SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Interesting News About the Chili and Peruvian Governments.

Peru Attempting to Pay Off the War Indemnity With Counterfeit Bonds.

To Which Chili Objects--The Calderon Government Effectually Squelched.

National Associated Press.

PANAMA, October 12.—The following is the order of Commander Lynch, of the Chilian army in Peru, for the suppression of the recognized provisional government, of which Garcia Caldreon was president:

In the future, in Peruvian territory now occupied, or which may be hereafter occupied by the forces of the army under my command, the exercise is prohibited of governmental power by other functionaries or authorities than those established by orders from these headquarters, and the municipal authorities alone will continue to collect the municipal taxes in order that they can attend to local necessities.

The publication of this decree fell like a thunderbolt among the Calderon party. The reasons which led Chili to this act are many, but principal among them were the imprudent interference of the American consul, General Hurlbut, at Lima, in the negotiations between Chili and Peru. The flooding of the country with counterfeit money, which was supposed to have come from the United States apparently grounded the suspicion that Hurlbut was sent as a minister to Peru in the interest of a ring determined to eventually secure control of the guano and trade deposits for whose possession the late war started, and which Chili maintains should as the result of the war, be managed so as to pay the war indemnity. The suppression of the provincial government has been for some time foreseen by the soldiers and police, who have recently deserted to Pierola whenever they could. Calderon's government was supported by Chili, and for months past Chili has been attempting to make terms of peace through it. Its congress agreed to ratify the terms which ceded certain territory to Chili, but Calderon refused to sign the cession. Chili found reason to suspect that Calderon was bolstered in the refusal by hopes of American support, and placed a close watch on the way he conducted the government. It found that the Calderon government at the beginning of the year brought into the country a large amount of counterfeit bonds and had actually turned some of them over to Chili in payment of the war tax. Since then regular large installments of the same counterfeits have been introduced by the same government by the arrival of each steamer with the mail from the United States. Three weeks ago $16,000,000 worth were introduced and circulated. This money is believed to have all come from the United States through a ring in close connection with the head departments. The counterfeits were so well executed that they were taken all over the country and their true nature not suspected until September 27th, when Lynch had his suspicions aroused and ordered an investigation to be made all over Peru, which revealed the above state of affairs. All this time the vigilance committee, appointed by the former Peruvian government to specially watch over the money issues of Peru, were acting with the ring of counterfeiters. Lynch at once ordered the seizure of all the books and records of Peruvian money issues which was effected, having first secured statements from every member of the vigilance committee that no notes had been issued by them since May and had no knowledge of any notes entering the country since then and that all money in circulation was to their knowledge good. The Peruvian treasury was then seized and Signor Izanazaval, a Chilian, put in management with possession of all the treasury records in the country. The decree which did this assured the country that the treasury would be conducted properly and pay and collect taxes. The bank was securely examined, and Lynch secured such compiete evidence as to put every one connected with the counterfeits completely at his mercy. When he seized the treasury and suppressed the Calderon government his immediate followers are said to have broadly intimated to Minister Hurlbut that the government of Chili was ready at any time to discuss with the United States the propriety of putting an end to the Peruvian government, whose sole purpose of existence seemed to be the circulation of spurious money, and whose sole hope to support seemed to rest on the interference in their behalf of the ministers of that country in which the counterfeiting was done. When Lynch was prepared for such a discussion it did not mollify him any to have Hurlbert publish an address to him, in which these sentiments occur: "I must also declare that the United States recognizes all the rights acquired by the conquerer in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare. They disapprove of war which has territorial aggrandizement in view or the violent dismemberment of a country." This was stating officially that the United States supported Calderon in his refusal to sign the terms his own congress proposed. Hurlbut further harrassed Chili by this injudicious statement in the same publication: "The United States admit as a principle of public right that Chili possesses the right to a complete indemnity for the costs of the war, and that Peru should pay it, but we are openly of the opinion that Peru should be given the opportunity of offering this indemnity, and that Chili should not proceed to take it. We are of the opinion that the taking by Chili of any part of Peruvian territory will be justly considered as an evident sign that Chili has adopted an aggressive policy for the sake of aggrandisement, and we cannot see any good reason for this." This letter produced a feeling of indignation in Chili, and was regarded as impudent. It was followed by another from Hurlbut to Pierola, assuring him of the United States' sympathy with Calderon. With the information n Lynch's possion, he became convinced that Hurlbut, with the connivance with the state department at Washington, meant to bolster up Calderon at Chilian expense and throw the weight of American influence which Chili's interest in guano and in trade deposit in favor of the ring made in Lima and Washington. He therefore determined to take a decisive step.

The Farmer's Seventy Years

New York Sun.

Ah, there he is, lad, at the plow;
He beats the boys for work,
And whatsoe'er the task might be
None ever saw him shirk,
And he can laugh, too, till his eyes
Run o'er with mirthful tears,
And sing full many an old-time song
In spite of seventy years.

