DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903.

EIGHTEENTH WARD'S NEW SCHOOL BUILDING NOW BEING ERECTED ON NORTH STATE STREET

HEN ten or more years ago the people of this city voted for

bonds to erect school buildings in several specified sections of the municipality, the Eighteenth ward was one of the districts particularly named. Promise was made that it should have a new schoolhouse commensurate with its needs. These needs have been manifest and crying for a long while. Other parts of the city were provided for, one at a time, until the building bonds were entirely exhausted. Then when the people of the district asked to know why they had been neglected they were informed that desirous as the board was of giving them what they wanted it was powerless to do so, as it had found more urgent necessities elsewhere.

This condition went on from year to year and the matter of breaking or keeping faith with the public was sounded in nominating conventions and made an issue in the school campaigns of the Fourth precinct, until the board of education decided that it would listen to the appeal and erect a structure that would surpass in beauty, durability, size and cost, all similar edifices of the city. The board is standing by that decision in a manner that leaves no room for doubt. The value of the site, building and equipment will reach very close to, if indeed it does not exceed \$175,000.

The building has thus far gone unnamed. On the architect's plans it is called Onequa, after a mountain range in Tooele county, but it is not probable that this title will be retained. The plans are by William Pinney, superintendent of the city's school buildings, and are conceded to be very fine. The edifice will be four stories high and will have 20 class rooms, which will accommodate 55 pupils each, four office rooms for the different school supervisors, a principal's office, a reception room and library, together with an assembly hall



perfect thus far installed in a local schoolhouse. It is known as the low pressure gravity return system, with natural ventilation. It will be equipped with two 65 horse power boilers and one small boller to be used for ventilating purposes only in the late spring and early autumn seasons. This will result in no ittle saving in the matter of sup-

that will seat 450 persons. In the base-

ment will also be storage rooms for the

Fortable property and books of the

board. The heating and ventilating

plant will without doubt be the most

in no ittle saving in the matter of sup-plying the school with pure air. Over the engine room are the toilet rooms. The foundation, which on the north side is 42 feet and two inches below the base line, is composed of cement con-crete, while the foundation walls are of hard cluker brick laid in cement mor-tar. The walls proper are of brick and stone. The building is four stories high and altogether a very pretentious struc-ture. It is covered with metallic chin-gles and durable material is everywhere in evidence. It has three entrances. The one on the south side leads to the first floor and basement; the one on the east to the second floor and the one on the west to the first floor and basement. The interior fluishing is all of the hard wood order, even the floors which are The interior finishing is all of the hard wood order, even the floors which are double. The stalrways, newel posts and bannisters are of while oak and the wainscoting is of hard wood, matural oll finish. The three main chirances have vestibules and these are floored and wainscoted with thing. The wain-couling in the main courdows and in the

have vestibules and these are floored and wainscoted with tiling. The wain-scoting in the main corridors and in the general assembly foom is of the paneled order and very handsome. It has been often stated that this building was to be a "show" school-house. That on account of it being close to the city's center it can easily be shown to admiring strangers. All who have this idea concerning it may rest assured that it will bear the most critical examination. It is doubtful if there is another distinctly district school in any city in the country that will equal it in the matter of handsome modern appointments and general fin-ish. While it "comes high" it will be something of which the people can be proud. All things considered the board of education affirms that the cost is not out of proportion to that of the other large schools of the city. According to contract it is to be ready for use on the first of next January. first of next January.

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NEW

Peculiarities of Pizarro's Capital.

Special Correspondence.

Lima, Peru, S. A., March 10 .- Pizarro, the ex-swineherd, must have been rather hard up for names when he dubbed his Peruvian capital La Cuidad de los Tres Reyes, the "City of the Three Kings." It came about in this After he had subdued one of the way: royal brothers who claimed the Inca throne and treacherously strangled the other, he found little difficulty in conquering Cuzco, the splendid "City of Gold," which was at that time the capital of Peru. As soon as he and his few European followers, a band of drunken adventurers whom Spain was glad to be rid of, had glutted themselves with the vast treasures of that place, they

stream through most of the year, except during the summer months, the season of melting snows and rains among the of melting snows and rains among the mountains, when it swells into a deep, swift turbutent torrent, whose yellow tide resembles the Missouri in spring-time. It is as essential to this vailey as it the Nile to lower Egypt, and in-deed without it Lima would long ago have dried up and disappeared from this rainless region. To the Rimac, which furnishes ample irrigation, the city owes its own water supply and the fertility of its surrounding fields and gardens. gardens

