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An Eventful Day.

There is no possibility of using qualifying terms in describing the malevolence of the greater portion of the Republican press of the United States in characterizing anything Democratic—it is absolutely murderous. From the diatribe and hypocritical George William Curtis, in Harpers Weekly, down to the provincial rag, tag and bobtail sheets, no charges are too infamous to launch against Democratic statesmen—no imputations are too gross to make against the party and its policy. The animus underlying the cool assumptions of these gentry is that a majority of the people and of the States, if it be Democratic, is entitled to no recognition. This is the real meaning of their attitude. It suited the purposes of the leaders of this pharisaic party to inaugurate a crusade nominally in the interest of freedom, but their purpose was a fell sectional one from the very beginning. They invented negro suffrage in the Southern States because they thought they held a chattel mortgage over the late slave, which they could forever flourish as a lien over his vote. It is really not too much to say that, if it could be prudently done, the real love of the Republican leaders for freedom would beshown in the disfranchisement of every one who dared to offer a Democratic ballot.

To-day the battle will be fought which will tell who are the practical rulers of the United States. There is no disguising the importance of the Congressional elections. Four sessions of the United States Congress, including the extra session, have been held in which the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives have battled bravely, step by step, for important and material reductions in the national expenditures. Step by step these reductions have been resisted by the Republican Senate. It is no exaggeration to say that, owing to the innovation made in the tidal wave and since of a Democratic House of Representatives one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of the people's money have been saved. Of course the party gets no thanks for this from any newspaper or oratorical representative of Republican opinions. It would be the same, exactly, if the national expenditures were voluntarily defrayed in their entirety by Democratic subscriptions. But all Republicans are not blindly partisan, and we are much mistaken if, to-day, many of them do not show their appreciation of Democratic retrenchment by voting for Democratic candidates.

If the Democratic party wins the elections for the House of Representatives to-day it is the real master of the United States. There has never been a more pitiable spectacle than a President who had to meet an opposition majority in both houses. Even a President with an unimpeached title might well dread the ordeal. This was the case before the passage of the tenure of office bill, but it will be a hundred fold more so now. The fraudulent President will, indeed, be little more than a bound by at a husking. His attitude will necessarily be hesitating and rebuked. On every hand it is conceded that, from and after the 4th of next March, the Senate will be largely Democratic. By day after to-morrow we shall know pretty reliably just how the House of Representatives will stand. If we win this substantial victory we can well afford to allow the senile New York Tribune to play with its toy—a lot of silly and in many cases forged cipher telegrams.

Financiers of Empire.

There are those who regard Earl Beconsfield, or, as his English partisans delight to call him, "Diszy," as a great statesman. There are others who look upon him as a great political charlatan, a mountebank who has a capability of performing a lot of dazzling tricks, but whose career is ended when his dupes come to their senses. The latter class embraces many of the most distinguished and sagacious statesmen of Great Britain, and amongst them such men as William E. Gladstone and John Bright, whom it will not do for flippant young men to whistle down the wind. The gathering cloud of war which is hovering over Afghanistan may contain potentialities of evil for Great Britain which cannot be computed. Russia, advancing steadily through Asia, with Asiatic allies, is a menace to British power which no one but a fool can undervalue. A victory for the British expeditionary force will not be conclusive, while a defeat would be disastrous and irremediable. Mr. Gladstone, with no unpatriotic purpose, has done much to convince the world of the artificial and precarious elements of the power of an Empire which has

boasted that the sun never goes down on the roll-call of its battalions. At a time when England is posturing theatrically with her Sepoys on the malarious island of Cyprus, to her unbounded resources, a disaster in the Khyber Pass may shiver her Asiatic realm to pieces. However England may fare from a military standpoint, there are other developments which menace the primary sources of her wealth—her commerce and manufactures. Already the cotton spinners of New England are underselling the British manufacturers in Manchester, while American iron and steel manufacturers are "crowding" our English cousins in Sheffield and Birmingham.

