

The Herald Steam Printing House is not surpassed by any Printing office on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco, in facilities for doing job work.

Next Tuesday will be a field day all over the United States. Thus far slightly less than fifteen per cent of the members of the next House of Representatives have been elected; and, with the exception of three or four States, like California, the rest will be returned on that day.

The friends of Mr. Tilden are largely represented in this movement. Mr. Kelly, in the insolence of his little brief authority, not only assumes to rule the city of New York with the arrogance of an Emperor, but to dictate the policy of the Democracy of the United States.

The candidacy of Ben Butler for Governor of Massachusetts imparts all the interest to the contest in that State. Butler is the nominee of a Democratic Convention and of a National Labor and greenback organization.

Butler is a man worthy of any man's steel. Personally he is exceedingly popular amongst the masses of all parties. His parvenu opponents delight to stigmatize him as a demagogue. As a matter of fact he is an exceedingly sagacious, alert and enterprising old gentleman, who has just entered his sixtieth year and who means to be Governor of Massachusetts if a combination of all earthly audacity, energy and hard work can enable him to compass his darling ambition.

The general drift of comment in the press is that Butler is waging a losing fight, but then the press is mistaken as often as not, and nine-tenths of the newspapers are bitterly hostile to him. One thing about the Massachusetts campaign should be pretty well assured, and that is that the Republicans, owing to the entente cordiale between the Democrats and the Labor Party and greenbackers, ought to lose several Congressmen.

Now that the Pacific Coast, and indeed, almost the whole people of the United States, have their eyes fixed upon the Comstock lode in breathless curiosity to learn whether or not there is a new bonanza in the Sierra Nevada, a few words concerning silver production will not be out of place. The subject has a special interest for Angelenos because silver deposits lie on every side of our city, and Arizona and Sonora, whose development cannot help acting beneficially on our future, are filled with gold and silver lodes.

Until the discovery of the Comstock lode Mexico was the chief gold and silver producer of the world. The precise volume of the yield of the precious metals since the days of the conquistadores cannot be ascertained, but it is safe to adopt the estimate of Humboldt—who had access to the official registers—which somewhat exceeded two billion dollars. He also adopted the "elaborate and cautious statistics" of Danson, for the bi-metallie yield of forty-five years, from 1844, which he makes \$763,000,000. From 1843 to 1878, the amount, on the reappraisal of the Commission of the General Land Office, exceeded \$700,000,000. We therefore reach the conclusion from

these data that the aggregate amount of gold and silver produced in Mexico (exclusive of territory ceded to the United States) since the Conquest must reach the enormous sum of three and a half billion dollars. But it is confidently believed by geologists and practical miners alike that even this almost fabulous amount gives but a feeble idea of the future yield which will be realized from the richest of the old mines still unexploited and from numerous recently discovered lodes, especially by improved methods, under more favorable auspices of government and society. "In fact," said one of the most learned and experienced of Mexican mineralogists, "whole mountain ranges in several of our States are little less than successions of bonanzas."

The Comstock lode has so far yielded in the neighborhood of three hundred millions in gold and silver, and a great many persons of excellent judgment have looked for the speedy exhaustion of the mines on account of this marvelous production. Nothing, however, is more conclusively established than the enduring character of a silver lode, or of a lode carrying gold and silver. Mines of the precious metals have been worked in the Hartz mountains for nearly four hundred years, and they promise to go on yielding for an indefinite time. The Comstock lode, though a large infant, is but a babe in swaddling clothes compared to this and other venerable lodes famous in Mexico.