One walks about the streets of Lima as in a dream, oppressed by a multitude of historical reminiscences that crowd upon the memory. Here a long line of viceroys ruled with almost independent power, not only over the territory that now constitutes the republic but also the vast provinces of Chili, platta and New Granda, incluand Bolivia the ons of uador Here Sant Rosa, La Patrones of all the Ameri cas, "the Patroness of all the Ameri cas"-was born and died, the only American woman of the northern of southern continents, who ever had the honor of canonization. Here stout hearted Pizarro was assassinated by "the men of Chile," the avengers o Almagros' murder; and here his bone repose in the crypt of the great cathe-dral. For 300 years Lima was the most important ecclesiastical dependency of the Church of Rome on the Western hendsphere. In this stronghold, the Inquisition, with all its horrors, re-mained active and powerful long after its decadence in Madrid. The churches and convents of Lima were as magnificent as any in Europe, and endowe with incalculable wealth. The Coleji de San Marcos, the oldest college in America, was founded here in 1551, jus 59 years before the Pilgrim Father, landed at Plymouth, and 58 years before Hendrick Hudson sailed into the harbo f New York! Here, too, were centered the products of the mines of Potosi, and Cerro dei Pasco-of Puno, Castro and Vetreinathese El Dorados about which fables were told that set all the world agog. In 1681. I think it was La Palata, then viceroy of Lima, rede through these stretts on a horse whose mane was strung with pearls and whose shoes were of pure gold, over a broad pave-ment made of solid ingots of silver. To ment made of solid ingots of silver. To its sea-gate, Callao, came the galleones of the east, bringing silks and spices from far Cathay and the Philippine isl-ards; and following fast in their wake came the buccaneers. Rogers, Anson, Hawkins, Drake and others, all eager to snatch from the treasure ships the rich booty which even the virgin queen did not disdain to share with her loyal free booters of the South Seas and the Snanpooters of the South Seas and the Spanish main. These things all belong to the distant past: but no less interesting are the events of the last half century, even of the present decade. Earthquakes have repeatedly shaken this city from center to circumference, and innumerable wars and revolutions have drambed its and revolutions have drenched its streets with blood. In the plaza where the auto de fe, of the inquisition used to burn its victims in the name of Jesus, scores of political martyrs have been publicly executed. By and by the silver veins of Salcedo ran dry, and the sands of Carabaya were no longer washed for gold, and the world had discovered that away up north were two new states, California and Nevada, two new states, California and Nevada, which could supply more silver every year than Pasco and Potosi and all the other mines of New Spain put together. The conquored Indians could no longer be parceled out to the favorites of pow-er under the abomipable law of La Mica, nor the negroes be compelled to pay to the rich the tribute of unre-quited labor. Yet the profligate city of the Three Kings flourished more gaily and luxuriantly, if possible, than ever; for a richer fountain of wealth had been opened than any of the older sources, in the guano islands scattered all along the arid coast--those rocky all along the arid coast-those rocky and forbidding haunts of seals and scaand forbidding haunts of seals and sea-birds, which were the terror of the early mariner. For half a century they poured into the lap of Lima a more than Danaeam shower of gold. Then came darker days of cruel warfare and bitter poverty, after a sister republic has stripped the country of everything available; and though starvation stared them in the face, the descendants of the haughty grandees had no idea of the haughty grandees had no idea of the dignity of labor, till the Grace-Don-oughmore enterprises of the present day brought the dawn of a new era of pros-

Lina, The City of The Three Kings. Peculiarities of Pizarro's Capital. ford an elevated paseo, or bridle path for equestrians, and were demolished clety leader to the reporter of the Daily Whoopee, who had written an account long ago. The city's present population is variously estimated, between 100,000 to 125,000. Much of the beautiful re-gion round about was laid waste by the of her theater party. gion round about was laid waste by the Chillan army during recent wars, and has not been rebuilt. The invaders were as merciless and as needlessly cruel as they were completely victor-lous. In the battle that decided the fate of Lime, hundreds of country vil-las and all the suburban villages were burned to the ground. Thus Chorillas the Long Branch of the coast, was en-trely destroyed. A railway leads from Sketch of an Improved Device Which May be Operated by the Long Branch of the coast, was en-tirely destroyed. A railway leads from Chorillas to Lima, passing through the once lovely village of Mirafloras, whose name, literally translated means "See the flowers!" The Chilians landed at Chorillas, and having reduced that town to askes they marched along the town to ashes, they marched along the line of the railroad to Lima, ruthlessdestroying everything on the route ands of a mob of armed soldiers had broken loose from all restraint and were only prevented from entirely burning and sacking the city by the en-orgy of the British minister and other nembers of the diplomatic corps, back-d by the English and French admirals, whose warships were in the harbor a Callao. It is said that there are 1,50 oreigners in Lima, and no fewer than ,000 priests. The latter gentry are met at every step, in black robes and white gray cowls and shovel hats, monks of all orders and varieties of habit, and clergy of every degree. Prof. Orton af-firmed that there are at least 25 differnrmed that there are at least 25 differ-ent admixtures of blood in Lima. Be that as it may, certainly a more mixed collection of people would be hard to find. There are English, French, Span-lards, North Americans, Belgians, Chi-nese and Negroes, black, white, yellow and all the intermediate badge of comand all the intermediate shades of com ed native population; one need not walk half a square to hear a dozen different languages epoken. Being situ ated under the tropics and at an ele-vation of only 512 feet, it might reason-ably be expected that the climate of Lima would be too warm for comfort, but such is not the case. During the six months that answer for winter on this side of the equator, (from June to No-vember), the thermometer ranges from 57 to 61 degrees F., and is often so cold that warm woolen clothing is neces-sary for comfort, especially indoors where the thick walls retain dampness where the thick walls retain dampness and exclude the sun, rendering the in-teriors much more chilly than the open street. The low temperature of the place may be partially accounted for by the close proximity of the snowy Cordilleras, and also from the fact that the great antarctic current of the Pa-clific sets from the southwest full on the coast, where the temperature is 31 degrees less than the waters of the op-en sea 10 miles from land. It is not positive cold that renders life in Lima positive cold that renders life in Lima unpleasant during the winter time, so much as the fors and dampness. Some-times for days together the sun refus-es to show his face, and a regular "Scotch mist," heavy enough to form a continual drizzle makes the sidewalks slippery as ice, and so permeates the air that even the sheets of one's bed feel sticky. Though visitors are often assured that "it never rains in Lima," the most partial citizen is obliged to ad-mit that what he calls la guara, a dense fog, that forms itself into minute drops, brings all the discomfort without any of the benefit of a good healthy shower FANNIE B. WARD.