It may be said that considerations of trade have nothing to do with those of Empire. It is now about seventy years since the first Napoleon first sneered at the English as "A nation of shop-keepers." Yet the victor of Jena and Austerlitz went down before the sleuth-hound persistence and pecuniary resources of those shop-keepers. It was those very shop-keepers who prevented Napoleon from being the undisputed master of the European, African and Asiatic continents. That wonderful soldier always had African and Asiatic aspirations. His memory and his imagination teemed with projects which related to the storied East, and it was only the ships of the shop-keepers and their money, arising from their thrift, which prevented the realization of the Napoleonic dreams. As soon as England's distinctive character of the shop-keeper of nations has departed her power will depart with it. In this view far more important than the possible military failure of England in the Khyber Pass is the revolution in trade which is rapidly sending the ingenious and resourceful people of the United States to the front.

We do not know—we shall soon know if we have a Congress Democratic in both branches—whether the present Democratic party is characterized by the nerve and sagacity of the old organization. If it is, we can soon become the "shop-keepers of nations." By imposing an export duty on cotton, and building a canal through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, we could soon command the trade of the immense multitudes of the East. American commerce and the American fishery interests were the products of the policy of the old Democratic party. The restoration of that party to power ought to be, and probably will be, characterized by a revival of American commerce through the repeal of absurd laws which have choked our marine interests to death.

Thirty years ago Geo. M. Dallas, a Democratic statesman, painted the benefits which will flow to American commerce through the building of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. With the ability to sell our manufactured goods in England itself, the construction of that canal would make us masters of the trade of the East. It is a veritable fact that the United States to-day needs but a tithe of the audacity and sagacious policy of the England of old to constitute herself the shop-keeper of the world. With an export duty on cotton, which would give us a monopoly of its manufacture, and a canal cut through the American continent, which would give our goods short and cheap water transit, the Isthmus of Suez would count for nothing to England, and the day on which the traveler from New Zealand, to adopt Macaulay's conceit, would stand on dilapidated London Bridge, and gaze upon the ruins of St. Paul, would be very much hastened.

The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday. It is not without a certain degree of local pride that we are able to say that the Los Angeles session of this tribunal has been characterized by a multiplicity and importance of litigation which fully justified the Legislature in granting a forum of the Court of last resort to Southern California.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

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

Pacific Coast News.

The Constitutional Convention. SACRAMENTO, Nov. 4.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock, Belcher in the chair; 89 delegates present. Cross, of Nevada, moved to take a recess until 2 P. M. Lost on call of the roll by a vote of 48 yeas to 42 nays. Larkin moved to change the rule so that all propositions hereafter submitted should be referred to the Committee of the Whole, instead of to appropriate committees. After a long debate, the resolution was sent to the table. New propositions were submitted as follows: By Smith, of Santa Clara, providing that a husband may insure his life for the benefit of his heirs and the same shall be exempt from execution for debt. By O'Donnell, no alien incapable of citizenship shall be allowed to bear arms. By Mills, for the establishment of county and township government; also prohibiting the legislature from changing venue in criminal cases.

By Freud, no person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit. By Tully, prohibiting the legislature from electing a Governor or Supreme Court Justice as a United States Senator during the term for which they have been elected. The Convention tabled this resolution.

Heustis, that no more propositions be accepted, except by vote of the Convention. At 11 o'clock Rolfe moved to take a recess until 2 o'clock. Carried, yeas 58; nays 31.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 4.—The Convention met at 2 P. M., with a much larger attendance, and went into Committee of the Whole, to consider the report of the Executive Department Committee. Sections 1 and 2, the same as in the present Constitution, were not amended. Section 3, as reported, required the Governor to resign at thirty years. Shurtliff moved to make it twenty-five. O'Donnell moved to strike out all reference to age. Defeated. Shurtliff's amendment was adopted, 53 to 41. Dudley, of San Joaquin, moved to amend section 3 by disqualifying the Governor for any other office during his term. Defeated. Wickes moved to amend by requiring ten years residence instead of five for the Governor. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, the same as in the present Constitution, were not amended. Section nine, referring to special sessions of the Legislature, as reported, by the committee, restricted that body to such subjects as the Governor's proclamation contains. Dudley moved to strike out the restriction. Defeated. Sections ten, eleven and twelve, the same as the present Constitution, were not amended. Section thirteen, referring to the pardoning power, was omitted. Sections fourteen and fifteen were not amended. Section sixteen, prescribing that the Lieutenant-Governor shall hold no other office during his term, was not amended. Section seventeen was not amended. Section eighteen was amended by striking out the words "fair record" and inserting "correct record."

