

RAMBLES AROUND LIMA

The Peruvian Senate Chamber and House of Representatives—Charming Senoritas and How They Are Arrayed.

Special Correspondence.

Lima, Peru, May 25.—This "City of the Three Kings" boasts no fewer than 120 Roman Catholic churches, besides a round dozen monasteries and convents, all of them established by Spanish vice-kings. Outwardly none of the buildings are particularly striking, except for their gaudy coloring and excessive ugliness. Perhaps the most imposing one, from the inside, is the great cathedral, the church and adjacent monastery of San Francisco, which was built in 1535 and is said to have cost upwards of \$15,000,000—more than the capital at Washington. It covers a large tract of ground, near the banks of the Rimac, its gardens, of which we caught a glimpse through the open door (petticoats, of course, not being admitted), are lovely beyond description. The whole interior is covered with the most beautiful tiles, many acres of them, which have stood the test of 300 years, and are as bright as the best that modern genius can produce. In this convent the monks preserve the bed on which St. Francis died, and the worn sandals, rosary, sack-cloth robe, and the coffin in which his body was carried to Rome.

There is the church of Santo Domingo, remarkable chiefly because dedicated to Santa Rosa—"la Patrona de las almas Americanas"—and a statue representing her in a reclining attitude, beside the high altar. The tall, graceful tower of this church, the conspicuous object in Lima, and its spire are notably wide and lofty. The churches of San Augustin and San Pedro, to the west with monasteries attached, are distinguished for their elaborate facades, which are wonderful specimens of the "baroque" style. The most fashionable saloon is that of San Pedro, with its twin towers and candelabra pendants of red and green. It was not long after the conquest before the Inquisition was established in Peru—that fearful engine of Spain's despotic power, which was expounding against the atrocities they perpetrated. Thus while Torquemada and Nuncio were busy in Spain, the Inquisition in Peru was busy in the former to ease their persecutions and counsel moderation. Pope Sixtus IV. interceded in favor of Carrara, the archbishop of Toledo, who had closed the eyes of Charles V. but was afterwards accused of holding a double standard. Gregory VIII. erected in Rome a monument in praise of this pope. Certainly the Inquisition in Peru was a double standard, as much a religious as a political institution, employed by rulers to render themselves absolute. In theory, the Inquisition was exempted from its jurisdiction, but it is extremely doubtful whether these persecuted people have escaped its cruel clutches.

The Peruvian senate now occupies the council chamber of the old Inquisition building, whose facade was carved by monks in the mother country and sent over as a gift to Pizarro's capital in the year 1535. The Inquisition council chamber was presided over by three Inquisitors; and many were the unfortunate who were torn, or burned, near the spot in the suburbs of San Lazaro where now stands the bull ring. Others were torn, or burned, or partially broiled over live coals, or subjected to other diabolical tortures, long after the Inquisition has ceased to exist. In Europe it was only at the beginning of the nineteenth century and shortly before the Peruvian war for independence that the Inquisition was abolished. The tribunal was abolished and an infuriated populace destroyed all the instruments of torture. The place where the Inquisition employed adjoints the council chamber, and is now used as a retiring room for the senators, the dark, narrow, and somewhat dim and dingy apartment, that for three centuries was the scene of St. Mark's university, the very oldest temple of learning in the western world, which the "Liberator" government confiscated from the church in 1825. Spectators are penned in a very narrow gallery, high above the heads of the representatives, and the latter are ranged like so many tolerably well behaved school boys, all around three rows of seats, and a row of rows of chairs, without desks. Near the center of the fourth side is placed a long table, at one end of which sits the presiding officer, and at the other a tall cross is fixed, upon which the congressmen are required to swear that they will support the constitution. Between the crucifix and the "senor presidente" are a number of clerks and reporters, and among them a few are scribbling away in shorthand, as industriously as do their far-away cousins in Washington. Whenever a formal speech is to be made, the orator mounts a little platform which has a sort of pulpit look upon it; but ordinary debates are participated in by members from their respective chairs, who seldom take the trouble to rise while speaking. The most interesting thing about this place, apart from the distant past, is the fact that this college was founded 65 years before the Puritan fathers sought refuge on the shores. The first step toward it was taken by the authorities of Lima, as early as 1537, when they were aided by the San Martin, who afterwards became the bishop of Chucabasca, in company with Pedro de la Gasea, one of the first governors of Peru, over to Spain in support for the erection of a clerical temple of learning in the new country. The Emperor Charles V. and his wife mother, Juana, not only granted the desired decree, but conceded to the university which they ordered to be established at Lima all the prerogatives enjoyed by that of Salamanca, in Spain. Pope Pius V. confirmed its creation by an apostolic bull, and the first rector, Dr. Don Gaspar de Meneses, became its first rector. Still the university, as nobly begun, was without a suitable building, or even a site for its foundation, until the year 1574, when a piece of ground was purchased for it, near the parish church of San Marcos, and hence the college derived its name, "San Marcos." This site, however, was found to be inconveniently remote from the center of the city, so it was sold, another purchased near the palace of the Inquisition and the present building completed about 314 years ago. It consists of a great courtyard, surrounded by cloisters, on the walls of which queer frescoes are painted, supposed to represent the arts and sciences. Doors lead from the cloisters, into the various lecture rooms and into the great hall of the university, where still hang portraits of the most learned men of Peru's earlier days. The first bull of "D.D." who was graduated here was Don Domingo de San Tomas, a Spanish Dominican, who afterwards attained great local celebrity, and whose ugly countenance may still be seen in the great hall. The first graduate born in Peru was Don Juan de Huachu, professor of the Quichua language and canon of the Lima cathedral. The cultivation of literature during the time of the viceroys, though by a narrow priestly tradition, made considerable progress and was aided by several men of learning in the villages. Perhaps the most scholarly of all the viceroys was Senor Don Antonio de Mendoza, the renowned poet and warrior of the court of John II, who claimed the title of founder of his family. But Don Antonio died in 1551, after a very brief enjoyment of his power, and before he had much time to do more than lend his mighty influence toward the establishment of this university. Since Peru's independence from Spain and the general emancipation of the minds of her people, poetry, painting and music have received extraordinary attention from the youth of the country. But the truth is that the modern society of Lima is too dissipated and artificial to afford very much soil for the growth of genius in any direction.