"Good morning, friends! 'tis 12 o'clock;
Time for a half-hour's rest,"
And farmer John took out his lunch
And ate it with a zest,
"A harder task, it is," he said,
"Than following up these steers
Or mending fences, far, for me
To feel my seventy years.

"You ask me why I feel so young,
I'm sure, friends, I can't tell,
But think it is my good wife's fault
Who's kept me up so well;
For women such as she are scarce
In this poor vale of tears;
She's given me love, and hope and strength
For more than forty years.

"And then my boys have all done well,
As far as they have gone,
And that thing warms an old man's blood,
And helps him up and on,
My girls have never caused a pang,
Or raised up anxious fears;
Then wonder not that I feel young
And hale at seventy years.

"Why don't my good boys do my work
And let me sit and rest
Ah! friends, that wouldn't do for me;
I like my own way best,
They have their duty; I have mine,
And till the end appears,
I mean to smell the soil, my friends,"
Said the man of seventy years.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Coming bonnets cast their shadows before.

Dark shades of green are among the favored colors for bonnet trimming.

Cloth skirts will be perfectly plain or plaited, with silk scarfs taken across the front.

Silk cordings, rich "cordeliers," and tags will be more used for trimmings than ever before.

The new passamenteries are superb, those intended for evening dresses costing as much as $200 the set.

Costly fringes and passamenteries for mourning wear are of dull jet with the lusterless hue of crape.

Woolen goods continue in use for ladies' suits, and with the addition of a little silk, some very tasteful dresses are made.

White and cream-colored note paper is to be the winter fashion. More pronounced colors are of China blue and pistachio green.

The old-fashioned leg-of-mutton sleeves are to be the style, but they are modified, and the balloon-shaped puffs replaced by smaller ones on the upper part of the sleeves.

Embroidered cashmeres, the embroidery wrought in silk or the dress itself, are very handsome. They are made up in combination with satin de Lyon or satin mervilleux.

Brunettes with light complexions can improve their general appearance by the use of powder on the hair, but if the complexion is dark and olive-color, powder should never be employed.

Female æsthete—I prefer a man of brains to a man of muscle. What is strength in a husband by the side of delicacy? Worldly young lady—Then how in the name of goodness do you get your corsets laced?

During the autumn season there will be worn a number of long redingotes of broche goods in the colors of the dress. The long redingote is of Lyons brocade, covered with purple velvet pansies on a Prussian green satin grounding.

A very becoming style called the Henri II. hat, is a kind of Derby shape, with the narrow brim falling over the forehead, and turned up on the left side, where it is lined with velvet. It is of bronze-colored felt, and the velvet is in the same color.

The new Persian or Roman striped, brocaded or plaided goods in silk or wool, which are exhibited among fall dress fabrics, are strongly recommended to ladies who wish to remodel their own or their children's last year's suits with comparatively little expense.

Deshabilles now made for fashionable Parisian ladies are so elegant that ordinary walking suits appear quite plain when compared with them. These in-door dresses are cut in the back half tight, and down the front they fall straight. They are completely covered with lace.

Corgeous trimmings are of chenille without beads, for instance, a wide band of cream white dahlias with leaves and buds in shaded green chenille and another of tiger lilies in wonderful shading. These passamenteries are cunningly sewed on the dress material, and appear as if wrought upon the fabric itself.

A rich dinner dress is of garnet-colored satin and velvet. Against the lower part of the skirt, on the left side, are embroidered quilles alternating with satin puffings. The velvet overskirt is draped in many plaits and raised over the left hip to show this trimming. The long train is of velvet. Around the skirt is a narrow garnet-colored satin plaiting.

Bonnets and hats are quite varied in shape The large hats, suitable for young and pretty faces only, are to be much worn for driving, theatre wear, and walking; for the latter purpose, however, they must be in dark colors and very simply trimmed. The brim is sometimes raised on one side, falling on the other, and is covered with puffed, shirred, or gathered material. The trimmings consist of plumes, tufts, aigrettes, and "torsades" of plush, velvet, or chenille.

Buttons are works of art, marvels of artistic carving in wood or pearl. A costly set has the head of Queen Bess done in cameo, but even more exquisite is a perfect Marguerite, white with yellowish heart, rising from a smoke-tinted background. Pearl and steel buttons are as beautiful and popular as ever. Dogs and dog heads set under plate glass are among novelties, while English pugs' heads carved in wood appear as the newest thing for nobby jackets for young ladies.

One of the prettiest ways of making a suit for a miss is to have the skirt plaited, and the waist with a satin point in the color of the suit. The back and front of the waist are gathered. Over the skirt fall small paniers. The long sleeves are drawn in around the shoulders and wrist, and are left loose in between. For little girls about 12 years of age the short skirts are plaited and have no paniers. The trimmmings consist mostly of gathers and satin ribbon bows.

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AN ÆSTHETE ABROAD.

Reflections on the Ways of the West and the Manners of the East.

To Which "the Pale, Ambient Air" of Lancaster County Adds Considerable Color.

The Comparison Too Awfully Too-Too.