Section nineteen, as reported, fixes the salary of the Governor at \$6000. Smith, of Santa Clara, moved to reduce the salary to \$5000. McFarland offered an amendment to leave out the reference to salaries. Pending consideration of the question, the committee reported progress and the Convention adjourned.

Shipping Stock Watered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The stockholders of the Sierra Nevada held a special meeting to-day to consider the question of watering stock; \$9,231 shares were represented. A resolution to increase from 100,000 shares of \$100 each to 500,000 of \$100 each was adopted. The new stock to be issued at the discretion of the Trustees. Harry Williams, speaking for John Skae, said that the new stock would not probably be put on the market at present.

Work of the Bank Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4th.—The Bank Commissioners having examined the accounts of the Savings Banks in this city, start to-day to examine into the condition of interior banks. Sacramento, Marysville, Chico and other places in the northern counties will be visited. Upon their return banks in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco will be examined, after which, it is asserted, commercial banks will be examined.

Counterfeit Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4th.—Wm. W. Brown, a wood-chopper, near Auburn, Placer county, has been arrested by United States Detective Finnegan and brought to this city on a charge of counterfeiting. In his cabin were found dies, crucibles and material for the manufacture of half dollars and new standard dollars. He states that his detection followed his first attempt to pass spurious coin. In the investigation of the circumstances attendant upon the wreck of the steamer Georgia by the United States Inspectors this afternoon, the carpenter of the ship and three of the steage passengers were examined. No evidence of a decided character was obtained.

Pistols and Coffee for Two.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4th.—On Friday night the Irish citizens held a meeting at Union Hall to denounce the intolerance of Col. P. A. Bee, as published in the Washington Post. T. F. O'Malley Baines, an Irish exile, who took a prominent part in the proceedings, refused to allow William Wellock, Vice-President of the Workingmen's party, to speak, on the ground that he was an Englishman and had no business at the meeting. At the same time yesterday Wellock denounced Baines as a Fenian renegade and traitor to his country. To-morrow Baines will publish in the morning papers a card demanding that Wellock retract his language, or name his time and place for a hostile meeting to settle the affair.

Money Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—Legal tenders, 99 1/2 bid, 99 1/2 asked; Mexican dollars, 90 bid, 91 asked; trade dollars, 99 bid, 97 asked; half dollars 99 bid, 98 1/2 asked.

Railroad Material—Silver King.

YUMA, Nov. 4th.—Large quantities of railroad material are arriving daily. The material arriving daily will begin in a few days. The third shipment on October account of 22,000 pounds of Silver King concentrations was forwarded to-night.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Delegates from the various divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the State of California met at Oakland last night, and declared vacant the offices of State Delegate, Secretary and Treasurer and elected John Keeney Delegate, J. C. Spillane Secretary, and W. O'Connell Treasurer for the unexpired term. The meeting endorsed as the only legal national officers of the order in the United States P. Gibney, National Delegate; P. Campbell, National Secretary; and James Lanagan, National Treasurer.

Latest Eastern News.

Object of the Chinese Mission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4th.—The Star this evening publishes the following which, there is good reason to believe, was furnished or inspired by one of the outside agents of the Six Companies now in Washington, and which may therefore be considered a fair indication of what can be expected from the Chinese in procuring modification of the Burlingame treaty: "The mission of the Chinese Embassy to this country is said to be to protect the rights of the Pekin legation, in case any legislation is attempted to reverse the Burlingame treaty so as to give this Government some control of the matter of Chinese immigration. The Chinese have an idea, founded upon the demands made by Congressmen from the Pacific Coast, that to bring the control of immigration solely within the power of the United States, is virtually to prohibit it. It is believed that the Chinese will insist upon Congress, China will take steps to prohibit American immigration to China to the extent that Chinese immigration is prohibited in the United States to guarantee the interests of China in this respect is said to be the specific duty of Chin Lan Pin and his suite in coming to the United States."

Called to See About the Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A committee of citizens called upon the President to-day and requested that Joseph H. Bradley be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, in the event of the resignation of Judge Olm, which is contemplated, but which he will not do unless under the law giving full pay to a Judge resigning after ten years of service or after having attained the age of seventy years. The President said there was no vacancy, and he would refer to the Attorney-General the question whether the law relative to United States Judges retiring upon full pay is applicable to members of the Supreme Court of this district.

