

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—On Monday of last week it was announced that a conference had taken place between a committee from the Citizens' Protective Union and Mayor Kallach on behalf of the workingmen, which was likely to result in a settlement of the difficulties between the business and working classes on mutually honorable terms. The announcement appeared to have a favorable effect as the incendiary agitation stopped. Journals that had been demanding extreme measures on the part of the Citizens' Union became quiet in tone. The law was taking its course with the leading agitators, and everything appeared to be progressing toward a peaceful settlement. Within the last few days, however, a complete change has occurred. The San Lot has returned to its fulminations, the newspaper war has broken out afresh, and apparently all overtures have been thrown aside by both parties.

To correctly understand the condition of affairs, it will be necessary to go back to Monday the 15th inst. For some days prior to that date, steps had been taken by third parties with the view of bringing the leaders on both sides to a better understanding of each other. The conference was not sought by the Citizens' Union, but certain representations made concerning the views and wishes of the workingmen's leaders induced many of the gentlemen connected with the Union to believe good might follow an exchange of ideas. It appeared as though so little was needed to quiet the agitation and restore confidence to the community, that the necessary assurance might be given, the workingmen, and in return certain pledges exacted from them that would cover the whole ground of disagreement without any sacrifice of dignity or of the determination to put an end to the existing trouble. In furtherance of this object, on the morning of the 15th inst., the executive committee and some other members of the Citizens' Union met and selected four gentlemen, whose names are withheld at their desire, to act as a committee of conference, with the understanding that they should consult with the leaders of the workingmen and report to the council the result of the interview. In the afternoon these gentlemen met Mr. Kallach, representing the workingmen, at the mayor's office. The conference lasted nearly two hours, and was pronounced harmonious and satisfactory. The whole subject was gone over and the grounds of disagreement discussed. No definite agreement was reached, but it was substantially understood that if the Citizens' Union would give the workingmen assurances that there should be no illegal interference with the execution of the order of the board of health, providing for the abatement of nuisances in Chinatown, that in return the workingmen's military companies should disband and give up their arms. That all violent and incendiary agitation should cease and things be allowed to resume a natural course in the city.

In the evening of that day, Mayor Kallach called together the ward presidents of the workingmen's party and submitted to them the propositions that had been considered. As a result, the ward presidents adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Mayor Kallach has reported to us the substance of an interview he has had to-day with—(here follow the names of the committee of conference)—in which these gentlemen express the opinion that it is within the power of the workingmen's party to take such action as will effectually allay the excited feeling of the public mind and introduce a better condition of affairs for all citizens and bring capital and the laboring classes into a mutual understanding, which will be better for both and all concerned; therefore,

Resolved, That we should hail such a result with unbounded satisfaction, and are ready and willing to do anything in our power consistent with our political convictions and conscientious scruples to bring it about.

Resolved, That we request the mayor to act as a committee of conference with the gentlemen above named, and suggest to the workingmen's party, in such manner as he may see fit, what steps, if any, it is in our power to take, or what further practical assurances, if any, we can give of our cordial desire to inaugurate a state of public policy which shall give confidence to capi-

tal and remunerative employment to labor.

Copies of these resolutions were furnished to the committee and on the succeeding evening, a council of 200 of the Citizens' Union met in the Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings were secret, but it is understood that the report of the conference committee, and the resolutions of ward presidents were submitted, and excited much opposition, many being in favor of harsher measures and repudiating the idea of an arrangement of any kind short of the absolute and unconditional surrender of the workingmen.

Next day Kearney was sentenced by the police judge and the severity of the punishment awarded him evidently had the effect to stiffen the determination of the extremists of the Citizen's Union, and still further remove any hope of an amicable settlement. It is also beyond doubt that political questions have entered largely into the matter, and are operating to widen the breach. A local election is about coming off for the re-election of 15 freeholders to frame a city charter. The election of a State Senator, vice Desty, declared ineligible, will occur at the same time, and combinations are also afoot regarding the United States senatorship. All of which are made to enter into this question of restoring quiet to the city, and militates against any mutual action between the contending factions.

Meantime, some further conferences have been held between the committee and Mayor Kallach, but nothing is known of what passed, and from present appearances the extreme party has obtained the ascendancy on both sides. It is difficult to forecast the result, but it now looks as though nothing had been gained towards a final settlement of the troubles, and if anything the situation is more unsatisfactory than ever.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The following statement is based upon what appears to be good, though not absolutely official authority, and is believed to be substantially true: Some weeks ago, President Hayes sent for President Angel, of the Michigan University, to come to Washington, and there were several interviews at the White House and the State Department, which resulted in the tender to President Angel of the Chinese mission. This was declined, as President Angel preferred to retain his connection with the University. He was then asked if he would accept a commission as Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor of China, and go to that country to negotiate an immigration treaty which would not necessitate his resigning the presidency of the University, as it would not require more than a year or 15 months, and it was thought President Angel might obtain a leave of absence for that time. Secretary Evarts suggested that a commission could be sent of two or three members, or President Angel could go alone. The matter is now held under consideration by President Angel, and will probably not be decided until a meeting of the Board of Regents of Michigan University next month. President Angel is comparatively a young man and was formerly editor of the Providence Journal, a paper owned by Senator Anthony. Subsequently he was made president of Vermont University, and went from there to Michigan. The name of Lilwell A. Brown, chief clerk of the State Department, is also prominently mentioned in connection with the matter of Minister Seward's successorship, or as a member of the suggested commission, in case the latter course should be adopted. He is a man of large experience in State Department affairs, having been chief clerk under Secretary Fish, and an occupant of other confidential positions in the department for a long time previously.

