

On the steamer from Havana which arrived to-day, were 21 Chinamen. These coolies are on the way back to China, and left for San Francisco this evening via the Erie Railway. They had completed eight years of service contracting. They are paid \$8 a month, and out of this they saved \$700 to take home with them. Many of them after going back to China return to Cuba and become merchants. The fare for Chinamen either way between New York and Havana is \$20.

The Times says: The New Jersey Central change noticed to-day, is for the purpose of providing an Eastern outlet for Gould's Wabash Pacific system. This connection will give Gould the control of the coal business and furnish him a trans-Atlantic system of roads having two termini in this city, independent of the New York Central and Erie.

The Evening Post learns that early this week a membership of the New York Stock Exchange was sold for \$31,000, and the buyer had to pay in addition \$1,000 to the Stock Exchange. There are 1,100 memberships at \$31,000 each. The present value of its total membership is \$34,100,000. Five years ago it was difficult to sell a membership for \$5,000.

CHICAGO, 17.—A movement is on foot to naturalize the Chinamen now in Chicago, and two of the Celestials put in an appearance at the County Court this afternoon for that purpose. About half a dozen have signified their intention to become citizens, and it is probable that many more will follow their example.

Three Celestials desirous of becoming bona fide American citizens, yesterday applied to John Stephens, clerk of the Criminal Court, for naturalization papers. Wong Ching Foo, a naturalized Chinaman, acted as interpreter and explained the case fully. Moy Hong Kee, one of the trio, had only been in the country a few months and made application for and was granted his first papers. He placed upon the docket a pen and ink sky rocket as his signature, and said a man well versed in the Chinese language would call it Moy Hong Kee, Moy Gee and Moy Sam. The other two have been in the country for 10 years, having come here when but 16 years old, and if ever entitled to full naturalization papers they should be now. But Judge Moran, after examination of the applicants, took the matter under advisement. A Judge of the Circuit Court of San Francisco and a Judge in New York have both decided Chinamen cannot become full citizens of the United States. The question has never come before the Supreme Court, and it is one of the unsettled questions in the great Chinese question. Judge Moran did not care to express an opinion upon what other judges had disagreed upon without a careful consideration of the whole subject. He was not sure, moreover, but that the provisions of the new Chinese treaty would prevent Mongolian citizenship.

Since early this evening nearly five inches of snow has fallen and is still coming at the rate of an inch or two an hour. It is compact and lies where it falls, and will prove great hindrance to railroad and foot travel, coming as it does upon other heavy snows which have covered the ground almost without interruption since the middle of November. This heavy fall is quite remarkable. The air is cool and crisp with no signs of a thaw.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., 17.—Judge Charles E. Fobes, just dead, in his will, after leaving his half brother and sister each \$1,000 annuities, gives in trust to the town of Northampton \$220,000 and as much as the estate warrants for a public library; \$50,000 for building income; \$20,000 for maintenance and income; \$50,000 for books. No minister of religion is to have anything to do with the management of the institution. In case they fail to accept the conditions, the \$220,000 goes to the Harvard College to establish a professorship of advanced scientific research.

DES MOINES, 17.—Manager W.W. Moore, of the Opera House, is making arrangements for a grand State musical festival here in September or October, to be conducted by P. S. Gilmore, with his orchestra of 100 pieces. The Kellogg-Gary company, Joseffy, Wilhelmj and Levy will be among the solo talent. A chorus of 1,000 or 1,500 will be provided from the different choral organizations of the State. A building capable of seating 10,000 people, and a stage for 1,500 or 2,000 singers is to be erected.

NEW YORK, 18.—The Herald's Paris cable says: Mr. Parnell returned to London last night, via Calais.

After taking part in the committee stage of the coercion bill, he will proceed to Ireland on Sunday next, to address a public meeting. He will return here in eight or ten days to take up the work of influencing continental opinion. O'Kelly remaining here meanwhile to continue the propaganda. Parnell is greatly encouraged by his reception here. He will probably extend the circle of Irish propaganda to other countries. Before leaving Paris, he left cards at the Elysee for President Grevy. He proposes on his return here to pay M. Grevy a personal visit.