The Mexican statistics of the yield of mines are exceedingly interesting. From Mr. Anderson's "Silver Country" we learn that up to 1810 there was a steady increase in the yield of the mines, the average annual output being in the twenty years preceding that date being some \$23,000,000. During the fifteen years of revolution which ensued, the delivery from the mines fell off about a third, but since 1850 the mines of the central States seem to have regained their old prosperity, the United States Consul-General having estimated the product for 1875 at \$27,000,000. But while the present annual yield is not far from the figures exhibited by the Spanish records of sixty years ago, there is reason to believe the source of supply—the local distribution of the lodes worked at the two epochs—is very different. Evidence is not wanting to attest the immense sums contributed from regions now abandoned by reason of their remoteness and insecurity. For example, the city of Durango, some two hundred miles northwest of Zacatecas, had only eight thousand inhabitants in 1783; but in that year Zambrano, the great miner of the northern country, discovered the mines of Guariamey, and the town soon trebled in population. In twenty-four years this man derived \$30,000,000 from his own claims, and a multitude of other mines were opened, so that the annual yield of the State was \$5,000,000. In regard to the mineral treasures formerly laid open at Santa Eulalia, in the State of Chihuahua, some remarkable statements are cited from a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1859. It appears that at the most flourishing era of Spanish operations in this region a contribution was raised of two grains of silver from every mark produced, for the purpose of building two churches. The edifices were soon completed, the cost of that at Santa Eulalia being \$600,000 and of that at Santa Eulalia \$150,000, while a surplus equal to the latter amount remained from the money collected in this manner. The total proceeds of the contribution thus reached \$900,000, which indicates a weight of 145,000 marks dug out in a few years from the mines of a single district, and worth, at the average value of silver, \$145,000,000. The working of these deposits substantially ceased upon the expulsion of the Spaniards, but in 1833 a census was undertaken of the whole quantity produced at Santa Eulalia, and the result obtained was \$430,000,000. In view of such a prodigious yield as that of Santa Eulalia it is impossible to put a limit to what may be achieved by modern machinery and methods. Wherever enormous deposits of the precious metals, like those of the Comstock lode, are found, the presumptions are all in favor of their permanency. The discovery of precious ores in the Sierra Nevada, and the result obtained was \$430,000,000. In view of such a prodigious yield as that of Santa Eulalia it is impossible to put a limit to what may be achieved by modern machinery and methods. Wherever enormous deposits of the precious metals, like those of the Comstock lode, are found, the presumptions are all in favor of their permanency. The discovery of precious ores in the Sierra Nevada, and the result obtained was \$430,000,000.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: The Southern cotton fields are white for the picking, but no laborers are to be had. The distribution of free rations attracts the negroes and idle whites to the cities, where they remain, while the great staple upon which the South depends for its living in the year to come is suffering incalculable injury.

A little New York girl was in the country on a visit, and for the first time in her life witnessed the operation of milking. Watching the proceeding intently, she inquired of the farmer, "What is the name of the cow?" and he replied, "The cow is named 'Where do you put it in?'"

"And so, doctor," said a man in Boston, "you think my wife will get well?" "If you are sure of it, if you can persuade her to take this dose," "Doctor, take it she shall, if I have to break every bone in her body."

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

(Special to the Herald by the Western Union Telegraph Company.)

Pacific Coast News.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 2.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Campbell from the Committee on the Executive Department, presented a report, which was made the special order for Monday. This report makes but little change in the present Constitution. Sections one, four, five, six, seven, eight, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen remain as at present. The alteration recommended are, in section two, that the office of Governor shall commence on the first Monday after the first Tuesday in January succeeding his election. In section three the qualifications of the Governor are five years residence in the State and he must be thirty years of age. In section nine a provision is introduced that special sessions of the legislature convened by the Governor shall be confined to the subject mentioned in the proclamation. Sec. 13, relating to pardons, is omitted, the subject having been reported by another committee. A change is made in section sixteen by prohibiting the Lieutenant Governor from being appointed to any other office during the term for which he is elected. In section twenty the salary of the Governor for the next two years is fixed at \$6,000, that of the Lieut. Governor being the same as the Speaker of the Assembly. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Controller \$3,000; those of the Attorney-General and Surveyor-General to be fixed by the Legislature. At the end of two terms the salaries may be diminished by the Legislature, but not increased, and the office of Surveyor-General may be abandoned.

New propositions submitted: By Huestis, providing for the support of common schools. By Howard, providing for the distribution of waters by irrigation and the preservation of vested rights in water; also, for the establishment of co-operative societies and the adjustment of difficulties between capital and labor. By Reynolds, providing that municipal authorities shall not have power to levy street assessments which shall not increase the value of the property to at least the amount of the assessment. By Andrews, authorizing the Legislature to enact registration laws applicable to particular districts.

By Noel, in relation to taxation. By Sweay, declaring the illegality of secret tribunals, and providing for the punishment of participants therein. By Harvey, in relation to capital and labor. Tinnin offered a resolution that the Controller furnish a return of the cost of the militia since 1851. Adopted.

Swing of San Bernardino, supplemented the foregoing by requesting the Adjutant-General to send a statement of the killed, wounded and missing of the National Guard of California. [Laughter.] Adopted.