The House of Representatives today consumed the whole of its six hours' session in twisting and untwisting and retwisting the involved and tangled skein of parliamentary proceedings, intended on the one hand to prevent and on the other to facilitate the withdrawal of Townsend's tariff bill from the committee on the revision of the laws to which 'twas referred yesterday *nem. con.* in ignorance of its nature. The close votes to-day on the various propositions looking to its deliver into the hands of the ways and means committee, did not indicate the full strength of the members who are opposed to any general revision of the tariff this session. The contest to-day being complicated with personal considerations and with questions as to the proper parliamentary mode of

attaining the result which Garfield aimed at, and which a large majority undoubtedly desired, although only a scant majority favored his particular method. The tangle will doubtless be unraveled to-morrow by allowing the journal to stand as it now reads, and then adopting a motion to discharge Townsend's committee from the bill and refer it to the committee on ways and means.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The Senate committee on pensions has decided to report a substitute for the measure commonly known as the "Sixty Surgeons' Bill," providing for the examination and adjudication of pension claims in such a manner as to do away with the present *ex parte* system. The substitute provides for the appointment of a commissioner for each Congressional district, to consist of a surgeon and a lawyer, (of different political parties), whose duty it shall be to hold sessions in every county seat in their respective districts three times a year, for the purpose of examining applicants for pensions and witnesses in person. It is provided, however, that when two or more contiguous districts are situated in a city or other densely populated neighborhood, or when the number of pensioners and pension claimants in contiguous districts is comparatively small, the commissioner of pensions may in his discretion appoint only one commissioner for two or more congressional districts. The fees for making examinations, taking declarations, and examining witnesses are to be paid by the government.

NEW YORK, 24.—The Erie express which left here to-night had a special car attached, filled with a party of emigrants sent by Whitelaw Reid to homes in the west. There were seventy-nine children and sixteen adults. The children unaccompanied by parents will go to Burlington, Kansas, where homes will be procured for them in the families of neighboring farmers. The families will go to different places in the west, where there are fair prospects of success in life.

The Herald's Washington special says: A movement is on foot to have Grant withdraw from the candidacy. It is reported that Cameron and those acting with him are resolved to adopt Senator Edmunds as a candidate.

The Herald's Washington special says: Those who know the Utes say that the agreement submitted by their chiefs and headmen will be accepted by the tribe, but that if Congress attempts to change it so as to fix greater responsibility on the Indians, it may be difficult to secure their acceptance, and the result may be a suspicion of the motive of the whites and possibly a new outbreak, which would cost several millions of dollars to put down.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The council of 200 of the Citizens Protective Union was held last night. There were nominations of 15 freeholders as candidates for charter election, eight democrats, and seven republicans. It is expected they will be endorsed by the democratic and republican county conventions.

The steamer *Australia* has arrived from Sydney via Honolulu, etc., bringing British mails.

Wellington, February 28.—Politics are quiet. The ministers recently toured the colony to study the requirements of the various districts. A royal commission was appointed to report the economic value and paying probabilities of the Zealand railways. The commission on native grievances commenced its labors. Armed constabulary are making roads in the unsettled districts undisturbed. The natives are pacific. The wheat crop presents an unprecedented yield. There are large shipments from England of a number of unemployed. The Wellington government is finding work.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Mrs. Christy was the cause of a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood of her residence yesterday. A messenger came to the office of the Board of Health about noon, and asked that a physician be at once sent to the assistance of the wife of the ex-Senator, who had taken poison with intent to commit suicide. Half-a-dozen other doctors were summoned, who, when they arrived at the house, found that the story was without foundation. It seems that one of her lady companions, for some unknown reason, asked whether she had not taken poison, to which she, in a spirit of fun, replied in the affirmative. Thereupon the household was immediately alarmed, and all started off in various directions for physicians.

A communication from the Interior Department conveying the wish

of the families of Victoria's band to remain at San Carlos instead of going to Hot Springs, Gen. Sherman has endorsed as follows: "Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War inviting attention to the principle involved in the case. The Indian bureau is feeding at a heavy cost the families of Victoria and his band of Apaches, while the War Department is fighting, at an awful cost in money and life the warriors or bucks. Does not this situation verge on the borders of foolishness?" (Signed) W. T. SHERMAN.