As all the world knows, the ladies of Lima are proverbially of their beauty. Such large, liquid, "sonful" eyes; such rosy lips and pearly teeth; such dainty hands and rounded arms and graceful figures, it would be hard to find so commonly anywhere else on earth. A comparatively modern hat and bonnets for late occasion, but the vast majority still

cover their glossy tresses, black as a raven's wing, with the lace mantilla, or black manta of silk or woolen. The last named is the only correct thing for church wear among young and old, rich and poor; and a bonnet or hat would not be allowed during service than a gentleman at the north would be permitted to come to the communion altar with his hat on his head. But the mantilla is no longer put on as formerly, but are disposed with more or less coquettish effect, and are vainly more becoming to the ladies of Lima. Some of the most elaborate triumph of French millinery. When properly worn, the manta makes men-bug-shape look fragile, and bean-pole figures assume graceful contours, and not only disguises defects of features, leading to the manta, but also makes a picture of a lady to beauty—like charity, it covers a multitude of sins in the way of unbecoming hair, rents, dirt and shabby attire. Some of the embroidered mantas of black silk are extremely beautiful, and cost from \$10 to \$20, the amount of exquisite embroidery upon it indicating the wealth of the wearer. Ordinary mantas, such as the majority wear, are simply large squares of soft black cashmere or muslin, and can be bought for from \$5 to \$10. A counter article of dyed cotton is imported from England at a cost of \$3 or \$4 apiece, for the Indian and negro

Do You Enjoy What You Eat? If you don't your food does not do you much good. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the remedy that every one should take when there is anything wrong with the stomach. There is no way to maintain the health and strength of mind and body except by nourishment. There is no way to nourish except through the stomach. The stomach must be kept healthy, pure and sweet or the strength will be down and disease will set up. No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, and such ailments arising from indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles are quickly cured by the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Sold by all druggists.

CUSTOMS AT COLLEGE.

Springtime Diversions of the Yale Undergraduates.

Selection of Members of the Secret Societies—The Historic Fence and How Transmitted.

Special Correspondence.

New Haven, Conn., June 8.—The weeks immediately preceding commencement at Yale are filled with undergraduate celebrations of all sorts, many of them of great interest to the students, leading up to the riotous class reunions of the alumni during commencement week itself.

Tap day, just past, is the chief of these functions. On that day the expectant junior learns whether the greatest social honor of his whole college course, an election to one of the three senior societies, is to be his or not. This is a thing to be coveted by the undergraduate not only because of the pre-eminence among his fellow students which it gives, but because its influence is felt throughout his after life. Members of Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key, and the other societies are among the leaders in every profession, and the man who leaves college with the insignia of one of these societies in whatever work he may take up. Membership in them is active until death, and while the work of choosing new members is going on noted bankers, lawyers, doctors and statesmen may be seen in New Haven looking their aid to the graduating members who are choosing their successors.