After a long debate the Convention refused the invitation of the Committee on Public Buildings to visit the State Prison. The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the article on the pardoning power. The recommendation of the committee was to associate the Chief Justice with the Governor in granting pardons. Campbell moved to amend by associating the Attorney-General with the Governor instead of the Chief Justice and offered a further amendment associating with the Governor the Judge before whom the criminal was tried. At 12 o'clock the committee reported progress and a recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION. SACRAMENTO, Nov. 2.—On re-assembling the Convention went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the pardoning power. McFarland moved to amend by leaving the section the same as in the present Constitution, with the addition that prisoners three convicted cannot be pardoned. Defeated.

Larkin introduced a proposition for the election of three State Wardens by districts for four years to manage the State Prison. Inmate Asylums, Deaf and Dumb Asylums and other penal and charitable institutions. They shall also constitute a Board of Pardons, where an unanimous request is necessary. Tinnin in the chair ruled the amendment out of order, as containing matter not germane. An appeal from the chair was not sustained.

Blackmer offered an amendment restricting pardons to cases where newly discovered evidence establishing the innocence of the accused. Motion of Huestis, who said that the Convention was not in a proper mood to discuss the question and in view of the fact that Shafter, the Chairman of the Committee rose and reported progress. The Convention then adjourned till Monday at 10 A. M.

Rulofson, the Photographer, Killed by a Fall from a Building. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—About half-past 4 o'clock this evening, W. H. Rulofson, the well-known photographer, of the firm of Bradley & Rulofson, was superintending the construction of a sky-light on the roof of the building in which his gallery is located. He was three-story brick, he missed his footing and fell to the sidewalk. His head and shoulders struck on some tin packing cases piled near the curbstone. He was at once taken to a drug store near by and a few moments after removed to his home, where he died shortly after 5 o'clock. A hurried examination while at the drug store showed that no bones were broken and but few contusions, death resulting from internal injuries.

Suit Against City Officials. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—John G. Day, formerly a member of the firm of agitators—Keamy, Knight, Day, etc.—has brought suit against Mayor Bryant, ex-Chief of Police Ellis, Alf Clark and Chief of Police

Latest Eastern News.

Postmaster-General Key on the Chinese Question. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Postmaster-General Key to-day says that the recent publication in the New York Times, purporting to give his views on the Chinese question, gives a very imperfect description of the tenor of his remarks during the private conversation referred to. He expressed no opinion of his own and though he intended his interlocutor that the California employers of Chinese spoke well of them, he did not intimate that the opposition to Chinese immigration was confined to politicians or the lower classes of the community. He says that he thinks some of the arguments against the Chinese are not very strong, but he is by no means willing to be classed with those persons who favor unrestricted Chinese immigration. On the contrary, he thinks it threatens serious evil to the good of the country.

Deaths from Yellow Fever. MEMPHIS, Nov. 2.—The Board of Health officially reported 9 deaths during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night, five of these from yellow fever.

The Game of Lacrosse. BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The Coughnawaga Lacrosse team of Indians, the Champions of Canada, defeated the local team of this city to-day, by two out of three goals.

European Cable News. Municipal Elections—Baying a Bay. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The municipal elections held throughout England and Wales were being closely contested and on political rather than local issues. The News claims that the whole balance of the changes favor the Liberals. The Times says that great Britain has concluded to purchase Delagoa Bay, in southeastern Africa, from Portugal, for three million dollars.

The Pedestrian Contest. LONDON, Nov. 21.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the scores of the principal contestants in the walking match stood: Gorkey, 510 miles; Brown, 492; Rowell, 455. Weston will probably be again in the course of the evening. The Echo says that O'Leary intends to contest the championship with the winner of this match.

Suicides in the Russian Army. LONDON, Nov. 2.—The St. Petersburg journals report large numbers of suicides and attempted suicides in the Russian army in Bulgaria.

Gold Currency for India. LONDON, Nov. 21.—Private telegrams confirm the statement that the government of India contemplates the adoption of a gold currency, making English gold coins a legal tender throughout the country. The importation of silver will probably be prohibited after a given time and the rupee and smaller coins will be used as a fractional currency.

To Co-operate Against Afghanistan. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Premier of Hyderabad has placed the whole treasury and army of that State at the disposal of the government, to be used against Afghanistan.

