

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Late Advice from the Oppressed Peruvian Republic.

The Better Citizens Ready for Cession of Territory or Anything for Peace.

What the Peruvian Minister to This Country Says of the Shepherd Claims.

A Pretty Thorough Statement of the Situation from All Points Concerned.

As Well As a Budget of News of Interest.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—In reply to a cablegram from Minister Elmore to the Peruvian minister at Paris, Mr. Rossas, asking the movements of Ex-Dictator Pierola, the following cablegram forwarded by Minister Rossas was to-night received by the Peruvian minister here: A telegram dated Lima, December 14, received in Paris on the 17th inst., says: "The resignation of Ex-Dictator Pierola is confirmed and Vice President Montero is recognized by the whole of Peru. Pierola himself has come to Lima and is residing there as a private individual."

The Peruvian minister furnishes the press with the following letter, touching upon the Chili-Peruvian question: In the letter of the Washington correspondent of The New York Herald, published to-day, expression is given to the supposition that the provisional government of Peru and also General Hurlbut, United States minister there, have some mysterious connection with that "monstrous job" which calls itself the Peruvian company, and makes the supposition credible. Remarks are quoted alleged to have been made by Mr. Shepherd styling himself president of said company, in a published interview with a New York Sun reporter, in which Mr. Shepherd is reported to have stated that President Calderon had admitted the justice of the company's claim, meaning the Cochet and Landruan claims, for one thousand millions of dollars; that at 12 o'clock of the day on which he was arrested by the Chileans, President Calderon was going to sign acknowledgement of the national indebtedness to the company, and that his being kidnapped by the Chileans at 9:30 prevented him from doing that. As Minister of Peru, as a representative of the Provisional government, and as a friend of Senator Calderon, I formerly deny the supposed facts contained in Mr. Shepherd's declaration for the following reasons:

First, I know personally Senator Calderon, his upright and honorable character, and his patriotism, and I know even if the claims for the so-called Peruvian company, were for one million dollars instead of \$1,000,000,000 he would never have recognized such claims, even supposing their validity, until he knew more about them and until he would be authorized by the Peruvian congress.

Second, President Calderon is an eminent jurist and one of the most distinguished lawyers of Peru, and no Peruvian, and much less Calderon, would dare declare valid the most gigantic claim which history records without the most searching investigation into its alleged merits. Third—Neither the Peruvian government nor the Peruvian legation in Washington have taken any serious notice of the so-called Peruvian company's claims. Mr. Shepherd has once spoken to me on the subject, and sent me some time ago a communication with copies of his pamphlets and of his notifications to the Peruvian minister. I never acknowledged receipt of that communication, except by one of my visiting cards, and have never had any correspondence on the subject either with President Calderon or with the Peruvian minister of foreign affairs. Mr. Calderon would never have taken such a step on the subject until he had heard from the Peruvian legation in the United States, and without consulting with the ministers of foreign relations and of finance of Peru, who knew nothing official on the subject.

Fourth, it is absurd to suppose that President Calderon would have recognized the "Peruvian company's" claim, apart from their validity and their amount, in view of the objects of the purpose of said company. Valid and solemn contracts exist between the governments of Peru and the most honorable and powerful financial society of Paris called the "Societe Generale de Credit Industriel et Commercial." Among these contracts are those of January 7, 1880, and February 1, 1881, destined to secure the payment of foreign creditors of Peru and other national debts, placing in the hands of the Credit Industriel the management and working of the Peruvian guano and nitrates. Now, in consequence of the existence of these legal national contracts, negotiations were initiated more than a year ago by said Credit Industriel, with the power of which both Secretary Evaris and Secretary Blaine, as also the Chilean government were duly advised, with the object of facilitating to Peru the means of satisfying the rightful claims of Chili in regard to a war indemnity without sacrificing the integrity of Peruvian territory. Peru has thus been considering a legal, honorable and national plan of paying her debts and the war claims of Chili, and there was no possibility of Senator Calderon staking for one moment into consideration either the Peruvian company's scheme or any of the wild projects which have served for the amusement of newspaper readers and for unjust censure of honorable public servants of the United States. The Chili-Peruvian conflict is already of itself sufficiently complicated without the necessity of making its solution more difficult by capricious interpretations of various writers and by sensational rumors to serve a personal or political purpose.

The solution of the south American conflict is in the hands of the United States, and the American people and the world will be convinced that the action of the United States government and its representatives in Peru has been exercised in a spirit of absolute impartiality, justice and honor.

(Signed) J. F. ELMORE, Peruvian Minister.