The senior societies maintain the utmost secrecy, especially in regard to elections. No man outside the Yale knows until the actual tapping who is to be chosen, though "books" are freely made on the chances of a student's election. At the afternoon of the tap day the entire undergraduate body gathers at the historic hall in front of Burrill hall, and the senior society men, seated in sober black suits, one by one thread their way through the crowd until each man has slipped on the neck of the junior whom he has been appointed to notify of his election. The order "Go to your room, sir, accompany the recruiting tap, and as the novice walks off, followed by his mentor, cheers or silence from the crowd shows the popularity or unpopularity of the election.

It is hard for one who has not been through it all to understand what this place means to a man who has looked forward to being tapped from the day he entered "prep school," a small boy in knickerbockers. Many a man has left college at the end of his junior year with the election of a senior society member. Bones was founded early in the century and Keys soon after. Wolf's Head is comparatively new. Both the oldest societies are incorporated and possess rich endowments.

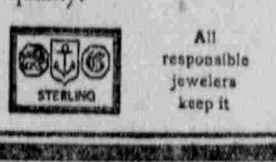
Another feature of the precommencement festivities is the initiation into the

"Tis plate, of rare device"

A succinct description of

Gorham Silver

for the devices into which sterling silver is cunningly fashioned by its craftsmen of the rarest. The trade-mark guarantees the quality.



Junior societies. These societies are much larger than the senior societies, and from their ranks the members of the latter are taken, so the interest in elections to them is not as great.

Omega Lambda Chi night is celebrated by all students. This is in memory of a freshman society suppressed by the faculty many years ago. Sit around the men, with hands on each other's shoulders, dance a kind of Pyrrhic dance, with vocal accompaniment, the campus, stopping in front of every building to give a long cheer, with the name of the building as a "tiger." After the procession a mass meeting is held at the fence. The fence is the most revered tradition of Yale, and is a tradition that Yale is alleged to owe her vaunted democracy. Formerly fronting the green on college street, with the erection of the new building the fence was removed to its present position before Durfee hall. Each class with the exception of the freshmen, this section of the broad topped fence, which serves as a college forum. The ceremony by which the sophomore class takes possession of the fence to the freshmen as they move up to the place assigned to the juniors is one of the most important of the college customs. The fence is much sought and almost invariably carries with it election to Bones later.

Hotter night and this is a tradition that Yale is alleged to owe her vaunted democracy. Formerly fronting the green on college street, with the erection of the new building the fence was removed to its present position before Durfee hall.

Rushes are almost as unknown as having a Yale. It is once in three or four years that a rushing intercalated night occurs, so certain is tradition to the shape of curtailed athletic facilities.

Ladies and Children Invited. All ladies and children who cannot stand the shocking strain of lavative syrups, cathartics, etc., are invited to try the famous Little Early Risers. They are different from all other pills. They do not purge the system, even a double dose will not gripe, weaken or sicken. Many people call them the Easy Pill. W. H. Howell, Houston, Tex., says nothing better can be used for constipation, headache, nervousness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles are quickly cured by the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Sold by all druggists.

WHITE SUMMER SUITS.

Special Correspondence.

New York, June 15.—Delicious lawns, fine batistes, opalescent crapes, French printed mousselines, tissues, swisses of many styles of embroidery and design, lace, batistes, silk and linen mixtures, mercerized ginghams and no end of other pretty mercerized linens and cottons are laid out in enticing lines before our eyes to hypnotize us into buying them. Every good kind of suit is offered at the present moment except in made up garments, and of these the natty white suits easily lead the van.

I was at the opening of "Venice" at the Madison Square Garden the other night, and it was quite noticeable how very many of the all white suits there were and what care and expense had been bestowed upon them. Twisted flannel and fine serge were among the prettiest. These had the skirts made with two and sometimes three insets of lace above the hem. This gave them a deliciously cool appearance quite dissociated with the idea of any kind of woolen material. There was generally a waist of thin silk, always white, and the belt even was white. Cream and ivory linings were often seen than pure mat white.

The short Monte Carlo coats were generally 20 inches long and were treated just like the skirts around the bottom, and the sleeves had the insets of insertion when made loose and open and were ornamented according to taste when made with the puffed gown parts now so much liked. But for the credit of common sense let it be said that the most of them were open, in bell shape.