East of the International Walking Match. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The International pedestrian tournament, which began at Agricultural Hall last night, terminated at 10:30 to-night. The competitors numbered twenty-three, including Weston. The stakes were £500, with the Astley bell, valued at £150. Vaughan and Wynn were the favorites at the start, and the betting was five to one against Corkey. At the conclusion the score stood: Corkey, 521; Brown, 505; Rowell, 499; Hibbert, 440; Ennis, of Chicago, 410; Courtney, 407; Day, 400; Richardson, 390. Sixteen thousand persons were present at the close and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Affairs on the Other Side. LONDON, Nov. 21.—It looks less warlike again. There is a growing feeling that the postponement of the British expedition against Afghanistan means its abandonment. A leading Russian authority takes the same view. All the parties to the general European war appear to be again seeking a diplomatic solution of the vexatious problem. Meantime the fact remains that Russia has not relinquished one foot of the ground occupied by her at the end of the war and all evidence of her warlike preparations indicate that she has no intention to retire.

Vesuvius Getting a Ready On. NAPLES, Nov. 21.—Mount Vesuvius continues spasmodic. There was an increase in the discharge of lava Thursday night, but on Friday the volcano was again quiet.

Intimidation by Radicals Louisiana. One of the telegrams from New Orleans to the New York Herald the manipulators of the dispatches to this coast did not send, while they were grinding out their Radical grit from the "Outrage Mill." It tells of a secret organization, similar to that of the Know Nothings, whose leaders are desperately bent on forcing the election of their candidates, among whom are Geo. L. Smith, Collector of Customs; Thomas C. Anderson, Madison Wells and R. M. J. Kenner, of the Returning Board; H. C. Dibble, A. J. Dumont, President of the Radical State Central Committee; P. F.

Herwig, ex-Deputy Collector of Customs; J. R. G. Pitkin, ex-United States Marshal; Louis Senor, Appraiser of Customs; J. H. Sypher, ex-Congressman; Thomas H. Jenks and A. R. Murdock, husband and brother of Mrs. Jenks; J. Q. A. Fellows, W. R. Field, editor of the Republican; L. A. Sheldon, ex-Congressman Acklin and the leading Radicals in twenty-four parishes of the State. It was organized in 1877, was oath-bound and had tokens. It now embraces all the National party, the Radical leaders, the entire so-called Native American party, a number of 4,000 and Democrats and about 4,000 negroes in New Orleans alone. Besides these there were a number of merchants and professional men who were formerly Democrats carried on the roll. The oath taken is binding under the penalty of death. The Association nominated the entire National ticket. There is also a minor organization styled the Red Warriors, the members of which are bound by the strictest penalty to do the bidding of their chief without question. In a case where the killing of any one is determined, the members draw for the mission by ballot. The aim of the Red Warriors is to terrorize naturalized citizens just prior to election, and on election day, and to surround the polls and intimidate voters. It was determined recently at the secret council that in case the election went against them the members were to seize the polls and boxes, to be seized and destroyed. The entire organization are now known to the authorities, and measures have been taken to suppress it at once. On the least exhibition on their part the militia will be summoned out by a general alarm. The Radical papers and leaders of the North heartily favor this sort of intimidation, while they keep up the false cry of Democrats intimidating the Radical negro voters.—S. P. Examiner.

STOCK REPORT. SAN FRANCISCO STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD.

Table with columns for Stock Name and Price. Includes items like Ophir, Mexican, California, etc.

NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

NEW TO-DAY.

PRIZE SHOOTING MATCH.

THE RIFLE SECTION OF THE TURNVERBERN GERMANY will open their new RANGE at 10:30 A. M., NOV. 21, 1878, at the ARROYO SECO, which is a new range, with fine breech-loaders, open to all comers, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. In the evening a SOCIAL DANCE will be held at TURNVERBERN HALL, when the militia will be disbanded. Admission to ball, 50 cents. Ladies free. F. MOISCH, Captain.

CARD FROM MR. COHN TO HIS FRIENDS.

Last Monday I issued cards of invitation for a wedding to take place at my residence next Sunday, November 30. Owing to the unexpected death of my father-in-law, Mr. Nathan Cohen, who died at 10:30 A. M., at the ARROYO SECO, which is a new range, with fine breech-loaders, open to all comers, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. In the evening a SOCIAL DANCE will be held at TURNVERBERN HALL, when the militia will be disbanded. Admission to ball, 50 cents. Ladies free. F. MOISCH, Captain.