The following extract from the La Pampa, of Buenos Ayres, shows the general run of thought there respecting the much talked of intervention: "However anxious our institutions may be to those of the United States, however strong may be the sympathy between the United States and them, however strong may be the similarity between our political organizations, we must strive to avoid acquiring the habit of giving them or any other powerful nation the right of interfering in our South American contests. The most powerful mediators are not always the most equitable, but rather the most capricious. It is easier to come to arrangement when the mediator is small and unimportant than when a powerful nation takes upon itself the task. It appears in the first case the opponents feel better disposed to cede their rights without feeling wounded in their self-love or their national dignity. Foreign intervention generally renders the arrangement more difficult because both the conqueror and conquered expect that the mediator will favor one side or the other, and the side thus favored will consequently not relate its efforts to resist or to obtain concessions as the case may be. We must not be limited by momentary interest in discussing the matter of North American intervention because nations are not of ephemeral existence but last through ages and ages. At present it suits us that the United States exert their influence over Chili, but this would be a fleeting and momentary advantage. Later on Chili would find herself free from pressure and would endeavor to create a reaction. We ourselves would probably have to try some day when we found it converted into the principle of South American international politics the right of powerful nations to intervene in what we may term South American household questions. We must see on more practical grounds our real advantages and satisfaction of our own rights."

A band of burglars broke into the house of Senor Sarfa Farreiros, Brazilian Minister in Lima, recently, and carried off booty of great value. They tied the minister to a tree and so maltreated him that he died on the 22d of November.

There is a general Indian uprising along the Canin and Tumaco lines on the Canian frontier and several hundred Chilean soldiers have been killed, their stock taken off and their houses destroyed. A strong force has been sent against the Indians.

The total reports of nitrate from the department of Terrapaca, from January 1st to October 31st amounted to 2,908,091,600 pounds, as against 1,818,863,300 during the same period last year.

Bradford, Pa. Thomas Fitch, Bradford, Pa., writes: "I enclose money for SPRING BLOSSOM, as I said I would if it cured me. My dyspepsia has vanished, with all its symptoms. Many thanks; I shall never be without it in the house." Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents. dec19-eod1w

New York Journalist. Joe Howard, himself one of the old guard of New York journalism, gives in a letter to The Philadelphia Times some interesting reminiscences of his old time associates. When he began life in 1870, Bennett, Greeley, Raymond, Bryant, Hallock were the chiefs in the synagogue. Dana, Hurlbut, Halpine, Hudson, and the Swintons were just behind them. Country was reporting Reid was writing letters, Young was reporting, Marble was assisting Godwin, Bundy was reporting and the great army of active men, now the brains and virility of the press, were studying their A B C's. Where be they now? he asks? Not one editor-in-chief then in power is alive now. The column rules have been turned again and again. Mr. Bennett was the only one who attended a good old age. "The fact is," says Joe, who has done it himself, "that as no cradle can last long with a wick at both ends, so a man who works day and night, 365 days and 365 nights in every year, can expect to keep pace with the ordinary chap who goes to bed at 10 and gets up for work at seven. Yet who would exchange his short and active life, with its 50-year term, for the existence led by many men down to an 80th or even a 90th year? Not I, for one. I don't believe in a short life and a merry one necessarily, but I do believe in an active, pushing, driving, steam-engine kind of a gait which keeps abreast of the age and enables one to see and know and be part and parcel of all there is to appreciate."

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BUCKEYE ABROAD.

Meandering Along the Banks of the Romantic Nishnebotany.

The Commercial Metropolis of Southwestern Iowa—Its Progress and Prospects.

The Thriving Village of Stanton.

RED OAK.

Correspondence of The Bee. RED OAK, December 20.—Red Oak, the county seat of Montgomery county, is on the east side of the Nishnebotany, about 55 miles from Omaha, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and has a population of four or five thousand.

The railroad has a north branch here, intersecting the Rock Island road at Griswold, and another branch going south, connecting with the Wabasha & St. Louis at Shenandoah. The elevators and grain houses are near the main line in the low part of the town, which rises as we go from the station, until we see, way in the background, the beautiful residences along the upper level, with here and there a church or school house. In the center, at the foot of the hill, is the principal business part of the town, arranged originally around a public square or park; but these limits have become too small, and the trading houses have been growing up along other streets, and when we look from the railroad to the bluffs, we see that the low land is very largely filled up with buildings, and the middle of the town is a busy centre of trade.

Twenty, or twenty-one years ago, this was an unbroken prairie, and ten years later, when the railroad locomotive came screaming along, it was "a postoffice, and that's all," as one of the early settlers expressed it, while to-day it assumes metropolitan airs. The Judkins House is a three story brick, heated by steam and lighted by gas, and has many of the conveniences usually found in the better class of hotels in the large cities.

Eighteen months ago, a move was made to supply the city with water, and \$35,000 in 5-20 bonds were sold at par to meet the expense, and in August of this present year the work was completed, and offered to the public by the city, at a reasonable cost to the consumer. They use what is known as the "Perkins system," and certainly the people may well have pride in this public outlay, and join with the superintendent, Mr. R. Wadsworth, in a happy satisfaction in the perfection of the system, and the thoroughness with which it accomplishes its work, at a cost of almost nothing. Two shovels full of burning coals, smothered half the forenoon, seem to feed that sleeping engine, that, like a giant, will awake in a moment, and meet any demand, at which time its great struggles will cause the curiosity-seeker to leave for safety; and the engineer laughs while he tells of standing twelve hours, without leaving his post, "giving them the water as fast as they could take care of it with four or five hose pipes," when the elevator burned at the other end of town, and he didn't know that he had blown out a plug in one of the main pipes, and yet, he says, "they had all wanted."