English News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A Liverpool dispatch says that the steamer City of Baltimore, during a fog today on the Mersey, ran down a steam launch belonging to the Inman line. Several workmen are missing. The Pall Mall Gazette comments with some bitterness on what it regards as the threatening dispatch addressed by Secretary Everts to the American Minister to England concerning the fishing question. Schooner Sunk with All on Board. CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The schooner John P. Morris, from Chicago to Buffalo, worth \$10,000, is reported gone down on the upper coast of Michigan with all on board, name of the Captain Matt Cook and his cook's son. She met a terrific gale, and is a total loss.

European Cable News.

John Bull Grumbles. LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in a leading editorial article, says that the United States should choose this precise moment to publish what seems, from the telegraphic summary, to be rather a threatening dispatch addressed by Secretary Everts to American Minister Walsh, can scarcely be regarded as accidental. All the world can see that we have on our hands just now quite as much as we can well deal with, and a really friendly power with a grievance like that, whilst holding to its position, would refrain from casting the net in its irritating way before the public until our affairs had assumed a more peaceful aspect. At any rate, this is what, according to the admirers of the Alabama arbitration, we might certainly have expected to see. The point is that, while the very party with which the bargain was made still holds office in the United States, the first opportunity is seized to make a point against us just when it is most difficult to do so. The English are to be rather annoyed by the fact that we have no way to force us to give way. Our own part we are inclined to thank Everts for teaching our countrymen that nations generally are not to be treated as if they were in the nineteenth century than in the eighteenth, seventeenth, sixteenth, or first. Let sentimentalists blame Everts, for he has disappointed them, not us. American newspapers, of all shades of political opinion, without giving a moment's consideration, let us hope, to the fact that a quarrel had nothing whatever to do with the award of \$5,500,000 made in favor of Canada. Halifax, come forward at once with the contention that their money, due and long overdue to us, must not be paid until and unless this difference is settled in the way they think right. Nine million dollars of the Alabama indemnity still remain without any reasonable claimant, and there are no more to be retained. We should have supposed that American could scarcely afford to recall attention to the various matters relating to the Washington treaty and the manner in which its provisions have been carried out; but then we do have little to lament about us, for in truth the whole story is one of continued attempt at evasion, and evasion of a somewhat shabby kind, and curiously enough advantage was taken of the local regulations of the State of New York to avoid compliance with one of the most important stipulations of the treaty in favor of Canada.

Revolt of Arab Tribes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—The Arab tribes occupying the country between the Bosporus and the Hellespont revolted and cut off communication between Bagdad and Mosul. The government functionaries have fled. The New German Zeit. BERLIN, Nov. 4th.—The government proposes an increased duty on wines, hides, grain and some other articles. The duty on grain is intended to compel concessions from Russia, Austria, Italy and France. The other new imposts will be light and designed for financial purposes solely. Bismarck, after the marriage of his daughter Wednesday, will go to Versailles and remain there till Christmas. It is denied that Miss Rothschild has applied for admission into the Catholic church, as a preliminary to her marriage with the Duc de Guise. The way they do at Brussels. BRUSSELS, Nov. 4.—Philippe, the well known French-Belgian Railway contractor, tried for em-

bezzlement and breach of trust and acquitted, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for incurring large liabilities when knowing his inability to meet them.

The Greek Cabinet Meeting.

ATHENS, Nov. 4.—In the Chamber to-day, the new Ministry moved as a test of confidence, that the House adjourn for two weeks. The motion was rejected, 57 against 80. The Ministers immediately resigned.

The French Chamber.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 4th.—The Chamber of Deputies declared invalid the action of the Bonapartists M. Leroux. During the debate M. Paul de Cassagnac was called to order for interrupting one of the debaters and saying there was nothing in common between the Bonapartists and President MacMahon since the latter has perjured himself.

Greece and Turkey.

ROME, Nov. 4th.—The Directoire states that France has issued a note in favor of the claimant of Russia on Turkey. It states that Russia and Germany have already consented to mediate between Greece and the Porte.