A London cable says: Wholly, one of the traversers, has started from Clare Morris for London, to proceed to the Cape, where he intends to spend the remainder of his life. Shaw, member of Parliament for Cork County, who seceded from the Parnell party, has issued a manifesto, in which he charges Parnell with having by the universal use of the weapon of obstruction led the party to helpless defeat, Irish representation being discredited and English feeling outraged. Shaw denounces the coercion bill and abjures Irishmen to prepare for freedom by constitutional action.

The manifesto issued by Wm. Shaw, home rule member of Parliament for County Cork, is addressed to Right Hon. John McCarthy, Catholic Bishop of Clonfert. It reviews the course pursued by the Irish Parliamentary party since he has held the leadership, and condemns the programme adopted by their party, which he declares has been marked out for it across the Atlantic.

Shaw continues: I can understand and respect the revolutionists but despise and condemn the mongrel that talks bluster by hints at physical force, slinking away at the first point of danger, leaving the poor people in the hands of the enraged government.

The Herald's Washington special says: There are numerous rumors afloat about the purpose of Senator Conkling's visit to Mentor and talk about bargains of various kinds in prospect. The simple truth is, Conkling went to Mentor on the special urgent and friendly invitation of Gen. Garfield, an invitation which he could not have refused or declined without giving offence to the President-elect. It is understood among Conkling's friends that he went with a strong desire to help L. P. Morton to the secretaryship of the Treasury; that he had nothing to ask for himself, and if Gen. Garfield has determined that the Treasury shall go to a western man, Conkling will be favorable to the appointment of Mr. James to be Postmaster-General.

CHICAGO, 18.—A Montreal special says: The first formal meeting of the Canada Pacific syndicate since the contract was ratified was held to-day. Present: Kennedy, of New York; R. B. Angus, of St. Paul; and Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal. Stickney, of St. Paul, was appointed general superintendent of construction, and Charles Drinkwater, secretary for five years, at a salary of \$5,000, and J. J. Abbott, local adviser. Kennedy, Stickney and Abbott left for England.

WASHINGTON, 18.—In the Senate about three o'clock this afternoon, shortly after the passage of the funding bill, Eaton obtained the floor and said there was important business for an executive session, important for the honor of more than one nation. We are approaching, said he, the end of the session, and this is a business which ought to be taken up. As chairman of the committee having that matter in charge, I feel bound to ask at this time for an executive session, for the purpose of considering what I cannot more definitely characterize than as a very important public matter, which under the rules of the Senate requires consideration with closed doors.

Senator Eaton, of course referred to the Chinese treaties. His motion, however, was not agreed to, for the reason that Senator Withers, in charge of one of the appropriation bills, applied to the Senate to proceed with the accumulated business of the committee on appropriations, on the ground that these indispensable bills must be pressed for passage now, in order to allow time for action on the Senate amendments by the House and conference committees, during which time the Senate would have ample opportunities for holding long executive sessions. The Senate, therefore, took up the district appropriation bill, and the Chinese treaties will not be reached before next week as both houses are to adjourn at an early hour to-morrow

afternoon for the purpose of attending Representative Wood's funeral.

Another special says: It is understood that Senator Eaton, chairman of the committee which has the Chinese treaties in charge, intends to keep them back till after the 4th of March. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction about the language of the emigration clause, and it is not believed there will be time for its proper discussion this session. No understanding was reached, or even discussed in the committee when the treaties were under consideration.

The remains of Fernando Wood have arrived and are now lying in the parlor of his late residence. The funeral service, to-morrow, will be private.

The Senate commerce committee will, to-morrow, take up the river and harbor bill, and sit day and night until it is completed. Last session it took two weeks, but no such time can be consumed now. The Senate will increase the aggregate considerably, and there will be determined opposition to its passage in the Senate by many republicans, aided by a few democrats. Its final passage is somewhat doubtful, if dilatory motions are made.

The House Indian committee will not report the bill for the relief of the Poncas, but will request \$160,000 to carry out the agreement with the Poncas.