It is expected that a reservoir will be constructed next season on the high ground back of town. Not only do the people drink of and bathe in this pure well water, but Brother Killets, of The Red Oak Express, has a rotary engine or "motor," a trifle larger than a half bushel, in his press room which is run by a small stream from this hydrant, and with this engine and full attachments in working order, at a cost of \$200 or \$300, and \$50 a year for the water, he runs off his job work and daily paper, and they call it a "temperance paper." There are now five miles of pipe in use.

The cars for the street railway are already delivered, and the work on the track is being laid rapidly, beginning at the depot. A large opera house, a \$1,600 telephone, a half dozen liveable stables, two or three good banks, an efficient fire department, a board of trade, eleven churches, \$30,000 or 40,000 worth of school-houses, with good schools, and a wide-awake fair association, and large well stocked stores and warehouses may be noticed as some of the features of the town. The old Judkins House looks like a mole-hill by the side of the three-story brick that now bears that name. R. & M. Wadsworth handle organs, sewing machines and farm implements, doing a large business, and manage the waterworks and telephone.

The manufacturing interests are so far much neglected, and yet we find a live trade in the manufacture and sale of Fry's combination fence, at the shops and salesrooms of Moon & Williams, who sell large quantities of pumps and wind-engines, and make a specialty of carriages. G. R. Brown carries on a general blacksmith, foundry and machine shop, and has a growing business. Kowaki & Larson are, perhaps, the tony barbers, and are fitting up very fine rooms under the First National bank, where they expect to meet their friends on New Year's day. They know their business well.

G. W. Holt has opened his new double store here. The Bee reporter visited him last summer, and now he has his great rooms filled with furniture, coffins, crockery and glassware, and more in his cellar than would supply many of his competitors; and then he went around from building to building, showing every house full of furniture, and when we got tired and told him we couldn't go any further he went on pointing to the buildings filled with his goods, and finished by telling us of his two thousand dollar horse, and his fine outfit for funerals. He has twenty thousand dollars worth of stock if we are a judge.

M. T. Roberts has a \$30,000 or \$40,000 stock of dry goods, carpets, and boots and shoes. His store, one hundred and five feet long, is full, and the second story is dedicated to

the carpet trade, and when we were somewhat sceptical as to his business, he seemed so happy, and assured us he had plenty of that also. He didn't play on a mouth organ to kill time. C. A. Hough, on the north side, keeps the general stock of groceries, queensware, glassware, &c., and has a large trade. Palmer & Whitaker, the gentlemanly proprietors of the finest livery stable in the city, are wide awake, popular, business firms, as is shown by their managing the construction of the new street railway, and the election of the senior member to the office of sheriff this fall.

L. F. Ross, on the northwest corner of the square, keeps a good stock of drugs, oils, paints, toys, and holiday goods and has plenty to do. C. H. Lane, with his double dry goods store, is a regular reader of The Bee. Fisher & Son, on the east side, have the best grocery business, and handle the meat market and a pork packing establishment, and are a factor in the vinegar works.

The enterprising firm of Jenkins & Deemer, attorneys at law, near the First National bank, are of the solid men of the place, and we acknowledge their kindness and assistance in looking up the interests of the town and securing many additions to our Bee family.

STANTON. STANTON, December 20.—Five or six miles east of Red Oak, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., is the village of Stanton, with a population of about 200.

When the railroad established a station here, Mr. A. M. Swanson located here and at once took "time by the foretop" and opened a coal and lumber yard and a grain house, and soon his brothers and other Swede friends joined him, and the whole village and a half dozen towns were settled almost entirely with Swede families, who are steady, industrious, hard working people, and are making money.

They have two neat churches and a school house and have just finished an orphan's home, which is about a mile from town, on a farm which is owned and controlled by the church. Mr. A. M. Swanson is still selling the lumber, while his brother Alfred has the monopoly of the grain trade, and does a thriving business.

At the head of the street, in a fine showy building up the hillside, the Hanson Brothers do a large business in all kinds of hardware and agricultural implements, and like most of the Swede people, are polite and pleasant men to deal with.

Mr. L. A. Chapman, the obliging postmaster, carries a full house of groceries and drugs, while across the way, A. J. Anderson is trying to monopolize the trade of the town with his triple store. In one department he has dry goods in great quantities; in the second, groceries and hardware, and in the third, drugs and queensware.

Mr. G. T. Chapman has a hotel and restaurant, pleasantly located not far from the depot, and "mine host" and his cheerful lady know how to entertain the traveler in a very satisfactory way. BUCKEYE.

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Toilet Sets for Bath Rooms (2 pieces)..... 2 1/2
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NEBRASKA State Gazetteer and Business Directory, Containing a description and a list of all business men in the state, will be issued early in 1882. Price \$1.00. J. M. WOLFE, Publisher, 120 South Fourteenth Street, Omaha, Neb. del-12m

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