi, a sauce of red peppers; dul-cles (sweet meats), wine and coffee. About 9 p. m. there is supper-of tea broad and dulces. Attached to the master not less than \$40 a year, and few of them earn much more than that amount. If leff to themselves, to work bread and dulces. Attached to the house is a beautiful garden of fruits or play according to their own desires, they would certainly earn much less. and flowers, with a stream of water running through it, from which the lesser irrigating ditches are filled. Be-sides fruit-bearing trees, there are hedges of roses and thickets of gerani-Next to grape-growing the cultivation of sugar-cane engrosses the people in the neighborhood of Pisco; and as rain ana, paths bordered by pansles and forgetmenots, trellises covered with choicest grapes, and arbors shaded with passion vines. Adjoining the garden never falls, though the weather is some-times quite cold, the necessary irriga-tion requires great care and labor. But

is the galpon, or negro quarters, a col-lection of huts ranged around a central square, the whole surrounded by a high wall. ing, it is of coarser texture, containing more juice than in milder regions and yielding a greater amount of sugar. The proprietors of the Canate haclendas are mostly Englishmen, and an excellent A short railway line connects Pisco with the cotton regions of Yea, ran-ning southward through the vine-bearng plain and across 40 miles of desert The capital of this department, which

is also called Yea, is the largest town, between Limm and Arequipa. It lies inland about 20 miles, separated from the sea by the desert and a range of the sea by the desert and a range of sandy hills. Half way between Pisco and Yea, the dusty landscape is beau-tified by a forcest of date palms, cov-ering an area of several miles, in the midst of which stands a deserted hac-ienda named Villa-Ocuri. The word is of compound Spanish and Quichua orisin and means "City of Gold." A good many Indian graves are found in this vielnity, each of them containing not only its mummy, but pottery, small dole, soludies and golden ornaments; and the story goes that the ghosts of the dead have driven the usurpers from the estate which occupies the site of their ancient city. Just beyond this "enchanted wood" is the valuable estate of Nacatones, which

the valuable estate of Nacatones, which formerly belonged to the Jesuit father formerly belonged to the Jesuit fathers, and was the scene of one of the blood, cot battles in the war of Independence. Then come vineyards and cotton fields, with hedge-rows of fig trees, jassamine and roses; and then the nent little vil-lage which we have dubbed "Yea and Amen," It contains about 10,000 in-haoitants and lies in the midst of a levely plain, five or six miles from the foot of the snow-tonned Cordilieras. levely plain, five or six miles from the foot of the snow-topped Cordilleras. The adobe houses are built in the pre-valling style of the coast, their flat roofs covered with tiles. Peaceful as it locks, bathed in golden sunshine and environed by fruitful fields, there is one ever-present source of terror, viz, the carthquakes, whose frequent visits have left feorful scars upon all the sur-coundings. In 1745 the older Yea, which coundings. In 1715 the older Yea, which stood nome six miles farther south, was completely destroyed, scarcely one stone being left upon another. In the present town the roof of the cathedra present town the root of the cathedrau and the walls of one of the churches have fallen in; the churches of San Marced and San Augustin are badly cracked; and there is hardly a house that has not suffered more or less from the mysterious power that none can withstand. FANNIE B. WARD.

PRETTY SUMMER COSTUME

Special Correspondence. New York, June 8 .- It is almost a relief to the senses to find a suit now that

is pretty and suitable for the senson and yet without lace. One grows very weary of writing about dresses, coats and blouses trimmed with lace, no matter if there are many kinds and qualities of it employed. Yet I do not wish to infer that lace is not on the very top wave of popular favor, for it is. In itself face is always beautiful; but, as I said, one grows tired of seeing so much of it. All of this goes to show that scarcely anything is made without lace or some of its component parts, From the heavy Irish crochet to the desert colored arab and the costly old point de genes and alencon, with some point de venise thrown in, every kind

s represented. Even on one or tw

SOZODONT

**Tooth Powder** 

" Good for Bad Teeth

Not Bad for Good Teeth"

Gives the Toeth a Pearly Lustre

NEW

25c

ryers Sarsaparilla

Pure and rich blood carries new life to every part of the body. You are invigorated, strengthened, refreshed. That's what Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for you. Take Ayer's Pills for constipation, sick - headache, biliousness. Sold for 60 years. Lowell, Mase.

blouse. But, my, what that must have

cost! This suit of which I started to speak is made of pale gray volle over crimson silk. The skirt has a yoke to give it the latest shape, which is very pretty for slender figures, but mest uncom-promisingly ugly for stout ones. Sev-eral rows of stitching put on a pointed eral rows of stitching put on a pointed strap add to its style. All the rest of the skirt is laid in flat tucks except cross the front breadth. The tucks run out at the bottom to form a sweeping founce effect. The silk skirt beneath is beruffied in the regulation manner to give the proper hang to the skirt. It is demitrain, for these thin materials seem to demand that concession. There is a blouse made in the same