NEW YORK, 18.—The Evening Post has the following: On the capture of Lima and Callao, it seems universally conceded that in the battle near Maritlou, five or six miles from Lima, the Peruvians held the advantage and might by one more determined and prompt effort have made themelves masters of the situation. Encouraging and congratulatory dispatches from the front and bulletins announcing a Peruvian victory were put in press; fireworks were prepared and the streets of Lima and Callao were filled by jubilant and excited crowds. At this time occurred one of the unanticipated events which sometimes in a moment change the fortune of battle and destroy a people. Pierola, who had passed four days and nights almost continuously in the saddle, overcome by exhaustion, was placed upon a stretcher in the field, where he was instantly plunged into a profound sleep. The troops, it is said, had been all day without food or water. At this critical moment, while their chief was unconscious, superior officers disbanded their forces, and assuring them that the Chilean hordes would soon be swarming through Lima and Callao, robbing, pillaging and devastating, advising them to anticipate the Chileans, and help themselves to whatever they wanted. Later on, stragglers from the front began to arrive in Lima and Callao, and their doleful reports were circulated as if by lightning. The fireworks were suppressed, and instead preparations were made for destroying the forts. All the morning of the 16th armed soldiers continued to pour into Lima and Callao, but they passed in profound quiet and gloom, without an indication of what was to follow, except the forming of many groups of soldiers, negroes and Indians in the suburbs of the cities, and the suspicious quietness with which they seemed to be discussing recent events. About 10 at night the work of pillage began. The doors were smashed in, and soon the streets swarmed with men, women and children laden with huge bundles of every class of objects that could be imagined. The attack was opened on the stories of Chinese, and these furnished huge quantities of firecrackers, bombs and cheap fireworks, the popping and banging of which added to the uproar and confusion. Toward morning the scene was rendered more frightful by the glare of burning ships, all of which had been fired and the frequent explosion of dynamite, which had been placed under every gun which defended the fort. No sooner did the rioters get a taste of the pillage, excited perhaps by liquor, than they began sacking all stores and houses in the street without regard to nationality. In Callao perhaps 30 Chinese were killed. As most were killed upon the outskirts of the town and upon the open campus, it is probable they were pursued and murdered simply for the pleasure of killing. In Lima there was greater slaughter. The riot began at an earlier hour and some hundreds of Chinese were sacrificed. Not only does it appear that the rioters were incited to and encouraged in these horrible barbarities by superior officers,

both in the army and navy, but many detachments or squads of rioters were led by officers who participated in the plunder. At noon on the 17th the riot suddenly ceased. A number of foreign residents, many of them owners of stores which had been pillage, hastily organized themselves as an urban guard and sallied forth upon the mob. The news spread like lightning through the city, and simultaneously in one moment the rioters disappeared as if swallowed by the earth. The guard was soon adequately armed with abandoned rifles and undertook to systematically scout through the lanes inhabited by the poorer classes of the people, and much stolen property was recovered. The men, influenced by their losses, and perhaps by other stimulants, of which there was no lack, did not perform their self-imposed duties with negligence or undue gentleness, and in the morning following, many corners were encumbered with swarthy corpses. In fact, several of the guard fell victims to their real, as in time the rioters were much more numerous, and resistance to the urban guards was much more serious, and it is said more than 5,000 rioters were killed.

The Commercial Bulletin says this was a day of great excitement and fluctuations in the stock market. Taking stock as a whole it was feverish, there having been intervals of strength, quickly followed by others of weakness at the close. When the news came from Washington that the Senate had passed the funding bill, the fifth section and all, there was a rush to sell stocks, and the market left off in a condition very unsettled and almost panicky. The reason for this is a fear that banks in large cities will revolt against the provisions of this bill so far as it relates to them, and will go out of the Nation's system, and that confusion and trouble will result. These fears may prove groundless, but they influenced those who had profit on their stocks to sell, but so as to be in a position to await developments.

It is not unlikely European holders of maturing 5 and 6 per cent. bonds may hesitate to take short 3 per cent. bonds in their place at a higher price than British Consols, which run forever, and that they will return their bonds here. If this happens foreign exchanges will likely enough rise to a gold exporting point.

The Commercial Advertiser says: Legal opposition to the telegraph consolidation is likely to take a new shape by direct opposing action from the French cables in addition to that of the Direct Cable Company. Western Union people say even if the business done by the French cable was taken away the company would not thereby be any loser. The three cable companies had entered into a pool for a division of the profits, and had virtually consolidated almost similar to the three land companies in the Union Pacific. The real opposition was against the new cable company said to be organizing in New Jersey for laying cables to all parts of the world. Messages to China now pass through Turkey. The new company propose to remedy this evil, but as this company is only in embryo, contracts have been entered into with existing cable companies for many years.