In the Probate Court, Of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

In the matter of the estate of B. D. Wilson, deceased.

J. de Barth Sherb and Margaret S. Wilson, the Executor and Executrix of the estate of B. D. Wilson, deceased, having filed their petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of a portion of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, from which petition it appears that it is necessary to sell some portion of the said real estate to pay the debts outstanding against the estate and the expenses of the said executor and executrix. It is therefore ordered by the said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Probate Court on

WEEDSNDAY, the 4th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1878.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court, in the County of Los Angeles, and county of Los Angeles, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said executor and executrix to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as may be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks before the day of the hearing of the said petition printed and published in said Los Angeles.

ALBERT M. STEPHENS, Probate Judge. Dated November 22, 1878.

A. MCKENZIE, DEALER IN

Fine Wines & Liquors.

H. & H. W. Catherwood's PHILADELPHIA

Fine Old Whiskies

From their agents, DICKSON, DEWOLF & Co., San Francisco, also;

J. H. CUTTERS

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

From their agents, A. P. Hotelling & Co., San Francisco, by the Boston or Galton, at wholesale prices.

Genuine Scotch and Irish Whiskey. English Ales and Porter.

THE SAMPLER ROOM

Is provided with the purest WINES, LIQUORS AND IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS.

ENGLISH ALE ON DRAUGHT.

Point's Building, Main street, near Court, Los Angeles.

\$2500.

Parties with \$250 to \$500 cash, wishing to engage in a safe, moderately profitable business, can learn of such an opportunity by calling on J. H. CUTTERS, at address box 1010, Los Angeles. oct-31

THE STORE. MYERS & MENDELSON.

Importers of the Brand of Tea. LOS ANGELES, October 30th, 1878. We take great pleasure in announcing the arrival of our second shipment of TEAS direct from Yokohama, of the same high grade that made our first shipment so deservedly popular. As we have every facility for testing Teas at a moment's notice, we shall at all times be happy to try our Teas with samples of other Teas brought to us thus giving our patrons an opportunity of comparing the Teas and judging for themselves. Our Teas are imported directly from Yokohama by ourselves, and NOT REPACKED IN SAN FRANCISCO IN IMITATION OF JAPANESE PACKAGES. Imitation packages can easily be detected, as the paper is somewhat different being harder to the feel; the colors, blue and red, are deeper than on the imported papers, and a last infallible sign is that all Teas repacked in San Francisco are put up in metal forms leaving the corners sharp and square while those put up in Yokohama, being done by hand, the corners are round.

BWARE OF OLD TEAS BOUGHT AT AUCTION AND REPACKED.

IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

We sell a Better Article at Lower Prices than any other House in the City.

Coffee Fresh Roasted Every Day.

48 & 50 SPRING ST.

CITY OF PARIS, 53 & 55 MAIN STREET.

In order to make room for our extensive Fall purchases, we will hold a Special Clearance Sale!

Beginning on the 27th instant, and will offer some very GREAT BARGAINS

The Public are cordially invited to call and convince themselves that we really sell at prices never heard of before, and that we DEFEAT COMPETITION.

Choice Prints 20 yards for \$1
Lonsdale and White Rock Muslins 11 yards for \$1
Heavy Brown Sheetings, one yard wide 12 yards for \$1
Two and 2 1/2 yards-wide Sheetings 25c per yard
All-wool Red and White Flannels 25c per yard
Linen Napkins 25c per dozen
Linen Towels \$1 per dozen
Corsets, sold before at \$1 50 before at 25c 1 1/2 and 1 5/8
A Great Variety of Dress Goods, sold before at 25c 1 1/2 and 1 5/8
Men's and Boys' White and Colored Shirts at \$1
Cheviot Shirting 12 yards for \$1
Cashmere for Dresses, in all colors 25c per yard
Black Gros-Grain Silks 75c per yard

BLANKETS A SPECIALTY.
3 Points Heavy Gray Blankets \$3 | 4 Points Heavy Gray Blankets \$4
White Blankets also Reduced in Proportion.

Men's and Boys' CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR Below the Lowest.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKS, \$5.00. EVERYTHING Marked in Plain Figures and Only ONE PRICE.

TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

Eugene Meyer & Co. CITY OF PARIS, 53 & 55 Main St.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and dates.