There is a blouse made in the same general way as the skirt and of the same material, but the crowning part of this costume is the short Monte Car-io coat made of the volle, unlined and trimmed with straps, a bit of crimson velvet on the ends and a bit of those little pendants called grelots by the French, who seem to find an appropri-ate name for everything. The big bish-op sleeves may be open in bell share if op sleeves may be open in bell shape if preferred, or when the blonse and coat are of the same stuff sleeves may be omitted from one or the other. Two omitted from one or the other. Two pairs of sleeves would be too warm. Have you noticed the barnboo hats? They are made of split bamboo and trimmed as simply as the circum-stances will permit. They are light and cool and generally becoming, or at least as becoming as any of the hats and shapes of this season. In some places they are very expensive and in others quite reasonable. They are adapted to golding beating or in feed any under quite reasonable. They are adapted to golfing, boating or, in fact, any outdoor rare occasions I have seen some of the old Flanders lace used as a front to a

goining, boating or, in fact, any outdoor use where women are supposed to have nothing to do but have a good time. They cost from \$5 to \$25. One is as good as the other if one knows where to buy. There are some "awfully cute" sun-bonnets made for outings. The foun-dation is stiff net held in place by rounds of flat featherbone taping, and over this is laid smoothly dotted white Store. over this is laid smoothly dotted white swiss. The shape is a large oval, with the place for the crown at the narrow. est end. The crown is cut round and

est end. The crown is cut round and one-third larger than the cut out part of the brim, and this is then gathered to fit. It is sewed to the cut out place and neatly bound on the inside. Then strings made of the same material three yards long are fastened with a knot of the center part at the back, and the ends are brought forward to the sides and fastened at the edge of the brim so that when they are brought down under the chin and tied the bon-net takes a pronounced poke shape, or it may be left open and flat by leaving the strings to float. In any case these the strings to float. In any case these bonnets are very dainty and fetching. In one place today I found a lot of

embroidered waist patterns so done that any one can have stylish waists who is willing to do a little work at about a quarter of the cost of those sold about a quarter of the cest of those sold in the smell stores. These are made of pure white linen, with set designs of hand embroidery, one part for the up-per part of the waist, one for the turn-over collar and one for the cuffs. A WARM RECEPTION.

A delightful instance of the blter be A delightful instance of the biter be-ing badly bitten occurred a couple of days ago at a liftle village named Glulianova, in the province of Teramo. A poor Swiss who gained his living by tramping the country exhibiting a dancing bear came in the course of his wanderings to Glulianova, and sought shelter for the night with a small farm-er on the ourskirs of the village.

shelter for the night with a small farm-er on the outskirts of the village. The farmer took the wanderer in, while the bear made himself comfort-able in a pig-stye, from which the pig-had been temporarily removed to make room for the new guest. Now, near the farmhouse lived an-other peasant, who had long cherished the notion of possessing the pig, which, indeed, was an admirable beast. Un-lucklip for the peasant, not knowing of the arrival of the bear and its owner, he chose this very night to carry out a he chose this very night to carry out a The choice the very hight to carry out a plan for stealing the pig. He is now in the infirmary of Teraino jail recovering from the warmth of the reception which the bear gave him-London Leader.

Indian corn is American; first noticed in 1433. The ryc plant is noted in Chinese his-tory, B. C. (00. Arrow root is Central American, men-

The magnolia is a North American, men-tioned in 1537. The magnolia is a North American; first described in 1688. Euckwheat is of Siberian origin; first mentioned in 1436. The pear is mentioned by Homer in the Ulad, B. C. 468 Buckwheat entioned in The pear is ad, B, C. s from New Zealand, brought Europe. Lima bei eribed in are native in Peru; de-

Barley is an Astatic; mentioned in the Bible B. C. 1541. The office is an Astatic; mentioned in the Bible B. C. 199.

Flax is mentioned by the mention of the ments, B. C. 2009. The potato is North American, taken to The potato is North American. and by Rale

England by Raleigh in 1525. The apricot is Syrian; it was known to the Romans, A. D. 29. The peach (Persian apple) was men-tioned by Romans, B. C. 237.

That Throbbing Headache,

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug

Sole manufacturers and patentees Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 135 W.23d St., N.Y.

Worthless imitations have come and gone. Creme de Lis stimulates and feeds the skin, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freekles, subburn and all oily exudations. ALL DRUGGISTS, 600. LOS ANGELES, CAL. The Tyfold Collar The picture shows how the collar is cut out on each side to allow for adjusting a neck tie without springing the col-

lar open. The collar comes close together in front, it keeps the tie in place and you don't see the cut-out part. Besides the tie is retained just over the button, which is also kept out of sight. Your summer comfort will be increased if you wear one, and you'll thank us

Cluett Brand, 25c each

Cluett, Peabody & Co.



\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*





Privacy assured.

or direct of us, prepaid, 50c. Trial size, postpaid, 10c. E. B. HARRINGTON & CO. DEPT. A 

AGO AND

NOW.

Standsfor the same purity oday it heralded 30 years ago

CREME DE LI







BIG BOX