I must speak of the novel hats worn with the white suits, and what a place were of very coarse straw, sometimes of bamboo splits, and white or cream on one side and black, brown, red or dark blue on the underside. Some were treated just like the skirts around the bottom, and the sleeves had the insets of insertion when made loose and open and were ornamented according to taste when made with the puffed gown parts now so much liked. But for the credit of common sense let it be said that the most of them were open, in bell shape.

I must speak of the novel hats worn with the white suits, and what a place were of very coarse straw, sometimes of bamboo splits, and white or cream on one side and black, brown, red or dark blue on the underside. Some were treated just like the skirts around the bottom, and the sleeves had the insets of insertion when made loose and open and were ornamented according to taste when made with the puffed gown parts now so much liked. But for the credit of common sense let it be said that the most of them were open, in bell shape.

ward. Sailors with very flat crowns long with the appearance of being set on sideways were also seen. The paint brush, the ribbon or veil trimming or a bunch of flowers or fruit and sometimes a whole lot of little bow-tied shaded wings were seen lying capriciously on the flat hat. But the fact remains that the rough, coarse straw hats in these curious styles are all the vogue just now.

But just as there were costly gowns there were also many beautiful and delicately fashioned hats. One dainty creation was of white shirred tulle, with the edge of the brim garlanded with a fine ruching of tulle at the very edge. Under the edge of the brim there was a row of tiny pink roses and foliage all around. On the crown and crowning to the neck was a bunch of tiny buds and flexible stems mingled with a little fine point lace. This was so light and dainty in effect that its immense size was forgotten.

One hat of white tulle had a wreath of pink and white hyacinths arranged so that the flowers looked like large drooping plumes. One half of the wreath was of white blossoms and the other of the pink ones, and here the two colors joined in front, one being raised higher than the other and turned about as if plumes. Nothing else was on this hat. The ends of the brim were curled around under like fine plumes.

Another very becoming hat was worn by a brunette, and this was all of tulle, shirred to a light wide foundation. This was a section of the broad double row of tea roses without foliage. This extended entirely around the brim, and in the back the brim was much narrower than in front and there was a bunch of large of the finest rowest black velvet ribbon, intermingled with buds and a few very small and immature leaves on long, flexible stems. Other hats were trimmed in much the same way with forget-me-nots and Parma violets.

I saw just one of the bonnets which are held out to us as a promise of future delight. This was a moulage of black lace, spangles, topping, alights and one pale pink rose, and tulle strings to tie under the chin.

HER OBJECTIONS.

"My dear," whispered the husband who had accompanied his better half to the shop where she expected to purchase a spring gown, "I think that dress with the black lace fixings on it is nobby. Why don't you get it?" "Oh, it would never do," answered the wife. "Everybody is wearing that."

"Then, here's another good-looking one—this one with the separate jacket and the strap across the skirt."

"Mercy, No! Why, nobody is wearing that!"—Life.

Kodol Gives Strength. By enabling the digestive organs to digest, assimilate and transform ALL of the wholesome food that may be eaten into the kind of blood that nourishes the nerves, feeds the tissues, hardens the muscles and recaptures the organs of the entire body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures indigestion, dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach and all stomach disorders. Sold by all druggists.

BEST SELLING BOOKS.

Record for May.

According to the records of all book-sellers, the six books which have sold best in the order of demand during the month are:

1. Mary, Hegar, \$1.00
2. Wee Macgregor, Bell, 1.00
3. Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son, Lorimer, 1.50
4. Lady Rose's Daughter, Ward, 1.50
5. The Pit, Morris, 1.50
6. Darrel of the Blessed Isles, Bacheller, 1.50

We have them and all the latest popular books of the day.

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, 5 Main St.

A Splendid Remedy.

Neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatic pains yield to the penetrating influence of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It penetrates to the nerves and bone, and being absorbed into the blood, its healing properties are conveyed to every part of the body and effect some wonderful cures. Mr. D.F. Moore, Agent Illinois Central Railway, Milan, Tenn., writes: "I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment for rheumatism, backache, etc., in my family. It is a splendid remedy. We could not do without it." 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Loss of Appetite. Is commonly gradual; one dish after another is set aside till few remain. These are not eaten with much relish, and are often so light as not to afford much nourishment.

Loss of appetite is one of the first indications that the system is running down, and there is nothing else so good for it as Hood's Sarsaparilla—the best of all tonics.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

\$60.50

Faratoga Springs, New York, and Return. Via Oregon Short Line for meeting of the Imperial Council, Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Tickets on sale July 3rd and 4th, good for return until July 24th. City Ticket Office, 261 Main St.