ATLANTA, Ga., 24.—Nine illicit distilleries and seven workmen were captured by a raiding force just returned.

The Times Galveston special says: General Frisbie, an extensive miner in Mexico, who came with Grant, says the General told him he hoped the republicans would not nominate him. But Frisbie says Grant is a candidate in the hope of bettering his civil record.

ST. LOUIS, 24.—A special to the Times from Jefferson City says: In pursuance to the call of George H. Shields, recently deposed chairman of the republican State committee six members of that committee and two proxies met there last night. Mr. Shields presented an address to the republicans of Missouri which he was authorized to have published. In it he severely attacks Chauncey I. Filley the present chairman of the State committee and his partisans, and characterized the removal of himself as chairman as unpatriotic and unjust. He says because he was for Filley he packed the committee with proxies and beat him. He calls on good republicans to elect delegates to the Sedalia convention and defeat Filley and his schemes. The special further states that the members of the committee present were generally against Grant but will support the nominee of the national convention.

CIMARON, New Mexico, 24.—The long litigation of the Maxwell land grant was concluded yesterday by a foreclosure sale of the entire property, under a decree of Chief Justice Prince, whereby the title to two million acres of valuable mineral and grazing land in New Mexico is finally decided. The famous Moreno Valley placer mines, the Astec gold mine and copper and gold mines are included in this tract. It also includes the pass which is the entrance to the Territory. Frank R. Sherwin bid in the entire property at \$1,000,000 under the first mortgage and \$100,000 under the second mortgage. The entire amount of interest and mortgage held by the Dutch bondholders being \$9,000,000. A patent was granted and arrangements perfected to re-organize a company. N. K. Fairbanks, George M. Pullman, F. R. Sherwin and G. B. Carpenter, of Chicago, are the American directors. The land is situated in the northeast corner of New Mexico, and 200,000 acres are on the boundaries of Colorado. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad runs directly through the east end of the grant.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: There is some stir about insufficient telegraph and other facilities to be afforded by Cincinnati to the democratic national convention, and there is a proposition to change the place. To-day the committee of arrangements were notified that there must be no uncertainty about the best facilities of every sort being afforded. It is stated that Tilden wants a change made.

MONTGOMERY, 23.—The Supreme Court of Alabama to-day rendered a decision in a case involving the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. The amount in issue was several millions. The court decided that the first trust deed of 1852 had a first lien on the whole main line of the road in Alabama, but not on the government land grant, and also to a corresponding portion of rolling stock, the other portion of the rolling stock belonging to the road in Georgia. A decree will be rendered for the sale of all the property and franchises, including grants of land of the road in this State. The Alabama portion of the road is 170 miles long.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—It is reported in well informed circles that Prince Ordoff having omitted the usual farewell visits in Paris, Gen. Chansey, French ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been ordered home and will only return to St. Petersburg on the arrival of a Russian ambassador at Paris.

Reports from Turkestan state that the Afghan regiments have thrown off the authority of the governor,

The action of the troops seems to be connected with some movement, actual or expected, of Abdul Rohman Khan.

The Governor of Dalmatia, replying to inquiry from the Austrian foreign office, says: The report of the seizure of two Italian trading vessels, with arms on board, by the Austrian revenue cutter, has no foundation beyond the malicious intentions of its propagators.

The *Vekomste*, the semi-official organ of the ministry of instruction, urges greater liberty of the press as a means of assisting the supreme executive commission, and advises the open publication of Nihilist ideas, which once freely discussed would appear in their true light.

The Queen, in her speech to-day proroguing Parliament, says she is induced by considerations of public policy and convenience to select this period of the session for releasing Parliament from its duties with a view to its immediate dissolution and the issue of writs for a general election. She tenders her warm acknowledgments to Parliament for the zeal and ability displayed and especially in which the policy of the government has been upheld. Her Majesty says her foreign relations are favorable to the maintenance of peace in Europe, and she expresses confidence in the speedy settlement of affairs in Afghanistan. Referring to the measures for the relief of distress in Ireland, she says she trusts they will be accepted by her Irish subjects as a proof of the ready sympathy of the Imperial Parliament. Concerning the commercial and industrial depression, Her Majesty rejoices in the present signs of improvement. Her Majesty pays a tribute to the high spirit with which the agricultural classes have contended against disaster, and concludes with invoking Divine guidance in the approaching election.

The speech was read by Ford, High Chancellor. There were present only 25 members of the House of Commons, 14 peers and 11 ladies.

The amount paid the Greek brigands for the ransom of Colonel Synges is £1,200. Colonel Synges is unmarried, and the statement that his wife had been captured with him was of course untrue.

Strong efforts are making in Madrid, based on the traditions of Holy Week, to obtain Royal clemency for Gouzales, who attempted to assassinate the king.

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