The Graphic says: There's more than a suspicion that the injunction suits of the cable companies against the Western Union Telegraph Company will be no obstacle to the amalgamation. The cable lines cost but a small amount of money, and if necessary Gould will buy them up. It is only a matter of small additional expenditures, the extortionate advance in office rents in lower Broadway and the whole street is a cause of much indignation among stockbrokers, who are compelled to move in May. Prices have quintupled in some cases over last year, and landlords are insisting on three and four years lease at these rates. Brokers generally refuse to sign long leases at advanced prices.

The Commercial says: While it is generally admitted that Gould has taken hold of the New Jersey Central Railroad for an outlet for his southwestern system of railways, all of which he meditates presently consolidating with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific, his new move is regarded as nothing more nor less than the ultimate possession of the Southern Pacific road as soon as it touches the Texas Pacific road at El Paso, which is expected in a little over a year.

Fisk and Hatch have issued a long circular, in which they review the

contest between the Central Pacific Railroad and Auditor French, and accompany their statements with supporting statistics.

The Post says: In part confirmation of the chief organizer of the Oregon Navigation Company loan, to be used in obtaining control of the Northern Pacific Extension, we have, to-day, the authority of a leading banker for the chief promoter of

A special to the Evening Telegram from Ottawa says: With a view to checking Chinese immigration into British Columbia, Mr. Brunster is agitating the placing of a heavy duty on them. The matter was before Parliament last night, Brunster regretting that no clause had been incorporated in the contract for building the Pacific railway precluding the employment of Chinese labor.

CHICAGO, 18.—The snow which began last evening continued all night at a very even rate, and at 6 o'clock this morning there was seven inches on the ground in the city. The signal service reports show that the storm commenced in Northern Texas, where there was heavy rain, and traveled northward rapidly. At Indianapolis the fall amounted to 8.05, reducing snow to water. The fall was 6.02 in Illinois. As far west as Mandota the snow was seven to eight inches deep. Westward from there to the Mississippi it was gradually increased to 15 inches. In Iowa the fall was less. There has been a great deal of rain. Many freight trains were abandoned and all were greatly delayed on the Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Baltimore & Ohio. The delay on mail and passenger trains is from two to ten hours. Other eastern lines are more generally on time, Pittsburg eastern trains being notably prompt. Of western trains none are on time, but they are actively working to clear the tracks and hope to have open tracks to-night.

GALVESTON, 18.—The News' special says: Seven American prisoners in jail at Paso Del Norte, Mexico, made a break this morning, shooting the guard dead and running toward the American line, but were overtaken by the guards who fired on them. The prisoners being armed returned the fire. Three prisoners were killed, the others surrendered. Two guards were seriously wounded. The prisoners heard last night that they were to be taken to Chihuahua to-day, which they believed meant to be shot on the road, hence their attempt to escape.

#### Mitchell Wagons.

Examine the late improvements on Mitchell Farm Wagons for 1881.

L. B. MATTISON,  
s & w Gen'l Agent.

#### What a Pity

That the otherwise beautiful girl should have such bad teeth. And all because she did not use SOZO-DONT. It costs so little considering the good it does, and its benefits stretch out into future life. Poor girl!

s & w

#### Walter A. Wood's Machines.

A full stock of Walter A. Wood's new Enclosed Gear Mowers and Twine Binders to arrive Conference Time.

s & w L. B. MATTISON.

#### OBSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALKS.

While passing the Studebaker establishment to-day we found the street rather crowded with fine carriages, and made bold to inquire if they intended to start a repository on the street, but were informed that those wagons and carriages were sold and run out for delivery to-day, and furthermore that the fine Concord Jacobs wagon belonged to Mr. John Henry Smith; the side spar buggy to Mr. T. E. Taylor of the News; the fine delivery wagon to Messrs. Day & Co., grocers, Main St.; the Albany well-side cutter to Jno. Clark, ass't supt. Co-op., and the 3½ freight wagon to Smith & Co., teamsters. With over 300 vehicles of 75 different styles to pick from, it is not surprising that our leading citizens can find something to suit them in this repository of fine work, no difference how fastidious their tastes.

#### Mitchell "Spring" Wagons.

No other four spring wagon has the Burr Patent Body except those to be found on Mitchell Spring Wagons.

s & w L. B. MATTISON, Agent.