Follow the crowd to Calder's Tuesday, June 23, and fly with the Eagles.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Strevell - Paterson Hardware Co.

Wholesale Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves and Mining Supplies.

Temporary Quarters: North Wing of Continental Market, First South Street.

Strevell - Paterson Hardware Co.

Bigelow Carpets.

Bigelow Axminster are superior to any high price Carpets manufactured and are produced in designs and colorings adapted to all requirements and styles in decoration.

The name "Bigelow" is woven in the back of the goods at the repeat of each figure, for the protection of the customer. Bigelow Axminsters are sold by all first-class dealers throughout the country.

MANUFACTURED BY

BIGELOW CARPET COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

Ask your dealer for Bigelow Axminsters.

I CURE

VARICOCELE

In one week without the knife or radical surgical operation, without pain or detention from business, and there are thousands of people who know from actual experience that the statements I make are true. I also treat

Blood Poison, Hydrocele, Piles, Fistula and Reflex Disorders.

under a legal written guarantee to cure perfectly and permanently or refund every cent paid for treatment. Delays are dangerous, and if you need treatment at all, you should accept none but the most reliable and trustworthy. I can furnish bank or personal references if desired, and will take pleasure in doing so. Consultation at office or by letter is free and no charge for treatment. The terms will be entirely satisfactory to you. Address:

COOK MEDICAL CO., 115 So. MAIN, SALT LAKE CITY.

HEBER J. GRANT & CO.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OUR COMPANIES:

The Hartford, of Hartford, Ct.
North British & Mercantile, London and Edinburgh.
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia.
Northern, of London.
Fire Association, of Philadelphia.
Teutonia, of New Orleans, and

THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

ADVERTISERS

SHOULD USE THE

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

If they desire to reach the people of the Western States and Territories in their homes.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ADVERTISERS.

35 cts. 35 cts.

Leather Belts

35 CENTS

And up to 12.00. All Good and Stylish.

Meredith's Trunk Factory,

105-107 Main St.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR,

240 South Main street,

Over Davis Shoe Store.

SPECIAL OFFER

For month of June. To each patient having a set of teeth made we will insert a gold filling free.

And to each patient having operative work done, we will give one bottle of our tooth powder, free.

PROVE IT.

If You Are Sure your vision is good in spite of those pains in your eyes and head, try some day and prove it by our lenses.

The truth will be shown easily and quickly by infallible and practical tests. If you are right, we will congratulate you. If wrong, we will return you. Examination free.

KNICKERBOCKER, O.D., 239 Main St.

WALL PAPER CLEANING.

General House Cleaning and Janitor Service. Furniture Renovated.

Carpets Beaten and Cleaned on the Floor.

The National Cleaning Co., 181 South Main St.

Beware of

A Fruit Diet

In hot weather, Corn meal diet, made from the new process corn meal.

"MAIZEINE"

is just the thing for hot weather. It can be prepared on short notice in a one hundred different ways and helps to brace you up for manual as well as mental labor.

RAY & SONS, Wholesale, 9-11-13 South Third West, Tel. 317, Pride of Colorado, High Patent.

CEMENT WORK.

A. C. Ciaque,

440 W. 4th South.

Phone 1515.

LYON & CO.

To the busy man an accurate watch is a necessity, not a luxury, as some seem to think. To utilize every moment of precious time, to meet trains, keep appointments, to be always on time, one must have a good watch. Drop in and let us talk watches and you can have the benefit of our experience without charge.

143 Main Street.

Telephone 1072.

DIAMONDS.

A GOLD BOND

That pays 4 per cent interest is considered a gilt-edge investment. A savings deposit with the

Utah Commercial & Savings Bank

Pays 4 per cent and is as good as

A GOLD BOND.

Saponifier.

Philadelphia Saponifier is the original and reliable Concentrated Lye for family soap making and general household use. Beware of counterfeits. The success of this article has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. Some genuine copies are being sold in Salt Lake City. Be sure you get the genuine on the label.

Ask your grocer for it and take no other

FIREWORKS!

CANDY CRACKERS, FIRE CRACKERS, FLAGS.

We are Carrying the Largest Assortment in the West.

EXHIBITIONS FOR PUBLIC DISPLAYS!

EXHIBITIONS FOR LAWN and PRIVATE DISPLAYS!

Correspondence Solicited With Committees.

SALT LAKE CANNY CO.