Correspondence of The Bee.

LINCOLN, October 20.—The idea that is entertained by the majority of the people living in the eastern states about "life in the west" is as amusing as it is erroneous.

They think that "going west" is like going to jail or to congress or some other outlandish place, and is the last resort. So far as I am concerned, I find a sort of wild freedom in the west that I enjoy and is not found in the east.

I have lived in the great cities, under circumstances that brought me in contact with the people at home as as well as in business, and invariably I found the society of the "upper tens" to be composed largely of envious, cold-hearted, pale-faced people who did not seem to enjoy life at home, but preferred to go to the ball with his neighbor's wife and leave his own to go, if some one else called for her, or stay at home and read the accounts of the cyclones and sod houses, alive with fleas and rattlesnakes, that ornament the prairies, and breathe a sigh of relief for her dear friends, who had courage enough to make a start for the west and leave the timid, worn out fogies behind.

The New York merchant gets up at 8:30 a. m., takes a hasty lunch for breakfast, goes down town on the elevated railway with an expression on his face that sets the clerks in confusion; "the drummer" hands him his card, which is "laid on the table" for future consideration, and after a reconnoitering tour, concludes to go out and take something (a walk, I mean), and it would be very hard work for a reporter to follow him; he is so pressed with business that he has only time at noon to eat a dozen "half shells," and finally goes home to dinner at 6 p. m. He meets his wife and perhaps a gentleman friend caller, who has opera tickets to compliment—in behalf of the hostess—and never thinks of the children until he has returned from "the lodge" at midnight, when he calls up the nurse to inquire about them, and to see if Mrs. —— left any word when she would be in, and whether they are taking ice yet or not, and he retires after writing a dozen hasty letters to his "warm" friends, telling them of the latest styles of silks now in the market.

In June last I had occasion to return to New York for a few days, and though I thought I remembered how the world moved there, I was amazingly surprised at the questions that were asked me even by the well read, when I informed them that prairie life was much easier than theirs, that the people made money easier than they, that the merchant always had time to "shake" and give a cheering word to a stranger, that the children were healthy and wore natural roses on their cheeks, that the growth of the farmer's hogs amounted to $5 a day while he was riding around for more; that a boy and team could grow forty acres of corn, that I never thought of making a will every night on account of the tornadoes, that we had as much and as good to eat as they, and at reasonable prices, that it was not necessary for a young man to get a permit from the governor before he could speak to a lady without offending her. They would begin to inquire the price of land and railroad fare, and ask me where the best locations were, &c. If they were only to see the country around Lincoln, they would never return to their stony "hog lots" or get wet up to the knees with the dew that is on the grass at 11 o'clock while trying to gather a few raspberries that grow in the fence-corners before it "dried off" so they could go to work. If they could today pay a visit to Lincoln and note the appearance of the city throughout, with her groceries displaying a delicious assortment of luxuries, and listen to the racket of the mechanics, and see the people all looking good-natured and apparently happy; who live at home and enjoy the comforts of their families; who bought cheap lands and have paid for them and improving them to suit their notion, generally in a variety of styles that relieve the country from its original monotony, they would ask how can so many people of different nationalities get along so well together and live en mass so harmoniously. There are no bad characters here, and the city is kept under good control by three policemen, and the hotels are crowded all the time. Ninty-six transient guests are booked at the Arlington to-day. The streets of Lincoln running north and south are numbered, while those at right angles to them are named alphabetically after the style of Washington, D. C. This system is very convenient for strangers, but some are inclined to make fun of it on account of the oddity no doubt.

Among the improvements of the past season are Messrs. Seaton & Lea's new machine shops that illuminates the corner of Eighth and R streets. The main building is 35x60 feet on the ground, with 17-inch brick walls and three stories. The foundry adjacent is 35x70 feet on the ground, with 17-inch walls that are 18 feet high. This building is used for a foundry, and is to have an addition built this fall that will be 65x65 feet on the ground and the same heighth as the one now built. New machinery will be added, making a complete outfit for manufacturing iron. Thirty hands are now employed and twenty more will be required soon.

At the corner of O and Ninth streets I find a fine three story building 50x134 feet, on the ground with 17 inch brick walls that is to be fitted up with a plate glass front and will cost when completed $25,000.

The State Journal company have a fine structure on Ninth and P streets that covers nearly one half a block, but is not finished yet. Mr. Wm. D. Gulick has recently put his bakery and grocery stock in a new store on P street and he looks very happy in there.

The demand for building material has been almost beyond recognition, and dealers are wearing smiling countenances. I notice the new firm of Stevens, Waters & Nadeau have opened a lumber yard on Ninth and M streets. Mr. Stevens has also built a new house on Twentieth street that cost $3,000. He evidently intends to remain here.

The authorities have been opening the ground some ways south of the city to test the quality of the water that can be obtained from wells there. They have decided to take a trip to Michigan next week to inspect the workings of water works that are supplying a city with water from wells, and will, it is expected, act upon this plan in the near future.

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