"Had you not come," said he, "and made me angry I do not believe I would have recovered my volce." From that moment his recovery has been rapid and in a few days he will casume his old abuse with Lamas i "Angry with me? For what reason?" he begged. resume his old place with James J. Hill's railroad.

DECOLLETE.

"Reason enough! Just look how you "Reason enough! Just look how you described my new French theater gown. You gave it a scant ten lines of com-ment. Why, you seemed really to be at a loss for something to say about it." "It wasn't my fault," protested the re-porter. "There wasn't enough of that dress to fill more than 10 lines,"-Judge. "I am angry with you," said the so-

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veyed to the Engine Through a Rubber Tube.

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marched westward, not so much arch of new worlds to conquor as to nvenient spot in which to find a more c enjoy their ill-gotten gains. They did not relish being surrounded on all sides by the Indians, who although subdued, by the Indians, who although subduct, outnumbered them a hundred to one, but preferred to be in sight of the sea, the broad highway, that led toward home. This emeraid valley of Rimac, with a river running through it, the ocean on the one side and the towering Andes on the other, combined all the advantages they sought. So here they established the second Spanish city in established the second Spanish city in South America, which scon grew to be one of the proudest and most luxuriant capitals of those profligate days and continued to be the seat of a corrupt vice-regal court for three centuries. It happened that Pizarro designated its site on January 6, 1555, (old style), the day of the featival of the Epithany, or the manifestation of our Savior to the manifestation of our Savior to th Magi, who in King James' version of the New Testament are called the Wise Men from the East, but are known in all the old Spanish traditions as the "Three Kings." Hence he made a tre. mendous celebration of that feast of the Ephthany and christened his capital accordingly. Then Carlos V. of Spain sent over, not only his benediction and congratulations, but added some com plimentary words to its already ponder ous title, making it "The Most Noble and Most Royal City of the Three Kings"-so it appears in the original charter-and formally ceded its appropriate coat-of-arms; three golden crowns for the three kings and a rayed crowns for the three kings and a rayed star on the azure field, in memory of the star which led them to the spot where the young child lay. But that was altogether too long a title for ev-ery-day use, and so the easy-going Spanish fell into the habit of calling it "The City of Rimac," the latter being the name of the valley in which it stands and also of the river that runs through It. It is a small and quiet



Modern Lima is about 10 miles in cir cumference, but as a large part of its area is faid out in gardens and public squares, the whole is by no means thanks for their presence.

ANGER RESTORED SPEECH.

Helena, Mont .-- A man's remarkable recovery of his ovice is the all-absorb-ing topic at Basin, a small mining town half way between Helena and Butte. John Matt, for many years an em-ploye of the Great Northern railroad. ploye of the Great Northern railroad, was stricken with paralysis more than 15 months ago. When he was able to walk again he found to his sorrow that he could not uffer a word, although he could hear distinctly. About two weeks ago he was taken ill and confined to his bed. For several days he hovered be-tween life and death. One afternoon several friends called Ween life and death. One afternoon several friends called and while they were present the doctor came upon the scene. Matt was in a semi-stupor and seemed unable to rec-ognize even his most infimate friends and relatives. The condition of his health was discussed and the visitors ware unaphrone in accessing the he

health was discussed and the visitors were unanimous in expressing the be-lief that death was inevitable. When Matt heard this he rose from his pillow as if by fragic and exclaimed in terms far more forelble than elegant that he was not a dead man, nor did he intend to die. Then, suddenly realizing that he had recovered his voice, he apologized profusely for the abuse he had heaped upon his physician and friends and became fervent in his thanks for their presence.



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