Why They Did Not Go.

(Sacramento File.) A number of invitations to attend Senator Booth's reception were extended to the clerks in the various departments of the State Capitol, but which few responded. On each invitation was printed the letters "R. S. V. P.," which translated means "Answer if you please." As an act of courtesy these clerks responded, setting forth the fact that it would be impossible for them to be present, and to each declination was attached the letters "N. G. C." This was a puzzle to the Senator's secretary, but the matter was explained when the latter interrogated one of the clerks, to whom an invitation, had been sent, with a view to learning the meaning of the mystic letters, and the clerk, with the modesty always displayed by a State official under embarrassing circumstances, politely informed him that the translation thereof was "No good clothes."

STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD.

MORNING SESSION.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like Opium, Mexican, S & C, B & B, California, Savage, On Va, Cholera, H & N, Imperial, Jacket, Ketchikan, Alpha, Belcher, Confidence, Nevada, Esquimaux, Bullion, Justice, and Succor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like R & E, Eureka, Jackson, Belmont, N Belle, Manhattan, Indian Queen, G. Granger, Hamburg, Independence, Hill Side, Highbridge, Victoria, Bodin, and Bechtel.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

FROM JERSON, GILLETTE & GIBSON'S TRANSFER OFFICE, NOV. 4, 1878.

CONVEYANCES.

Encarnacion F. Coronel de Olvera to Maria Olvera, minor, and Josefa Olvera—Lot on Olvera st, 1805, \$100. Louisa Squires and E. W. Squires, her husband, to A. W. Potts—80 feet on Hill st by 120 feet on Broadway, in lot 13, block C, Ord's survey; \$100. Maria Olvera to A. W. Potts—Lot on Hill st, Los Angeles county—Land from \$50. Los Angeles Immigration and Land Cooperative Association and Louis Phillips to John N. Scott—Bk 63, Folio 14, \$50. John B. Trudel and Anita F. Trudel—Lots 4 and 5, blk 51, Ord's survey; \$1.

Though Shaking Like an Aspen Leaf.

With the chills and fever, the victim of malarial may still recover by using the celebrated specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but because it is its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system. Testimony is concurrent that it is the best remedy for malarial fever, and that it is a constant influx of communications from persons in every clime of society avouching its merits over other remedies for malarial fevers, and which does in many of the fairest and most fertile portions of that vast region.

NEW TO-DAY.

A situation, by a young man, as a clerk. Speaks English, French, German, Italian and Spanish fluently. Address A. S. Herald office. n5-21

Wanted.

All persons indebted to the late firm of MARXSEN BROTHERS, bankrupts, are hereby notified to settle with Louis Han, No. 15 Spring street, falling in with suits will be instituted and collection enforced. A. L. HAN n5-1w Assignee of Marxsen Bros.

City Tax Collector.

J. J. CARRILLO, the present incumbent, announces himself as a candidate for reelection to the office of City Tax Collector at the coming Municipal election. n5-21

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of MARXSEN BROTHERS, bankrupts, are hereby notified to settle with Louis Han, No. 15 Spring street, falling in with suits will be instituted and collection enforced. A. L. HAN n5-1w Assignee of Marxsen Bros.

Children Wanted to Board.

A lady who has a pleasant home, and has only one child, wishes one or two children to board, girls preferred, between the ages of five and twelve years. The best of care can be depended on. Address Mrs. M. Hill, Postoffice box 124. n5-2w

South California Pork Market.

No. 16 MAIN STREET.

Will furnish customers with none but first-class Meats, Sausages, Head-Cheese, Bacon, Pickled Hams, Pickled Pork, Eggs, Cheese and Butter. Shop opens from 5 A. M. to 8 1/2 P. M. Meats delivered to all parts of the city free. n5-24

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 deader 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.

BEWARE 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 DEFY 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 1/2 yards-wide Sheeting..... 25c. per yard  
All-wool Red and White Flannels..... 25c. per yard  
Linen Kapok..... \$1 per dozen  
Linen Towels..... \$1 per dozen  
Corsets, sold before at \$1 50..... 50 cts.  
A Great Variety of Dress Goods, sold before at 25c..... 12 1/2 and 15c.  
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

Los Angeles, Oct. 30th, 1878.